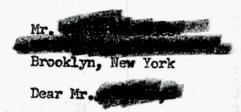
21 September 1956



This organization is responsible for analysis and preliminary investigation of unidentified flying object sightings within the boundaries of the United States. We appreciate your cooperation in reporting your sightings; however, additional information is needed for analysis of these sightings.

The three inclosed ATIC Forms No. 16h (U.S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet) are forwarded for your convenience in supplying this squadron with the needed information. Please complete one form for each of your sightings. Again out thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

2 Incls:

1. ATIC Form 16h (3 Copies)

2. Rtn Envelope

CHARLES W. GODSEY Captain, USAF Assistant Adjutant

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EN0004 EN8067 YDB095 TYA075 IMB055
                                                 NO
                                                     NYAQAS
RR RJEPNE RJEDEN RJEPHO RJEDWP
DE RJEPNY 02
R 2101517
FM 26ADIV
TO RJEDEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLORADO
RJEDWP/COMDR ATIC WRIGHT PATERSON AFE OHIO
RJEPHOZDIR INTEL HO USAF WASH D C
INFO RJEPNEZOMDR DET 3 - 4602ND AISS JTEWART AFB NY
RJEPNB/COMDR EADF STEWART AFB NY
/UNCLAS/Alla CIC CITE NBR 26ADOIN SUBJ: UFOB
(1) DISCRIPTION:
A. ROUND
B. LARGER ONE SIZE OF MARS
SMALLER ONE SIZE OF PIN HEAD
C. SMALLER ONE BLUISH WHITE LARGER ONE YELLOWISH WHITE
E. ONE BEHIND OTHER
F. LIGHT
G. NONE
(2) DESCRITION OF COURSE
  FIRST SIGHTING-HEADING SW-SMALLER FILLDWED RY LARGER LIGHT
SECOND SIGHTING-HEADING NE-CNE-SIZE OF DIM KLAR
THIRD SIGHTING-SAME AS SECOND BUT PRICERORD BY LARGER LIGHT
F. FIRST SIGN SECOND 45820 THIRD 75 SECONES
(3) MANNER OF OBSERVATION
A. GROUND VISUAL
(4) TIME & DATE OF SIGHTING
                   210015Z SECOND 210045-THIRD 2101192 P NITHT
                             COBSERVERS
  STUD
(7) WEA
```

CURS FIL CICKOO HEACHUARINGS ESTE ALR DIVISION (L)

4,00

SCAT

21/31521

Sightlight 375

BROOKLYN N. >

Lent 16 21 Sep 26

3RD SIGHTING

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: 4 Minutes
, AS	Day Month Year	(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.
3.	Time zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Central c. Mountain	(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving b. Standard
	d. Pacific e. Other	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4.	Where were you when you saw the object?	R D D . G . M . V
	Negrest Postal Address	City or Town State or Country
	Additional remarks: I sighted two objectives larger than	the other. They appeared as light
5.	Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours	Minutes Seconds
	5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how cer	tain 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 e. No trace of daylight f. Don't remember
7.	IF you saw the object during DAYLEHT, TWILIGHT the object?	, 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 lefte. Overheadf. Don't remember

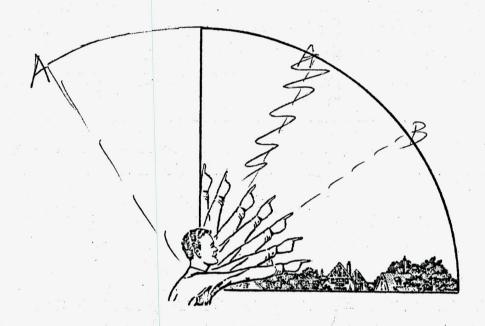
		-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8. IF you saw the object	t at NIGHT, TWILIGH	T, or DAWN, what	did you notice concerni	ng the STARS and MOON?
