DE RJEDEN 804 P

PP 13224ØZ

FM COMDR 4602D AISS ENT AFB COLORADO

Regid City S. Dak TO COMDR 28TH BOMB WING HEAVY ELLSWORTH AFB S DAK

BT

/UNCLAS/ AISOC 1019 PD REFERENCE YOUR MESSAGE DOI 23299

DTD 102020Z NOV 56 PD 718 TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON IS ONOT LISTED ON OUR RECORDS AS A TENANT UNIT OF ELLSWORTH AFB PD REQUEST YOU FORWARD THIS ORGANIZATION THE AFB ON WHICH 718TH

IS LOCATED PD END

BT

13/2259 Z NOV RJEDEN

10 2255 2 Nove

DATE-TIME GROUP 27/22332 700 56

4502D AISS UFOB REPT

EN0007ENA203 YDA167 WYB128 WMA081APA041 MM RJWPGU RJEDEN RJEDWP RJEPHQ

DE RJWFAP 61

M 102020Z

FM COMDR 28TH BOMB WG HVY ELLSWORTH AFB SDAK

TO RJEDEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO

RJWPGU/COMDR 29TH AIR DIV MALMSTROM AFB MONT

RJEDWP/COMDR AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER WPAFB OHIO

RJEPHQ/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE HQ USAF WASH 25 D C

INFO RJEDMH/CINCSAC OFFUTT AFB NEBR

RJWPRH/COMDR 15 AF MARCH AFB CALIF

/UNCLAS/DOI 23299 SUBJECT UFOB. IN ACCORDANCE WITH AIR FORCE REGULATION 200-2, DTD 12 AUGUST 1954, THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS SUBMITTED:

A. SHAPED LIKE FLAME FROM JET FIGHTER WITH AFTER BURNER ON. B. APPEURED FIVE TO TEN FEET LONG FROM APPROXIMATELY ONE (1)

C. BLUE AT HEAD, SHADING INTO ORANGE AT TAIL: EMITTING ORANGE COLORED SPARKS

D. ONE (1)

E. NOT APPLICABLE

DOS ACFT

PAGE TWO RJWFAP 61

F. NONE .

G. FLAME TRAIL, NO SOLID OBJECT VISIBLE

H. NO SOUND

I. VERY HIGH RATE OF SPEEC: FASTER THAN ANY JET AIRCRAFT OBSERVER EVER SAW 2.

A. CHANCE OBSERVATION

B. JUST ABOVE HORIZON APPROXIMATELY 202 DEGREES

C. APPROXIMATELY THIRTY (30) DEGREE ELEVATION; APPROXIMATELY 230 DEGREES

D. STRATIGHT AND LEVEL EXCEPT SHARP PULLUP AT END OF OBSERVATION; NO ECREASE IN SPEEC

E. STARTED SHARP CLIMB AND LIGHT SUDDENLY WENT OUT

3. F. 8-10 Seconds. A. GROUND-VISUAL

B. NONE

C. NOT APPLICABLE

A. Ø9Ø233Z NOVEMBER

B. NIGHT :

send 164 por sell

DECDEEC

- D. STRATIGHT AND LEVEL EXCEPT SHARP PULLUP AT END OF OBSERVATION; NO ECREASE IN SPEEC
- E. STARTED SHARP CLIMB AND LIGHT SUDDENLY WENT OUT 3. F. 8-10 Seconds
 - A. GROUND-VISUAL
 - B. NONE
 - C. NOT APPLICABLE

4.

- A. Ø9Ø233Z NOVEMBER
- B. NIGHT

Send 164 por act

(44002'N 103011'W)

PAGE STHREE RJWFAP 61
5. FORTY-FOUR DEGREES, ZERO TWO MINUTES, FIFTEEN SECONDS NORTH, THREE ONE HUNDRED AND THREE DEGREES, ELEVEN MINUTES, ZERO ZERO SECONDS WEST 6. MILITARY:
718TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON, FLIGHT ENGINEER ON COMBAT CREW AND ASSISTANT SQUADRON FLIGHT LINE MAINTENANCE OFFICER. COMPLETELY RELIABLE

Clownth AFB, 50th

A. CIEAR

B. 600 " 340/15; 10,000 " 310/20; 16,000 " 350/15; 20,000 " 340/25; 30,000 - 360/40; 50,000 - 330/75; 80,000 - NOT AVAILABLE.

