

RETURN TO  
The Albert F. Simpson  
Historical Research Center  
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112

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STATE UNCLASSIFIED

*This material indicates the  
plans and ground work preliminary  
to the statistical analysis of*

1003285

9-5795-407

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FUTURE WORK

The available files will be coded and punched cards will be prepared. When cards for the sighting reports for one year are completed, preliminary statistical studies will begin. The results of these studies will be used to appraise the adequacy of all the forms and codes which have been devised. Necessary corrections and additions will be made after this limited study. Then, the remaining sighting reports will be analyzed statistically.

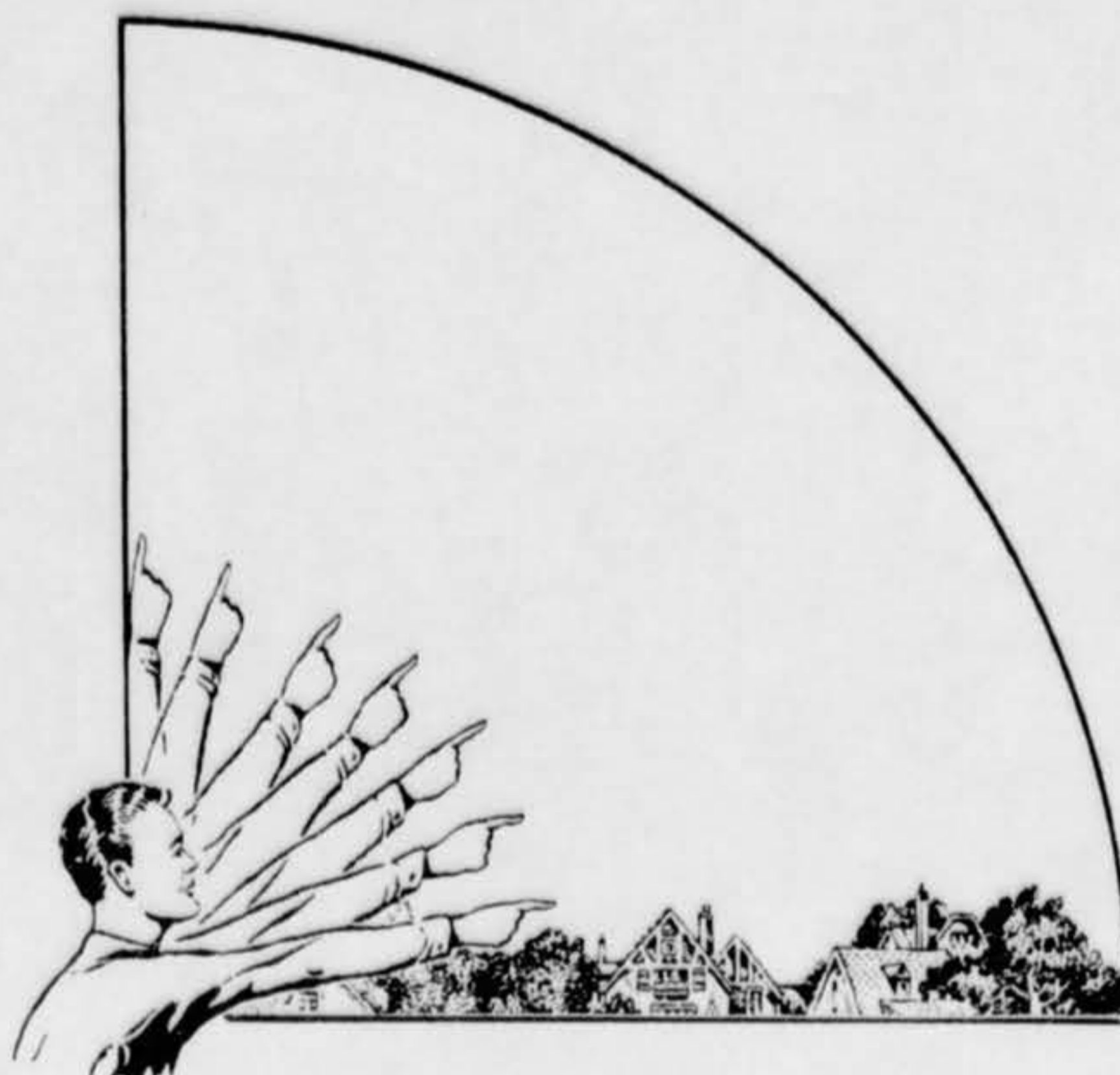
T52-5673

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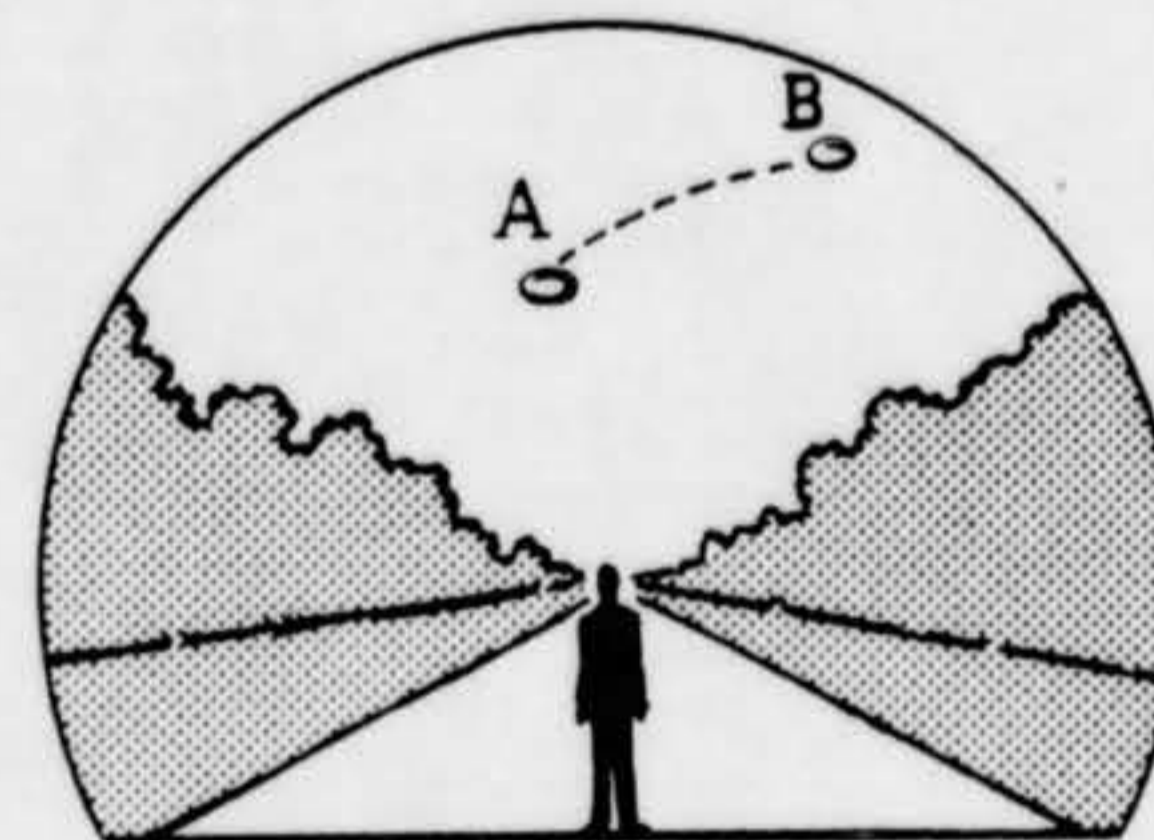
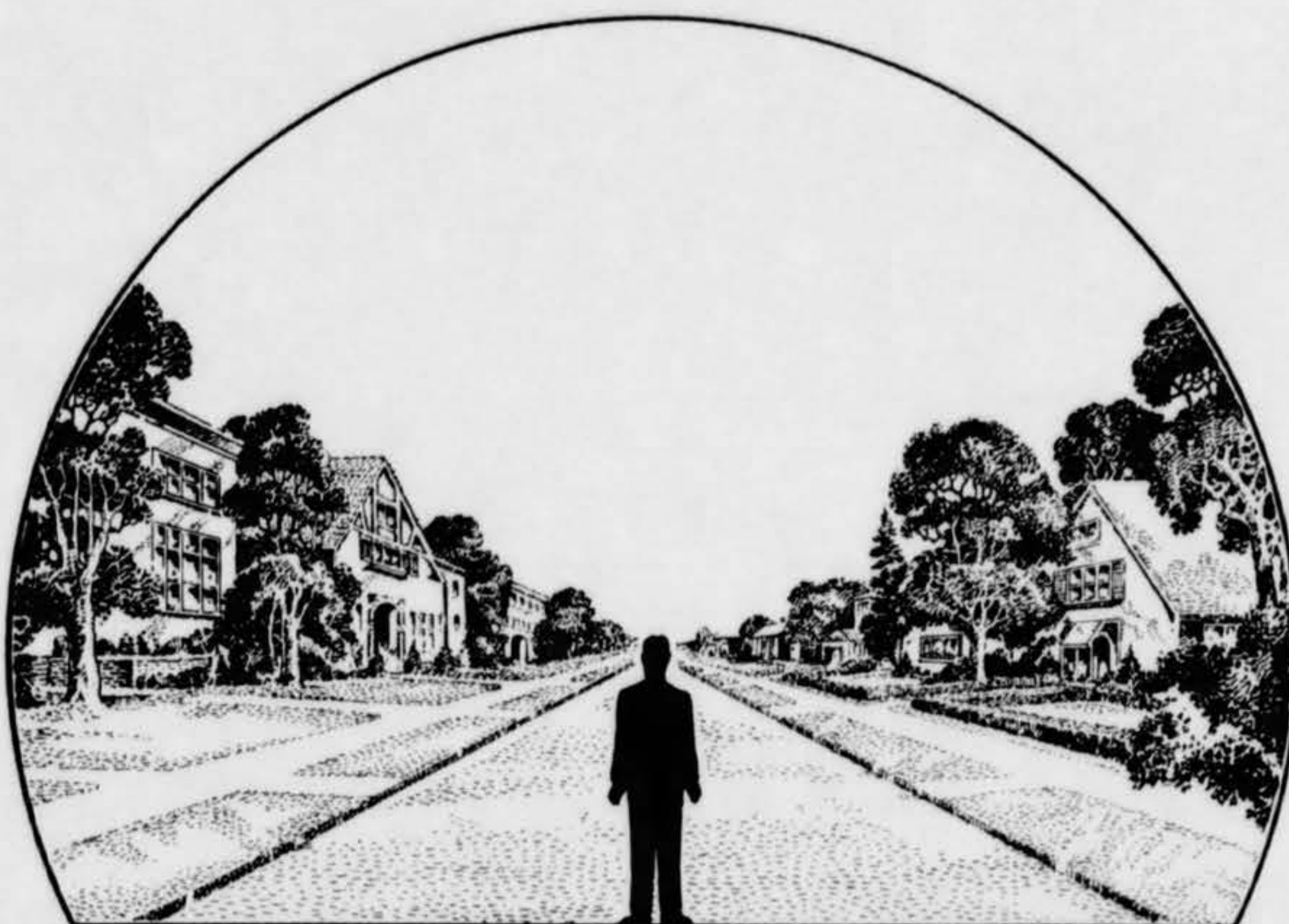
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32. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object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

