U. S. NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT CRANE, INDIANA

IN PEPLY REPER TO:

A8(2)-ADE:hmn Ser 2045 9 October 1956

From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Indiana To: Commanding Officer, Bakalar Air Force Base, Columbus, Indiana

Dubj: Unidentified flying objects; report of investigation of

Ref: (a) 9MD INSTR 3820.1A dtd 2 February 1956

Mncl: (1) NOC 1048 for 17 September 1956 (erroneously dtd 19 Sept 56)

- 1. Subject report has been compiled in accordance with reference (a).
- 2. On the evening of 17 September 1956, six persons from Crane Village, located on the western edge of the Depot, reported seeing unidentified flying objects. Two persons reported seeing unidentified flying objects over the Depot that same evening from a farm on R. R. #2, Blocafield, Indiana.
- 3. The Crane Village witnesses all agreed that the objects were sighted between 1910 and 1930. Two objects were seen several miles to the northeast. The objects would float around then stand still. There was a bright light on each object changing in color from white to red to green.
- 4. A large aircraft was reported by the Crane Village witnesses to have approached the two objects and banked toward one of them, then turned away in a dive toward the other approximately 2000 feet away. The two objects were reported to have maneuvered for a while as if chasing one another, and then sped away to the north. One witness stated that the objects left faster than any aircraft he had ever seen.
- 5. Twilight had descended and none of the Crane Village witnesses could see the shape of the objects. One witness states that these objects gave off an illuminating glow. Most of the witnesses stated that the objects were at an altitude of 2000 to 3000 feet and that no noises were heard nor vapor trails seen.

6. The names, addresses and occupations of the Crane Village witnesses are as follows:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Salvage Yard Chief Clerk, Supply Operates Station Housewife 5 & 10 Store Crane Supply

7. The witnesses from R. R. #2, Bloomfield, Indiana, are Mr. and Mrs. who saw the objects from their farm home on the evening

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DATE-TIME GROUP 12/0110 2 ANA

CRANE, 1400 ANA

of 17 September 1956 at 1800 Central Standard Time. They reported seeing two objects approximately three miles high over the northeast section of the Depot. They said that each object bore a bright light which turned red when the object moved around, that they had at first seen a single large light that changed course frequently and at times stood still, that a smaller light detached itself from the larger one, and that the larger object chased the smaller object for approximately twenty minutes. They said that the only other object they saw in the area was a jet plane that flew over the objects at a distance of approximately 1000 feet and did not appear to have sighted them. Mr. and Mrs. Peported hearing no noise from the objects although in their opinion they were close enough to the objects to have heard a motor. They said the objects left traveling northeast at a high rate of speed after approximately thirty minutes.

- 8. Enclosure (1) was prepared from a description of aircraft in the area at the time the unidentified flying objects were sighted. The description was given by the sentry on duty at the time at Gate \$\frac{1}{2}\$1, which is located at the northeast corner of the Depot, approximately 10 miles from Crane Village which is located on the western edge of the Depot.
- 9. This report was prepared by the Legal Officer attached to the Depot, whose comments and preliminary analysis of possible causes is as follows:

The red color could have been caused by the flaming engines of the two transports reported over the Depot by the sentry. Since the witnesses had no perspective, the circling planes might have appeared at times to hover. If a jet flew past the transports, the contrast between speeds must have been pronounced. Aircraft occasionally fly over the Depot.

H. S. HARMLY

Copy to:

Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier

Commandant, 9ND

U. S. NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT CRANE, INDIANA

IN REPLY REFER TO: A8(8)-ADE:hmn Ser 2070

NOV 1956

Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Indiana From: To:

Commanding Officer, Headquarters 4602D Air Intelligence Service

Squadron (ADC), United States Air Force, ENT Air Force Base, Colorado

Unidentified Flying Objects

(a) Commander AISOC 1tr of 29 October 1956 Ref:

(1) 9ND INSTR 3820.1A Encl:

NADCRANE INSTR 5510.11, pages 18 and 19

- In accordance with reference (a), the two sentries who were on duty at the gate from which the report constituting enclosure (1) of reference (a) were questioned. One of them did not remember anything whatever about sighting the aircraft. The other said that the aircraft were in sight for approximately 10 minutes, that each plane made one circle, and that one plane did appear to be chasing the other.
- 2. Enclosure (1) directs this activity to make reports of sightings of unidentified flying objects to the nearest United States Air Force Base, with information copies to the Chief of Naval Operations, Commander Eastern Sea Frontier, and Commandant, Ninth Naval District. This Command has been sending such reports to Bakalar Air Force Base, Columbus, Indiana. If any other or additional report is required, it is requested that this Command be so advised.
- 3. Reports of low flying aircraft over NAD Crane are compiled and processed in accordance with paragraph 44 of enclosure (2). Advice is requested as to any other or additional requirement on this subject.

H. S. HARNLY

R. C. TURNER, JR.

By direction

Enclosure (1)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NAVAL DISTRICT GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

9ND 3820.1A 37: FAB: rrd 2 February 1956

9ND INSTRUCTION 3820.1A

From: Commandant, Ninth Naval District

To: Distribution List

Subj: Unidentified Flying Objects; reporting of

Ref: (a) OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3820.9 of 10 November 1955, Subj: Unidentified Flying Objects; reporting of

Encl: (1) Descriptive Data Desired on Unidentified Flying Objects

- 1. Purpose. To promulgate procedures for reporting information on unidentified flying objects, as established by reference (a).
- 2. Cancellation. This INSTRUCTION cancels and supersedes 9ND INSTRUCTION 3820.1 of 28 July 1954.

3. Definitions.

- a. Unidentified Flying Object. Any aerial object which by performance, aerodynamic characteristics, or unusual features does not conform to any presently known aircraft or missile type, or which cannot be positively identified as a familiar object.
 - b. Familiar Objects. Balloons, celestial bodies, birds, etc..
- 4. <u>Background</u>. Unidentified flying objects are of significance primarily as a possible threat to the security of the United States and its forces. It is quite possible that new air vehicles, hostile aircraft or missiles will be regarded as flying objects by their initial observer. The United States Air Force, having the primary responsibility for the investigation, reporting and analysis of information and evidence relating to unidentified flying objects, has requested the assistance of naval activities in the reporting of such information.

5. Action.

- a. Addressees are requested to notify promptly the nearest U. S. Air Force Base or Airfield of possible sightings of unidentified flying objects. Such reports shall include as much of the data listed in enclosure (1) as is practicable.
- b. The Chief of Naval Operations, Commander Eastern Sea Frontier and Commandant, Ninth Naval District shall be made an information addressee on any naval message report originated in response to this Instruction

Enclassure (1)

9ND INST 3820.1A 2 February 1956

c. Inquiries from other than U. S. Navy or Air Force activities regarding unidentified flying objects shall be referred to the nearest U. S. Air Force Base or Airfield.

