MIS THAT IT RGR FOR A WHILE RGR AND GOOD NITE I HOPE RGR CU L EEE C U TT

OK MATE HEE HERE IT COMES

ENO 004 NBC 15 BWB006 PP RJEDBW RJEDEN RJEDWP RJEP RJEPNB DE RJEDBW 3B P Ø817ØØZ FM COMDR 662D ACWRON BROOKFIELD AF STA OHIO TO RJEDEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO RJEPNB/COMDR EADF STEWART AFB NY RJEDBW/COMDR 30TH ADIV WRAFS MICH RJEDWP/COMDR AISS WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OHIO RJEP/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE HQ USAF WASH DC

BAUNCLASIFIED/INT-11-59PE UFOB THIS MSG IN 12 PARTS PD PART 1 PD SHAPED LIKE PENCIL CMA 8 INCHES IN LENGTH CMA CLOOR RED ORANGE CMA NUMBER ONE CMA NO SOUND OR MOVEMENT CMA OBJECT DISAPEARED AS SOON AS CLOUDS CHANGED DIRECTION PD PART II PD ALTITUDE VERY HIGH CMA IN SIGHT 15 MINUTES PD PART III VISUAL PD PART 1V PD 0048Z CMA 8 NOV 1956 CMA NIGHT PD PART V PD CANTON GOC CMA JM 1819 PD PART VI PD CMA LAKEWOOD OHIO PD PART VII PD WX BROKEN CMA WINDS ALOFT NOT AVAILABLE PD PART VIII PD NEG PD PART IX PD NEG PD PART X PD AVAILABLE PD PART VIII PD NEG PD PARI 1A PD NEG PD PARI A PD NEG PD PART XI PD GEORGE WAGASKY JR CMA INT OFFICER PD PART XII PD NEG PD NE

06402

Probable 446

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? The state of the object? Day Month Year	2. Time of day: 20 20 Minutes (Circle One): A.M. or P.M.
3. Time zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Central c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other	(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving b. Standard
4. Where were you when you saw the object? Nearest Postal Address Additional remarks: 9.0.0 Post -	Abewood Ohio City or Town State or Country
5. Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours	20 Minutes Seconds
5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how cert	ain you are of your answer to Question 5.
a. Certain c. 1	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?	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

ATIC FORM NO. 164 (13 OCT 54)

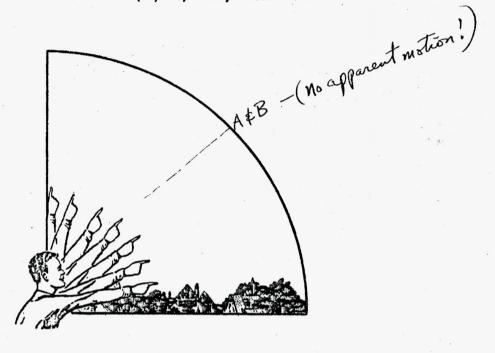
		The second secon		
8. IF you saw the able	et at NIGHT. THE	TI, I WARE, week	n and you sesolice co	ncarning the STARS and MOON
8.1 STARS (Circ			8.2 MOON ((Circle	On+):
a. None			a. Bright m	oonlight
b. A fow	5		5. Dull moo	
c. Many			c. moon	ight — pitch dark
<u> </u>	remember		d. Dun't rem	ember
		and the second s		
9. Was the object brigh	for than the bockgroun	d of the siny?		
(Circle One):	O. Yes	b. No	G. Don't	remember
10. IF it was BRIGHTE	R THAN the sky bocks	round, was the brig	intress like what of	an automobile headlight?:
	(Circle O	mela A mile or m	nore away (a distant	car)?
	(Circis)	b. Several blo	cks away?	
•		e. Ablock om	zy?	
		d. Several yar		
		. Other		
11. Did the object:			(Circle Come for ea	ach question)
	nd still at any time?	(Ye		Don't Know
b. Suddenly spee	d up and rush away at	any time? Yes		Don't Know
c. Break up into	parts or explode?	Ye: Ye:		Don't Know
d. Give off smoke		Yes		Don't Know
e. Change bright		Yes		Don't Know Don't Know
f. Change shape:		Yes	- The state of the	Don't Know
g. Flicker, throb,				DONT KNOW
12. Did the object move	behind something at an	ytime, particularly a	cloud?	
(Circle One):	Yes No	Don't Know.		red YES, then tell what
it moved behind:	Was visib	& through	brokende	ud comes
13. Did the object move i	n front of something at		y a cloud?	
(Circle One):	Yes No	Don't Know.	IF you sinswere	ed YES, than tell what
it moved in front o	f:			
14. Did the object appear	: (Circle One):	a. Solid?	b. Transport?	c. Don't Know,
12 D:1	Li a shawah any aé sh	following?		
15. Did you observe the o		e. Binocul	lars Yes	(No)
a. Eyeglasses	Yes No	f. Tolosco		(No)
b. Sun glasses c. Windshield	Yes (No	g. Theodo		No.
c. Windshield d. Window glass	Yes (No)	h. Other		
ar				

