ENQØØ4 ENAØ92 YMCØ77 KFAØ72 KFGØØ7 RR RJEDEN RJEDWP RJEPAG R Ø7Ø655Z

FM COMDR 789TH AC&W SQDN OMAHA NEBR

TO RJEDKF/COMDR 20TH ADIV GAFB GRANDVIEW MO

RJEDEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO RJEDWP/COMDR ATIC WP AFB OHIO

RJEPAG/DIR OF INTELL HO USAF WASH DC

RJEDKF/COMDR CADF GRANDVIEW MO

/UNCLASSIFIE/OPNS474 THE FOLIS A UFOB REPT

1 - ROUND

2. SILVERDOLIER & BASEBALL

3. RED

4 - 1

5. N/A

6. MOVEING SIDE TO SIDE

7. NONE

8. NONE

109102

4602D AISS UFOB REPT. 336.

DATE-TIME GROUP 07/0427 = Sep 52

ODEBOLT, LOWA

POS

PAGE TWO RJEDKF 1GM

9. NONE

B.

1. LIGHT

2. 150

3. TO THE GROUND

4. WEST THEN TO NORTH

5. 0431

5. 10 MIN.

C. VISUAL

1. GROUND VISUAL

2. NONE

3. NONE

D. Ø427Z

1. 07/04272

2. NIGHT

E. 1. KN 4715

1. MRI

2. NONE

300

120

70,000

019457

0008 ENAØ88 YMBØ25 KFAØ57KFGØ38FGMØØ2

RR RJEDEN RJEDWP RJEPAG RR RJEDEN ROEDW. DE RJEDKF 1GM -

FM COMDR 789TH ACWRON OMAHA NEBR

TO RJEDKF/COMDR 20TH ADIV GAFB GRANDVIEW MO

RJEDEN/GOMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO RJEDWP/COMDR ATIC WP AFB OHIO

RJEPAG/DIR OF INTELL HQ USAF WASH DC

RJEDKF/ COMDR CADF GRANDVIEW MO

/U N C L A S.S I F I E D/ OPNS 475 THE FOL IS A UFOB

A. ROUND

B. BASEBALL

C. RED

DDE E. NONE

G. NONE

H. NONE

I. NONE

2. A. LIGHT B. 150

B. 150 10. NONE
C. TO THE GROUND 11. NONE
D. WEST THEN TO NORTH A. NONEE

E.NFADE

F. TEN MINUTES

3.

A. GROUND VISUAL

B. NONE

C. NONE

A. 0427Z

B. NIGHT

5.KN 4715

BT

10/1700Z SEP RJEDKF

6. A. MR.

ODEBOLT, IOWA

B. N/A

7. A. CLEAR

E. NONE

B. 350/30-2 300/40-4 290/50-10

F. MOVING SIDETO SIDE

C. UNLIMITED

D. CLEAR

E. NONE

F. NONE 8. NONE

9. NONE

Po3 BLN.
Po3 Sex 56
164 Sex 56
28

Mr. Cdebolt Iowa

Dear Mr

Thank you for your letter of 28 October 1956 returning the completed ATIC Form No. 164.

We are very sorry we cannot send your GCC station a copy of the ATIC Form. Current Air Force policy limits the use of these forms for investigative purposes only.

Also, we have found that we are very often able to obtain an analysis from the information contained in the initial report

We greatly appreciate your cooperation in the solution of this sighting.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. CODSET Captain, USAF Assistant Adjutant

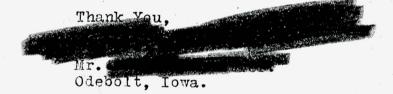
Oct. 28, 1956. Odebolt: Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed the form that your Office requested me to fill out. I hope it is filled out the way you want. Being all this hapened a Month or so ago, I just couldn't remember some of the weather conditions that you requested. I would like to suggest that your Office send our GOC Post a extra Information sheet such as I am sending to you now, so that whenever an object is again obsurved by any of our members we will have a form on hand so that all of the information that you want can be filled in correctly, then when you send out the forms to the members they can revive their memory with the information that they had wrote down such as weather conditions, dates, and etc.

If you think sending us a extra form would be a good thing, why you can mail us one, either to:





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.

]. When did you see the object?	2. Time of day: 11 : 15 Minutes
6 Sept. 1956 Day Month Year	(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
Additional compress I watched it from	Odebolt, Iowa. Iowa, USA City or Town State or Country the deck of our GOC Tower, and und, with my field glasses.
	Seconds riain you are of your answer to Question 5. Not very sure (because that was all the Just a guess longer I was out side.)
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 On't remember
7. IF you saw the object during DAYL CHT, 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

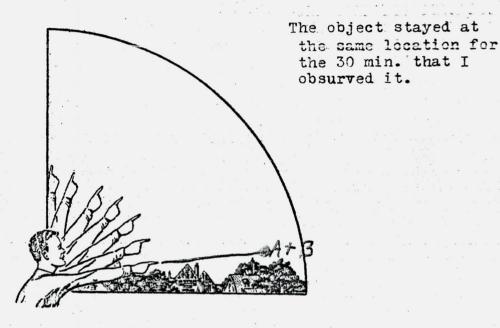
8			TWILIGH	T, or DAWN,	what did yo	u notice concerni	ng the STARS and MOON?
	8.1 STARS (Cirele	One):		22	8.2 MO	ON (Circle One):	
	a. None					a. Bright moonlig	ht
	b. A few					. Dull moonlight	
	(G) Many					. No moonlight .	— pitch dark
7114 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	d. Don't re	member				Don't remembe	•
9.	. Was the object brighte	r than the b	ackground	of the sky?			
	(Circle One):	(<u>@</u> Ye	5	b. No		c. Don't rame	mber -
10.	. IF it was BRIGHTER	THAN the s	ky backgr	ound, was th	e brightness	like that of an a	utomobile headlight?:
		9 9				vay (a distant car	_
٠					al blocks av)r
				c. A blo	ck away?		
					al yards awa		8 •••**s
•					-	Llike a st	7 79
2.7	Dilaboration			4. Onlet	***		
11.	Did the object:				-	rela One for each	question)
	a. Appear to stand	still at any	time?		Yes	No	Don't Know
	b. Suddenly speed	up and rush	away at a	ny time?	Yes	₩	Don't Know
	c. Break up into pa	rts or explo	de?		Yes	ØÐ.	Don't Know
	d. Give off smoke?	0			Yes	@	Don't Know
•	e. Change brightne	38:			(CO)	No	Don't Know
	f. Change shape?				Yes	€	Don't Know
	Flicker, throb, o	r pulsate?		•	6	No	Don't Know
12.	Did the object move be	hind someth	-	time, particu	larly a clou	d?	
	(Circle One): it moved behind:	Yes	(A)	Don't Kno)W.	IF you answere	d YES, then tell what
13.	Did the object move in	front of son	nething at	anytime, par	ticularly a c	loud?	•
	(Circle One): it moved in front of:	Yes	› No	Don't Kno			d YES, than tell what
14.	Did the object appear:	(Circle O	ne):	a. Solid?	ь.	Transparent?	c. (Don't Know.)
15.	Did you observe the obj	ect through	any of the	following?			
	a. Eyeglasses	(P)	No	0.	Binoculars	(C)	No
	b. Sun glasses	Yos	679	f.	Telescope	\ 2	6
	c. Windshield	Yes	M	a.	Theodolite	Yes	
•	d. Window glass	Yes	®	h.	Other	, 03	
	. *						and the second of the second o

30 minites that I obsurbed it.