- a. Clear sky
- b. Hazy
- c. Scattered clouds
- d. Thick or heavy clouds
- e. Don't remember

34.2 WIND (*Circle One*)

- a. No wind
- b. Slight breeze
- c. Strong wind
- d. Don't remember

34.3 WEATHER (*Circle One*)

- a. Dry
- b. Fog, mist, or light rain
- c. Moderate or heavy rain
- d. Snow
- e. Don't remember

34.4 TEMPERATURE (*Circle One*)

- a. Cold
- b. Cool
- c. Warm
- d. Hot
- e. Don't remember

35. When did you report to some official that you had seen the object?

\_\_\_\_\_ 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 see the object too?

(*Circle One*)    Yes                      No

36.2 Please list their names and addresses:

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 what circumstances did you see other ones?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it?

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City Zone State

TELEPHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

What is your present job? \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.

- a. Grade school \_\_\_\_\_
- b. High school \_\_\_\_\_
- c. College \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Post graduate \_\_\_\_\_
- e. e. Technical school \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Other special training \_\_\_\_\_

42. Date you completed this questionnaire:

\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

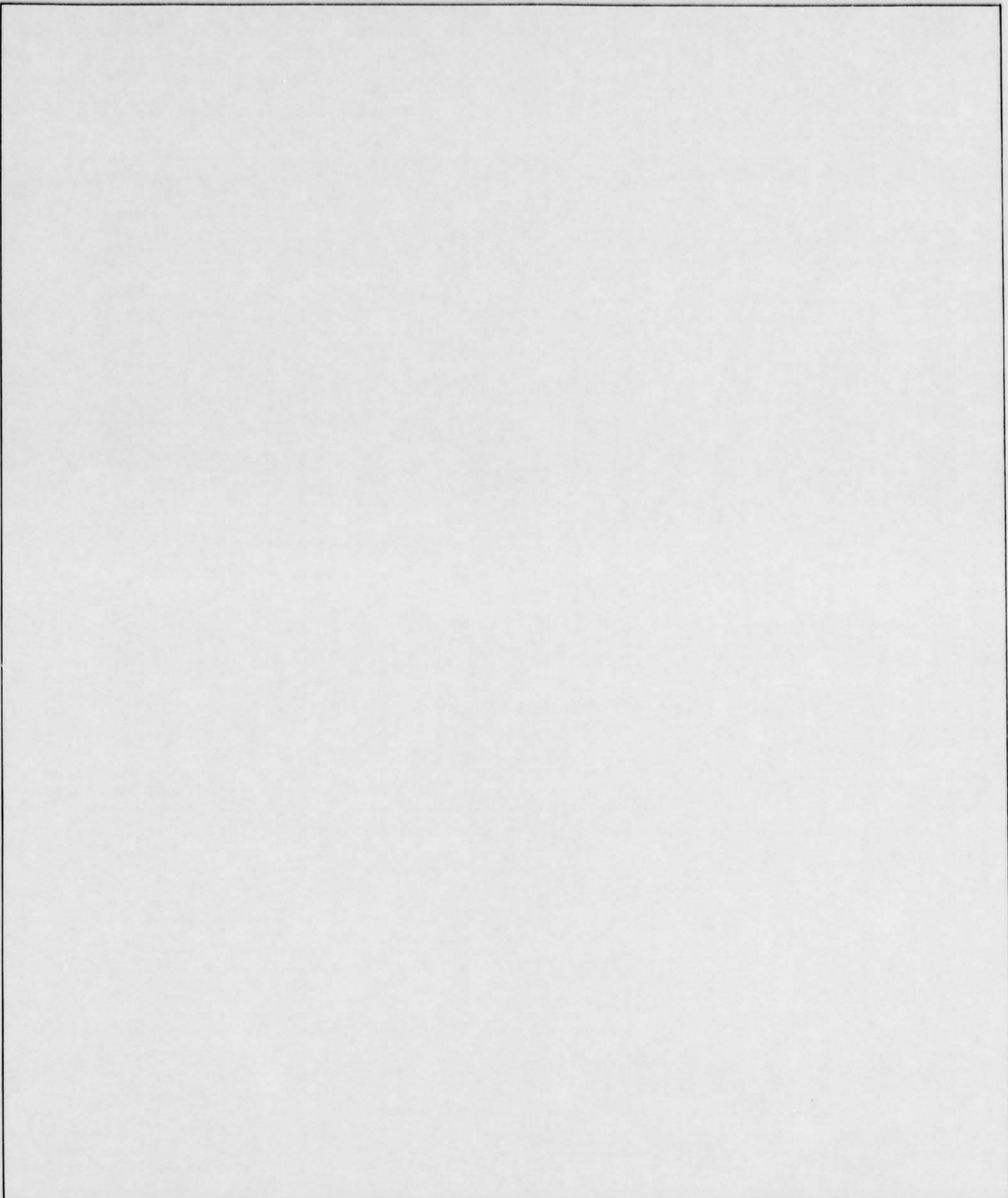
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please Print)

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

*(Do Not Write in This Space)*

CODE:



SEVENTH STATUS REPORT

on

CONTRACT AF-19741, PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

November 10, 1952



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SEVENTH STATUS REPORT

on

CONTRACT AF-19741, PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

November 10, 1952

This report describes progress for the period from October 11, 1952, to November 10, 1952.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SIGHTING REPORTS

Sighting reports dated up to and including June, 1952, have been processed. Except for the reports dated 1947 and 1948, all sighting reports up to and including March, 1952, have been evaluated. The sighting reports for 1947 and 1948 are not available for evaluation. As soon as the 1947 and 1948 reports are available and can be evaluated, all sighting reports for the years 1947 to 1951 will be ready as a group for preliminary analysis utilizing IBM equipment.

Sighting reports for the month of July, 1952, have been received. Because there are 450 sighting reports for July, processing them will not be completed until the first week in December. Evaluation of reports for the months of April, May, June, and July, 1952, will require about six days of conference time. Conferences for the evaluation of sighting reports will be arranged as reports become processed in groups of 200. Each group of reports will require about two days of work for a cooperating researcher-WPAFB evaluation team.

The evaluation of 1952 reports will be more time consuming than was the case for earlier reports, because reports now are in more detail and often consist of sightings of one object by more than one individual.

Since October 16, 1952, it has been necessary to establish a rotation system for handling sighting reports, no more than 100 sighting reports being permitted away from WPAFB at any one time. Questionnaires and work sheets completed here must therefore be put in duplicate folders before sighting reports matching these questionnaires and work sheets are returned to WPAFB in return for unprocessed sighting reports. When evaluation conferences are held, these folders must be matched before an evaluation is made. The necessity for establishing a rotation system has caused some delay in progress.