8.1 STARS (Circ	e One):	8	.2 MOON (Circle One):	
a. None			(a. Bright moonlig	he
b. A faw)		b. Dull moonlight	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
c. Many			c. No moonlight -	
d. Don't r	amember .		d. Don't remembe	
9. Was the object bright	er than the background	of the sky?		
(Circle One):	a. Yes	b. No	c. Don't reme	mber
10. IF it was BRIGHTER	THAN the sky backgr	ound, was the brig	htness like that of an a	utomobile headlight?:
	(Circle On		nore away (a distant car)	
NO COM	PARISON	b. Several bla		/ •
	, .	c. A block aw	-	
TO AUT		d. Several year		
HEADLIG	HTS	e. Other Th	NO 414H,	TS
11. Did the object:				
a. Appear to stand	still at any time?		(Circle One for each	
	up and rush away at a		es No	Don't Know Don't Know
c. Break up into p	arts or explode?		PS No	Don't Know
d. Give off smoke		Y		Don't Know
e. Change brightne	ss?	Yes	es (No.	Don't Know
f. Change shape?		Ye	No No	Don't Know
g. Flicker, throb,	or pulsate?	Yı	No No	Don't Know
12. Did the object move be	shind something at any	time, particularly	a cloud?	
(Circle One):	Yes No	Don't Know.	IF you answere	d YES, then tell what
it moved behind:		·		
13. Did the object move in	front of something at	anytime, particula	irly a cloud?	
(Circle One):	Yes No	Don't Know.	IF you answere	d 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 ob	ject through any of the	following?		
a. Eyeglasses	Yes No.	e. Bind	culars Yes	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes No	f. Tele	scope Yes	No
c. Windshield	Yes No	\	odolite Yes	No
d. Window glass	Yes No) h. Othe	of	

÷ ;, .					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Page	3
16.	. Tell in a few words t	he following things	about the object.				
	a. Sound	non	0				
	b. Color <u>lassa</u>	e object	//	ish wh	ite, su	aller	
· · · ·	- 022		hite				
17.	Draw a picture that w of the object that you an arrow beside the d	suw such as wings,	profrusions, atc.	, and especially	nd include in you exhaust trails	or sketch any de or vapor trails.	tails Place
•		anny to show the c	meetion me objec	ir was moving.		*	
			@				•
		N	XNE				
		(n	INE)				
		\		*			
• , • ,							a A
18.	The edges of the object	t were:				 	
	(Circle One): a.		e	Other			
	c.	Sharply outlined Don't remember	. 4				
19.	IF there was MORE TH	IAN ONE object, the	en how many were	there?	2 (1	no)	
	Draw a picture of how	mey were ununged,	and por an arrow	to snow the dire	ection that they	were traveling.	
					e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		, N
			,	•			
•			\rightarrow				
			NNE				
			•				
							1

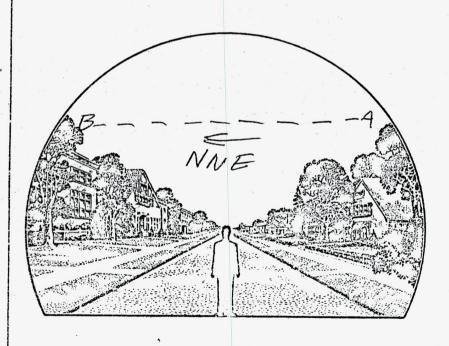
20. Draw a picture that w of the path, a "B" at	ili show the motion that the obj	ect or objects made. Place an " by changes in direction during th	A" at the beginning course.
0			• @
-	7		B
		IE	
	guess or estimate what the real set. IMPOSSIBLE 7		gest dimension.