> HENRY J. ARMSTRONG Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:

All activities in the 9ND (Less E7) NRDL (Less F2-9ND, J28 and Other Districts and Misc, Training Ships)

AUTHENTICATED:

T. A. LOSEFF

Staff Secretary

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ENCLOSURE (1)

NOC' 1048 REPORT OF LOW FLYING AIRCRAFT OVER NAD, CRANE, INDIANA

	OVER MAD, CHANE, INDIANA
1.	Date and Time (C.S.T.) sighted 9/19/56 1918 Kilo 4, Cate #1
	Depot location over which plane passed Gate 1, Circled 3" Area and then back off
3.	Direction of travel of plane West - then circled back east.
4.	Estimated altitude of plane
5.	Serial number of plane (Use binoculars if available) Unable to obtain
6.	Color markings of plane
rer	Any other descriptive information such as maneuvers, number of passengers, eate of reported 2 transports flying over Gate to 3" area and returned and it is could have been on fire.
	/s/ Brewster Officers Name
<i>(</i>)	ied at NAD Crane -ham 10/12/56 Zone

ENCLOSURE (1)

DESCRIPTIVE DATA DESIRED on UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

- 1. Description of the object(s):
 - a. Shape.
- b. Size compared to a known object (use one of the following terms: Head of a pin, pea, dime, nickel, quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, baseball, grapefruit, or basketball) held in the hand at about arms length.
 - c. Color.
 - d. Number.
 - e. Formation, if more than one.
 - f. Any discernible features or details.
- g. Tail, trail, or exhaust, including size of same compared to size of object(s).
 - h. Sound. If heard, describe sound.
 - i. Other pertinent or unusual features.
- 2. Description of course of object(s):
 - a. What first called the attention of observer(s) to the object(s)?
- b. Angle of elevation and azimuth of the object(s) when first observed.
 - c. Angle of elevation and azimuth of object(s) upon disappearance.
 - d. Description of flight path and maneuvers of object(s).
 - e. Manner of disappearance of object(s).
 - f. Length of time in sight.
- 3. Manner of observation:
- a. Use one or any combination of the following items: Ground-visual, ground-electronic, air-electronic. (If electronic, specify type of radar.)
- b. Statement as to optical aids (telescopes, binoculars, and so
- forth) used and description thereof.
- c. If the sighting is made while airborne, give type aircraft, identification number, altitude, heading, speed, and home station.
- 4. Time and date of sighting:
 - a. Zebra date-time group of sighting.
- b. Light conditions (use one of the following terms): night, day, dawn, dusk.
- 5. Locations of observer(s). Exact latitude and longitude of each observer, or Georef position, or position with reference to a known land, mark.
- 6. Identifying information of all observer(s):

9ND INST 3820.1A 2 February 1956

- Civilian Name, age, mailing address, occupation.
- Military Name, grade, organization, duty, and estimate of b. reliability.
- Weather and winds-aloft conditions at time and place of sightings:
 - Observer(s) account of weather conditions.
- Report from nearest AWS or U.S. Weather Bureau Office of wind direction and velocity in degrees and knots at surface, 6,000', 10,000', 16,000', 20,000', 30,000', 50,000', and 80,000', if available.
 - Ceiling. C.
 - d. Visibility.
 - Amount of cloud cover. е.
 - Thunderstorms in area and quadrant in which located. ాణకు కార్యం జూనులోను అయ్దార్ అయ్యాలు
- 8. Any other unusual activity or condition, meteorological, astronomical, or otherwise, which might account for the sighting.
- 9. Interception or identification action taken (such action may be taken whenever feasible, complying with existing air defense directives).
- 10. Location of any air traffic in the area at time of sighting.
- 11. Position title and comments of the preparing officer, including his preliminary analysis of the possible cause of the sighting(s).
- 12. Existence of physical evidence, such as materials and photographs.

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13. Reports should be unclassified unless inclusion of the foregoing data necessitates a higher classification.

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NADCRANE INST 5510.11 23 December 1954 Eiclosure (2)

- 41. Search of Vehicles. Any automotive vehicle may be stopped and searched by the sentries or Civilian Police Guards anywhere on the Naval Ammunition Depot Reservation (including Grane Village and Grane Village North) if it is deemed necessary for safeguarding public property or interests.
- 42. Rifle and Pistol Banges: The Depot Rifle and Pistol Ranges will be operated under the direction of the Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, who is designated as Depot Range Officer, Skeet and Trap Shooting will be regulated in accordance with the governing regulations as approved by the Commanding Officer.

43. Dealers, Trademen, and Agents.

- a. In general, dealers or tradesmen or their agents shall not be admitted within NAD Grane, except as authorized by the Commanding Officer:
 - 1. To conduct public business.
- 2. To transact specific private business with individuals at the request of the latter when such is authorized.
- 3. To furnish services and supplies which are necessary and are not otherwise, or are insufficiently, available to the personnel of the Depot.
 - b. The following shall be observed:

community month documents.

- 1. Providing any commercial agent with a "captive audience" is to be avoided. Agents are not permitted to address or attend meetings, classes, or mass formations, or any other assembly of military or civilian personnel. It is immaterial that such assembly may be for other purposes and that the agent's appearance is incidental.
 - 2. There will be no solicitation which will interfere with duty.
- 3. No emoliments will be offered to or accepted by Depot military or civilian personnel to facilitate transactions.
- 4. The official use of allotment authorization forms reproduced by a non-Federal agency or any official form bearing an unauthorized overprint is prohibited.

44. Aircraft Flying Over NAD Crans

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ar The Secretary of the Air Coordinating Committee, Regional Airspace Subcommittee (Address: O'Here Field, Chicago International Airport, Park Ridge, Illinois, Telephone: Chicago MODNEX 3-1100 Extension 274) notified the Commanding Officer by letter dated 26 March 1951 that appropriate notices had been issued by the Third Region Aviation Safety Division to all Air-Carrier Operators, Airports, Flying Schools, Mechanics Schools and Civil Aeronautics administration activities in the region to avoid the Depot whenever possible.

Enclosure (1)

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- b. Occasionally aircraft pass over the Depot at such low altitude and on such course as to suggest a flagrant violation of the Safety Division Notice above referred to. These planes appear to be usually small cub-type private planes from nearby fields out "sight-seeing". As such they present an extreme hazard of the worst type to both themselves and the Depot.
- c. All persons in anthority on the Depot who detect the passage of such low-flying planes over the Depot under hazardous conditions should record as much of the following information as possible and deliver it to the Security Officer:
 - 1. Date and Time (CST).
 - 2. Depot location over which plane passed.
 - 3. Direction of travel of plane.
 - 4. Estimated altitude of plane.
 - 5. Serial number of plane (Use binoculars if available).
 - Color markings of plane.
 - 7. Any other descriptive information such as maneuvers, number of passengers, etc.
- d. The Security Officer will assemble and screen all such reports received and will prepare a formal report for the Commanding Officer's signature, addressed to:

Supervising Agent Aviation Safety District Office No. 5 Weir Cook Municipal Airport Indianapolis, Indiana

(NOTE: The telephone number of the Supervising agent is:

Indianapolis HElmont 2473 or 2474)

- e. Any emergency conditions resulting from aircraft flying over the Depot should be reported promptly by any person observing them in the same manner as the reporting of a fire.
 - 45. Radio Transmitting Sats. No unofficial radio transmitting be permitted anywhere on the station without the written per-

The same and the same

AISOC

29 October 1956

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Objects

TO:

Commanding Officer
U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot
ATTN: Legal Officer
Crane, Indiana

- 1. Your letter, Subj: Unidentified flying Objects; report of investigation of, dated 9 October 1956, reference A8(2)-ADE:ham, Ser 2045, has been forwarded to this office for necessary action and reply.
- 2. This organization acts for Air Defense Command in the investigation of reported Unidentified Flying Objects within the boundaries of the United States.
- 3. Request you contact the sentry who reported aircraft listed in inclosure # 1, your letter, and obtain the following information:
 - a. How long were the aircraft in sight?
 - b. How many circles were made?
 - c. Did one appear to be chasing the other?
- h. A copy of the inclosure is attached; the original must be retained in our permanent files.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl:
Rpt of Low Flying Acft
Over NAD, Ind.

