PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

3. DATE-TIME CROUP		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION		
S. PHOTOS C. Yes No	6. SOURCE (2) civilia			Was Astronomical Probably Astronomical Possibly Astronomical Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS	9. COURSE	otto	Insufficient Data for Evaluation Unknown
Red and reller. Street	ot light shape.	Inexperienced		

AF FORM 112-PART I APPROVED I JUNE 1948

Blowly.

REPORT NO. (LEAVE BLANK)

COUNTRY AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT SUBJECT of Impound Flying Colects FROM (Agency) AREA REPORTED ON 755th AC & W Squadron, Williams Bay, Wisc. Eight Januare **EVALUATION** DATE OF REPORT DATE OF INFORMATION 10 Sectomber 1952 2 Septensions 1952 F-3 PREPARED BY (Officer) SOURCE Individuals as listed below Capt. Frank J. Radzmikinas REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, de., as applicable)

At 1909 Car, on the and of September 1952, 2 Elgin, Illinois, Mand ; Street, Elgin, Ellinois, Ellinois, Ellinois, Ellinois, Elging object at location in the color was red and rellow, like a meon sign. The object traveled fast when the object was bright in color and alow when it was dull. The object traveled at a low altitude and in a westerly dir-The object appeared to look like a street light when it was moving

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 118—Part 11.)

The sighting was made visually. Radar at the 755th Acas Squadron. Williams Bay, Wisconsin was unable to pick up the object.

The westher at 1909 CST, on the 2nd of September, was 5,000 feet celling, souttered clouds estimated at 80,000 feet. The temperature was 60 degrees, the due point 44 degrees, and the visibility was fifteen (15) miles. The wind was from the west-northwest at fourteen (14) knots.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.

ADC Letter 2001, April 1951

Yuman Chiellof. - fr. - fr.

FRANK J. RADZUIKIMAS

THEELLIGENCE OFFICER

INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

- CG. 30th Air Division. Willow Rum Airport. Attm: Dir of Intall

MATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT. 50 U. S. C.— 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES. EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF

	2. LOCATION		12.	CCALUSIONS
				Was Balloon Probably Balloon
	4. TYPE CF CESERVAT	CN:	=	Possilly Bolleon
	I Grour o V	C Ground-Rajur		Probably Arctatt
	::	: Arreintercept Radar	.:	Passibly Arcreft
	S. SOURCE "		100	Probably Astronomical Pessibly Astronomical Pessibly Astronomical
7. LINGTH OF CHUE AVATION	3. NUNSER LF CBJECT	S . S. COURSE	0	insufficient Date for Evaluation
			.:	Unknown
15. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING		11. COMMENTS .		
Palle white color. 2: upward in opirals.	g shapedose			

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

WPG 37LYDC 71 CBC 074

YMB374

JEDKF 48

RR JEDEN JEDWP JEPM 333

DE JEDKF CLA

R 03/04/05Z ZNJ

FM CG 35TH ADIV DEF DOBBINS AFB GA

TO /JEPHQ/DIR OF INT HQ USAF WASH 25 DC

/JEDWP/AIR TECH INTEL CENT WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OHIO

JEDENICG ENT AFF COLO SPRINGS COLO

ATTN: ATTAA-2C PD FLYOBRPT: MR. V

JR, OF MARIETTA, GA., E OBJECT FROM 2225-2207 EST. IT WAS: EGG-SHAPED, ABOUT TWICE AS LARGE AS THE MOON, PALE WHITISH COLOR, NO SOUND, NOT EXCEPTIONAL SPEED, ROSE UPWARD IN SPIRALS AND DISAPPEARED, VISUAL SIGHTING OBSERVED FROM MARIETTANGA, OBSERVER CLAIMED TO BE "OLD NAVY MAN" 1100 SCATTERED, WTPPJOVERCAST, 15 MILES VISIBILITY, TEMP 70, DEW POINT 66, WEST WIND AT 12 KNOTS. ALTIMETER 29.99 WINDS ALOFT: 5000 WIP DEGREES X21K

10,000 WUP DEGREES/45K

z, atea 3. C. Leles

15,000 WUP DEGREES/40K

20,000 WUP DEGREES/34K

25,000 WUP DEGREES/43K

REMARKS: NO WEATHER BALLOON RELEASED HERE TONIGHT.

NO A/C TAKE-OFFS NEAR TIME OF SIGHTING PD END

03/0425Z SEPT 3YW

1

PROJECT 1.0073 WORKSHEET

I. GENERAL

1. DATE 2. LOCATION	7, TILE	
ased 52 / Mouette	Local Local	
		2030305
4. WAS OBJECT OBSERVED FROM THE GROUND	ET Nakod Eye	C) No
	il Binoculars	
	Tolescope	
	Til Theodolite	
5. WAS OBJECT OBSERVED BY GROUND RADAR	? [] Yes	ON
	LIBy One Set	
	CIBy Two Sets	
TOTAL OFFICE OFFICE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	By Three Sets	
6. WAS OBJECT OBSERVED FROM THE AIR?	Yes . A/C Observed Object	C.3-50
	[] Interception Attempted	
	No Intercept Attempted	
7. WERE AIRCRAFT SCRAMBLED TO INTERCEP		Cililo
	A/C Scrambled	
	[] Visual Contact Made	
	MA/I Contact Made	
	No Contact Made	
8. DID OBJECT CHANGE DIRECTION AT ANY		[] No
	[] Normal [] Violent	
9. IF OBJECT WAS A "LIGHT", WAS IT:	[] Blinking	
	El Stoady	
10. LENGTH OF TIME IN SIGHT:	Cill-15 Seconds	
	C/1-5 Minutes	
	Over 10 Minutes	
11. REPORTING AGENCY (Unit Number and		
1 32	Doffins AFB. Da.	
	ASTRONOMICAL DATA	
12. WHAT ASTRONOMICAL ACTIVITY WAS NO		
	non	
13. DID OBJECT APPEAR TO ARCH DOWNWAR	D? L'I Yes	[]No
IL. DID OBJECT HAVE A TAIL?	[Yes	[] No
15. DID OBJECT APPEAR TO DISINTEGRATE	7 1 Yes	[]No
16. TIME OF SIGHTING RELATIVE TO SUNR		
	CENight	
	C. Day C. Sunrise	
	[Sunset	
	II. AIRCRAFT DATA	
17. WERE AIRCRAFT NOTED IN AREA?	T) Yes	LINO
	One Aircraft	
THE WILL COULD THE A DIVE	[] Nore Than One Aircraf	L
18. WAS ANY SOUND HEARD? 19. WERE THERE INDICATIONS OF HIGH BA	CKCROUNTSE' Yes	LAINO
20. WAS THE OBJECT VIEWED ABOVE 450 E		T NO