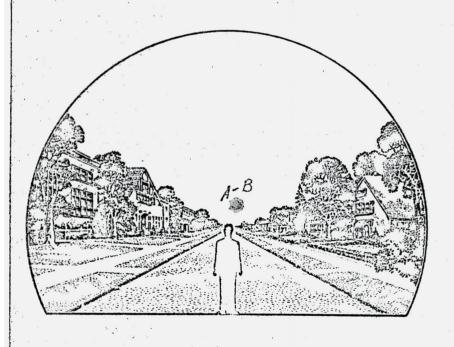
20.			object or objects made. Place an "A" at the begin wany changes in direction during the course.	ning
		None.		
,				
	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e			
21.	IF POSSIBLE, try to gues		eal size of the object was in its longest dimension a star at night.	,
22.	How large did the object of and at about arm's length?	r objects appear as com	npared with one of the following objects held in the	hand
	(Circle One):	Head of a pin	g. Silver dollar	
	ď	. Pea	h. Baseball	
	•	. Dime	i. Grapefruit	
		. Nickel . Quarter	j. Basketball k. Other	
		. Half dollar		
22	2.1 (Circle One of the follo	wing to indicate how co	ertain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
e	·	. Certain	c. Not very sure	
	· b	. Fairly certain	(d) Uncertain	
23.	How did the object or obje	cts disappear from view	·?	
	T wat	ched this object	ct for 30 Min. and it didnot see	m to
		at all.		
24.	In order that you can give as	clear a picture as possibl	e of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that	you could
•	would it have? Describe in y	rour own words a common	al would you make it? How large would it be, and what object or objects which when placed up in the sky would	shape give the
	same appearance as the object			
	Any star	in the sky at kered red, gre	night would look like the objection. and white.	t if
	10 1110	, 0		
	· · · · · ·			
				•

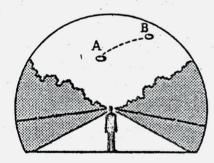
	a. In the business section of a city? b. In the residential section of a city? c. In open countryside? d. Flying near an airfield? e. Flying over a city? f. Flying over open country? g. Other ct, and how did you happen to notice it? C who were on duty at the tower called?
and obsurved the object.	I went over with my field glasses
28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or oth (no) 28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle C a. North b. Northeast d. Southeast 28.2 How fast were you moving? 28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were I (Circle One) Yes	e. South g. West f. Southwest h. Northwest miles per hour.
29. What direction were you looking when you first so	w the object? (Circle One)
a. North c. East b. Northeast d. Southeast	e. South f. Southwest West Northwest
30. What direction were you looking when you last sa	w the object? (Circle One)
a. North c. East b. Northeast d. Southeast	e. South f. Southwest h. Northwest
from true North and also the number of degrees it	n the same position for 30 min. es. I don8t know how many degrees.
	24/3/2

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.





The object stayed at the same location for the 30 min. that I obsurved it.

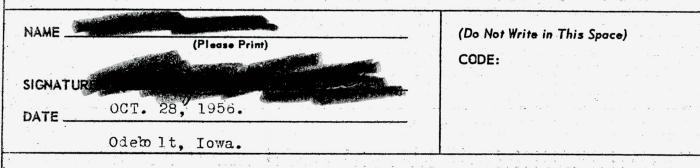
34.	. What were the weather conditions at	the time you saw the object?
	34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)	34.2 WIND (Circle One)
	a. Clear sky	a. No wind
	b. Hazy	Slight breeze
	c. Scattered clouds	c. Strong wind
	 d. Thick or heavy clouds Don't remember 	d. Don't remember
	34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)	34.4 TEMPERATURE (Circle One)
	O Dry	a. Cold
	b. Fog, mist, or light rain	(D) 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?
	6 Sept.	TILO OCOULYCID OIL UUCV. GU. LINE
	Day Month	
	Monn	Year to the Omaha Filter Center befor I arived.
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	
	(Circle One) (Yes)	
		No .
	36.2 Please list their names and add	resses:
	Mr.	
	Odebolt, Iowa.	Mr.
		Odebolt, Iowa Mr.
		Odebolt, Iowa.
37.	Was this the first time that you had s	een an object or objects like this?
	(Circle One) Yes	
. 1	37.1 IF you answered NO, then when	, where, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?
	Practaly every event	ing I can obsurve two stars that seem to
	flicker Red, and Gre	een. One in the West, and One in the Northeast.
38. 1	In your opinion what do you think the	
	yes opinion what do you fillink file	object was and what might have caused it?
,	My opinion is that	the object envolved in this case was the
,	star which is loca	ted to the West of our GOC Tower which to
	me seems to flocke	er Red, and Green while I look at it.

				-
39.	Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?			V - /-
	(Circle One) Yes			# 8 241
	IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estim	ate?	m.p.h.	
40	Do you think you can estimate how far away from you th	e object was?		1.
40.		a object was:		
	(6			
	IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say	if was?	foot.	
41.	Please give the following information about yourself:			
	NAME			Property of the second
	NAME	First Name	Middle Name	
		ODEBOLT	3 IOWA	
	ADDRESS Street	City	Zone State	
	ODEBOLT - 485.	androne in the second of the s		
	TELEPHONE NUMBER			
•	What is your present job? I manage a	Shop here	e in Odebolt, Iowa	<u> </u>
	Age 33 Sex Male			
	Age Sex		**************************************	
	Please indicate any special educational training that ye	ou have had.		
1.5	a. Grade school X e. e. e			
			ing	
.7	d. Post graduate			
<u> </u>				
42.	Date you completed this questionnaire:	28 	Oct. 1956. Month Year	
•				
			Charles (ed. a. Charles Charles	S. Maria Maria
:				
				Edward Co
				- 1 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1-

1.0 Table 19:00

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.