22. How large did the object and at about arm's ler	ect or objects appear as compare		cts held in the hand
2 Objects Diefted	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 certai		tion 22.
	a. Certain b. Fairly certain	c. Not very sure d. Uncertain	
23. How did the object or		d. Uncertain	Quilaling
24. In order that you can give construct the object that	b. Fairly certain objects disappear from view? re as clear a picture as possible of you saw. Of what type material we in your own words a common object which you saw.	d. Uncertain OUER THE B what you saw, we would like for you ould you make it? How large would it or objects which when placed up	u to imagine that you could it be, and what shape in the sky would give the
24. In order that you can give construct the object that would it have? Describe some appearance as the	b. Fairly certain objects disappear from view? re as clear a picture as possible of you saw. Of what type material we in your own words a common object which you saw.	d. Uncertain ONER THE B what you saw, we would like for you ould you make it? How large would it or objects which when placed up the same of the sam	u to imagine that you could it be, and what shape in the sky would give the
24. In order that you can give construct the object that would it have? Describe some appearance as the	b. Fairly certain objects disappear from view? re as clear a picture as possible of you saw. Of what type material we in your own words a common object which you saw.	d. Uncertain ONER THE B what you saw, we would like for you ould you make it? How large would it or objects which when placed up to the contract of the cont	u to imagine that you could it be, and what shape in the sky would give the

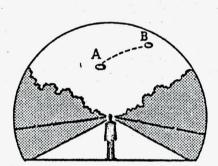
25. Where were you located when you saw the object? (Circle One):	26. Were you (Circle One) a. In the business section of a city?
a. Inside a building	b. In the residential section of a city?
b. In a car	
	c. In open countryside?
c. Outdoors	d. Flying near an airfield?
d. In an airplane	e. Flying over a city?
e. At sea	f. Flying over open country?
f. Other	g. Other
27. What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and	
I was discussing The previous	s sightings with non
friends when I noticed	the objects in the
South- acestern sh	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehice	cle at the time, then complete the following questions:
28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)	
a. North c. East	e. South g. West
b. Northeast d. Southeast	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	at the object?
(Circle One) Yes No	
29. What direction were you looking when you first saw the o	bject? (Circle One)
a. North c. East	e. South g. West
b. Northeast d. Southeast	
b. Normedsi a. Sourmedsi	f. Southwest h. Northwest
30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the ob	pject? (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 up	
nom noe from and also me number of degrees it was app	ward from the nortzon (erevation).
31.1 When it first appeared:	
a. From true North 225 degrees.	
b. From horizon 65 degrees.	
b. From nortzon degrees.	A. Carrier and Car
31.2 When it disappeared:	
a. From true North 20 degrees.	
b. From horizon 40 degrees.	
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.



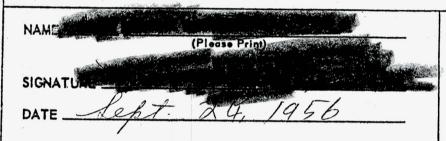


	rage /
34. What were the weather conditions at the time you sa	nw the chiect?
34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)	
	34.2 WIND (Circle One)
b. Hazy	d. No wind
c. Scattered clouds	b. Slight breeze
d. Thick or heavy clouds	c. Strong wind
e. Don't remember	d. Don't remember
34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)	34.4 TEMPERATURE (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 efficient at a series	
O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	in the object? July Curry
- Lept 1956	- Pul DER
35. When did you report to some official that you had see 20 Left 1956 Day Wonth Year	Nosign AT.B- LINIY.
36. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the ob	
	1961:
(Circle One) (Yes) No	
36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object	60?
(Circle One) Yes No	BHILINIGA
36.2 Please list their names and addresses:	BEC. 19 22 2
here were some other	13 kg 19 2 2
people present. Worthy	Blod
very Children	B/L/N/9/N/2 Bklp. 19, 2, 2 Bklp. 19, 2, 2 Bklp. 19, 2, 2
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 und	er what circumstances did you see other and?
	or what electristations and you see other ones:
	•
38. In your opinion what do you shiply should be	
38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and w	what might have caused it?
I have no water 1	100 x + Cap + .
I have no roley. I	um just certain
that it was not never seen and	
7	a plane I h
never seen another	even remotely
like it.	remotel

39.	Do you think you can estimate the speed of the abject? - Klower Than (Circle One) Yes No Lecond Righting IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? m.p.h.
	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 GI Name First Name middle Name
	ADDRESS BALYN 19 N.Y. City Zone State
	TELEPHONE NUMBER
	What is your present job? <u>SALES MAN</u> Age <u>25</u> Sex <u>MALE</u> .
	Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.