CHARLES W. GODSEY Captain, USAP Assistant Adjutant

2466TH AIR RESERVE FLYING CENTER United States Air Force Bakalar Air Force Base Columbus, Indiana

DO

OCT 20 1956

SUPJECT: Transmittal of Report of "UFOB"

TOS

Commander

Air Defense Command Ent Air Force Base

Colorado Springa, Colorado

- 1. In accordance with AFR 200-2, with the exception of AF Form 112 procurability, the attached report is forwarded.
- 2. This organization was not the original reporting agency and in accordance with Section 4, paragraph b, AFR 200-2, has conducted no field investigation.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl Ltr, US Naval Amma Depot Crane, Indiana 9 Oct 56 SOBERT L. RAYBOURN GWO, W-3, USAR

Addutant

1-1-1-1-1-1-1

2466TH AIR RESERVE FLYING CENTER United States Air Force Bakalar Air Force Base Columbus, Indiana

DO

OCT 20 1956

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Report of "UFCB"

TO:

Commander

Air Defense Command Ent Air Force Base

Colorado Springs, Colorado

- 1. In accordance with AFR 200-2, with the exception of AF Form 112 procurability, the attached report is forwarded.
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FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl Ltr, US Naval Ammu Depot Crane, Indiana 9 Oct 56 ROBERT L. RAYBOURN CWO, W-3, USAE Adjutant

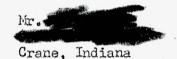
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HEADQUARTERS

4602d AIR INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SQUADRON (ADC)

ENT AIR FORCE BASE COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

19 November 1956



Dear Mr.

Sometime ago, this organization sent you an ATIC Form 164 (U. S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet).

As of this date, the completed form has not been received at this organization.

The information asked for in this form is essential to completing our evaluation of your sighting and to our statistical compilation of Unidentified Flying Object sightings within the boundaries of the United States.

If you have already found out what caused your sighting, please complete the ATIC Form and send it to us, so that we shall be able to close our file on your sighting.

If the form has been lost or misplaced, please write to us, and we will be happy to send you another form. Again our thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Captain, USAF

Assistant Adjutant

Nov. 30, 1956

NOV \$21 to submit. all I saw was lights flashing

off and on. It was dark when I saw the lights. Me to come out and look who asked me to come out and look at the lights has already, completed the form you out and has forwarded it to you o the saw the objects before it was dark. When it was called to my attention it was too dark to destringuish any shape.

Very truly your

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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? 28 Sept 1956 Day Month Year Jam not certain of the date	2. Time of day: 7 30 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
	Crane Indiana
Negrest Postal Address Additional remarks:	City or Town State or Country
5. Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours	Minutes Seconds
5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how ce	rtain you are of your answer to Question 5.
a. Certain c.	Not very sure
	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 daylighte. No trace of daylightf. Don't remember
7. IF you saw the object during DAYL CHT, TWILIGHT the object?	T, or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at
(Circle One): a. In front of you	d. To your left
	e. Overhead
b. In back of you	
e. To your right	f. Don't remember

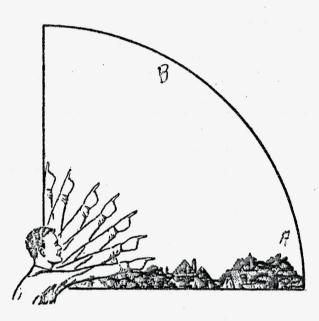
8.	8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?				
	8.1 STARS (Circle One):		8.2 MOON (Circle One):		
	a. None		a.	Bright moonlight	
	(b.) A faw			Dull-moonlight	
	c. Many			No moonlight	nisch dark
	d. Don't remember			Don't remember	pirenduk
	d. Don rrainamber		g.	Dou I tamemoét	
9.	. Was the object brighter than th	e background of the sk	y?		
	(Circle One):	Yes b.	No	c. Don't ramemb	per
10.	IF it was BRIGHTER THAN I	ne sky background, was	the brightness l	like that of an auto	omobile headlight?:
		(Circle One) a. A	mile or more awa	y (a distant car)?	
		b. Se	veral blocks awa	ıy?	
			block away?		
				.3	
			veral yards away	' f	
		a. Ori	ner		
11.	Did the object:		(Cire	cle One for each q	vestion)
	(a) Appear to stand still at		Yes	No	Don't Know
	(b) Suddenly speed up and r	ush away at any time?	(Yos)	No	Don't Know
	c. Break up into parts or e	xplode?	Yes	(No.)	Don't Know
	d. Give off smoke?		Yes	(No)	Don't Know
	e. Change brightness?		(103)	Na	Don't Know
	f. Change shape?	- 1	Yes	CNO	Don't Know
	g. Flicker, throb, or pulsat	9 ?	Yes	No	Don't Know
12.	Did the object move behind so	nething at anytime, par	ricularly a cloud	?	
	(Circle One): Yes	No Don't			YES, then tell what
	It moved behind:				
13.	Did the object move in front of	something at anytime,	particularly a cl	oud?	
	(Circle One): Yes	(No Don't	Know.	IF you answered	YES, than tell what
	it moved in front of:				
	511111111111111111111111111111111111111		14		
14.	Did the object appear: (Circl	e One): a. Solid	i? b.	Transparent?	c. Don't Know.
15.	Did you observe the object thro	ough any of the following	ıg?		
		es No	e. Binoculars	Yes	No
25		es / No)	f. Telescope	Yes	No /
		es No	g. Theodolite	Yes	No
	d. Window glass Y	es No	h. Other		

16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object. a. Sound Mark b. Color Aright White 17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your ske of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or varian arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving. 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	
b. Color	
b. Color	
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b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember	
c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember	etteraturatura empresantatori entretura qui tamentamente
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19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were	travel ing.
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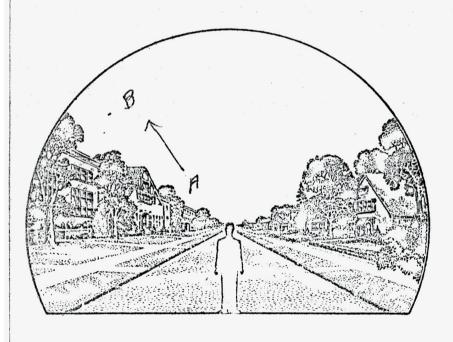
20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.					
	B	- A			
	feet.				
22. How large did the o and at about arm's		as comparea with one	or the following object	cts neid in the hand .	
(Circle One):	a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime		g. Silver dollar h. Baseball i. Grapefruit	,	
	d. Nickel Quarter f. Half dollar	•	j. Basketball k. Other		
22.1 (Circle One of the	ne following to indicate I		-	tion 22.	
	a. Certain b. Fairly certain		d. Uncertain		
23. How did the object	or objects disappear from	m view?			
was stat	ionary - chang	sed color to	red - move	d rapidly away	
would it have? Descr some appearance as t	hat you saw. Of what type ibe in your own words a co he object which you saw.	material would you ma	ke it? How large would	it be, and what shape	
Chicken	egg.				
	•				