On the evening of Sept. 6, 1956 at 11:00, my telephone rang, and it was Mr. who was one of the GOC Members on duty ag the GOC Tower that evening. He ask me to get my Field glasses and come over to the Tower, that they had discovered a light in the sky that flickered red, and green, and they wanted to obsurve it with my glasses. When I arrived at the Tower they pointed out to me the light that they had been watching. I looked at it, and it just seemed to be a star. one that I have watched other evenings with my glasses. It seems to be a very unusual star, because it gives a person watching it the impression that it is changeing colors as you watch it, it seems to flicker white, then red, and then green, and keeps it up all the time. There is also one other star like it, and it is in the Northeast from our Tower. (Our Tower stands 30 ft. in the air.) I told Mr that I thought their light to be just a star, but they said that they had been watching it for some time and that it had moved twords the west since thay first saw it, Mr. had already called it into the Omaha Filter Center as a unknown Object, then the Filter Center called back saying that the Radar Station was unable to pick up anything on their scope I stayed at the Rower for about 30 min., and then went in that aera. home, and during that 30 min. I did not notice the light to move in any direction at all. The other members told me the next day, that the object traveded across the sky before they called me, but during the time I watched it, I did not see it move, but I can not say that it wasn't moveing before I got there, only that It didn't move while I was there for those 30 min.

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 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.

ATIC FORM 164a (25 July 56)

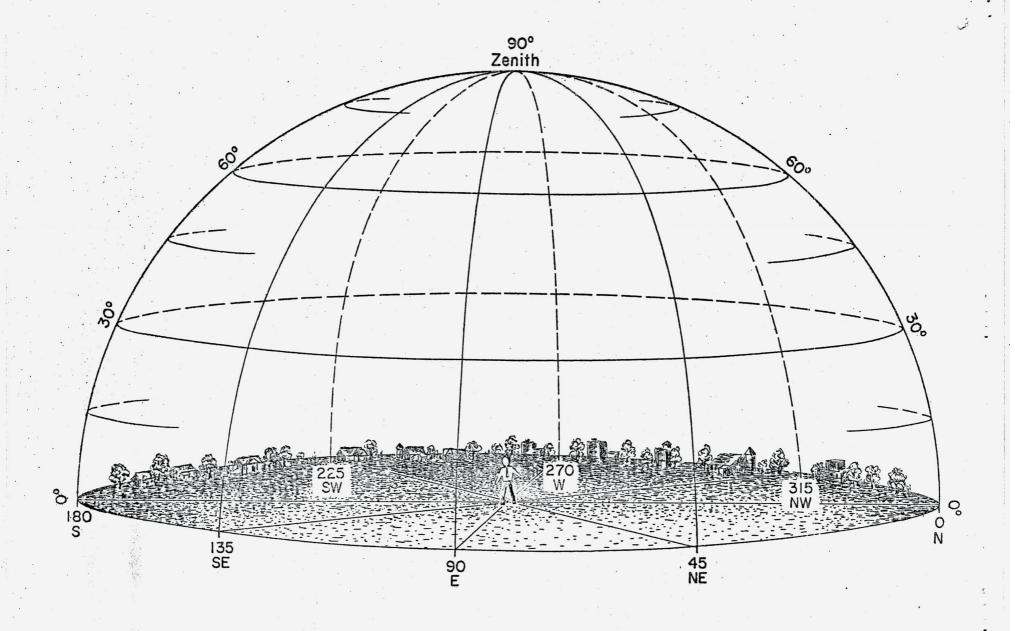
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

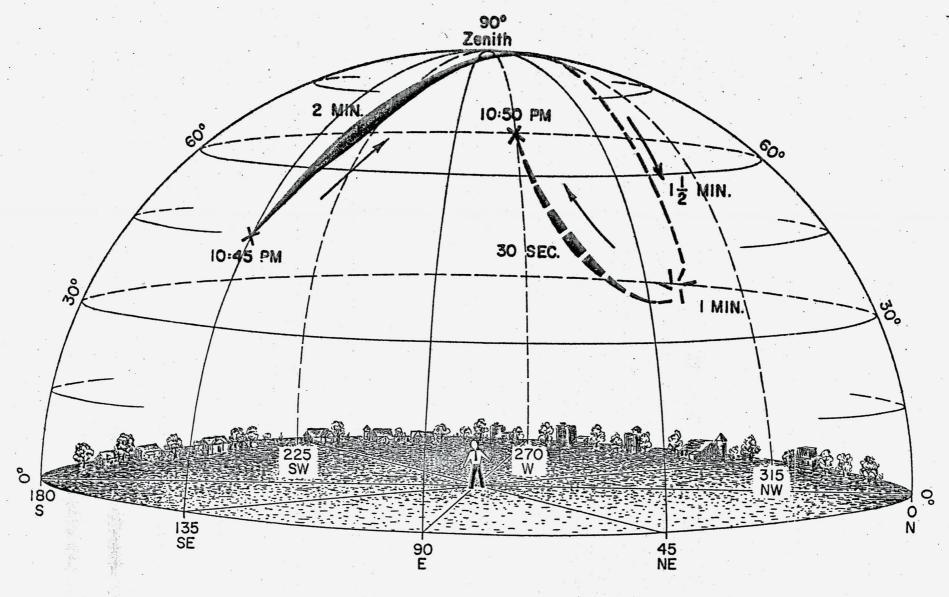
- a. Verbal Description of Example Sighting: Object was first sighted in the southeast, about half-way up from the horizon to overhead, at 10:45 FM local time. Its shape or outline was hazy, but appeared round and about the size of a pea (at arm's length) from where observed. It was dim at first but 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."