16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object.	
a. Sound	
b. Color Reddish - Agas orange	to in heat treat lunnace -
17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or obje	
of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object	and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place
(A)	was moving.
	* · · · · ·
18. The edges of the object were:	
(Circle One): (a. Fuzzy or blurred)	Other
(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined	Other
(Circle One): (a. Fuzzy or blurred) b. Like a bright star	Other
(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined	here? Possibly two (2).
(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember 19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were to Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to	there? Possibly two (2).
(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember 19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were to Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to	there? <u>Possibly two</u> (2) . show the direction that they were traveling. THIS LIKE OBJECT
(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember 19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were to Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to	there? Possibly two (2). Show the direction that they were traveling. THIS LIKE OBJECT APPEARED
(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember 19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were to Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to	there? Possibly two (2). show the direction that they were traveling. THIS LIKE OBJECT APPEARED INVERMITTENTLY
(Circle One): (a. Fuzzy or blurred) b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember 19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were to Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to APRROX.) SOUTH SOUTH	THIS LIKE OBJECT APPEARED INSERMITTENILY & MAY HAVE BEEN AN OPTICAL ILLUSION
(Circle One): (a. Fuzzy or blurred) b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember 19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were to Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to (APPROX.) SOUTH WEITHER OF PITCE	THIS LIKE OBJECT APPEARED INSERMITTENTLY & MAY HAVE BEEN AN OPTICAL ILLUSION RESULT OF STARING
(Circle One): (a. Fuzzy or blurred) b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember 19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were to Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to (APPROX.) SOUTH WEITHER OF PITCE	there? Possibly two (2) . show the direction that they were traveling. THIS LIKE OBJECT APPEARED INVERMITTENTLY & MAY HAVE BEEN AN OPTICAL ILLUSION RESULT OF STARING AT PRIMARY OBJECT
(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred b. Like a bright star c. Sharply outlined d. Don't remember 19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were to Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to	THIS LIKE OBJECT APPEARED INSERMITTENTLY & MAY HAVE BEEN AN OPTICAL ILLUSION RESULT OF STARING

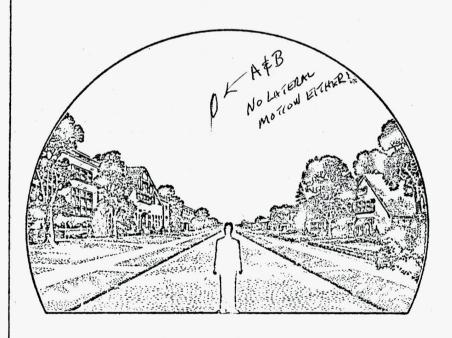
20	Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.
	There was no discernible motion from our point of observation.
	our point of observation.
21.	IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension. <u> 50 た / 00</u> feet.
22.	How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects held in the hand and at about arm's length?
	(Circle One): a. Head of a pin g. Silver dollar
	b. Pea h. Baseball
	c. Dime i. Grapefruit
	d. Nickel e. Quarter j. Basketball k. Other a twelve with ruler
	e. Quarter k. Other <u>a wewe with ruler</u> f. Half dollar
-	
2.	2.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.
	a. Certain c. Not very sure
	b. Fairly certain d. Uncertain
23.	How did the object or objects disappear from view?
	•
24.	In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could construct the object that you saw. Of what type material would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape would it have? Describe in your own words a common object or objects which when placed up in the sky would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.
	all we observed was what appeared to
	all we observed was what appeared to be a cigar shaped metablic glow. Material
	would have likely been a titanium or other
	high heat resistant metal or a ceramic of some type.