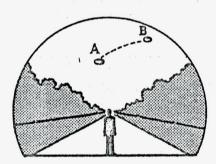
	Where were you located when you saw the object? (Circle One): a. Inside a building b. In a car c. Outdoore d. In an airplane e. At sea f. Other	26. Were you (Circle One) a. In the business section of a city? b. In the residential section of a city? c. In open countryside? d. Flying near an airfield? 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 standing by the gas pumps in a service station				
28.	IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other veh 28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)	icle at the time, then co	omplete the following questions:		
	a. North c. East b. Northeast d. Southeast	e. South f. Southwest	g. West h. Northwest		
	28.2 How fast were you moving? 28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking (Circle One) Yes				
29.	What direction were you looking when you first saw the	object? (Circle One)			
	a. North b. Northeast d. Southeast	e. South f. Southwest	g. West h. Northwest		
30.	What direction were you looking when you last saw the	object? (Circle One)			
	b. Northeast d. Southeast	e. South f. Southwest	g. West h. Northwest		
31.	If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction from true North and also the number of degrees it was a state of the state of	n), try to estimate the nurperson	umber of degrees the object was (elevation).		
all may deposit the financial of the fin	31.2 When it disappeared: a. From true North 20 degrees. b. From horizon 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.



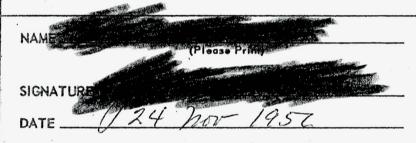


34.	What were the weather conditions at the time	e you saw the object?
	34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)	34.2 WIND (Circle One)
	G. Clear sky	a. No wind
	c. Scattered clouds	b. Slight breeze c. Strong wind
	d. Thick or heavy clouds	d. Don't remember
	e. Don't remember	d. Don Framember
	o. Don Homonium	
	34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)	34.4 TEMPERATURE (Circle One)
	(a.) Dry	a. Cold
	b. Fog, mist, or light rain	b. Cool
	c. Moderate or heavy rain	C. Warm
	d. Snow	d. Hot
	e. Don't remember	e. Don't remember
-		
35.	When did you report to some official that you	u had seen the object?
	Day Month	Year
~ ~ .	W	
36.	Was anyone else with you at the time you so	w the object?
	(Circle One) (Yes) No	
	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the	e object too?
Stage.	(Circle One) (Yes) No	A mark 1
	2 Please list their names and addresses	
	Crane Is	d Crane Ind
		Cran Ind.
24-	and the second s	
	W. J. A. J. C. L. A. J. L. A.	
37.	Was this the first time that you had seen an	object or objects like this?
	(Circle One) (Yes) No	
		a and under what circumstances did you see other ones?
	J. 1 1 you diswered 140, filest when, where	e, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?
38.	In your opinion what do you think the object	was and what might have caused it?
Ų0.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
9	don't have the least	idea. I don't think it was a
0	O. at. Oct	were last at was not link enough
-ne	acopula It moved away	very fair. is was my my
in:	the air for the sous as	the sun to reflect on it
		very fast. It was not high enough the sun to reflect on it.

39.	Do you think you can estimate the speed of the ol	bject?		•
	(Circle One) (Yes) No			, B
	IF you answered YES, then what speed would you	estimate?	700	n.p.h.
40.	Do you think you can estimate how far away from	you the object was?		8 Ja
	(Circle One) Yes No		4800	
	IF you answered YES, then how far away would y	ou say it was?	7800 foot	•
		16.		
41.	Please give the following information about yours	3911:		
	NAME		_	ale Name
	ADDRESS	CRIANE	Zone	- Ind
	-Sireet	City	Zona	Sidia
	TELEPHONE NUMBER			•
	PELEFRONE NOMBER	- have		
	What is your present job?	vice - Mary		
	What is your present job? Civil Series Age 43 Sex Male	-		
	Age			
	Please indicate any special educational training	that you have had.		
		e. e. Technical school		
	a. Grade school b. High school			
	c. College			
	d. Post graduate			
42	Date you completed this questionnaire:	24	nov	/95Z Year
42.	Suite you complete that the party of the par	Day	Month	1 801

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.



(Do Not Write in This Space)
CODE:

at about 730 PM 28 Sept. 1956 (I am not sure this is The carrect date) I was having gas put in my car at a local service station. The buner of the station and some pumps. While more men were talking near the attendant was putting gas in the car I walked over to them. This direction was east of the gas filled my can be walked over to the group also object was Iducatly in his line of vision and I think stell (not moving) and was very white above the trees about I mile away. The sun had gone down and the object was too low to reflect watched the object for and we went across the street 1004ds away) and called him ont. He also two ladies came out

know them). at this time the object began to move slowly away. It then turned red and moved owney very fast. a few minutes after the object disappeared a large plane flew over. It was still light enough to see the onthere of the plane and also see its lights. Fater the ameeting and when whey asked us why we were lete we told them we had seen a flying saucer. (asst Cheif of the Nad-Crane Security Police) was at the meeting. Fatur that might when I got home called me on the telephone and asked If we were kidding about what we saw. I told him we were not and the next day I was interviewed by an investigator of the Security Police.

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:

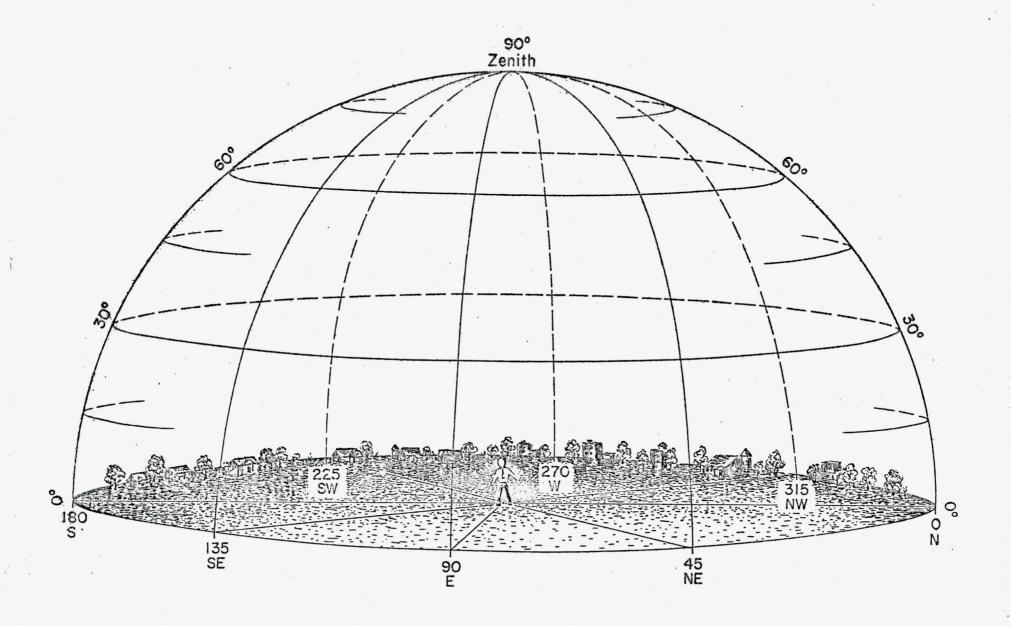
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines;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