- 120 State of 18 - 1 20 St 20 St 20 St





(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?	2. Time of day: 10 30 Minutes
Day Month Year	(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.
3. Time zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Central	(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving (Circle One): b. Standard
c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other	
4. Where were you when you saw the object?	
	Odebolt Towa City or Town State or Country
Nearest Postal Address	City or Town State or Country
Additional remarks:	
5. Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours	Minutes Seconds
5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how	certain you are of your answer to Question 5.
g. Certain	c. Not very sure
b. Fairly certain	d. Just a guess
6. What was the condition of the sky?	
	I I A see a see of Indiana
(Circle One): a. Bright daylight b. Dull daylight	d. Just a trace of daylight e. No trace of daylight
c. Bright twilight	f. Don't remember
7. IF you saw the object during DAYL "HT, TWILINg the object?	GHT, or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at
(Circle One): a. In front of you	d. To your left
b. In back of you	e. Overhead
c. To your right	f. Don't remember

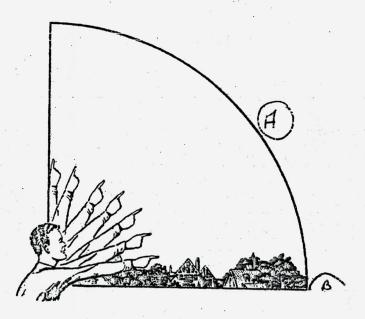
8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, TWILIGHT	, or DAWN, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?
8.1 STARS (Circle One):	8.2 MOON (Circle One):
a. None	a. Bright moonlight
b. A few	b. Dull moonlight
(c.)Many	c. No moonlight — pitch dark
d. Don't remember	d. Don't remember
9. Was the object brighter than the background	of the sky?
(Circle One): a. Yes	b. No c. Don't remember
10. IF it was BRIGHTER THAN the sky backgro	ound, 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:	
a. Appear to stand still at any time?	(Circle One for each question)
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at a	Yes No Don't Know ny time? Yes No Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes 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 any	time, particularly a cloud?
(Circle One): Yes No	Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what
13. Did the object move in front of something at	anytime, particularly a cloud?
(Circle One): Yes No	
it moved in front of:	Don't Know. 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
d. Window glass Yes No	h. Other
•	

16	. Tell in a few words the following things about the c	object.
	a Sound No SOUND	
	b. Color SEEMED To be 2/ter	and the second second
	b. Color Section 10 Be ticer	raing reat green Colors
17.	Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusion an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the	ct or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details ns, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place he object was moving.
	(BO GREEN)	
18.	The edges of the object were: (Circle One): a Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined	e. Other
	d. Don't remember	
19.	IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how ma Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put a	ny were there?
	<u> </u>	application of the state of the

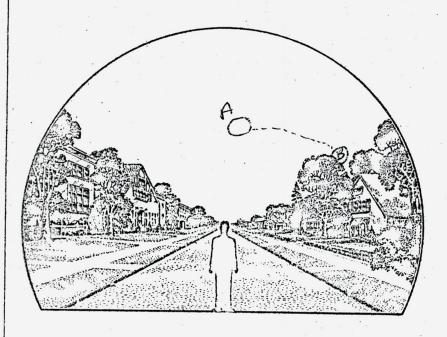
of the path, a "B" at	the end of the path, and show	any changes in direction during the course.
1		
		9
A		Continued North West
and the second of the second o		al size of the object was in its longest dimension. e to estimate—
22. How large did the ob and at about arm's le	ject or objects appear as comp	pared with one of the following objects held in the hand
(Circle One):	a. Head of a pin b. Pea	g. Silver dollar h. Baseball
	c. Dime d. Nickel	Grapefruit Basketball
	e. Quarter f. Half dollar	k. Other
22.1 (Circle One of the	following to indicate how cer	tain you are of your answer to Question 22.
	a. Certain b. Fairly certain	c. Not very sure d. Uncertain
23. How did the object of	b. Fairly certain	c. Not very sure d. Uncertain Continued west haril
23. How did the object of	b. Fairly certain	c. Not very sure d. Uncertain Continued west haril
24. In order that you can gle construct the object the would it have? Describe some appearance as the	b. Fairly certain r objects disappear from view? en Uistble on live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia be in your own words a common of a object which you saw.	c. Not very sure d. Uncertain CONTINUED WOST MATI The horizon. of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could like you make it? How large would it be, and what shape bject or objects which when placed up in the sky would give the
24. In order that you can gle construct the object the would it have? Describe some appearance as the	b. Fairly certain r objects disappear from view? en Uistble on live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia be in your own words a common of a object which you saw.	c. Not very sure d. Uncertain CONTINUED WOST MATI The horizon. of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could like you make it? How large would it be, and what shape bject or objects which when placed up in the sky would give the
24. In order that you can gle construct the object the would it have? Describe some appearance as the local language. It is a language to all languages that	b. Fairly certain r objects disappear from view? er Uis ible on live as clear a picture as possible at you saw. Of what type materia be in your own words a common of a object which you saw. The world full	c. Not very sure d. Uncertain CONTINUED WOST MATI The horizon.— of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could like you make it? How large would it be, and what shape

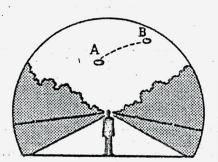
25.	a. Inside b. In a c. Outde d. In ac	de a building car oors nairplane		26.	c. In open co d. Flying nec e. Flying over	iness section of a city? idential section of a city? ountryside? or an airfield? or a city? or open country?	
27.		-	you saw the object, and				
	<u> </u>	n duly at	The Goc.	lou	ver a	I notical	
			to be flus		•	Ine SKy and moving S	lady.
28.	IF you we	BY MOVING IN AN AU	TOMOBILE or other veh	icle at	the time, then o	complete the following ques	stions:
	28.1 W	hat direction were you	moving? (Circle One)				
		. North . Northeast	c. East d. Southeast	e. f.	South Southwest	g. West h. Northwest	
	28.2 H	low fast were you movi	ng?		miles per hour.		
y	28,3 D	id you stop at any time (Circle One)	yes N	at the	object?		
29.	What dire	ction were you looking	when you first saw the	toeido	? (Circle One)		
		. North . Northeast	c. East d. Southeast		South Southwest	g. West h. Northwest	
30.	What dire	ction were you looking	when you last saw the	object?	(Circle One)		
. 12		. North . Northeast	c. East d. Southeast		South Southwest	g. West h. Northwest	
31.			terms (angular direction nber of degrees it was u			umber of degrees the object (elevation).	t was
	31.1 W	hen it first appeared:	4				
		a. From true North _ b. From horizon					
	312 W	hen it disappeared:					
	J1.2 "	a. From true North _ 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	a van ann al de la company
341 CLOUDS (C: 1 2	e you saw the object?
34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)	34.2 WIND (Circle One)
Clear sky	a. No wind
5. Hazy	(b.) Slight breeze
c. Scattered clouds	c. Strong wind
d. Thick or heavy clouds e. Don't remember	d. Don't remember
C. Don't remember	- Continue
34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)	-
a.) Dry	34.4 TEMPERATURE (Circle One)
b. Fog, mist, or light rain	a. Cold
c. Moderate or heavy rain	b. Cool
d. Snow	© Warm
e. Don't remember	d. Hot
	e. Don't remember
35. When did you report to some official that you	had seen the phicas?
Bitures 50.16	19.7
Day Month	Year
	ATT with the second of the sec
36. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw	the object?
(Circle O. 1 (V))	
36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the o	object too?
(Circle One) (Yes) No	
36.2 Please list their names and addresses:	
and did not see a se	Q = 0
	- Post
	Observer
	- NITE WATCHMAN
37. Was this the first time that you had seen an obj	ject or objects like this 2
(Circle O.) free /	and the state of t
110	
37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, a	and under what circumstances did you see other ones?
	and you see offier ones:
38. In your opinion what do you think the object was	
11	and what might have caused it?
Hoving never seen ?	anything Like it Tould it
Say what it was T	brighthess ofit was The
(he	brighthess of t
most bisely to	, was 11/10
most baffling part of i	t
•	
· ·	