IV. BALLOON DATA

21. 1	THE SINCE SCHEDULED BALLOON RELEASE		CIYes - SS	upparent	De Dino
			Linutes		
25. 1	POSSIBLE BALLOON LAUNCH SITES DOWNWI	ND OF ST	HTING:	Lighted?	Describe
	Location	Type	Launching Agency	and the state of t	Lighting
A.	Dillern AFIB	Ro.	1445	1	
b.					
c.					
d.					
		ttach ove			
-		EVALUAT			
21.	EVALUATION OF SOURCE:	22	. DETAILS OF REPORTS		
	Excellent Good		Good		
	Corair		Poor		
	Poor Unreliable		Insufficient	to Evaluata	
	Dextremely Doubtful				
-	C. HOAX				
27.	FINAL EVALUATION:				
	Was Balloon Probably Balloon		Was Astronom Probably As		
	Possibly Balloon		Possibly A:		
	[]Was Aircraft		Others		
	Probably Aircraft Possibly Aircraft		taeisinguent	Data For Ev	aluation
			Unknown		
24-	COLUENTS:				
7	food, however, songe in	deled	lan Ramonelle	uce ato	3002.
n.		ne we	re releared		
12	port, normen,				
ATIC	Tost Form 334 (13 Aug 52)				

PROJECT 10073 WEATHER DATA SH

WINDS ALOFT: ALTITUDE (feet)	VELOCITY (knots)	DIRECTION (degrees)	ALTITUDE (feet)	VELOCITY (knots)	DIRECTION (degrees)
0			25,000		
1,000			30,000		
2,000			35,000		
3,000			40,000		
4,000			45,000		
5,000			50,000		
6,000			55,000		
7,000			60,000		
8,000			65,000		
9,000			70,000		
10,000			75,000		
12,000			80,000		
14,000			85,000		
16,000			90,000		
18,000			95,000		
20,000			100,000		
	SION LAYER NOT what altitude?		Vies 1		L.] No
. WERE ANY THU	NDERSTORMS NOT what quadrant?	ED IN AREA?	Yes		LINo
CLOUD COVER:	atfee	t. tent		eet.	BILITY WAS
. COMMENTS:					

..... A TYPE OF DE. ARTAIN

XXXX und - V. sand

J G. sund. 2 war

II COMPERTS

Cl Air. 'algenept Patar

4-4 Air :

School teacher AND THE CONTROL OF THE COLUMN TO STATE OF CALLES

: " : s . stronor 3 Propobly Paracomiral

30 sec

XXX :: :.

Teacher with 7-9 year old pupils observed two objects, "round, more flattened than spherical, gleaming like silver, moving west at regular rate of speed, one behind the other".

1. Significant only if one considers these objects could be of Soviet origin.

4.71. FO .. 3.30 (NEV 46 SEP 52)

CSAF ITEM NER 3 AT SECURITY INFORMATION

TO ATIAA-5 ROTHSTEIN FR AFOIN-2A2 FOURNET

FOLG MSG. 1408562 OCT FR HELSINKI FINLAND (BELIEVED NAVY SOURCE) QUOTED FOR YOUR INFO:

"FLYOBRPT. (1) TWO KOUND OBJECTS, MORE. FLATTIMED THAN SPHERICAL, GLEANING LIKE SILVER, MOVING FAST-WEST AT RECULAR RATE OF SPEED, ONE BEHIND OTHER. (2) 2845 6 SEP 52, OBSERVED 30 SECONDS. (30) VISUAL FROM CROUND (4) KORPPO, 60 DEG 10 MIN MORTH, 21 DEG 40 MIN EAST, LOOKING NORTH AT ANGLE OF 30 DEG, OBJ AT CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE. (5) SCHOOL TEACHER, SEVERAL 7-9 YEAR OLDS CONCURRED. TEACHEC CNLY ADULT TO SEE OBJECTS. (6) SUNNY DAY, LITTLE OR NO WIND. (7) NONE (8) NONE (9) NONE " KNOWN (13) NONE KNOWN." ASSUME REF TO "REGULAR RATE OF SPEED" IN (1) IMPLIES NO ACCELERATION.

END OF CSAF ITEM NER 3 / TEMPERATURE

PROJECT ALCUND CARD

3. DATE-TIME GALLP Land 2045	Opelosses, La.		0000	Was Balloon Probably Balloon Possibly Balloon Was Arrereit	
GMT S. PHOTOS C: Yes The	6. SOURCE	D Air-Integcept Radar	- C.	Probably Aircraft Was Astronomical Probably Astronomical Possibly Astronomical Possibly Astronomical	
7. LENGTH OF CBSERVATION 10 seconds	6. NUMBER OF OBJECTS	9. COURSE	- 000	Insufficient Data for Evaluation Unknown	
red glow w/yellow tir 4000 MT. Straight li	t. Oval shaped.	From Drive-i Deam light i		nose of object.	

SECTION A

	When did you	see the ob;	ject:				
	1.1 Date:	Z Day	Sep. Month	7ear			
	1.2 Time of		2030 3F	in.	A.M. or P.M.	(Circle One)	
	1.3 Time Zon	e: (Circl	e One):				
	69	Eastern Central Mountain			Pacific Other		
	(CL	rcle One):	a. Dayli b. Stand		ng		
		THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH	following the above qu			n you are of	
	6	Certain Fairly ce	rtain		Not very sure Just a guess		
100	Where were yo	u when you	saw the ob	ject:			
	Where were you kind Drive				260525	La. <	4. Land
	Kam Dring		Theoter	Ope	or Town	Za. State	4. Candr
	Kam Drire Pos	tal Addres	Theoter	Ope		La. State	4. Gandr
	Kam Dring	tal Addres	Theoter	Ope		State S	the Candr
	Mam Drive Pos Additional Re	tal Address	s	City	or Town	State S	the Candre Country of the Country of
	Kam Drire Pos	tal Address	s	City	or Town	Za. State	t. Candr
	Mam Drive Pos Additional Re	tal Address marks: a. Insi	when you saide a buildi	City w the other	ject: In an airpl	State	H. Candr
	Mam Drive Pos Additional Re	tal Address marks: a. Insi (b) In a	when you said car	City w the other	ject: In an airpl	State	t. Candi
	Mam Drive Pos Additional Re Where were you (Circle One):	tal Address marks: a. Insi b. In a c. Out	when you saide a buildi	City w the other	ject: In an airpl	State	H. Candr
	Mam Drive Pos Additional Re	tal Address marks: a. Insi b. In a c. Out	when you said car	City w the other	ject: In an airpl	State	H. Gandr

4.	How did you happen to notice the object? Commercols were on
	and being bound was looking out of car
	mindow at start when object appeared
5.	When did you report to some official that you had seen the object?
	107# Sep. 52
	Day Month Year
	SECTION B
6.	What were you doing at the time you saw the object? Carwas
	parked and was looking out of car undows
	6.1 What had you been doing for the 30 minutes before you saw the object?
	Try to list the activity or activities and the approximate amount
	of time spent on each.
	I had been at the drive in for onen
	an hour before spotting object
	AND DEFERE SPINING COLORS
7.	Were you moving at any time while you saw the object? (Circle One):
	Yes or (No)
	IF you answered YES, then complete the following questions:
	7.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One): a. North e. South
	b. Northeast f. Southwest
	c. East g. West
	d. Southeast h. Northwest
	7.2 How fast were you moving? miles per hour.
	7.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?
	(Circle One): Yes or No
R.	What direction were you looking when you first saw the object?
	what direction were jou rooking when jou lirst saw the objects
	(Circle One): a. North e. South
	b. Northeast f. Southwest
	c. East (g) West
	d. Southeast h. Northwest