- C. UNLIMITED
- D. GOOD
- E. NONE
- F. NONE
- 8. NEGATIVE
- 9. NONE
- 10. NONE
- 11. ACTING CHIEF, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, 28TH BOMBARDMENT WING. THE OBSERVING OFFICER WAS RELUCTANT TO MAKE HIS REPORT FROM FEAR OF RIDICULE. THIS EXPLAINS DELAY IN REPORT. THE OFFICER IS A MATURE, WEVEL HEADED INDIVIDUAL WITH SIXTEEN YEARS SERVICE IN THE AIR FORCE. HE IS CONVINCED THAT THE OBJECT OF HIS REPORT WAS NOT CAUSED BY ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS, AND THAT IT WAS NOT A METEOR. HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGHTING FITS

JET EXAUST EXCEPT FOR THE TERRIFIC SPEEJ.
NO KNOWN AIRCRAFT COULD GO FROM THE HORIZON TO A POINT APPROXIMATELY

PAGE FOUR RJWFAP 61
TEN (10) MILES PAST THE OBSERVER IN EIGHT (8) TO TEN (10) SECONDS
AS HE DESCRIBED HIS SIGHTING. THE PREPARING OFF CER HAS NO OPINION
AS TO THE IDENTITY OR CAUSE OF THE SIGHTING.
12. NONE
BT

10/2027Z NOV RJWFAP

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? 8 14 1/00. 1956 Day Month Year	2. Time of day: 19. Hour (Circle One): A.M. o	Minutes P.M.		
3. Time zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern b. Central c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other	(Circle One): a. Daylight So b. Standard	aving		
4. Where were you when you saw the object? Ells and the AFB. Nearest Postal Address Additional remarks:	City or Town State of	Country		
5. Estimate how long you saw the object. Hours Hours Minutes Seconds 5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 5. a. Certain b. Fairly certain d. Just a guess				
6. What was the condition of the sky? (Circle One): a. Bright daylight b. Dull daylight c. Bright twilight	d. Just a trace of daylight e. No trace of daylight f. Don't remember	•		
7. IF you saw the object during DAYLOHT, 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	s you looked at		

ATIC FORM NO. 164 (13 OCT 54)

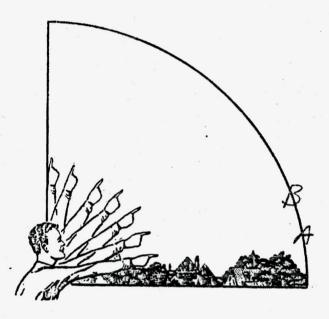
8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, TWILIGHT,	or DAWN, what did you notice concerning	the STARS and MOON?
8.1 STARS (Circle One):	8.2 MOON (Circle One):	
a. None	a. Bright moonlight	
b. A faw	b. Dull moonlight	
c. Many	c. No moonlight —	nitch dark
d. Don't remember	d. Don't remember	erran san
9. Was the object brighter than the background of	the sky?	
(Circle One): a. Yes	b. No c. Don't rememb	per
10. IF it was BRIGHTER THAN the sky backgroun	nd, was the brightness like that of an auto	omobile headlight?:
	a. A mile or more away (a distant car)?	
	b. Several blocks away?	**************************************
	•	27
	c. A block away?	
~	d. Several yards away?	
	e. Other	
11. Did the object:	(Circle One for each qu	estion)
a. Appear to stand still at any time? b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any c. Break up into parts or explode? d. Give off smoke? e. Change brightness? f. Change shape? g. Flicker, throb, or pulsate?	Yes (No)	Don't Know
12. Did the object move behind something at anytim	e, particularly a cloud?	
		YES, then tell what
		•
13. Did the object move in front of something at any	rtime, particularly a cloud?	i i
(Circle One): Yes No	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 fo	llowing?	
a. Eyegiasses Yes No	e. Binoculars Yes	No
b. Sun glasses Yes No	f. Telescope Yes	Na
c. Windshield Yes No d. Window glass Yes No	g. Theodolite Yes h. Other	(No)

