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ZEN/COMDR 28TH AIRDIVDEF HAMILTON AFB CALIF RJEDWP/COMDR AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIENCE CENTER WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OHIO RJEPHQ/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE HQ USSAF WASHINGTON D C

(UNCLAS) WGADJ 2130. UFOB. INTENSE INTENSE BLUE-WHITE LIGHT FROM SINGLE SPHERICAL OBJECT, SIZE UNKNOWN, SIGHTED AT Ø453Z 14 DEC 56. DURATION OF LIGHT, 6 SECS. STRAIGHT LINE FLIGHT PATH TRACKING APPROX 270 DEGREES. GROUND-VISUAL OBSERVATION AT NIGHT FROM HAMILTON AFB BY

CAPT, 28TH AIRDIV, AIRCREW MEMBER, OBJECT DIRECTLY OVERHEAD.
CORRUBORATING EVIDENCE BY LOCAL FLIGHT FACILITIES. REPORT PREPARED BY OFFICER OF THE DAY. NO PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS.

14/0644Z DEC RJWPSB

164 Sent

DATE-TIME GROUP MISS UFOR PARTY AND A STATE OF THE STATE

TIME GROUP AT AFB, CALIF

us meteor

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? 14 Dec 56 Day Month Year	2. Time of day: 2000 53 Hour 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?	
HAMILTON AFB Nearest Postal Address Additional remarks:	CALIFORNIA City or Town State or Country
5. Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours	Minutes Seconds
riour\$	Minutes Seconds
5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how cer	tain you are of your answer to Question 5.
a. Certain c.	tain you are of your answer to Question 5. Not very sure Just a guess
a. Certain c.	Not very sure
a. Certain c.	Not very sure
a. Certain c. b. Fairly certain d.	Not very sure
6. What was the condition of the sky?	Not very sure Just a guess
a. Certain c. b. Fairly certain d. 6. What was the condition of the sky? (Circle One): a. Bright daylight	Not very sure Just a guess d. Just a trace of daylight
a. Certain c. b. Fairly certain d. 6. What was the condition of the sky? (Circle One): a. Bright daylight b. Dull daylight	Not very sure Just a guess d. Just a trace of daylight e. No trace of daylight
a. Certain c. b. Fairly certain d. 6. What was the condition of the sky? (Circle One): a. Bright daylight	Not very sure Just a guess d. Just a trace of daylight
a. Certain c. b. Fairly certain d. 6. What was the condition of the sky? (Circle One): a. Bright daylight b. Dull daylight	Not very sure Just a guess d. Just a trace of daylight e. No trace of daylight f. Don't remember
a. Certain b. Fairly certain 6. What was the condition of the sky? (Circle One): a. Bright daylight b. Dull daylight c. Bright twilight 7. IF you saw the object during DAYLOHT, TWILIGHT the object? (Circle One): a. In front of you	Not very sure Just a guess d. Just a trace of daylight e. No trace of daylight f. Don't remember
a. Certain b. Fairly certain 6. What was the condition of the sky? (Circle One): a. Bright daylight b. Dull daylight c. Bright twilight 7. IF you saw the object during DAYL OHT, TWILIGHT the object?	d. Just a trace of daylight e. No trace of daylight f. Don't remember or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at d. To your left e. Overhead
a. Certain b. Fairly certain 6. What was the condition of the sky? (Circle One): a. Bright daylight b. Dull daylight c. Bright twilight 7. IF you saw the object during DAYLOHT, TWILIGHT the object? (Circle One): a. In front of you	Not very sure Just a guess d. Just a trace of daylight e. No trace of daylight f. Don't remember , or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at d. To your left

ATIC FORM NO. 164 (13 OCT 54)

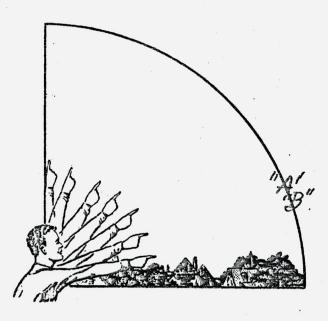
8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN,	what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?
8.1 STARS (Circle One):	8.2 MOON (Circle One):
a. None	a. Bright moonlight
b. A faw	b. Dull moonlight
d Many	
d. Don't remember	c. No moonlight — pitch dark
- Compliant	d. Don't remember
9. Was the 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?:
	or more away (a distant car)?
and the same of th	Il blocks away?
c. Ablo	
	Il yards away?
e. Other	•
11. Did the object:	(Circle One for each question)
a. Appear to stand still at any time?	
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes (No) Don't Know 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, particu	larly a cloud?
(Circle One): Yes (No) Don't Kno	
it moved behind:	". IF you answered YES, then tell what
13. Did the object move in front of something at anytime, part	icularly a cloud?
(6: 1 6 1	
it moved in front of:	v. IF you answered YES, than tell what
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)
	Other