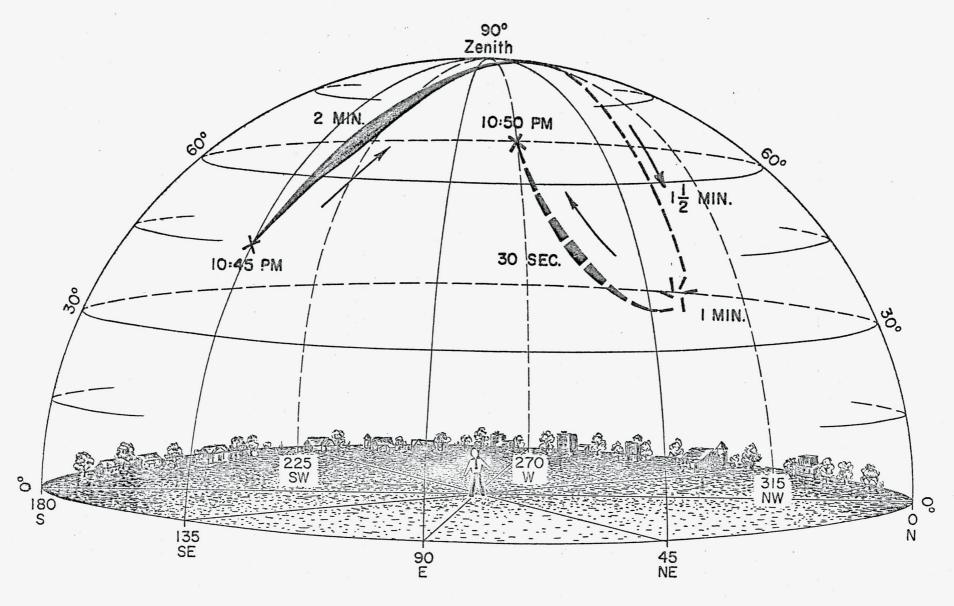
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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 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)

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? Aug Dr Scot. 1956 Day Month Year	2. Time of day: (Circle One):	Hour A.M.	30 Minutes or (P.M.)
3.	Time zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Central c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other	(Circle One):	a. Dayligh b. Standar	t Saving
4.	Where were you when you saw the object? Nearest Postal Address Additional remarks:	CRANE City or Town		CLANA te or Country
5.	Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours 5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how		econds er to Questio	on 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 d e. No trace of dayl f. Don't remember		
7.	IF you saw the object during DAYLOHT, TWILIC the object? (Circle One): a. In front of you b. In back of you c. To your right	GHT, or DAWN, where was the d. To your left e. Overhead f. Don't remember	e SUN locate	ed as you looked at

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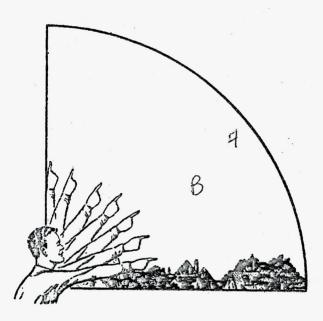
g Server ope o Server open o Server open o Server open

16.	Tell in a few words the following things about the object.
	a. Sound Object too fAR to hEAR.
	b. Color DARK WITH RED Y White lights.
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.
	\leftarrow \circ
18.	The edges of the object were:
	(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined e. Other TURNED RED White
	d. Don't remember
19.	IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.
	$\leftarrow 0 \leftarrow 0$

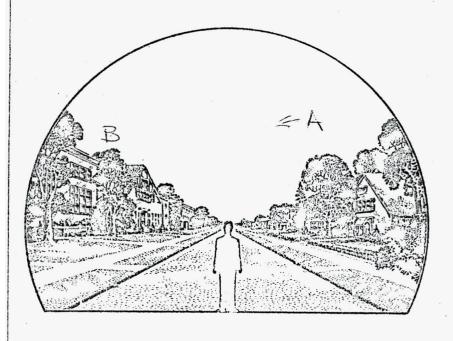
20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any	ct or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning changes in direction during the course.
10°	THE BASE
AT ONE TIME MOUED NORT	TH 500th
21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real s	ize of the object was in its longest dimension.
22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared and at about arm's length?	d with one of the following objects held in the hand
(Circle One): a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar	g. Silver dollar h. Baseball i. Grapefruit j. Basketball k. Other
22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain a. Certain b. Fairly certain	you are of your answer to Question 22. c. Not very sure d. Uncertain
23. How did the object or objects disappear from view?	MOUED NORTH TILL OUT OF
24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of a construct the object that you saw. Of what type material wa would it have? Describe in your own words a common object same appearance as the object which you saw.	uld you make it? How large would it be, and what shape
DON'T KNOW	

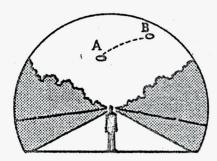
	Where were you located when you saw the object? (Circle One): a. Inside a building b. In a car c. Outdoors d. In an airplane e. At sea f. Other What were you doing at the time you saw the object, as BURNING TRASH - THE B	b. In the resid c. In open cou d. Flying near e. Flying over f. Flying over g. Other	ness section of a city? lential section of a city? patryside? an airfield? a city? apen country?
28.	IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other ve	hicle at the time, then co	mplete the following questions:
	28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)		
	a. North c. East b. Northeast d. Southeast		g. West h. Northwest
	28.2 How fast were you moving?	miles per hour.	9
	28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking	a at the object?	9
	/ 10: 1 0 1	No	
29.	What direction were you looking when you first saw the	(enO elori) ?toejdo	
	a. North c. East	e. South	g. West
	b. Northeast d. Southeast	f. Southwest	h. Northwest
30.	What direction were you looking when you last saw the	object? (Circle One)	
	a. North c. East	e. South	g. West
	b Northeast d. Southeast	f. Southwest	h. Northwest
31.	If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction from true.North and also the number of degrees it was a	n), try to estimate the num pward from the horizon (e	ber of degrees the object was levation).
	31.1 When it first appeared:		
	a. From true North degrees.		
	b. From horizon degrees.		
	31.2 When it disappeared:		
	a. From true North degrees. b. From horizon degrees.		. 4

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.