16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object.	
a. Sound 10112 -	
b. Color Blow Towsch Blue Wear 1	Front- Gradually Charging to ora
17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or ob of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc. an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object of the drawing to show the direction the object of the drawing to show the direction the object of the drawing to show the direction the object of the drawing to show the direction the object of the drawing to show the direction the object of the drawing to show the direction the object of the drawing to show the direction the object of the object	and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place of was moving. If See was the AFT a Tet-leith the over it was moving it was moving jet I have Seem.
18. The edges of the object were:	
	e. Other
19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow	
•	
The state of the s	

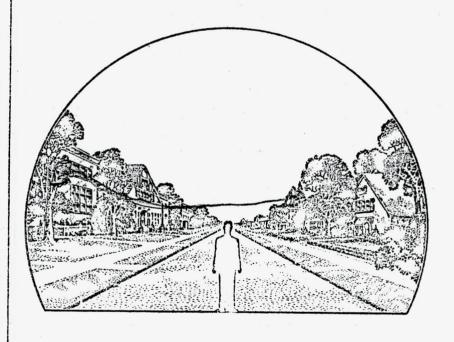
20.	20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course. The object was Traveling From North east to South west I picked it up Just above the Horizon + Followed it. To a point over the Town of Rapid City - where it Began a climb - t the hight dissepended. It was not to high at any point Hong it Course - IT was below The Top of the Hills		
21.	IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension. <u>Century</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 b. Pea c. Dime d. Nickel e. Quarter 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		
	How did the object or objects disappear from view? Started to Climb Thom Light Appeared to go 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 same appearance as the object which you saw. Like a Tail Pipe of a Forter Botte.			
	Larger- + Traveling at a great Bate of Speed,		

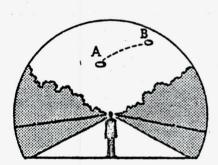
	Where were you located when you saw the object? (Circle One): a. Inside a building b. In a car c. Outdoors d. In an airplane e. At sea f. Other What were you doing at the time you saw the object, an Talking to The Cre Jast Looked as to The		ection of a city? ? eld? untry? A A E H FB. A B A B B A B	
20	IE vou weze MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE of the	sials at the time then complete t	he following a	
28.	IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vel	nicle at the time, then complete t	ne tollowing questions:	
	28.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)	Caral	14	
	a. North c. East b. Northeast d. Southeast		. West . 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	g at the object?	14	
29.	What direction were you looking when you first saw the	object? (Circle One)		
	a. North c. East		West	
	b. Northeast d. Southeast	f. Southwest h.	Northwest	
30.	30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the object? (Circle One)			
	a. North c. East		West	
	b. Northeast d. Southeast	f. Southwest h.	Northwest	
	If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction from true North and also the number of degrees it was u			
	31.1 When it first appeared:			
	a. From true North degrees.b. From horizon degrees.			
400	31,2 When it disappeared:			
	a. From true North degrees. b. From horizon degrees.			

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



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





34.	What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?			
	34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)	34.2	WIND (Circle One)	
	a. Clear sky		a. No wind	
	b. Hazy		Sh. Slight breeze	
	c. Scattered clouds		c. Strong wind	
	d. Thick or heavy clouds		d. Don't remember	
	e. Don't remember			
	34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)	34.4	TEMPERATURE (Circle One)	
	a. Dry		a. Cold	
	b. Fog, mist, or light rain	-	b. Cool	
	c. Moderate or heavy rain		c. Warm	
	d. Snow		d. Hot	
	e. Don't remember		e. Don't remember	
25	When did			·
33.	When did you report to some official that you had seen the	e ople	ctr.	
	Day Month Year			
	Day Month Year	-	\$54° V.	-
36.	Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object?	?		
	(Circle One) Yes No			
	36.1 IF you answered YES did they see the object too?			
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	(Circle One) Yes No			
•	36.2 Please list their names and addresses:			
	Ellsworth It FB			
	718 My Bub Sadan	-		
37. Was this the first time that you had seen an object or objects like this?				
	(Circle One) Yes No			
	37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under w	vhat cı	ircumstances did you see other ones!	
			•	
20	In your opinion what do you think the object was and what	. miah	t have caused it?	
38.	/ // // // / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	r mign	I have caused in:	x 2
	Cenknown - But I'm C	er	rain in was	29
	Something.			
	- Unit remy.			d.
			t - 1	

39.	Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?
	(Circle One) Yes No
	IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate?m.p.h.
40.	Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?
	(Circle One) Yes No
	IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was?feet.
41.	Please give the following information about yourself:
	NAME Last Name First Name middle Name
	ADDRESS 718+4 Romb Sodin - L. H. F.B. Zone State
	Street City Zone State
	TELEPHONE NUMBER
	What is your present job? Agreerest Performance Engineer + Fit Line maint: officer, Age 38 Sex MOLE
	what is your present job: Line maint office.
	Age Sex MO18
	Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.
	a. Grade school e. e. Technical school <u>Manioranis</u> <u>Tech.</u> b. High school (Type) <u>Schools in A.F.</u>
	c. College f. Other special training
	d. Post graduate
42	Date you completed this questionnaire: 20 Nov 56
42.	Day Month Tear

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.