Estimate how lon	SECTION		
			Don't remember .
	rong wind n't remember		Warm
	ight breeze	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN	Cool
	wind	a	Cold
11.2 WIND (Circ	le One)	11.4 TEM	PERATURE (Circle One)
	n't remember		Don't remember
	ick or heavy clouds		Snow
b. Has	attered clouds		Fog, Mist, or light rain Moderate or heavy rain
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	ear sky		Dry
11.1 CLOUDS (Ci	rcle One)	11.3 WEAS	THER (Circle One)
What do you remen object?	nber about the weath	er condition	ons at the time you saw the
	d. Through telesco	pe h.	Through open space Other
	b. Through windshi c. Through binocul	eld f.	Through sunglasses
	a. Through window	glass e.	Through theodolite
How was the object			
Yes or (No		u saw one c	oleco, foriere one,
Mana man man			bject? (Circle One):
	(a) Certain b. Fairly certa		Not very sure Just a guess
			w certain you are of eceding question (8 and
	d. Southeast		
	c. East		West Northwest
	b. Northeast		Southwest
(Circle One)		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	South

	a. Certain (b) Fairly sure	c. Not very sure d. Just a guess
13.	. Did the object look: (Circle One) (Solid)	or Transparent
14.	. Did the object at any time:	
	(Cir	cle One for each question)
	ll.1 Change direction? ll.2 Change speed? ll.3 Change size? ll.4 Change color? ll.5 Break up into parts or explode? ll.6 Give off smoke? ll.7 Change brightness? ll.8 Flicker, throb, or pulsate?	
	14.9 Remain motionless?	No Don't know
15.	Did the object give off a light? (Circle 15.1 IF you answered YES, what was the c	
	16.1 Sound No Sound 16.2 Color Becouse OF OUTHINGS	
	7. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then he Draw a picture of how they were arrange direction they were traveling.	low many were there?

18. Did the object at any time:

18.1 Move behind something? (Circle One) Yes (No)

IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind.

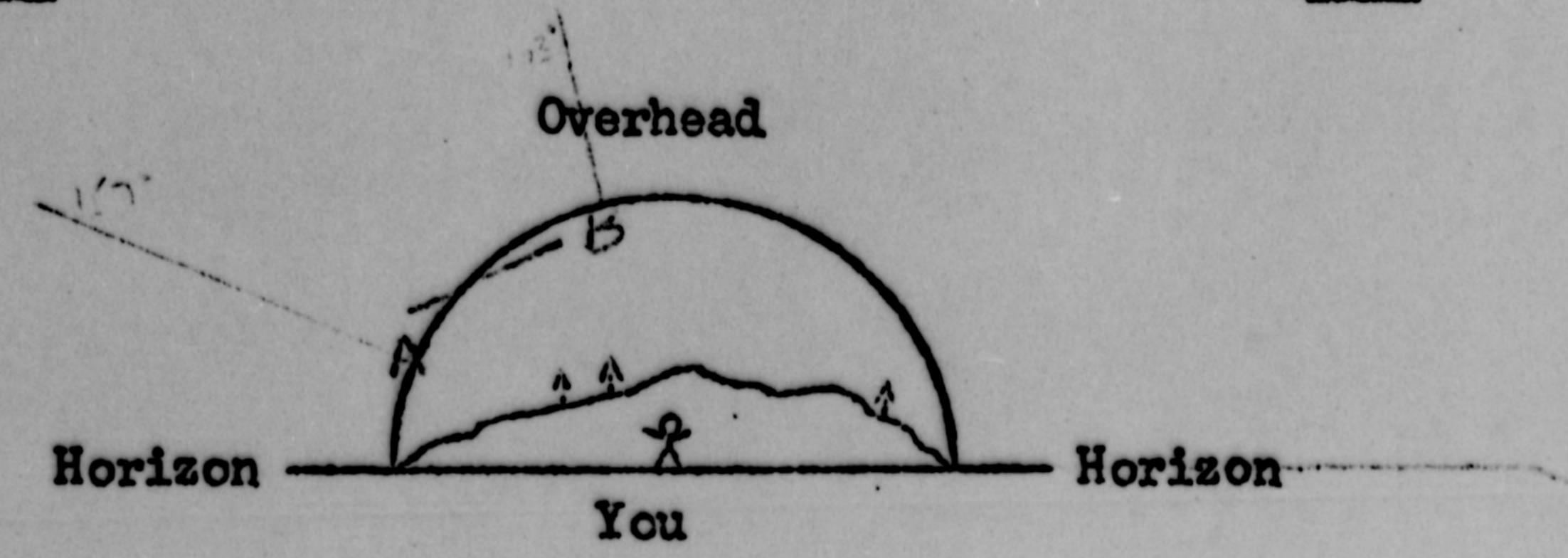
12.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 12:

	18.2			f something? YES, then t				Don't known	
	18.3	Blend w	ith the	background?	(Circle On	e)	(Yes) No	Don't know	
19.		of the saw? (The state of the s	about the	samo	e actual s	ize as the ob;	ject
		(a)	Pea			f.	Automobil	e	
		b.	Pea Basebal	1			Small air		
			Baskett			h.	Large air	plane	
		d.	Bicycle	wheel		1.	Dirigible		
		e.	Office	desk'		j.	Other_		
	19.1			the following stion 19.	g to indicat	e h	ow certain	a you are of you	our
		24	Certain	certain			Not very		
		(P)	Fairly	certain		d.	Uncertain		
20.	20.1	How his	sh above was it	owing things the earth w from you?	as it?	50 eet	or or	et. miles.	
	20.4	Circle	one of	the following above ques	g to indicat	te h	ow certai	n you are of y	our
		2.	Certai	n		60	Not very	sure	
		b.	Fairly	certain		d.	Not very Just a g	uess .	
21.	How	lid the	object d	isappear fro	m view?				
	(Ci	rcle On	e): (a.)	Suddenly Gradually		c.	Other		
			.Б.	Gradually		d.	Don't re	member	
				SEC	TION D				
22.	on (s	the cur	when you	to show hor	whigh the o	bje	ct was abo	hown. Place a ve the horizon where it was v	1