			,
9. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the ol	bject?		
(Circle One) Yes No			
IF you answered YES, then what speed would you	astimate?	m.p	.h.
11 you dissipated 120, man with open week you			
). Do you think you can estimate how far away from	you the object was?		
(Circle One) (Yes No		1	
IF you answered YES, then how far away would y	ou say it was?	1000 foot.	
 Please give the following information about yours 	self:		
NAME			
Last Name	Fifst Name	Middle	Name
ADDRESS	Odebol		TOWA
Street Street	City	Zone	State
TELEPHONE NUMBER			
What is your present job? DEPARTME	NT STORE M	ANAGER	
Age 30 Sex MALE			
Please indicate any special educational training	that you have had		
Please indicate any special educational framing			
a. Grade school	e. e. Technical schoo		
b. High school		lining	
d. Post graduate	i. Ollidi special il	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
d. Fost gradoute			
	Oct. THUS	October 18	1956
Date you completed this questionnaire:	Day	Month	Year
	5		
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			alking a second

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

(Please Print)

SIGNATURE

DATE

Qet. 18,1956

(Do Not Write in This Space)
CODE:

at sometime between 10:30 and 10:45 ow the evening of Sept. 6, 1956, and myself were standing our usual I have watch when we spotted an unidentified object in the west. When I first saw it, it looked like some bright object hanging surpended obove the trees in the west. Upon watching it more closely it appeared to be moving north-west and seemed to be fleshing red and green lights.

We called it in to the Omaha, Felter Center and remained in contact with Them until it was us longer visible on the horzon. Chief observer, and local mite watchman observed it also and we drove a couple of mules Evest to sur of we could desermine any more about it! It seemed at that tem to be moving fute ragely west and somewhat to the north and soon dissageared completely. The brightness of the lights and the Colors male it appear very broid in the shy when we first spotted it until it was out of sight.

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:

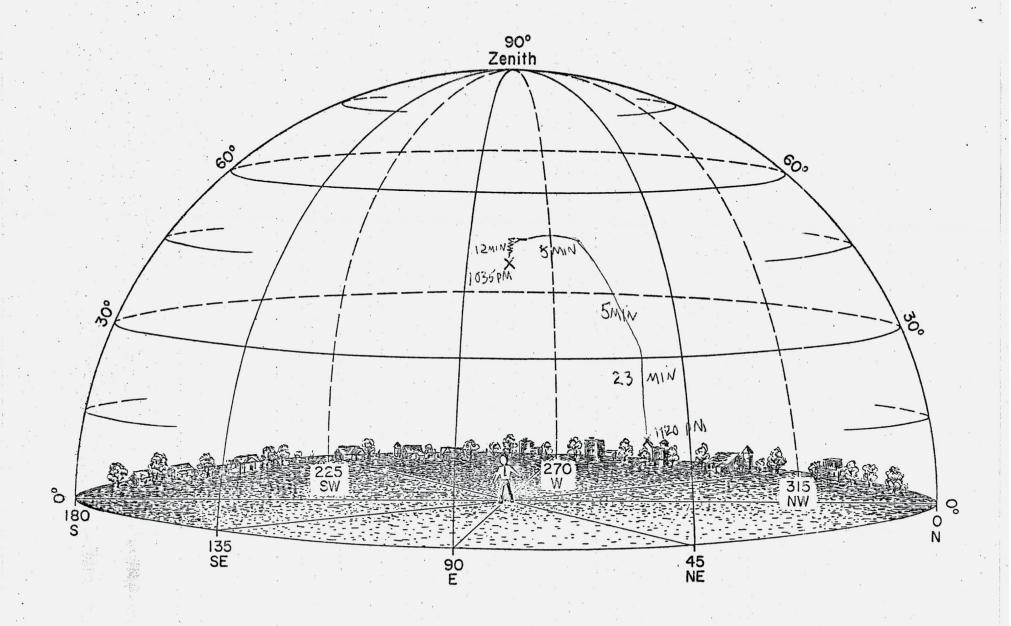
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines;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

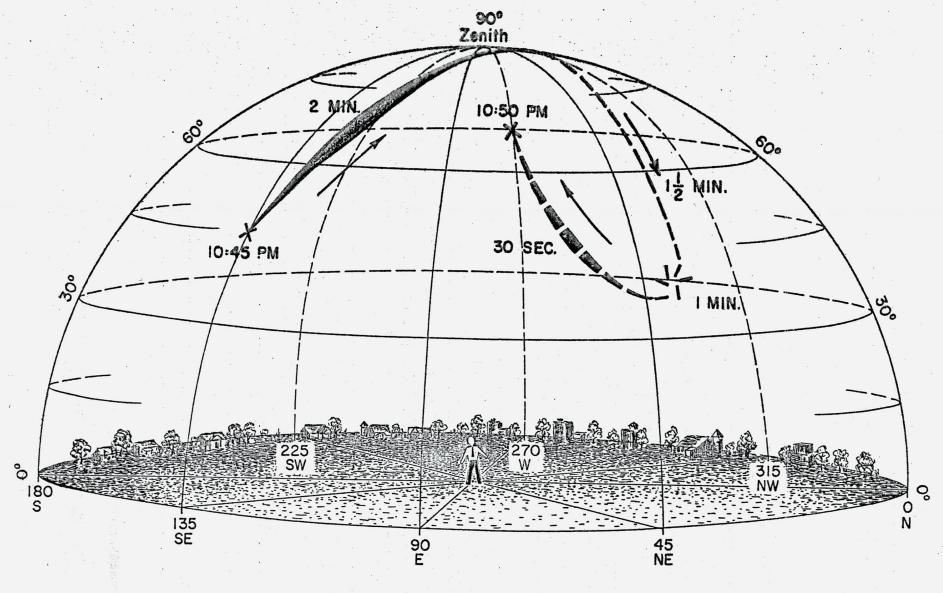
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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)