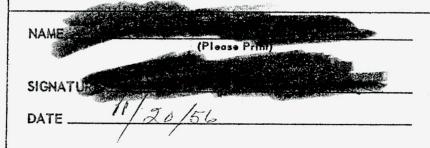


34. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?		
	34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One) 34.2 WIND (Circle O	ne)
	a. Clear sky	
	b. Hazy b. Slight breeze	
	c. Scattered clouds c. Strong wind	
	d. Thick or heavy clouds d. Don't rememb	er
	e. Don't remember	
	34.3 WEATHER (Circle One) 34.4 TEMPERATURE	(Circle One)
	a. Dry	
	b. Fog, mist, or light rain (b. Cool)	
	c. Moderate or heavy rain c. Warm	
	d. Snow d. Hot	
	e. Don't remember e. Don't rememb	er
35.	5. When did you report to some official that you had seen the object?	
	Day Month 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:		
- CRANE, INC.		
	- CRANE INd. - CRANE INd.	
	CICINE +NO.	
	- CRANE INd.	
37. Was this the first time that you had seen an object or objects like this?		
(Circle One) (Yes) No		
37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?		
38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it?		
a helia nation		
2 helicopters		

39. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the obj	ject?
(Circle One) Yes (No	
IF you answered YES, then what speed would you e	estimate?m.p.h.
40. Do you think you can estimate how far away from y	ou the object was?
(Circle One) (Yes) No	3 MILES
IF you answered YES, then how far away would you	, ,
41. Please give the following information about yourse	sif:
NAME	Nome.
Las Name	7737 10110
ADDRESS	CRANE INC. City Zone State
	City Zane Sidis
TELEPHONE NUMB	
SFRVI	CE STATION DWNER
Age 35 Sex MA/E	
	J
Please indicate any special educational training t	
a. Grade school	e. e. Technical school
b. High school c. College	f. Other special training
d. Post graduate	
42. Date you completed this questionnaire:	Day Month Year
	Day Month Year

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.



(Do Not Write in This Space)
CODE:

Iwo objects in the sky about 3 miles from us with red & whites lights flashing. One object seemed to be chasing the other or one object would get ahead of the other and the second one would speed up to catch the first UN were told later they were 2 helicopters.

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:

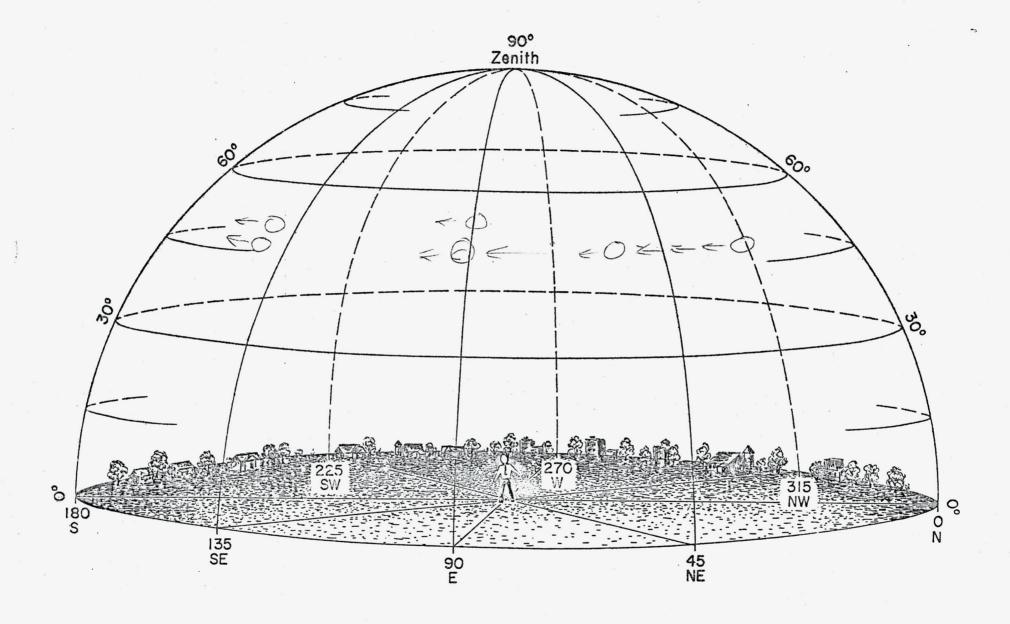
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines;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

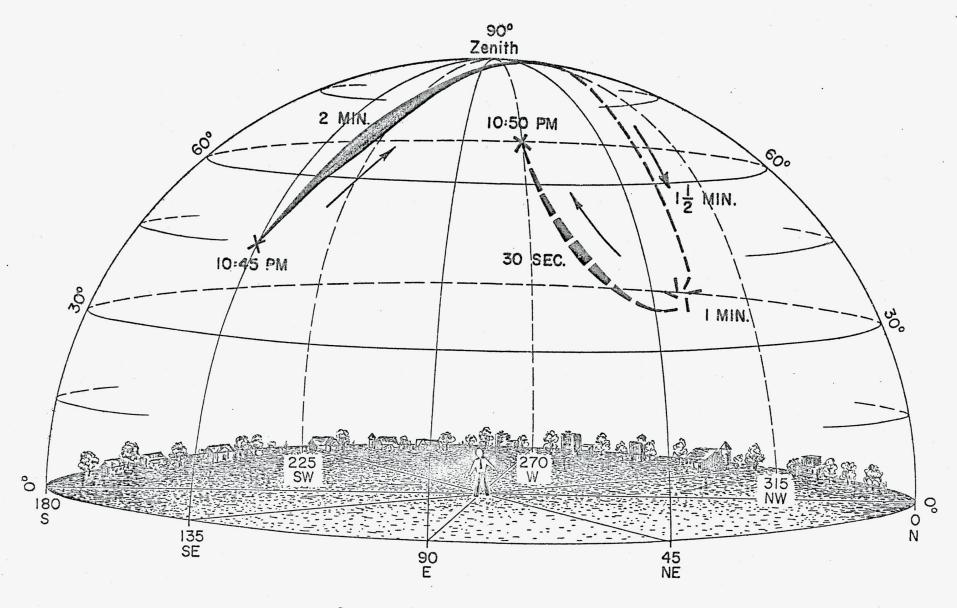
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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)

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hold water)

U. S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

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1. When did you see the object?	2. Time of day: Light at 7 P. M. Hour Minutes (Circle One): A.M. or P.M.
3. Time zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Centra c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other	(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving b. Standard
4. Where were you when you saw the object? Nearest Postal Address Additional remarks: Standing on the st	
5. Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours 5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how cer	Minutes Seconds
and the same of th	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 DAYL THT, TWILIGHT 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

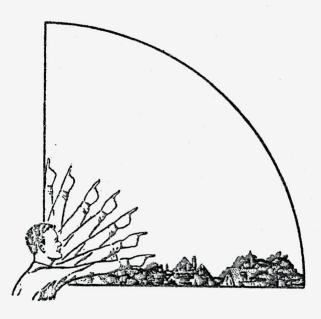
8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?
8.1 STARS (Circle One): 8.2 MOON (Circle One):
a. None b. A few drugery Bright one b. Dull moonlight c. Many d. Don't remember a. Bright moonlight b. Dull moonlight c. No moonlight — pitch dark d. 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?:
(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
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? c. Break up into parts or explode? d. Give off smoke? e. Change brightness? The lights did f. Change shape? g. Flicker, throb, or pulsate? The lights did Yes No Don't Know Don't Know Yes No Don't Know Don't Know Yes No Don't Know Don't Know Don't Know Don't Know Don't Know Don't Know 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:
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