	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: 20 4st. 1956 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:

This was the third sighting that evening. I withersed this one as well as the second one. This time there were two objects (light) One was much larges than the other the big one was in front of the small one. I sightly the lights in the south-western sky at 9:10 PM, E.PT. I called them to the attention of the people who were with me. There were quite a few people present. I can secure their names if necessary. The two lights were put high and moving north porthe porthers. They were moving alones than in the second sighting. In my opinion, they would

not possibly have been the lights of an airplane. If they were, it would five to be an airplane four or fine hundred feet long- we had the folglet in view for about a minute, when they disappeared in the north-northeast, over the building line the larger light was yellow white in Color- the smaller light appeared white. There were no rays or vapor trail visible The two objects maintainfolthe Rame relative distance between them throughout the entire sighting, The night was clear and dry and visibility was unlimited. There was no bound. The objects maintained the same speed throughout the sighting.

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:

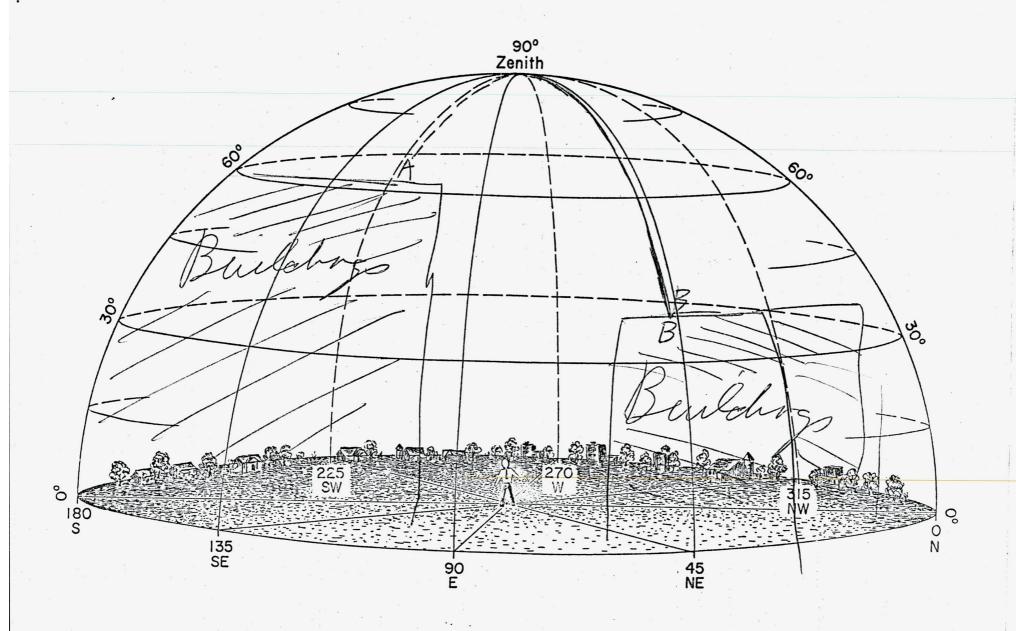
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines;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

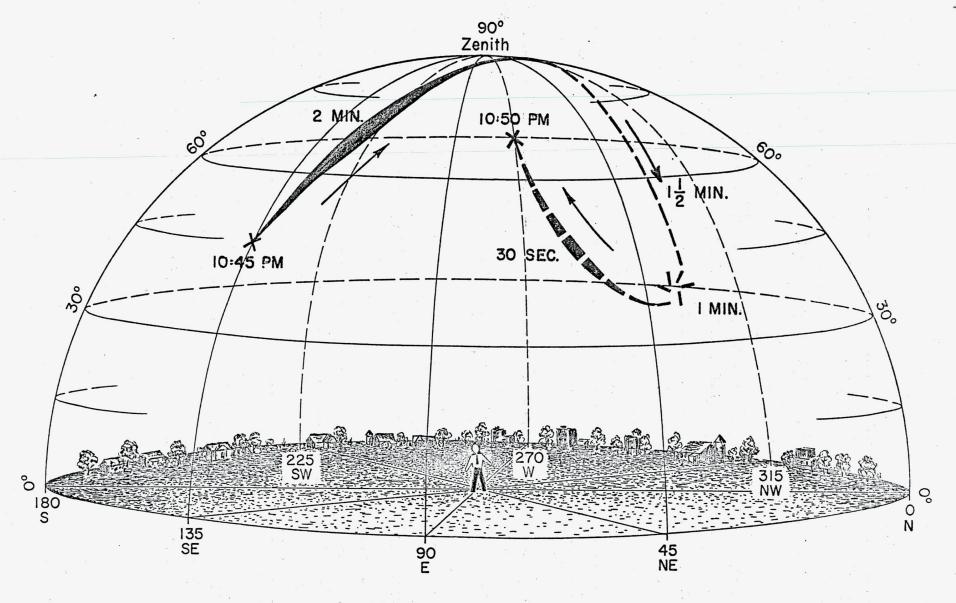
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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 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 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)

3th SIGHTIME

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.