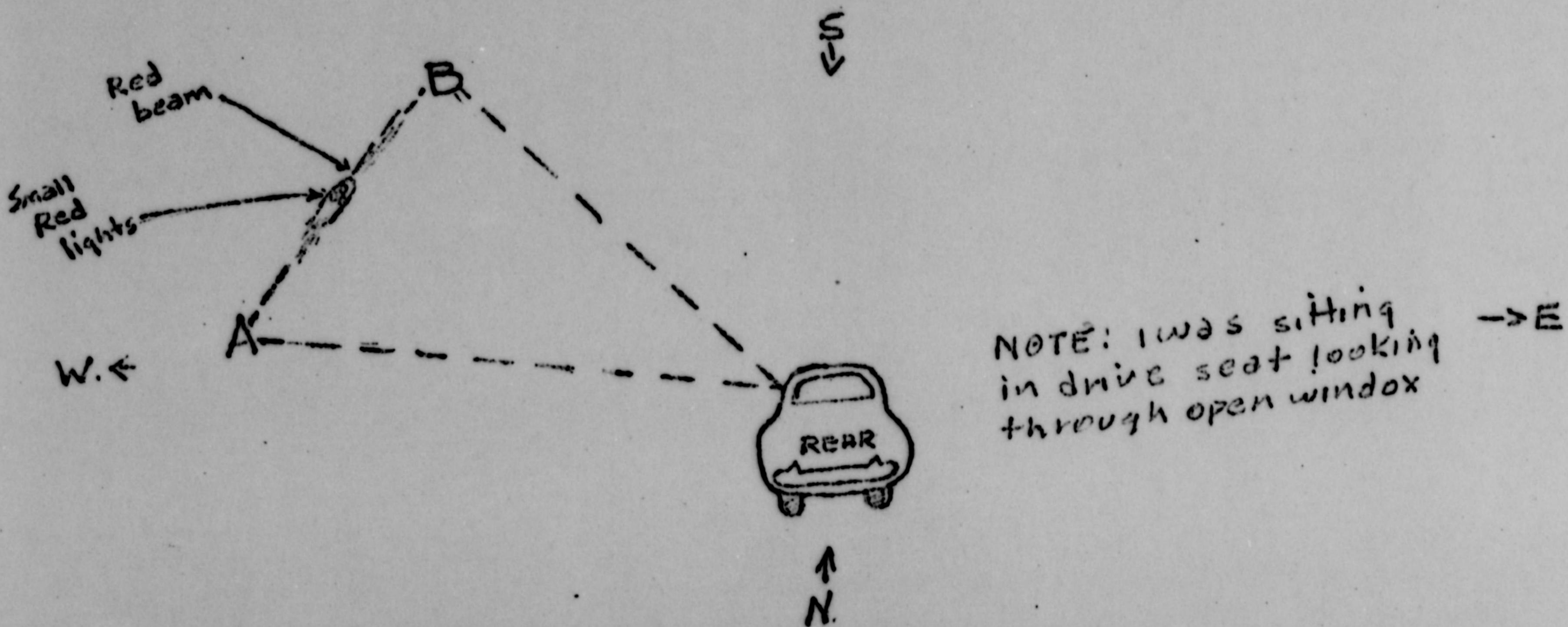
Horizon You

Overhead

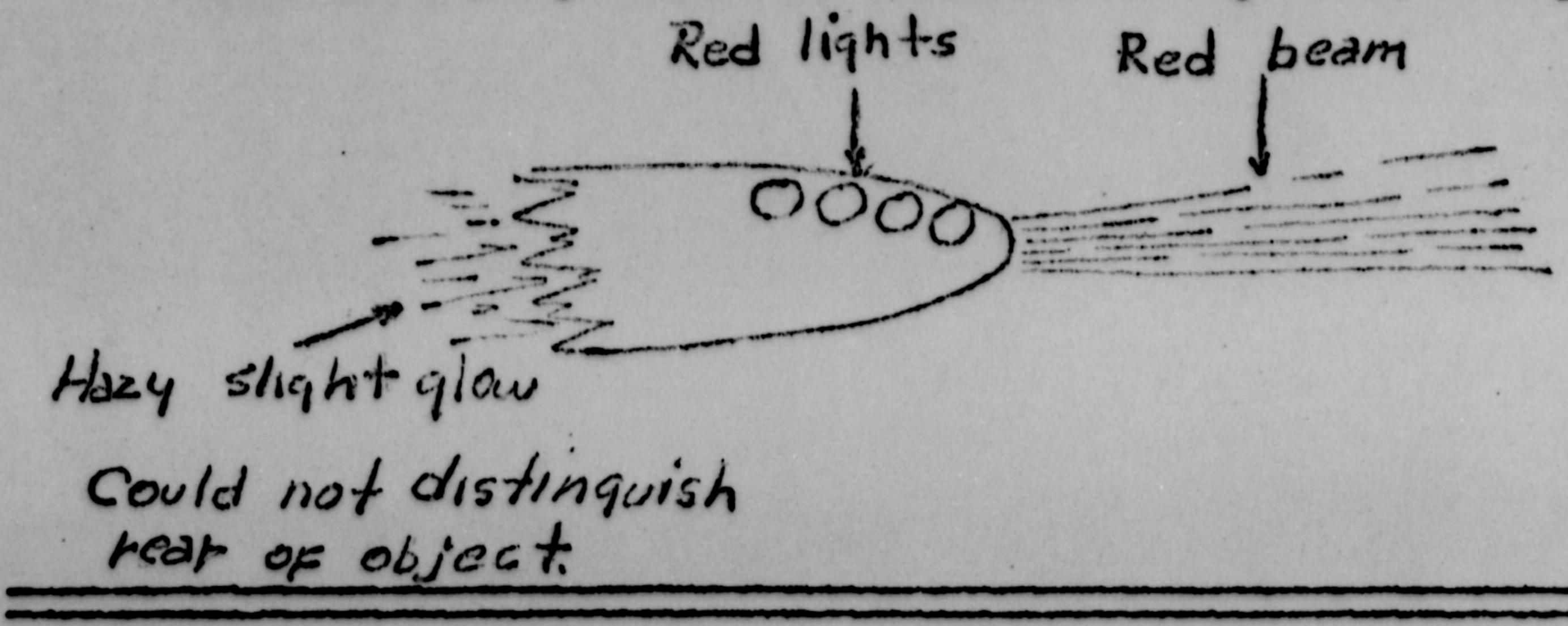
23. In the following sketch place an "A" at the position the object was when you first saw it, and a "B" at its position when you last saw it.



24. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object made. Place an "A" at the beginning of its path and a "B" at the end of its path.



25. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw and place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.



SECTION E	S	E	C	T	I	0	N	E
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

26. Was this the first time that you have seen an object like this? (Circle One): Yes or No

26.1	IF you	answered	NO,	then	when,	where,	and	under	what	conditions	did
	you s	see other	ones	?							

27. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it? it was Flying type come shape object woise less and with teriffic speed. Thave seen many types Airplanes at night but none with the speed and appearance of object.

28. Give the following information about yourself:

NAME	First Name	Middle Name
ADDRESS	Lake Charles ? City Zone	Louiswind
TELEPHONE NUMBER		
What is your present job? 29	roll clark for 806 H	154 + 806 ADIV.
Age 2.3		

Sex Male

29. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object?