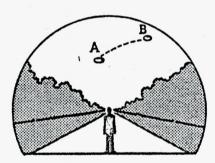
ang pendan pen	Where were you located when you saw the object? (Circle One): a. Inside a building b. In a car c. Outdoors d. In an airplane e. At sea f. Other What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and Obsaving on Joseph Olese	a. In the business section of a city? b. In the residential section of a city? c. In open countryside? d. Flying near an airfield? e. Flying over a city? f. Flying over open country? g. Other how did you happen to notice it? ever Post outside platform.
28.	1F you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicles 28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One) a. North c. East	e. South
	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 (Circle One) Yes N	
29.	What direction were you looking when you first saw the	object? (Circle One)
	a. North b. Northeast d. Southeast	e. South g. West f. Southwest h. Northwest
30.	What direction were you looking when you last saw the o	bject? (Circle One)
	a. North b. Northeast c. East d. Southeast	e. South g. West 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	
	31.1 When it first appeared: a. From true North 85 degrees. b. From horizon55-60 degrees. 31.2 When it disappeared:	
	a. From true North 85 degrees. b. From horizon 55-60 degrees.	

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



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



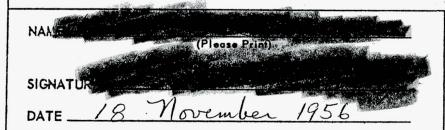


34.	What were the weather conditions at	the time you saw th	object?		
	34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)		34.2 WIND (Circle On	e)	
	a. Clear sky		a. No wind		
	b. Hazy		b. Slight breeze		
	(c. Scattered clouds)		c. Strong wind		
	d. Thick or heavy clouds		d. Don't remember		
	e. Don't remember				
	34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)		34.4 TEMPERATURE	(Circle One)	
	(a. Dry		a. Cold		
	b. Fog, mist, or light rain	***	b. Cool		
	c. Moderate or heavy rain		c. Warm		
	d. Snow		d. Hot		ŀ
	e. Don't remember		e. Don't remembe	r .	
35.	When did you report to some official	that you had seen th	e object?		
	7	156			
	Day Month	Year			
36.	Was anyone else with you at the time	you saw the object?	?		
	(Circle One) (Yes)	No			,
	36.1 IF you answered YES, did they				
	(Circle One) (Yes)	No			
١,	36.2 Please list their names and add	dresses:	The state of the s	1000000	7 04
		The state of the s	and the same	LAI(EWOO)	7,0000
			/ A	KEW00) 7,	0410
	1 market 1970			incewood in	.,,,
37.	Was this the first time that you had s	seen an object or obje	octe like this?	era era er era eraza erage ben eran egeneta era anapera eran eran eran eran eran eran eran e	
		out an object of obje	cis inc mis,		
	(Circle One) (Yes)	No			
;	37.1 IF you answered NO, then when	n, where, and under v	vhat circumstances did y	ou see other ones?	
				•	
20	aninian da dhinl ah -				
30. 1	n your opinion what do you think the		· ·		
	Swoulder 17	even lace	I a sueso.	t lab	
	I wouldn't				
	b. Ht	11.	the		
	know that some	my was	me.		
	•	/			

39.	Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?
	(Circle One) Yes (No)
	IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate?m.p.h.
40.	Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?
	(Circle One) Yes No Roughly five 5 miles IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? feet.
,	IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was?feet.
 41.	Please give the following information about yourself:
	NAME.
	NAME Last Name First Name Middle Name
	ADDRESS Street City Zone State
= <u>.</u>	TELEPHONE NUMBER
	What is your present job?
	Age 39 Sex MALE
	Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.
	a. Grade school e. e. Technical school
	b. High school (Type)
	c. College f. Other special training AA GUNNER & OBSELVER N W.W.IL and five years
	as ground Observer in Operation Sleywatch - Lakewood Post.
42.	Date you completed this questionnaire: 18

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:

Qn Wed. 7 November 1956 at halewood, Ohis

J. D. C. Post on scheduled duty 20:00 - 23:00 with

two other observers - one aged 21 yrs. the other 15
we saw one positive glowing offect in the sky.

at later intervals in the twenty suimute period(ie: 2020 2040)

a second like object appeared for short periods, twice

or three times. This may have been an optical

illusion caused by staring at the first spect, but I am

inclined to believe that there are alreally were two objects.