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?	2. Time of day: 10 30 Minutes
	Day Month Year	(Circle One): A.M. or (P.M.)
3.	Time zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern (Central c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other	(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving (Circle One): b. Standard
4.	Where were you when you saw the object? ODE BULT Nearest Postal Address Additional remarks: ON WATCHE IN G.	ODEBOLT 10WA City or Town State or Country O.C. GBSERVATION TOWER
5,	Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours 5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how of	30 MIN Seconds ertain you are of your answer to Question 5.
		. 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 daylight o. No trace of daylight f. Don't remember
7.	IF you saw the object during DAYLEHT, TWILIGH	IT, or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at
	(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

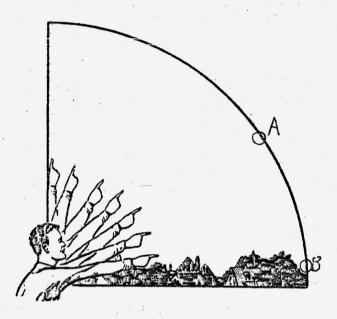
8.	. IF you saw the object	at NIGHT,	TWILIG	HT, or DA	VN, what die	you no	tice concernir	g the STARS	and MOON?
	8.1 STARS (Circle	One):			8.2	MOON (Circle One):		
	a. None				s y 8	a. B	right moonlig	nt	
	b. A few			* #			ull moonlight		
	(c; Many					•	o moonlight -	– pitch dark	
	d. Don't re	member				-	on't remembe	•	
9.	Was the object brighter	than the b	ackgroun	nd of the sl	ty?				
	(Circle One):	a. Ya		ь.	No		. Don't reme	mber	
10.	IF it was BRIGHTER	THAN the s	sky back	ground, wa	s the bright	ness like	that of an a	nomobile head	dlight?:
			(Circle (ne) a. A	mile or mor	e away (a distant car		we to
	a a a				veral block				
		de o		c. A	block away	,			
					veral yards				
							41 AS ,	MARS	
11.	Did the object:		······································				One for each	 	The State of the S
	a. Appear to stand	still at any	time?		To		No	Don't Kno	
	b. Suddenly speed			any time?			No	Don't Kno	
	c. Break up into pa				Yes		(N)	Don't Kno	
	d. Give off smoke?				Yes		(No	Don't Kno	₩
	e. Change brightne	ss?			Yes		₩Đ.	Don't Kno	₩
	f. Change shape?				Yes		(No	Don't Kno	₩
	g. Flicker, throb, o	r pulsate?			1)	No	Don't Kno	w
12.	Did the object move be	hind somet	hing at a	nytime, pa	rticularly a	cloud?			
	(Circle One): 11 moved behind:	Yes	(No	Don't	Know.		you answers	d YES, then t	ell what
13.	Did the object move in	front of so	mething o	at anytime,	particularly	y a clou	d?		***************************************
	(Circle One): it moved in front of:	Yes	No		Know.			d YES, than t	todw lle
							****		**************************************
14.	Did the object appear:	(Circle O	ne):	a. Soli	d?	b. Tr	ansparent?	e. D	on't Know.
15.	Did you observe the ob	ect through	n any of	the followi	ng?				
	a. Ey og lassos	-	AND N	•	e. Binoci	ulars	Yes	No	
٠,	b. Sun glasses	Yes	ON	9	f. Tales	cope	Yes	No	one Scotor or and
	c. Windshield	Yo	N		g. Theod		Yes	(No	
	d. Window glass	799	N	0	h. Other.		mark the same to be seen a same special		
								The foreign district	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

16. Tell in a few words the following things	about the object.		
a. SoundNONE		**************************************	*
d. Sound			
b. Color GREEN AND R	^{2}ED		
	•		-
17. Draw a nictura that will show the shape	of the object or object	-4- 1-1-1-1	
 Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object that you saw such as wing: 	s. protrusions, etc	and especially exhaust	In your sketch any details
an arrow beside the drawing to show the	direction the object	was moving.	iralis or vapor frails. Place
	(GREEN RED)	4	
	(Colors Colors)		
		re lit o ci	ED ALTERNATION
			WED ALTERNATLY
	VERY RAPIDLY.	- THERE WAS	NO DIFFERENCE
		OF ANY ONE SI	
	14/7-15-41-02	01 1101 0102 11	
18. The edges of the object were:			
		0.1	
(Circle One) (a.) Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star	е.	Other	
c. Sharply outlined			
d. Don't remember			
19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, t	hen how many were t	here?	•
Draw a picture of how they were arranged			
		70 m	
.s.:			
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
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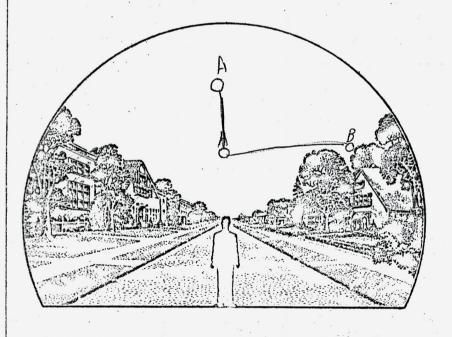
LOSING ALT. FAST FAST FAST FAST VERY FAST VERY FAST VERY VERY VERY VERY VERY FAST VERY	
FACING THE ObSERVER 21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension 30 feet. 22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects held in the and at about orm's length? (Circle One): a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to Indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
FACING THE ObSERVER 21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension 30 feet. 22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects held in the and at about orm's length? (Circle One): a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to Indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
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FACING THE OBSERVER 21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension 30 feet. 22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects held in the and at about arm's length? (Circle One): a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to Indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
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22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects held in the and at about arm's length? (Circle One): a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
and at about arm's length? (Circle One): a. Head of a pin b. Pea c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	e nunu
b. Pea h. Baseball c. Dime I. Grapefruit d. Nickel j. Basketball e. Quarter k. Other f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
b. Pea h. Baseball c. Dime I. Grapefruit d. Nickel j. Basketball e. Quarter k. Other f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
c. Dime d. Nickel j. Basketball e. Quarter f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
d. Nickel e. Quarter f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
f. Half dollar 22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.	
b. Fairly certain d. Uncertain	
DI I WILLY WOLLDING THE WILLIAM TO WILLIAM TO THE W	
23. How did the object or objects disappear from view? OVER The HORIZON	
	CULTURE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP
24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine the construct the object that you saw. Of what type material would you make it? How large would it be, and who would it have? Describe in your own words a common object or objects which when placed up in the sky would same appearance as the object which you saw.	t shape Id give the
IT WOULD BE SPITERS SHAPED WITH A 30' DIAMITER OTI	HER
THAN THAT I CANNOT SAY	
	÷