10.	Tell in a few wor				
	a. Sound	Hone			
	b. Color	Market and the contract of the	or the Asymptotic control and a second control and		
17.	of the object that	you saw such as	wings, protrusío	ct or objects. Label and inc ns, etc., and especially exha he object was moving.	lude in your sketch any details ust trails or vapor trails. Place
	9	6			
					•
			*		e de la companya de l
	0				
18.	The edges of the	object were:			
18.		object were: a. Fuzzy or bluib. Like a bright c. Sharply outlind. Don't rememb	star ned	e. Other	
	(Circle One):	a. Fuzzy or blu b. Like a bright c. Sharply outlin d. Don't rememb	star ned er ect, then how m	e. Otherany were there?an arrow to show the direction	turo
	(Circle One): IF there was MOR Draw a picture of	a. Fuzzy or blue b. Like a bright c. Sharply outlie d. Don't rememb EE THAN ONE obj how they were arr	star ned per ect, then how managed, and put o	any were there? (2)	that they were traveling.
19.	(Circle One): IF there was MOR Draw a picture of	a. Fuzzy or bluib. Like a bright c. Sharply outliid. Don't remember. E THAN ONE obj how they were arr	star ned per ect, then how managed, and put o	any were there? (2)	that they were traveling.
19.	(Circle One): IF there was MOR Draw a picture of	a. Fuzzy or bluib. Like a bright c. Sharply outliid. Don't remember. E THAN ONE obj how they were arr	star ned ner ect, then how manged, and put o	any were there?(2) an arrow to show the direction	that they were traveling.
19.	(Circle One): IF there was MOR Draw a picture of	a. Fuzzy or blue b. Like a bright c. Sharply outlie d. Don't rememb RE THAN ONE obj how they were arr	star ned per ect, then how manged, and put o	any were there? 2) an arrow to show the direction	that they were traveling.
19.	(Circle One): IF there was MOR Draw a picture of	a. Fuzzy or blue b. Like a bright c. Sharply outlie d. Don't rememb RE THAN ONE obj how they were arr	star ned per ect, then how manged, and put o	any were there? 2) an arrow to show the direction	that they were traveling.
19.	(Circle One): IF there was MOR Draw a picture of	a. Fuzzy or blu b. Like a bright c. Sharply outlin d. Don't rememb RE THAN ONE obj how they were arr	star ned ner ect, then how manged, and put o	any were there? (2) an arrow to show the direction	that they were traveling.
19.	(Circle One): IF there was MOR Draw a picture of	a. Fuzzy or blu b. Like a bright c. Sharply outlin d. Don't rememb RE THAN ONE obj how they were arr	star ned ner ect, then how manged, and put o	any were there? 2) an arrow to show the direction	that they were traveling.

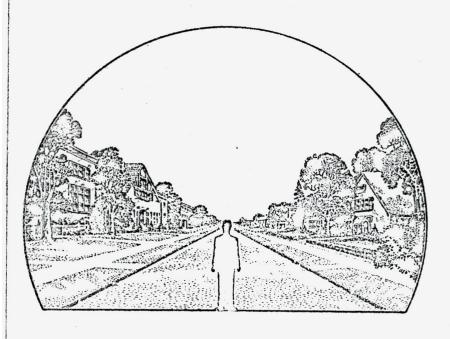
** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning any changes in direction during the course.	
Book		o Stoddenlu renerse	2
	¥	shatback	
		al size of the object was in its longest dimension.	
		pared with one of the following objects held in the hand	
(Circle One):	 a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 	g. Silver dollar h. Baseball i. Grapefruit Basketball k. Other	
2.1 (Circle One of the	a. Certain (b) Fairly certain	tain you are of your answer to Question 22. c. Not very sure d. Uncertain	
		mored away one a hilfan	Q
How did the object of	or objects disappear from view		•
In order that you can g construct the object th would it have? Descri	live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia	o of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you co il would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape bject or objects which when placed up in the sky would give th	
In order that you can g construct the object th would it have? Descri	live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia	o of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you co il would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape	
In order that you can g construct the object th would it have? Descri	live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia	o of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you co il would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape	
In order that you can g construct the object th would it have? Descri	live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia	o of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you co il would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape	
In order that you can g construct the object th would it have? Descri	live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia	o of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you co il would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape	
In order that you can g construct the object th would it have? Descri	live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia	o of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you co il would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape	
In order that you can g construct the object th would it have? Descri	live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia	o of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you co il would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape	
In order that you can g construct the object th would it have? Descri	live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia	o of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you co il would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape	
	IF POSSIBLE, try to How large did the ob and at about arm's la (Circle One):	IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the refeet. How large did the object or objects appear as compand at about arm's length? (Circle One): a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 2.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how cer a. Certain	IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension. feet. Co Lolea 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 b. Pea c. Dime d. Nickel d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 2.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22. a. Certain c. Not very sure

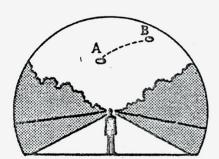
25. Where were you located when you saw the object? (Circle One): a. Inside a building b. In a car c. Outdoors d. In an airplane e. At sea f. Other	26. Were you (Circle One) a. In the business section of a city? b. In the residential section of a city? c. In open countryside? d. Flying near an airfield? 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	-	
gust entering the school has to the objects by the children behind me.	win the grup who were	
28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicles	sicle at the time, then complete the following questions:	
28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)		
a. North c. East b. Northeast d. Southeast	e. South g. West f. Southwest h. Northwest	
28.2 How fast were you moving?	miles per hour.	
28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking (Circle One) Yes N	g at the object? No	
29. What direction were you looking when you first saw the	object? (Circle One)	
a. North b. Northeast d. Southeast	e. South g. West f. Southwest h. Northwest	
30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the c	object? (Circle One)	
a. North East to norther	e. South g. West	
0. 110.111		
b. Northeast d. Southeast	f. Southwest h. Northwest	
b. Northeast d. Southeast 31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction) from true North and also the number of degrees it was up), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was pward from the horizon (elevation).	
31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction)), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was pward from the horizon (elevation). I know only that he was	
31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction) from true North and also the number of degrees it was up 31.1 When it first appeared: a. From true North degrees.), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was pward from the horizon (elevation). I know only that he was	
31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction) from true North and also the number of degrees it was up 31.1 When it first appeared:), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was pward from the horizon (elevation). I know only that it was near sery far above the	
31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction) from true North and also the number of degrees it was up 31.1 When it first appeared: a. From true North degrees.), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was pward from the horizon (elevation). I know only that it was near sery far above the horizon. One airplane from	
31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction) from true North and also the number of degrees it was up 31.1 When it first appeared: a. From true North degrees. b. From horizon degrees. 31.2 When it disappeared: a. From true North degrees.), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was pward from the horizon (elevation). I know only that it was near sery far above the	
31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction) from true North and also the number of degrees it was up 31.1 When it first appeared: a. From true North degrees. b. From horizon degrees. 31.2 When it disappeared:), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was pward from the horizon (elevation). I know only that it was near sery far above the horizon. One airplane from	