16. Tell in a few words the following things about the objec	t.
a. Sound NONE	
b. Color BRIGHT BLUEISH	-WHITE
b. Color	
37 Description Alexander Male In the Inches	
17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, e	objects. Label and include in your sketch any details
an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the ob	piect was moving.
	(BRIGHT LIGHT)
TRAIL OF LIGHT	(BAIGHT LIGHT)
(ICAIL	L (or a con)
	= ₩
DIMECTION OF TRAJEC	
DIMECIION OF THE	
18. The edges of the object were:	
(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred	e. Other
b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined	
d. Don't remember	
19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many w	ere there?
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arr	ow to show the direction that they were traveling.
•	
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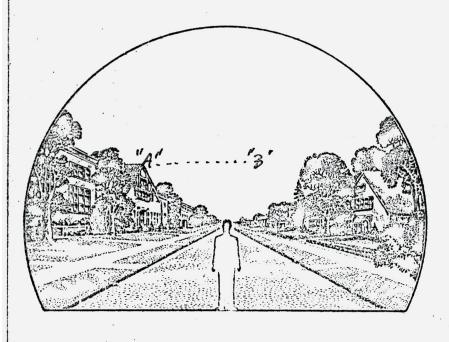
20	Draw a picture that will show the motion that the ob of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show a	
	"A"	
		7270°
	N	
21.	. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real UNKNOWN feet.	size of the object was in its longest dimension.
22.	How large did the object or objects appear as compar and at about arm's length?	ed with one of the following objects held in the hand
	(Circle One): a. Head of a pin	g. Silver dollar
	b. Pea	h. Baseball
	(c. Dime)	i. Grapefruit
	d. Nickel	j. Basketball
	e. Quarter	k. Other
	f. Half dollar	
2	22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certa	in you are of your answer to Question 22.
_	a. Certain	c. Not very sure
	b. Fairly certain	d. Uncertain
	The state of the s	
23	. How did the object or objects disappear from view?	LIGITY WERE
24	construct the object that you saw. Of what type material would it have? Describe in your own words a common object which you saw.	f what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape set or objects which when placed up in the sky would give the
	MY SIGHTING WA	S OF AN INTENSE LIGHT
		O THE DETERMINATION
	OF ACTUAL SIZ.	E OR SHAPE.

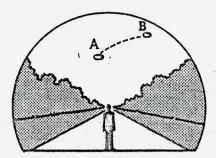
<u> </u>
ions:
1
-
was

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 we	re the weather conditions at the time you saw t	he object?
	34.1 CL	OUDS (Circle One)	34.2 WIND (Circle One)
		Clear sky	a. No wind
		Hozy NOVE	b. Slight breeze
. •		Scattered clouds	c. Strong wind
	ď.	Thick or heavy clouds	d. Don't remember
	e.	Don't remember	And the second of the spice of contrast of the second of t
	34.3 WE	ATHER (Circle One)	34.4 TEMPERATURE (Circle One)
	q.	Dry	a. Cold
	b.	Fog, mist, or light rain	b. Cool
	c.	Moderate or heavy rain	c. Warm
		Snow	d. Hot
	e.	Don't remember	e. Don't remember
25	W/L 1 · 1	` ((: . l.i	
35.	When did	you report to some official that you had seen	the object?
		4 DEC 56	_
	Da	Month Year	,
21	W		.0
·10•	was anyo	one else with you at the time you saw the object	ef :
	((Circle One) Yes (No)	
		you answered YES, did they see the object too	
		Circle One) Yes No	
•	36.2 Ple	ease list their names and addresses:	
27	Was this	the first time that you had seen an object or ol	Linear libration
3/.			olecis like mis:
	((Circle One) (Yes) No	
	37.1 IF y	you answered NO, then when, where, and under	what circumstances did you see other ones?
			,
	-		
			•
	-		
38.	In your op	pinion what do you think the object was and wh	nat might have caused it?
		NO OPINION	

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? 800-1000 m.p.h.
40.	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?
41.	Please give the following information about yourself:
	NAME First Name Middle Name
	ADDRES Street HAMICTON AFB CALIF.
	TELEPHONE NUMBER
	What is your present job? OPERATIONS & TACTICAL TRAINING
	Age 34 Sex MACE
	Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.
	a. Grade school e. e. Technical school NAUIGATION + b. High school (Type) RADAR abserver
•	TAM ON GILLIAM - STATUS
	d. Post graduate AND HAVE 2000 FLYING HOURS
42.	Date you completed this questionnaire: 3
•	

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 CAP	7 -
	(Please Print)
SIGNATURE	
DATE	3 Jan 17

(Do Not Write in This Space)
CODE:

on 14 Dec 56 @ 2053 PST D lailed from a building on Hamilton AFB Calif. a very bright blueish-white object caught my attention of was traveling from 500-1000 MPH on a heading of opportunity 270. Destinate it's alfertiale of 10000 ft. It's brightness and spad left a light trail to it's near extending as far as a fight trail the way. It brightness I woulding Derned see until the roof of the building of in the way. It brightness I would compare to be 5 times the the magnitude of the star 51R1US. The light webst out in about 6 seconds which caused the pitrig to disappear and end the light trail.