(Circle One): Yes or No

29.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One): Yes or No

29.2 Please list their names and addresses:

Mrs. (wife)

Mrs. (wife)

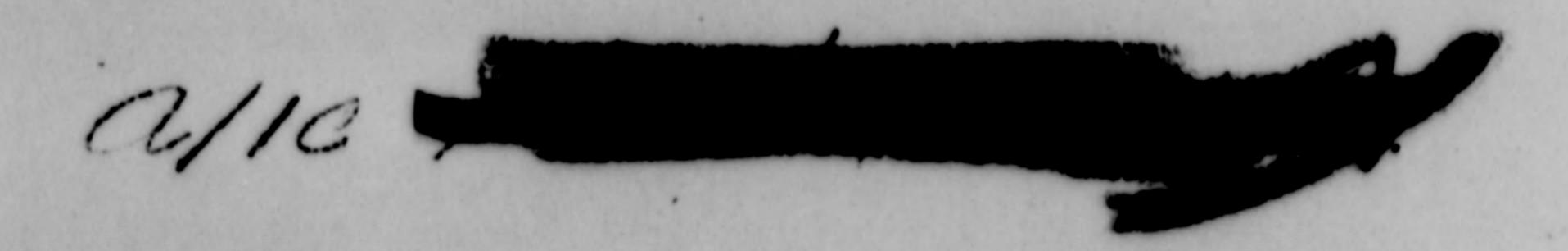
Opelouses La.

30. Please add here any further comments which you believe are important. Use additional sheets of the same size paper, if necessary.

The object gave appearance of shooting star except.

- (A) object was on straight course
- (B) to smallatail glow
- (c) Red lights in upper nose of object
- (D) Red beam extending from tip of nose Forward
- (E) Aslightly slower speed

Ald may be of any further help pleases led me know.



ACTION (1. attain)
SEP II 01 10 1523. C. fells

RA 21

WPGØ11T

YMA 9921

; 67994

VDC224K

JESKH 58

PP JEPHQ JEDWP JEDEN JEDMH 444

DE JESKH 59

P 132155Z ZNJ

FM CO ADIV 8 06 LAKE IHARLES AFB LA

TO JEPHQ/DIR OF INTEL HQ USAF WASHDC

JEDWP/ATIC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OHIO

JEDEN/CG ENT AFB COLORADO SPRINGS COLT

JEDMH/CG SAC OFFUTT AFB NEBR

DID 29 APR 52 CMA UNIDENTIFIED FLY OBJ REPTD SIGHTED BY AMN LISTED
BELOW PD DESCRIPTION AS REQ BY PAR COCA TF CITED LTR FOL PD SHAPE OF OBJ
CLN OVAL SHAPED OBJ THAT APPEARED TO HAVE LILHTS IN THE FRONT WITH A
BEAM LIGHT PD LIGHTS WERE RED WITH A LONG BEAM PROTRUDING BEFORE THE
OBJ PD SIZE CLN NONE APPARENT DUE TO TERRIFIC SPEED AND DIS PD COLOR CLN
NONE APPARENT DUE TO EARKNESS PD FORMATION IF MORE THAN ONE CLN ONLY
ONE OBJ SIGHTED PD AERODYNAMIC FEATURES CLN NONE APPARENT PD TRAIL OR
EXHAUST CLN RED GLOW WITH YELLOW TINT CLOSE TO OBJ PD PRPLN SYS CLN
NONE APPARENT PD SOUND CLN NONE APPARENT SPEED CLN VERY SAST SEMICL

ATIC INFOR

PAGE TWO JESKH 55

APRX 4000 MPH PU MANEUPERS CLN SIRAIGHI PAIN PU MANNER OF DISSAPPEARANCE CLN STRAIGHT PATH TILL OUT OF SIGHT PD TIME OF SIGHTING CLN 2945 7 SEP 52 PD LGTH OF TIME OBSR CL APRX 10 SEC PD MANNER OF OBSR CLN VISUAL PD OBSR FROM AUTO WINDOW PD LOC OF OBSR DURING SIGHTING CLN DRIVEIN THEATER ON HWY 90 THREE MILES W OF OPELOUSAS LA PD COORDINATES CLN WEP DEGREES 35 N 92 DEGREES 19 W PD OBJ TVL OVER OBSR ON STRAIGHT PATH CMA NW FROM SE CHA 15,000 FT ALT CHA APRX 10 MILES AWAY PD IDENT-IFYING INFO OF OBSR CLN A/IC R E BUDD JR AF255@2757 HQ 8@6TH ABG LAKE CHARLES AFB LA PD EST OF RELIABILITY AND EXPERIENCE CLN D-4 PD WEA AND WINDS ALOFT COND AT TIME AND PLACE OF SIGHTING CLN CLOUDS AT LOW ALT IMA 15 MPH WIND PD ANY ACTY OR COND CMA WHICH METEOROLOGICAL OR OTHERWISE CMA WHICH MIGHT ACCT FOR SIGHTING CLN NONE APPARENT PD EXISTENCE OF ANY PHYSICAL EVIDENCE SUCH AS FRAGMENTS CHA PHOTOS AND THE LIKE CMA OF THE SIGHTING CMA NONE PD INTCP OR IDENTIFICATION ACTION TAKEN CL OF I OF ANY AIR TRAFFIC IN GEN AREA AT TIME OF SIGHTING CLN NONE PD WRITTEN REPT IAW AFL 200-5 BEING SUBM THITE PD 13/222 SEPT JESKH

9-1

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

	2. 1.35.T.3N		Conclustons
	alling illay,		Probable diegn
	4. THE OF GESERVATION		Post divided in
	Ti Gravno-V. sual	I I CALLER HARAS	
0045	Z * 11. V. 5	- Air-Intercept Ruse:	
	o. SOURCE		Proton Astronomical
7. Er GTI- OF CASERVATION 70 minutes	S. NUMBER OF OBJECTS 9.	COURSE	insuit or : Data to: Evaluation

IG. BRICF SUNMARY OF SIGHTING

Crange color. Round.
In orange light with a greenish tail was boserved climbing over Cuantanano City, Cuba.

11. COMMENTS

Pilot was extremely interested in object and the next night at the came time, he went up in a 1-1-1 and observed the launching of a weather balloon. he concluded that the unidentified object of the night of Sept. Was a balloon.

DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ND10:32:WMB:lcg HEADQUARTERS TENTH NAVAL DISTRICT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO RESTRICTED SECURITI INFORMATION District Intelligence Officer, TENTH Naval District Director of Naval Intelligence To: Subj: Sighting of Unknown Object ACC (AP) (1) Copy of statement of regarding unknown object ACC(AP) (2) Copy of statement of

1. In view of *idespread interest in reported sightings of "flying saucers" enclosures (1) and (2) are forwarded herewith for information.

tracking of weather balloon

MICHAEL B. O'CONNOR Common

SECURITY INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM NORRIS STRAUGHAN, 262 63 59, ACCA(T)(AP), USN, CONCERNING SIGHTING OF AN UNKNOWN OBJECT ON THE NIGHT OF 24 SEPTEMBER 1952

After completing night-heckle runs in TBM#18 at approximately 1945Q, I commenced a slow climb over the base to complete two hours night flying. Navy Obligave an estimate over the Base at 2019Q, which I relayed to the tower. I was on the lookout for his approach when I was an orange light appear from the east. I was at 4000' climbing and the light appeared to be at approximately 10-15000'. As it approached the Guantanamo City area from the east, it started a left turn. Realizing it was not Navy O614 or the tailpipe of a jet, I started to intercept it. At the first part of the chase, the closest I got to the light was approximately 8-10 miles. At this time it appeared to be as large as an SNB and had a greenish tail that looked to be 5 to 6 times as long as the light's diameter. This tail was seen several times in the next ten minutes in periods of from 5 to 30 seconds each. As I reached 100000' it appeared to be at 15000' still in a port turn. It took approximately 40° of bank to keep the nose of my relatively slow type plane on the light. At this time I estimated the light to be in a 10 to 15 mile orbit.