We observed and discussed the glow for several

minutes because of several conditions:

1. Possibility Jit being a reflection of

flames at Claveland lakefront durap.

if use had seen the object - The central our calling Hey had observed if from some fourt south of wo -Pd. Just before we called auton some of disengeored and were not seen again by directly ofter he said that, the object (sobjects) on the object - at just that time or he said they would train the radar Courten Jette Conto (Soft. Cogues!) When I talked & The Military out was fuzzly and not sharply outlined. agar or senced shape even though it calo and had a start & and to the b. The was a definite orange rod or believed white colo which were playing across the sleep over & white beam - a. Conduded no because searchlighto ? Possibility of it being a searchlight

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:

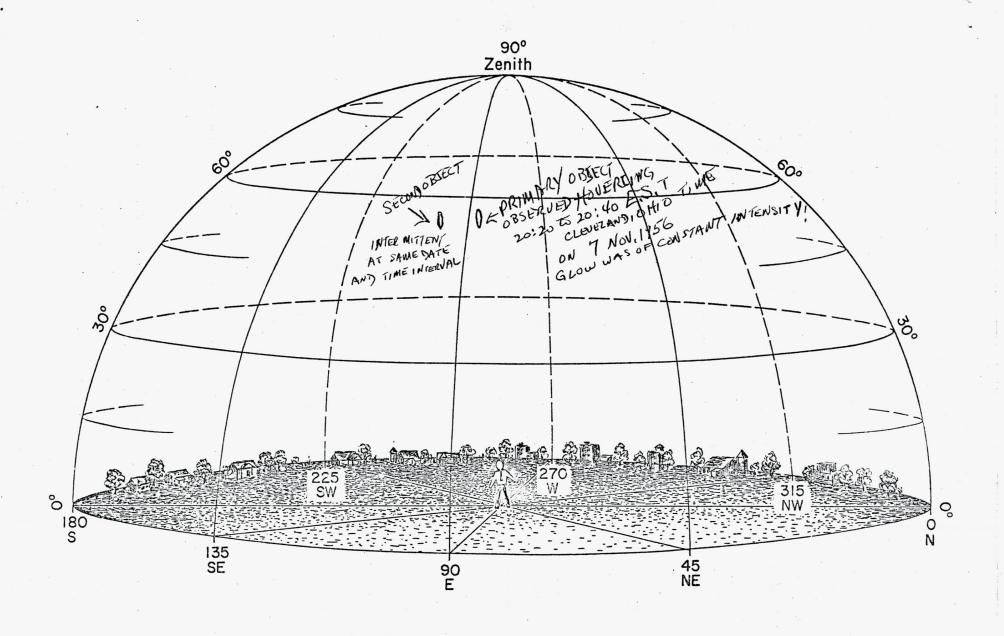
- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines;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

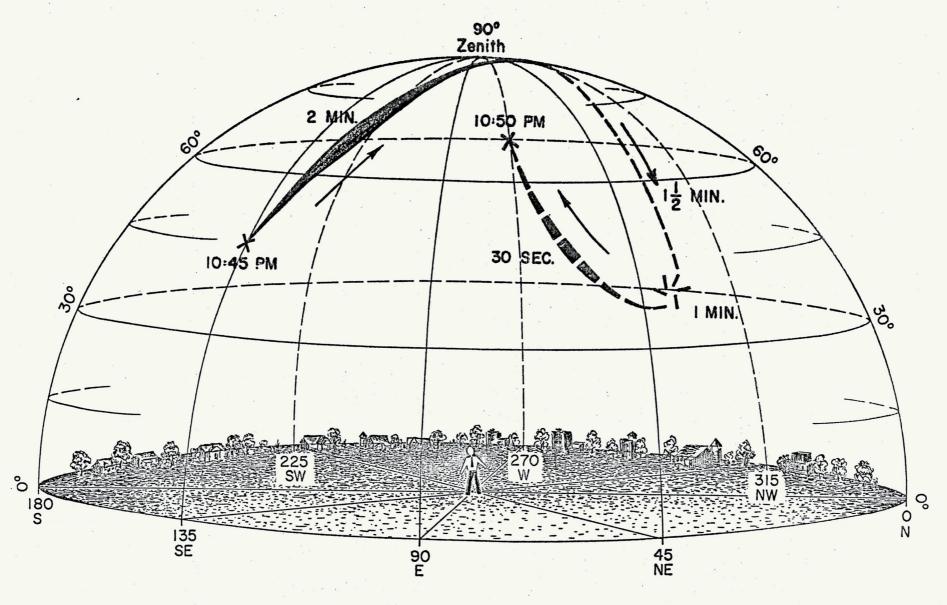
3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- 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 RM 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)