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 UFC 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:

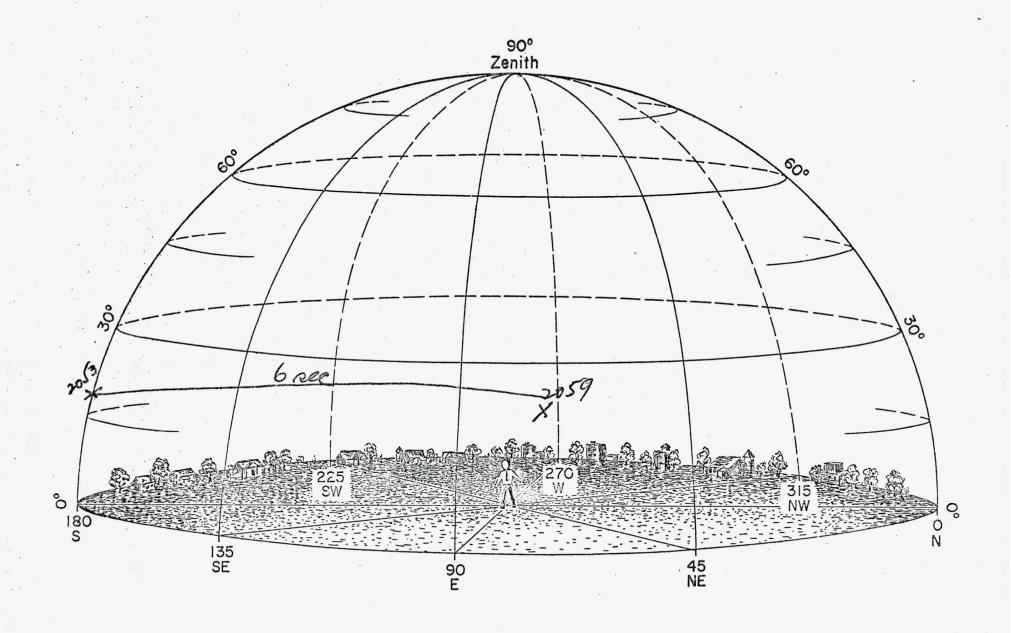
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines; 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.

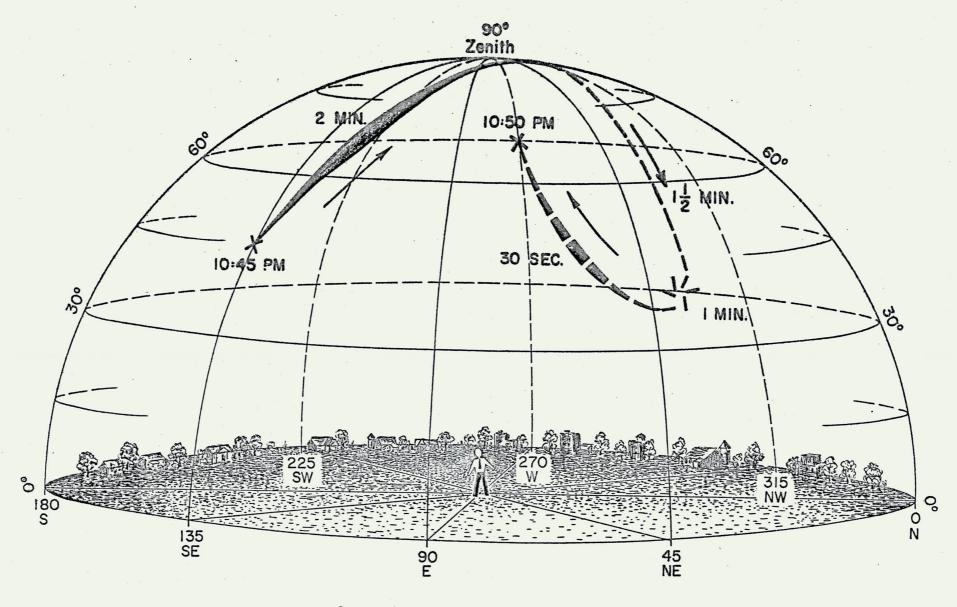
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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 FM 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 FM (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 exemples 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)