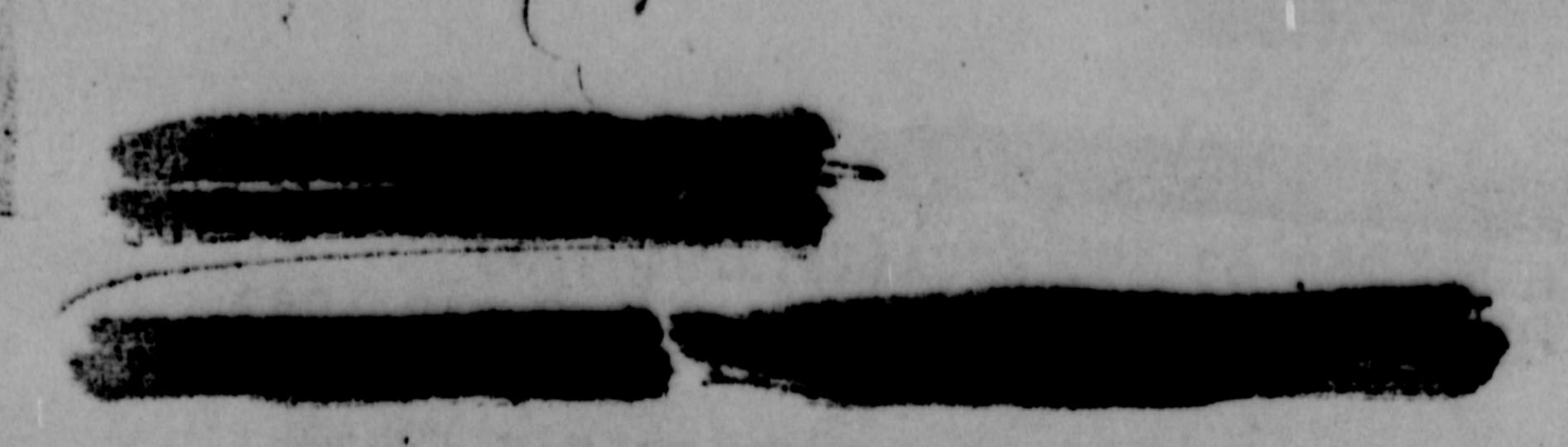
At twelve thousand feet I stopped climbing, but the light was still climbing at a faster rate than I was. I then reversed my turn from port to starboard and the light appeared to reverse also. As I was not gaining distance, I held a course south trying to estimate a prependicular beneath the light as it appeared to be moving north over Guantanamo City. As I turned north, the light appeared to save west over Leeward and then due south of the base. I tried the same thing to the east and as I turned back to intercept it, the light appeared to climb rapidly, at approximately a 60° angle from approximately 25000' to approximately 35000', and then start a rapid decent. The light was then at its greatest distance of about 20 miles away.

Prior to this, and while the light was still at approximately 15000', I deliberately placed it between the moon and myself three times to try and identify a solid body. TUROBOW, G.W., AES, and MORRIS, E. A., ALAN, were in the plane with me and observed all maneuvers of the light and had a good view of the light passing the moon, however, neither of us saw a solid body. Considering the light was possibly from an aerologists wind balloon, we did not see a sheadow of the balloon against the moon. During the decent, the light appeared to slow down at approximately 10000' at which time I made three runs on the light. Two of them were 90° collision course runs and the light appeared to travel at a tramendous speed across my bow, accelerating rapidly at the 2 o'clock position and slowing at the 9 o'clock position.

One run was so close that the bright light blanked out all view of the lights on McCalla Field. At this time the light started another rapid rate of decent and seemd to cross over Caimaners in a left turn and head straight toward the base, then turn left again and pass over the dredge located north east of McCalla. It then leveled out over the mangroves, howered over the water for approximately 3 seconds in a cove east of Hospital Cay, and then forded mickly out. In the last descent, I was in a dive and as the light

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1. L. Wenning



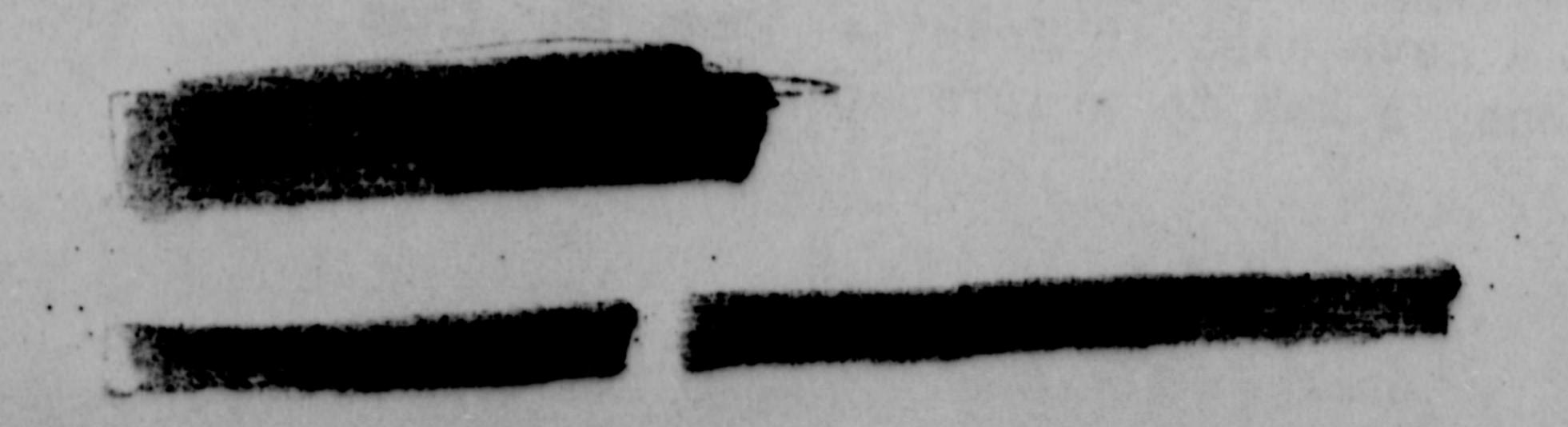
faded out I was at approximately 1500' and continued on down to 100' orbiting over the spot where the light disappeared. No disturbances could be seen by TURNBOW, MCRRIS or myself, with the moonlight on the water. The light disappeared at approximately 2010Q and a police boat was dispatched at 2015Q to search the area. In the meantime, a harbor patrol boat had gone through the area being orbited by the plane and upon being quastioned later, had seen nothing unusual. At 2115 the search was discontinued.