		A
NAME		and the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section
The state of the s	(Please Print)	
SIGNATUR		
DATE		

(Do Not Write in This Space)
CODE:

I was Supervising Maintance Being done an Several of our directed the Tite Mov. 5 1 1956I was Standing on the Top of the wing Talking to the Crew Chief of Aircroft (Misate Talking to the Crew Chief of Aircroft (Misate This Bright object Just off the Horizon.

This Bright object Just off the Horizon.

I thought at First it was a jet with the I thought at First it was a jet with the Closer the Sownd - I called Soft.

Closer the Sownd - I called Soft.

Attention to it. He got up from His British at Hartion to it. He got up to stood Beside me
We Both watched it For a Few Seconds.

IT began to climb over the City of Bapid City - than the Light went out and that was the Light went out

At To Time was there any Sownd + it Was Thoring of a High Parte of Speed-It is difficult to judge its Altitude However I do Memember it was hower than the Mountains Here in this Hern until it started its climb. Both Sati and Myself are Certain IT was Some Kind of An object, But just what - be have no idea It was moving Thuch to Fast For it to have been H Jet The Might was Clear + Cold. Y From our position on the ling we Had a very good view of it. Even tho We saw it - I Find it Hard to Believe I'm a Veteran of 16 yours in the Hir Force - With over 5,000 hours of Flying Time. I've Seen Falling Stars, Metors, Saint Elmos Fire, the Marthein Lights Light BeHection an Clouds & what Have your - But this was Some Kind of a Light - or object I have Wever Sean beFore-

UFO OBSERVERS INSTRUCTION SHEET (Sky Diagram)

1. GENERAL:

- a. The diagram represents all of the sky normally visible to the observer, who is pictured standing under the center of the "dome" of the sky. It is designed to show a three-dimensional view of the area centered around the observer at the time of the UFC sighting.
- b. The position of any object in the sky can be described by giving its elevation, or angle upward from the horizon, and its bearing or angle along the horizon, eastward from north.

(1) Illustrations:

- (a) Elevation is 0 degrees for an object on the horizon, and 90 degrees for the point directly over the observer (zenith). Thus, an object half-way up from the horizon to the zenith has an elevation of 45 degrees.
- (b) Bearing (or "azimuth") is the angle along the horizon, starting from north and moving clockwise eastward. Thus, an object directly toward the east, no matter what its elevation is above the horizon, has a bearing of 90 degrees, an object in the south has a bearing of 180 degrees; toward the west, 270 degrees and so on. North is, of course, zero.

EXAMPLE: An object is seen in the northeast and one-third way up from horizon to overhead. Thus, the object has a bearing of 45 degrees, and elevation of 30 degrees. Similarly, an object having a bearing of 180 degrees and an elevation of 60 degrees would be seen directly south and two-thirds of the way up from the horizon.

2. PLOTTING THE COURSE OF AN OBJECT ON THE SKY DIAGRAM:

- a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines; the eastern side in solid lines. Direction of the object is indicated by arrows. The duration of the sighting can be shown by indicating the time at the position, where the object was first and last observed. Where possible, the time at various intermediate positions occupied by the object should also be shown.
- b. The diagram can be made a more effective investigative and analytical tool by making the lines (showing the path of the object) thicker or thinner to indicate any varying brightness of the object observed. This is especially valuable when the object appeared only as a moving light at night. Thus, if a light becomes brighter and then gradually fades, it can be represented by a line becoming increasingly thicker and then gradually thinning out to nothing.
- c. Use of colored pencils is especially recommended if the object changes color or hue during the sighting.