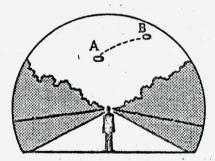
27.	Where were you located when you saw the object? (Circle One): a. Inside a building b. In a car c. Outdoors d. In an airplane e. At sea f. Other CAT WALK OF GOC POST 30', ALOVE GROUND What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and	b. In the resid c. In open con d. Flying nea e. Flying over f. Flying over g. Other	r an airfield? r a city? r open country?
-, :	STANDING WATCH AT GOC		
	UP AND SAW IT.		
28.	IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other veh 28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)	sicle 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
	28.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking		
29.		No	
29.	(Circle One) Yes	No	G West h. Northwest
	(Circle One) Yes What direction were you looking when you first saw the a. North c. East	object? (Circle One) e. South f. Southwest	
	(Circle One) Yes What direction were you looking when you first saw the a. North b. Northeast d. Southeast	object? (Circle One) e. South f. Southwest	
30,	(Circle One) Yes What direction were you looking when you first saw the a. North b. Northeast d. Southeast What direction were you looking when you last saw the a. North c. East	object? (Circle One) e. South f. Southwest object? (Circle One) e. South f. Southwest	g. West D. Northwest mber of degrees the object was
30,	(Circle One) What direction were you looking when you first saw the a. North b. Northeast d. Southeast What direction were you looking when you last saw the a. North c. East b. Northeast d. Southeast	object? (Circle One) e. South f. Southwest object? (Circle One) e. South f. Southwest), try to estimate the number of the property of the circle one)	g. West D. Northwest mber of degrees the object 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.





		34.2 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	d. Don Hameniber		
	0. 2011 Tomomeo			
	34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)	34.4 TEMPERATURE (Circle One)		
	© Dry			
	b. Fog, mist, or light rain	a. Cold		
		b. Cool		
	c. Moderate or heavy rain d. Snow	© Warm		
	e. Don't remember	d. Hot		
	e. Don't remember	e. Don't remember		
5.	When did you report to some official the	at you had seen the object?		
	Day SEPTEMBER Month	7/30		
	Day Month.	Tear		
	(Circle One) Yes 36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so	No see the object too?		
:		ee the object too? No		
7.	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes	No esses: ODEBULT IOWA ODEBULT IOWA ODEBULT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL		
7.	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes 36.2 Please list their names and addressed with the first time that you had see	No esses: ODEBULT IOWA ODEBULT IOWA ODEBULT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL en an object or objects like this?		
7.	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes 36.2 Please list their names and addresses the state of the state	No esses: ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL en an object or objects like this?		
7.	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes 36.2 Please list their names and addresses the state of the state	No esses: ODEBULT IOWA ODEBULT IOWA ODEBULT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL en an object or objects like this?		
7.	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes 36.2 Please list their names and addresses the state of the state	No esses: ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL en an object or objects like this?		
7.	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes 36.2 Please list their names and addresses the state of the state	No esses: ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL en an object or objects like this?		
7.	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes 36.2 Please list their names and addresses the state of the state	No esses: ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL en an object or objects like this?		
7.	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes 36.2 Please list their names and addresses the state of the state	No esses: ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL en an object or objects like this?		
7-	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they so (Circle One) Yes 36.2 Please list their names and addresses the state of the state	No esses: ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA ODEBOLT IOWA NIGHT MARSHAL en an object or objects like this?		

9. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the objec	?		
(Circle One) Yes No			
IF you answered YES, then what speed would you est	imate?	m.p.h.	
O. 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 s	ay it was? 15,0	oo feet.	
. Please give the following information about yourself:			
MANE		and the second	MOUNTAIN
NAME Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	
ACA N. E.	ODFROLT	low.	A .
ADDRESS NONE Street	ODEBOLT City	Zone State	,
TELEPHONE NUMBER			
FIRETOLONA			
What is your present job?ELECTRICIAN			
Age 32 Sex MALE			
Age Sex MALE			
			•
Please indicate any special educational training tha	r you nave naa.	* * *	
a. Grade schoole	. e. Technical school 🚄		
b. High school		Y FLECTRICAL	<u> </u>
c. College / YR	f. Other special training	9	
d. Post graduate			
. Date you completed this questionnaire:	.4	OCTOBER 1950	6
. Date you completed this questionidite.	Day	Month Year	
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			2000年1月1日
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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 (Please Print)	(Do Not Write in This Space	
SIGNATURE	CODE:	
DATE OCT. 4: 1956		

THE OBJECT FIRST APPEARED DUE WEST OF THE TOWER AT AN ANGLE OF 300 FROM THE HORIZON. IT APPEARED TO BE MOTIONLESS WITH A RED WINKING LIGHT ON THE PORT SIDE AND A GREEN WINKING LigHT ON THE STARBOARD SIDE. WE THOUGHT IT TO BE AN AIRCRAFT COMMING HEADON TO US. WE COULD NOT HEAR ANY ENGINE NOISE AFTER BEING UNDER OBSERVATION FOR 3 OR 4 MIN- IT SEEMED Swing FROM SIDE TO SIDE AT THIS TIMES AND ARRIVED WITH A TELESCOPE AND WE OBSERVED THE OBJECT THROUGH IT. IT THEN STARTED TO MOVE AWAY FROM OS TO THE WEST AND LOST ALTITODS FAST, LEVELING OFF AT 150 FROM HORIZON AND HEADED NORTH VERY FAST FOR AT LEST 150 OR 20° FROM FIRST SIGHTING LOST TO VIEW FROM THE TOWER THE FOUR OF US THERE TOOK TURNS DRIVING ZMILES WEST OF TOWN TO OBSERVE IT AFTER GUING NORTH FOR THE DISTANCE STATED AGOUR IT TURNED AND WENT WEST AT A HOLL RATE OF SPEED UNTIL OUT OF SIGHT OVER THE HURIZON. THIS COMPLETE OPERATION LASTED 30 TO 35 MIN DURING WHICH TIME THE OMAHA FILTER CENTER WAS INFORMED OF ALL CHANGES IN POSITION AS THEY OCCURED.