Of these facts stated, some could possibly be explained as an optical illusion. Others seem too strange for an explanation.

/s/ WILLIAM N. STRAUGHN
W. N. STRAUGHN, ACC(AP), USN

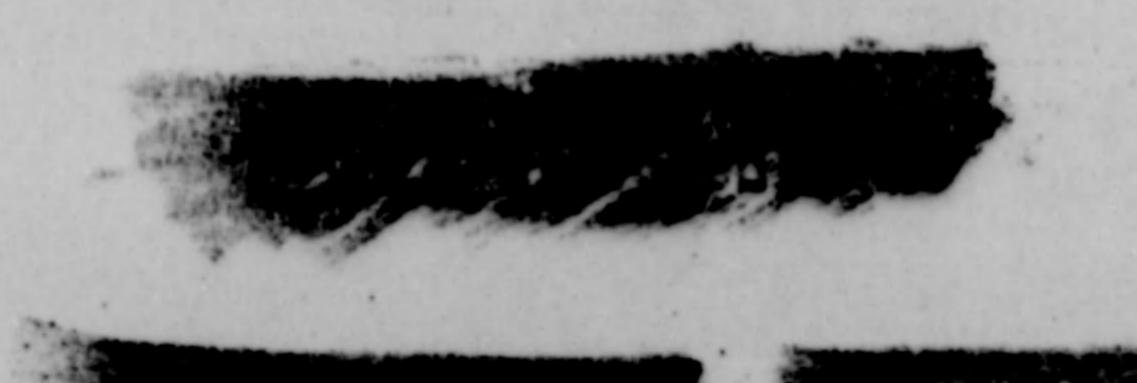
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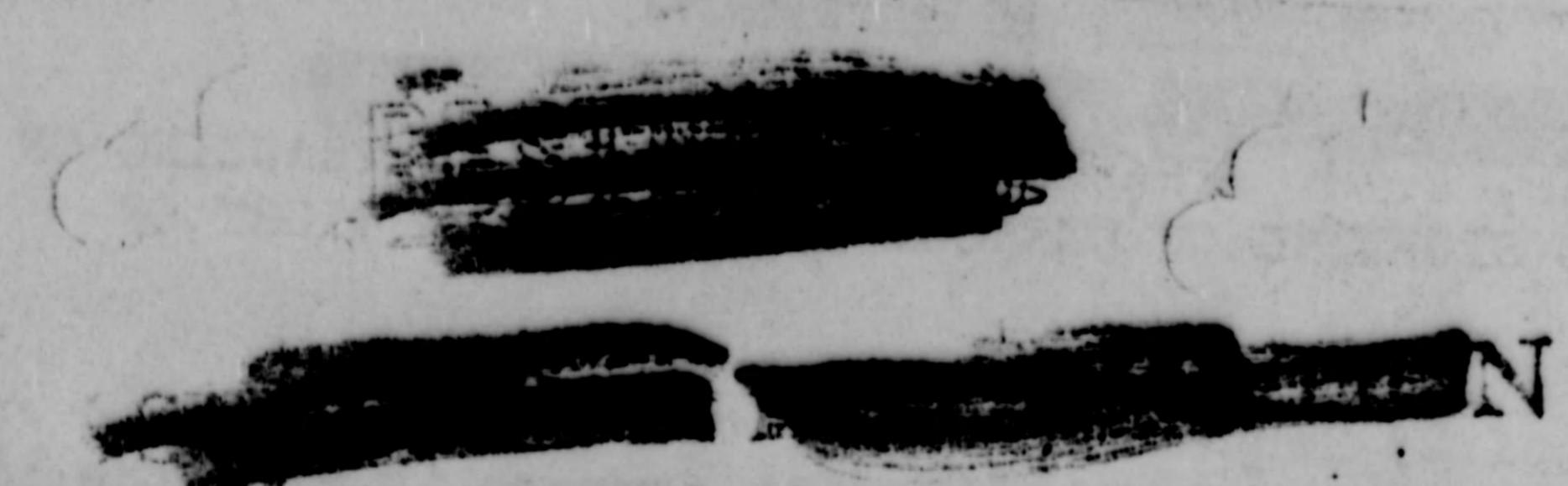


STATEMENT OF ACCUAP) W. N. STRAUGHAN, USN, COMPARING TRACKING OF A WEATHER BALLOON TO SIGHTING OF UNKNOWN OBJECT ON THE NIGHT OF 24 SEPTEMBER 1952

On the night of 25 September 1952, I took off at 1943Q in an F7F-2D to observe the aerologists wind balloon to compare it with the light as seen on the 24th of September. The balloon was released prior to my takeoff but I intercepted it at 2000' and made various type runs on it from all angles and at different speeds. Many of the illusions seen on the previous night could be duplicated by maneuvering the plane appropriately. tracked the balloon through 12000' and made runs on it from as far away as ten miles. I could always intercept and pass it at any predetermined position as against the fact that I could not get close to the other light, which at the time appeared to be moving away from me at each attempted approach. This could be explained by the fact that the light was above me and was actually out climbing the TBM, or as it was several thousand feet above when I first sighted it, my rate of climb was not great enough to make up the difference in altitude. The rate of ascent of the light on the night of the 24th was the most weird and also the hardest to explain. When the light of the 24th was at an estimated 250000', it was seen by my two passengers and myself at the same instant to start a climb at an angle of approximately 60° and at a terrific rate of ascent. At this time the light which had been a large bright glow was now a very small red point which would have blanded with the stare, if it had not appeared to be moving. It then started a rapid descent in a line from the Yateras River to a point between Caimanera and Guantamano City. I was over the base by this time, and headed north-east to intercept the light in its descent. The light appeared to level out rapidly and I missed it the first run and started a tight port turn. As I headed for a point that would give me a 90° collision course with the light it appeared to accelerate and crossed my bow at an incredible speed. I immediately went into a tighter turn and the next intercept was the same except that I was almost on the light as it flashed from starboard to port. At this close range nothing but the light could be seen and it was a brillant white, approxinstely 15' in dismesser. After each run, the light appeared to go out 1/4 to 1/2 mile and slowing in speed, continue a port turn. As I pulled out of the third run the light appeared to start mother rapid descent straight for Calamera. This time I went into a steep dive to follow and the light appeared to shallow its dive and head toward the control tower. My altitude was 6-80000', descending at a speed of better that 200 knots. The light was below me and going at more than twice my speed. As it approached the north shore of the bay, at approximately 2000' descending, the light seemed to veer port, pass over the army dredge, steady out on an seasterly heading, level out over, the mangrowes, slow down rapidly over the cove on the north-east side of north Toro Cay, hover over the water momentarily and them fade from sight. I was than at approximately 15000 - 20000 and 1/2 mile behind. The last 3/4 turn of the light appeared to sover a distance of four miles over the ground.