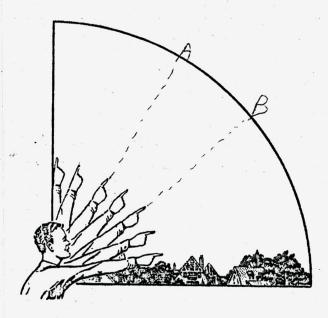
1.	When did you see the object? 20 SEPTEMBER 1956 Day Month Year	2. Time of day: Hour Hour Minutes (Circle One): A.M. or P.M.
3.	Time zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Central c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other	(Circle One): (a. Daylight Saving) b. Standard
4.	Nearest Postal Address Additional remarks: Line C. challed in	BROOKLUN (19) MEW YORK City or Town State or Country List identically the same as LS filet sighting only twelcookin free
5.	Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours 5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how cer	Minutes Seconds tain 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 e. No trace of daylight f. Don't remember
7.	IF you saw the object during DAYL OHT, 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, TWILIG	HT, or DAWN, what di	d you notice concernin	ig the STARS and MOON?
8.1 STARS (Circle	One):	8.2	MOON (Circle One):	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
a. None			a. Bright moonligh	
b. A few			b. Dull moonlight	
c. Many			c. No moonlight -	— pitch dark
d. Don't re	member		d. Don't remember	,
9. Was the object brighte	r than the backgrou	nd of the sky?		
(Circle One):	a. Yes	b. No	c. Don't reme	mber
10. IF it was BRIGHTER	THAN the sky back	ground, was the bright	ness like that of an a	utomobile headlight?:
	(Circle	One) a. A mile or mo	re away (a distant car)	?
		b. Several block	cs away?	
		c. A block away	,?	2
<i>:</i>		d. Several yardı	away?	Ll 1 there.
the difference of the control of the purpose of the control of the		e. Other Thou	were futby.	Monany of statement
11. Did the object:			(Circle One for each	
a. Appear to stand b. Suddenly speed c. Break up into pe d. Give off smoke? e. Change brightne f. Change shape? g. Flicker, throb, o	up and rush away a prts or explode? ss?	Yes t any time? Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	120 2 2 E	Don't Know
12. Did the object move be	hind something at a	anytime, particularly a	cloud?	
(Circle One): it moved behind:	Yes No	Don't Know.	IF you answere	d YES, then tell what
13. Did the object move in	front of something	at anytime, particular	y a cloud?	
(Circle One): it moved in front of	Yes No	Don't Know.	IF you answere	d YES, than tell what
14. Did the object appear:	(Circle One):	(a. Solid?)	b. Transparent?	c. Don't Know.
15. Did you observe the ob	ject through any of	the following?		
a. Eyeglasses		la e. Binoc		No
b. Sun glasses c. Windshield	Yes (lo f. Teles		(No)
d. Window glass	Yes	h. Other		

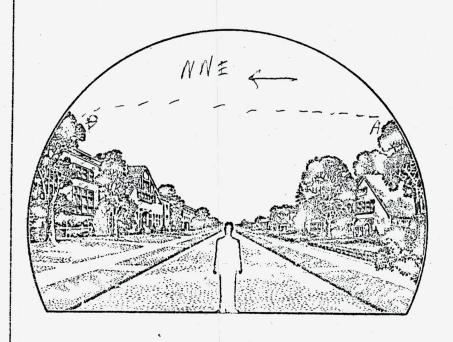
20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.
(NNE) Moth by Mother
21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension. feet. I fame mo idea.