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?
	34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)	34.2 WIND (Circle One)
	a. Clear sky	a. No wind
	b. Hazy	b. Slight breeze
	c. Scattered clouds	c. Strong wind
	d. Thick or heavy clouds	d. Don't remember
	e. Don't remember	
	34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)	34.4 TEMPERATURE (Circle One)
	a. Dry	a. Cold
	b. Fog, mist, or light rain	b. Cool
	c. Moderate or heavy rain	c. Warm
	d. Snow	d. Hot
***************************************	e. Don't remember	e. Don't remember
35.	. When did you report to some official that you had	seen the object?
	19.	56_
	Day Month Year	
36.	. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the	e object?
	(Circle One) (Yes) No	
	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the obje	ECT 100:
	(Circle One) (Yes) No	
*	36.2 Please list their names and addresses:	we you at the same time as Marilyn them and neal Odomo
	all names were give	is you at the same time as
-m	nene was. They encluded I	Makelyn there and head adomo
•#		
37.	Was this the first time that you had seen an object	t or objects like this?
	(Circle One) (Yes) No	
	37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and	d under what circumstances did you see other ones?
		,
38.	In your opinion what do you think the object was	and what might have caused it?
	il for it is what t	he object was. I do know that
, 1	1 C · A O · I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
it	was a definite object (two coenticas) and not a
do	ament of interior and	any natural objects such as
60	to At. +	
-	ing clouds etc.	two identical) and not a

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?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?feet.
41.	Please give the following information about yourself:
	NAME
	TAINE Tast Name
	ADDRESS Street City Zone State
	TELEPHONE NUMBER
	What is your present job? R.C.A. employee, radio & electrical warfeer
	Age 38 Sex Temale
	Age 38 Sex Temale
	Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.
	g. Grade school e. e. Technical school
	h High school (Type)
	c. College right coursesonly t. Other special training
	d. Post graduate
42.	Date you completed this questionnaire: Day Month Year
•	

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.

NA	
	(Prease Print)
- Approx	
SIGNATUR	
DATE	

(Do Not Write in This Space)
CODE:

The two objects were just a short distance above the harizon & diagonally to my left when I was focing East. The one object seemed to be moving yet stayed almost e spot. The other object crossed the sky unti When you watch a get s to more so slowly yet you know ing fact. That was the way this one object more sky, yet it donced up & down a little as it mand. stofeful dead still, resused and then just sky until it was directly about the other object. I became interested! It must have been a speed but I have no way of estimate attention was first called to the object licapters on the Depar and the depot before of fast I know the after the two objects were and away - kinda backwards to the continue

haring. I guess it would be called North East - but mostly East. I estimate that we watched them at least ten minutes. The objects themself were identical, al did not notice the center at flast thinking as I did that they were helicopters. However, the center was there but was more subdued. The sensation of motion around is more subdued. The sensation of motion around is may difficult to explain. The three light could all be seen at the same time, red, green, white, yet the light alternately became bright one at time giving a light attenuately became bright one at time giving a function of resolving around. I actually do not know a the objects were remained or if the lights made it seem to be objects were remained or if the lights made it seem

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) <u>Illustrations</u>:

- (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:

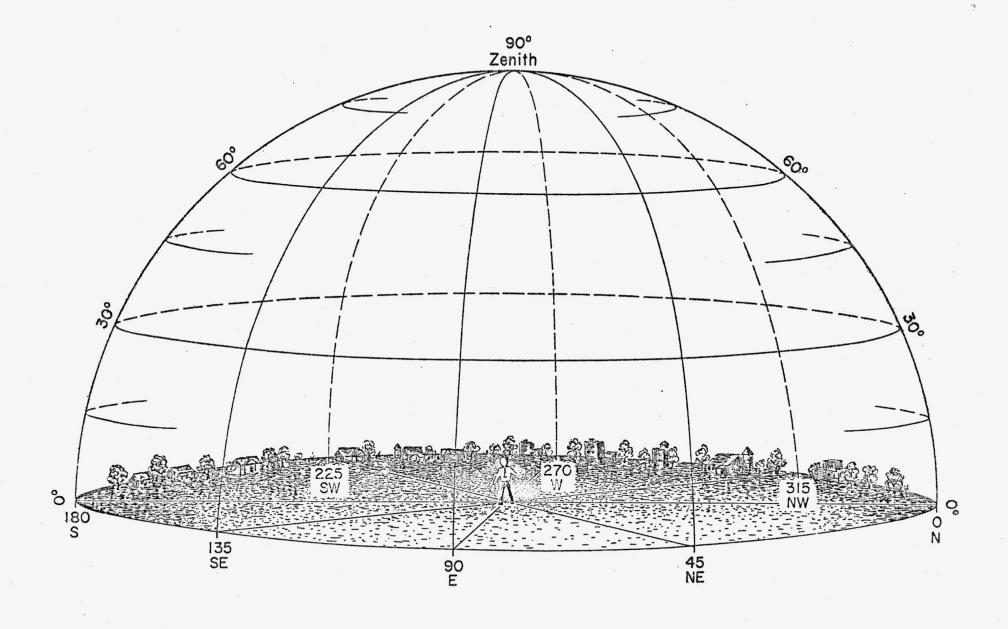
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines;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

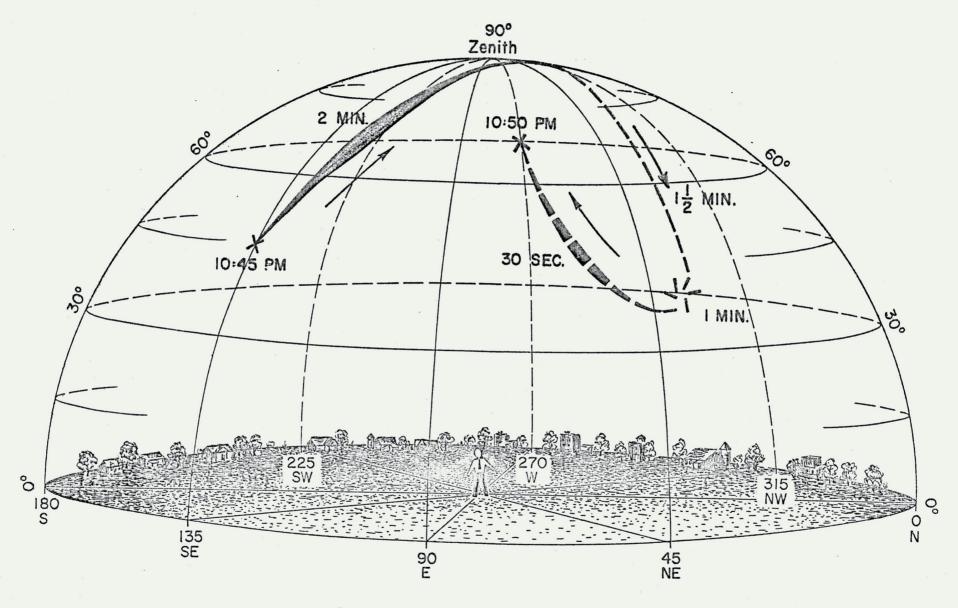
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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 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)