1. I. Comerce



Considering the light was from the three penlights on a balloon, the following is my explanation of the erratic descent of the naght of the 24th. I have talked with various members of the serology department concerning the possibility of a balloon descending fairly rapidly and then slowing in its descent. Balloons have been known to develope leaks at high altitude and descend to an intermediate altitude where the loss of gas and heavier atmosphere would cause it to hover. Also, about six months ago, I witnessed a wind balloon being released from this base and develope developed a leak at approximately five-hundred feet. This caused the balloon to start spinning and cover a horizontal distance of about one mile and then drop into the water.

At the time we saw the light appear to climb rapidly from the estimated 25000' to 35000', I was over Leeward Point. This climb could be attributed to a vertical air current, or, to passing through a layer of variable density air, or both. At this time the balloon could have developed a large hole and descended very rapidly to the point where I made the first attempted intercept at approximately 11000'. The time of descent from the highest altitude to 11000' was approximately 1 1/2 minutes, while I was completing a 90° turn over Leeward Point and prodeeding 2 1/2 to 3 miles north-east. It doesn't seem very likely that a balloon would perform so erractically; but considering it did also its assent due to atmospheric pressure and loss of gas, 1 causing the balloon to shrink and close the hole, the other illusions could be the results of tights turns at high speed with resultant vertigo to myself and passengers.

The last fast descent could be due to the fact that I may have cut the balloon with my prop on the third run causing the light to fall free. My last 3/4 turn was diving to port in a position north-east of the light which could have produced the illusion of the light arcing over Caimanera and the bay, and settling in the water. The lights crossing from starboard to port could have been the result of my plane being in a vertical turn and the light descending straight down instead of going horisontally. At the time of intercept I thought my wings to be almost level and light traveling in a flat circle, but due to the aforementioned vertigo, a pilot cannot rely on his senses to established altitude.

The greenish tail can only be attributed to a clear night and a bright moon. The second night of observations on a known light did not produce a tail, as the despoint was high and the night hasy, causing the lighted balloon of the 25th to be smaller and of an orange slow instead of a bright wits.

Considering all the facts and the observation of a known light of the night of the 25th, it is my opinion that the light on the night of the 24th was a balloon, with its accompanying light, which had been released from the Naval Air Station, Guantanama Bay, Cuba.

of other strange lights or objects.

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/3/ WILLIAM N. STRAUGHAN

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The pilot concluded: "Considering all the facts and an observation of known light on the night of the twenty-fifth, it is my opinion that the light on the night of the twenty-fourth was a balloon, with its accompanying light, which had been released from the Naval Air Station. [2]

An American Navy pilot, practicing night flying over the Guantánamo City base in Cuba, on the night of September 24, 1952, engaged in a "dogfight" with a balloon that exhibited all the characteristics associated with this type of flying saucer. It seemed to take evasive action, deliberately elude the pilot, make head-on passes, and respond to every move of the plane with a countermove.

The pilot was at 4000 feet and slowly climbing when he spotted an orange light approaching the city from the east at 10,000 to 15.000 feet. Realizing that the object was not a Navy plane, he tried to intercept it, but the light had started a left turn and he could get no closer than eight to ten miles. The object appeared to be as large as a Navy bomber and had a greenish tail five or six times the diameter of the light, visible only intermittently. When he reached 10,000 feet, the light was still circling left and climbing in a ten- to lifteen-mile orbit. To keep the nose of the relatively slow TBM on the light required about 40 degrees of bank. At 12,000 feet the light was still climbing faster than the plane; the pilot then stopped climbing and reversed from a left to a right turn. The light seemed also to reverse direction.

All attempts at interception seemed to be met by purposeful evasive action, and the object seemed to be guided by intelligence. When the pilot followed the light to the north, it shifted to west, then south, at about 25,000 feet. Suddenly it began to climb at an angle of approximately 60 degrees and at a terrific rate. Although it had been a large bright glow, it now appeared as a very small red point which would have blended with the stars had it not been moving. It then started a rapid descent. By this time the pilot was er the base and headed northeast to it reept the light as it descended. He described the ensuing "dogfight":

"The light appeared to level out rapidly, and I missed it on the first run and started a tight port turn. As I headed for a point that suld give me a degree collision course \ che light, it appeared to accelerate and cossed my bow at an incredible speed. I immediately went into a tighter turn and the next intercept was the same except that I was almost on the light, as it flashed from starboard to port. At this close range nothing but the light could be seen, and it was a brilliant white, approximately fifteen feet in diameter. After each run, the light appeared to go out one-quarter to one-half mile, and slowing in speed, continuing in a port turn. As I pulled out of the third run the light appeared to start another rapid descent towards Caimanera. This time I went into a steep dive to follow, when the light appeared to shallow its dive and head towards the control tower. My altitude was 6000 to 8000 feet, descending at a speed of better than 200 knots. The light was below me and going at more than twice my speed. As I approached the north shore of the Bay, at approximately 2000 feet descending, the light seemed to veer to port, pass over the army dreege, steady out on an easterly heading, level out over the mangroves, slow down rapidly over the cove . . . hover over the water momentarily, then inde from sight." After the plane landed, harbor police searched the area but found nothing.

When the pilot was informed that he had been fighting a lighted weather balloon, released that night from the Naval Air Station at Guantánamo Bay, he may very naturally have felt incredulous. Instead of arguing, however, he helped carry out an experiment. On the following night the station released another lighted balloon.

After comparing the experience with that of the night before, he concluded that he had indeed fought a balloon.

"Many of the illusions seen on the previous night could be duplicated by maneuvering the plane appropriately. I tracked the balloon to 12,000 feet and made runs on it from as far away as ten miles. I could always intercept and pass it at any predetermined position, as against the fact that I could not get close to the other light, which at the time appeared to be moving away at each attempt at approach."

There were other differences, too. The rate of ascent was faster on the first night, and the second balloon did not exhibit a tail. Discussion with members of the Aerology Department brought out the explanation of these differences. The first night had been clear, with a bright moon that transformed the accompanying light into a flickering tail. On the second night the dew point was higher and the atmosphere was hazy so that no tail was visible, the balloon looked smaller, and showed an orange glow instead of a bright white.

The rapid climb of the first balloon could be attributed to a vertical air current, or to an air layer of variable density, or both. A balloon often develops leaks at high altitudes and then descends to an intermediate altitude where the loss of gas and the denser atmosphere cause it to hover. One wind balloon, released earlier om the same base, had developed a leak, ed spinning, covered a horizontal distance of about a mile, and then dropped into the water. Similarly, the first balloon probably developed a large hole and fell very rapidly for a while until the loss of gas and the inverse in atmospheric pressure caused it thrink and close, the ple, slowing its descent.

Some of his impressions, he decided, were the result of making tight turns at high speed: "The last fast descent could be due to the fact that I may have cut the balloon with my prop on the third run, causing the light to fall free. My last three-quarter turn was diving to port in a position northeast of the light, which could have produced the illusion of the light arcing across Caimanera and the Bay and settling into the water. The light's crossing from starboard to port could have been the result of my plane being in a vertical turn and the light descending straight down instead of going horizontally. At the time of intercept I thought my wings to be almost level, the light traveling in a flat circle, but due to the afore-mentioned vertigo, a pilot cannot rely on his senses to establish attitude."