22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects held in the hand and at about arm's length?
and at about arm's length? (Circle One): (Direct One): (Circle One): (Direct One): (Circle One): (Circle One): (Direct One): (Circle One): (Circle One): (Circle One): (Circle One): (Direct One): (Circle One): (Direct One): (Circle One): (Direct
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.
a. Certain c. Not very sure d. Uncertain
23. How did the object or objects disappear from view? The alysates shisappeared out
24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could construct the object that you saw. Of what type material would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape would it have? Describe in your own words a common object or objects which when placed up in the sky would give the
Some appearance as the object which you saw. There two objects well the exact Muxlicole of the objects I observed in the flist sighting, but were severed in position. Two blight objects of sphelasal shape. I have no idea of what material three,
objects were composed, of the size of such

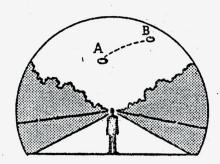
25.	Where were you located when you saw the object? (Circle One): a. Inside a building b. In a car c. Outdoors d. In an airplane e. At sea f. Other	a. In the business section of a city? b. In the residential section of a city? c. In open countryside? d. Flying near an airfield? e. Flying over a city? f. Flying over open country? g. Other
27.	What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and The flavor of the time you saw the object, and the flavor of the time you saw the object, and the flavor of the time you saw the object, and the flavor of the time you saw the object, and the flavor of the time you saw the object, and the time you sa	I well discussing the
28.	IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicles 28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)	nicle at the time, then complete the following questions:
	a. North c. East	e. South g. West
	b. Northeast d. Southeast	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	g at the object?
2		No
	What direction were you looking when you first saw the	object? (Circle One)
	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 u	
	a. From true North 225 degrees.	
	b. From horizon degrees.	
	21.2 When it dispersed to	
	31.2 When it disappeared:	
	a. From true North degrees. b. From horizon 400 degrees.	
	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.





34.	What were the weather conditions at the	time you saw the object?	
	34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)	34.2 WIND (Circle One)	
	(a Class alw)		
***	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	·	. "
			30 E
	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 - 8
·	e. Don't remember	e. Don't remember	
35.	When did you report to some official that Reftenber	you had seen the object? A. Curry Rosly, Year	A.F.B I.N.Y
3 6.	Was anyone else with you at the time you	u saw the object?	
	(6: 1 0)	LI .	
	(Circle One) (Yes)	No	. 2
	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see	the object too?	
		No	
	(Circle One) (res.)	R8	reply nul
4	36.2 Please list their names and address	set	The state of
		Blooklyn, n.y.	9
		01 11 00 11 (
		Brookin , 11. y.	
		of the miles	
	Mr. in all	Blooklyn Mill.	
37.	Was this the first time that you had seen	an object or objects like this?	
	(6: 10)	M	
	(Circle One) (Yes)	No	
	37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, wh	here, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?	
		2 2	
			-
			•
38.	In your opinion what do you think the obje	ect was and what might have caused it?	02
	q / l	the state of the s	i dell
	1. 1. 1 A May 0) no talea of conclasion of	2
-t	his olypot		-2/1
10	Lucy , de	ut I com state Thoselwell	MM
0	t the did t		/
F	LANG ME LAN	rom helo I am alcolation al	4
	th, red	Le Moore of the Company of the Compa	
1	espeat in The	ect was and what might have caused it? I would also of conception of a concept	
16	e pear		

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.

SIGNATURE

DATE

PATE

P

(Do Not Write in This Space)
CODE:

I observed the first and third sightings, in all.

My account of the third sighting. This is

my account of the third sighting. This is

my account of the third sighting.

I motived the two hights thaveling

though spare at about 9; 10 P.M. instituted and

moved in a motth by northant (NNE) direction,

There two objects (hights) were identical

with the objects of observed in the first sighting.

There was a new distinctive peculiality howeved.

The larger light right was yellowish brings

in color was in front of the smaller light which

was blinish-white in color. They loud the

Much distance between them as they did Howe in the felst sighting but the position of the lights were hereised. the was no outline of any aircraft and rescultate any sound whatsoevel. The objects seemed to be moving at a slowell rate of speed than when I had seen them in the first sighting. They passed one the building line in a north by Mortheast (NNE) obsertion and Theoppealed then, about 80 seconds (1 minute) after I had first noticed the objects (lights.).