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:

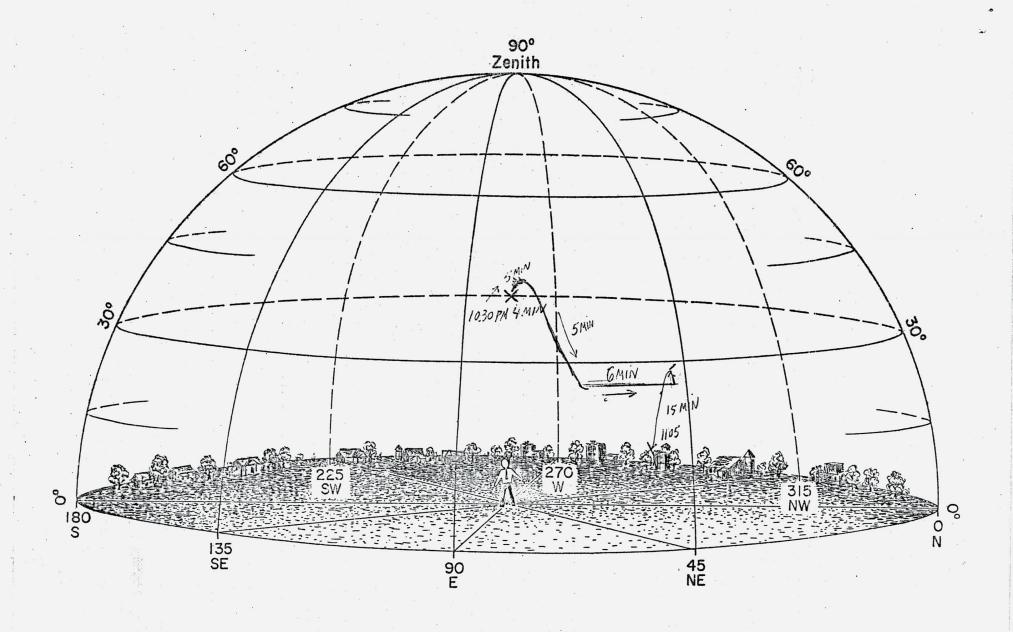
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines;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

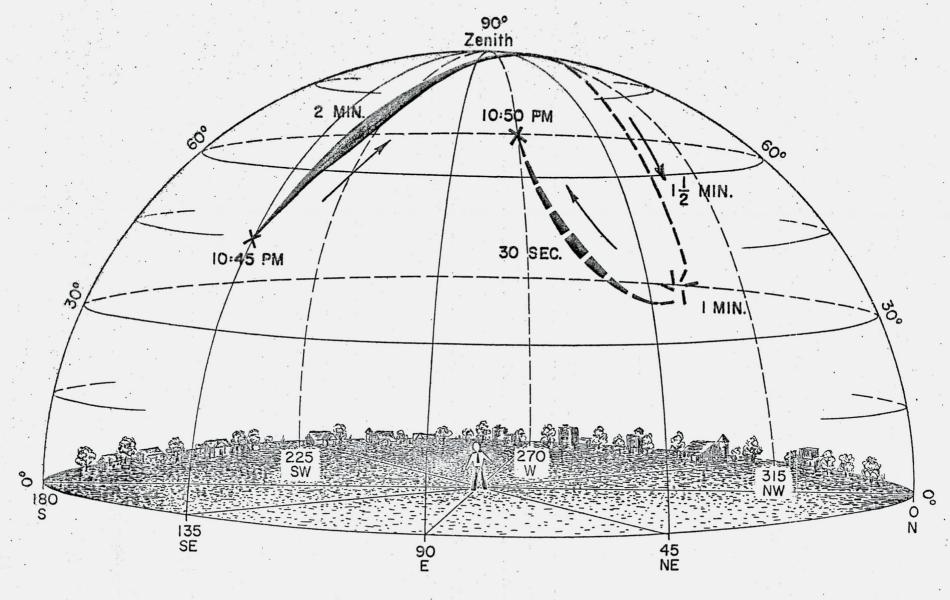
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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)

COMDR 4602 AISS

07/1645Z SEP 56

UNCLASSIFIED

ROUTINE

WOOT THE

COMDR 789 ACWRON OMAHA, NEBRASKA

OPNS 474

UNCLASSIFIED

x

PD REFERENCE YOUR TT MSG OPNS 14714 DATED 07 SEP 56 PD
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AFR 200-2 REQUEST YOU PROVIDE COMPLETE NAME AND ADDRESS
OF WITNESS OF UFOB PD THIS ORGANIZATION UNABLE TO INITIATE PRELIMINARY
INVESTIGATION ON BASIS OF NAME AND ADDRESS GIVEN IN BRIGINAL REPORT PD

UNCLASSIFIED

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JOSEPH A. MACHYOWSKY 2nd Lt., USAF

AISCC

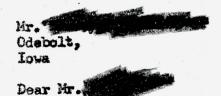
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4542

JOHN D. TAYLOR JR., Major, USAF

Adjutant

24 October 1956



Thank you for your latter of October 12, 1956. It has been of great assistance to us in determining a preliminary evaluation for the Odebolt UFOB sighting.

If it would still be convenient to you, we would greatly appreciate your completing the ATIC Form 164 and forwarding it to us. Completion of the form will allow us to officially substantiate your conclusion.

Again, our thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. GODSET Captain, USAF Assistant Adjutant October 21, 1956 Odebolt, Iowa.

Commander Sir:

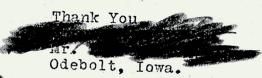
I received your envelope the other day, which contained the forms for me to fill out and send to you asking about the Object that was reported as being in the sky by our GOC Members here in Odebolt, a few weeks back. To the Members this Object seemed to be flickering a seemingly Red, and Green light, but was makeing no sound of any kind. I have looked over the Forms that you sent to me, and It seems that your Department is very conserned about a honest answer from me, so I will at tell you how it was that I was brought in the discusion, then you can decide if you still want me to fill out the report or not, and if you still want my report please let me know, and I will fill out the Forms, and send them to you.

It was about 11:15 on a Thursday night, last September (the Date I can not recal right at the time) when my telephone rang, and when I answered it, it was Mr. calling from the GOC Tower, which is down the Street from my home. Mr. asked me to come over to the tower and bring my field-glasses along because they were watching a object in the sky. I went right over, and they pointed out the Object to me and I obsurved it with my glasses, and to me it apeared to be just a star.in Now this is why I believed it to be a star: Many nights I have skanned the sky with my glasses, and there are xmw two stars in the sky every night that seem to

Page 2.

keep changeing colors from red, to green in a flickering fashion, anyway that is the way they apear to me. One of the stars is to the west of the tower, and the other is to the northeast of the tower, and they both move to the west with the rest of the stars as it gets laterin the evening, until the west star goes out of sight, but both stars to me do have a red, and green flicker ing effect as you look at them. I believe that it was this west star that the GOC members were watching, thinking that it was some Object in the sky, but I think it is a star.

This is my viewpoint on the Object that was reported by the other members. I would like to hear from you as soon as possable about this matter, and if you still want me to fill out the Report that your Office sent me, I shall sent it right to you.



PS: I am

and my age is 33 yrs.