3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

- a. Verbal Description of Example Sighting: Object was first sighted in the southeast, about half-way up from the horizon to overhead, at 10:45 FM local time. Its shape or outline was hazy, but appeared round and about the size of a pea (at arm's length) from where observed. It was dim at first but brightened considerably as it got higher in the sky. Its color at this point was bluish white. After about two minutes it crossed to the western part of the sky a little to the north of overhead (zenith) and continued its flight toward the west. At this point its color appeared yellowish white. The light went dim when it got two-thirds of the way to the horizon. It then stopped and hovered for about one minute and then climbed rapidly, going toward the southwest and getting brighter. In less than thirty seconds, it had climbed to an elevation of approximately 60 degrees, and then the light went out abruptly.
- b. Pictorial Description of the Sighting: By referring to the example sheet, notice how simply the above sighting can be portrayed and described, without words, on the example diagram attached here. Note the starting point at bearing 135 degrees (southeast) and elevation 45 degrees (half-way up from the horizon) at 10:45 FM (military time, 2245), and the arrow marking direction of flight. Note also the varying thickness of the line to denote changes in brightness, and the use of the dotted line to indicate its path in the western part of the sky. The "time indications" along the path 2 minutes to get to the meridian (the north-south overhead line), the hovering for 1 minute, and the ascent in 30 seconds to its complete disappearance, are all shown with a few lines. Thus, the entire sighting can be represented easily on one diagram.

4. FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION:

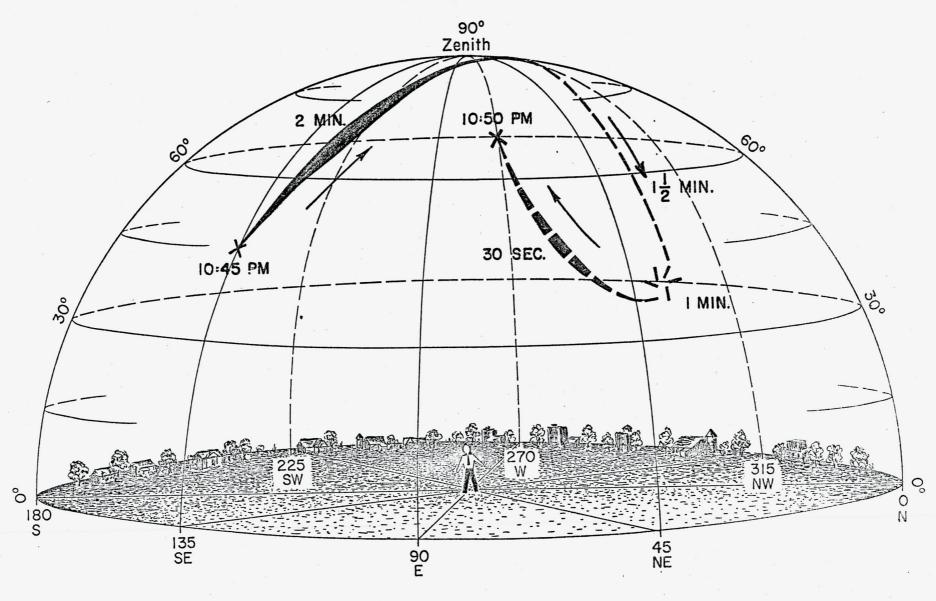
- a. Relatively complex trajectories can easily be shown on a diagram of this type. A number of objects sighted can also be indicated, as can any changing formation. The apparent size and shape of the object should be drawn in, preferably by the observer. In the case of an object changing shape or color, this likewise can be drawn in. As previously pointed out, the use of colored pencils to indicate change of color is very desirable.
- b. The landscaping in the sky diagram is placed there to help visualization. If any prominent landmarks such as known mountains, buildings, water towers, or specific installations, trees, etc., are part of the sighting area, they should be incorporated into the drawing. These landmarks may later prove to be invaluable as location, plotting or reference points.
- c. If you are familiar with the constellations or other heavenly bodies, indicate if possible, the relationship (and movements) of the object with respect to these bodies. This can be sketched on either page 6, item 33 or pages 9-10 of "Summary Data" sheet. Typical examples that can be easily illustrated: "...The object seemed to pass very slowly between the two bottom stars on the handle of the Big Dipper, which was in a vertical position, with the handle pointing down," or "...Object was about the size of a tennis ball -- and remained slightly below and about 15 degrees to the left of the moon."

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4. FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION:

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(EXAMPLE SHEET)