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:

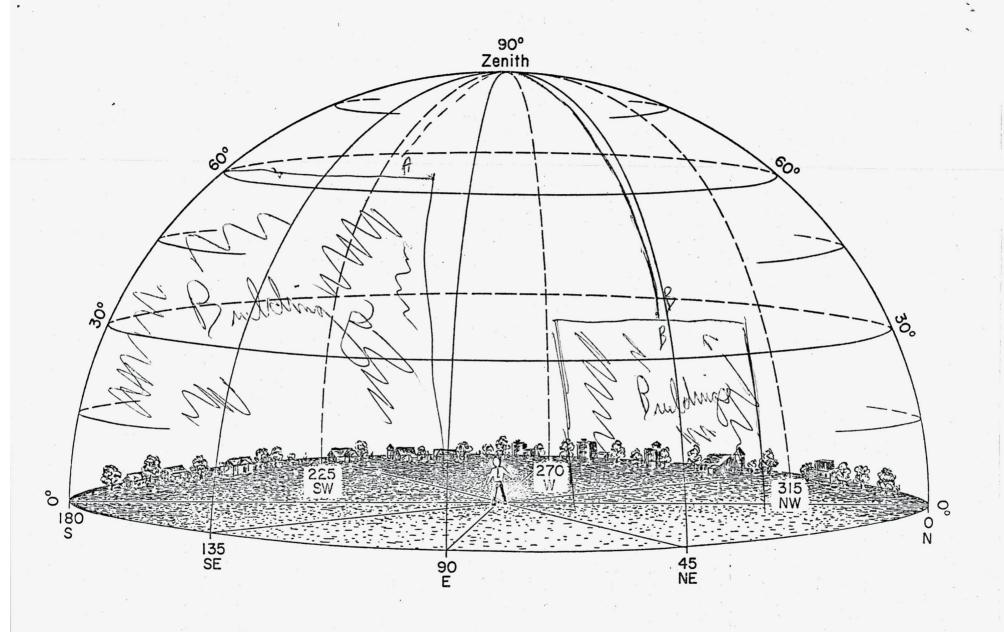
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines;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

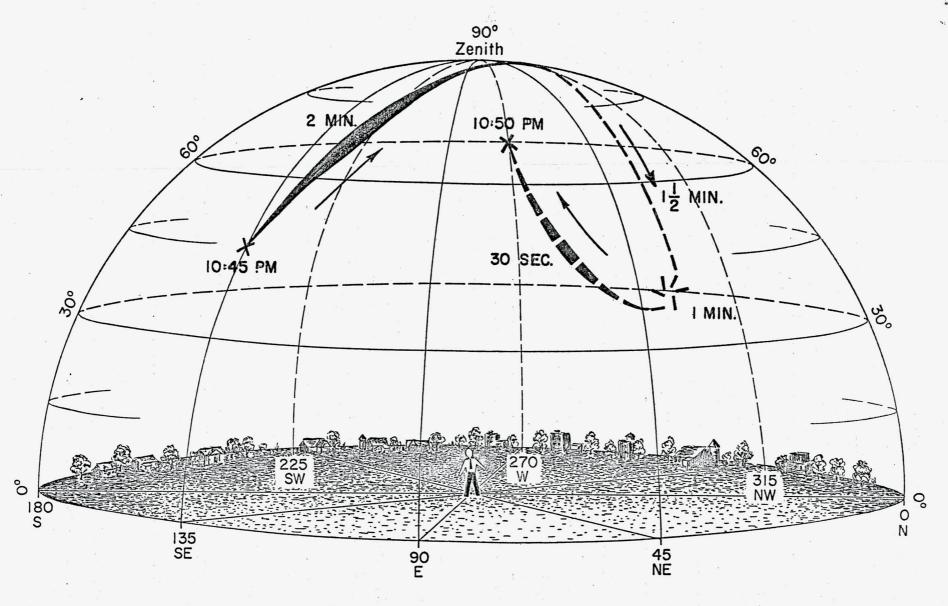
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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)