#### ANALYSIS OF SOIL AND VEGETATION SAMPLES

Two samples of vegetation and soil from Pittsburgh, Kansas, which were submitted by WPAFB for analysis, have been thoroughly studied. Examination by experts on soil and vegetation disclosed no difference between the two samples from the two areas where the specimens were obtained. Tests for radioactivity likewise showed no significant difference between the two samples of soil and vegetation. Tests were made for beta, gamma, and alpha radiation. Samples of the "Kansas" soil and the vegetation will be returned to WPAFB in the near future.

#### CONSULTANT ON ASTRONOMY

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, of Ohio State University, attended the Boston meeting of the Optical Society of America on October 11, 1952. The Society

took cognizance this year of the many reports of unusual aerial phenomena by including three invited papers on the subject in their otherwise straightforward scientific meeting. One of the invited papers was by Dr. Hynek, entitled "Unusual Aerial Phenomena". The other two papers were by Drs. Menzel and Liddell, of Harvard Observatory and the Atomic Energy Commission, respectively.

The papers of Menzel and Liddell, though differing somewhat in content, were identical in spirit. Both papers were characterized by the fact that numerous explanations for unexplained sightings were given without a single reference to a specific sighting in the files of the Air Technical Intelligence Command. Both papers presented a series of well-worn statements as to how jet fighters, meteors, reflections from balloons and aircraft, and optical effects, such as sundogs and mirages, could give rise to "flying saucer" reports. Since there was nothing new in either of the two papers, the trip from that standpoint was unproductive.

The paper by Dr. Hynek, in essence, was to the effect that flying saucers represented a science-public relations problem that when a sighting is made by several people, at least one of whom is an experienced observer, the mutually corroborated reports are entitled to a scientific hearing, rather than ridicule. It stressed the point that here was a subject in which the public has shown great interest. It was recommended that the relatively few well-screened reports be dealt with specifically to see whether any of the causes suggested by Drs. Liddell and Menzel are applicable, and, if so, to make this known in these specific instances. On the other hand, if the suggested explanations of Drs. Liddell and Menzel do not explain well-screened cases, this should also be made known and given further scientific study.

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In conclusion, it was the opinion of Dr. Hynek that little was gained by attendance at the meeting. The results were negative in the sense that it was confirmed, as Dr. Hynek already believed, that Drs. Liddell and Menzel had not studied the literature and the evidence and, hence, were not qualified to speak with authority on the subject of recent sightings of unidentified aerial phenomena.

An attempt to arrange a meeting by Dr. Hynek with Dr. Menzel, Dr. Liddell, and Dr. Billings, after the meeting was over, was unsuccessful because Liddell and Billings both had to leave immediately after the meeting.

#### INTERROGATION FORMS

Five hundred copies of the "U. S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet" (Form A and Form B) were delivered to WPAFB on October 20, 1952. This questionnaire was used in place of the "Tentative Observers Data Sheet" to record data on all sighting reports dated after March 31, 1952. It has proved to be more satisfactory than the previous form, especially from the standpoint of recording data from sighting reports in greater detail.

Additional copies of the "U. S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet" can be supplied to WPAFB as needed.

#### FUTURE WORK

Coding and evaluation of 1952 sighting reports will continue. A preliminary analysis of data on all sighting reports dated previous to 1952 will be given to WPAFB as soon as possible after evaluation is completed of the 1947 and 1948 sighting reports.

By December 10, 1952, all sighting reports dated before June 15, 1952, should be processed and evaluated, ready for IBM analysis. Complete IBM analysis of all sighting reports will not be started until all reports dated previous to 1953 are processed and evaluated. Because of the nature of the work required, and the fact that the number of reports for the last three months of 1952 is not yet known, no estimate can be given as to the time final IBM analysis will begin. It is hoped, if the frequency of sighting reports follows the present decreasing trend, that complete IBM analysis for sightings dated through 1952 may be started by February 1, 1953.

VWE:eg  
November 20, 1952

December 15, 1952

Mr. Miles E. Goll  
Box 9575  
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base  
Ohio

Dear Mr. Goll:

This letter report describes progress for the period from November 11, 1952, to December 10, 1952.

Sighting reports up to and including July 25, 1952, have been processed. Except for reports dated 1947 and 1948, all sighting reports up to and including June, 1952, have been evaluated. The sighting reports for 1947 and 1948 were returned from Harvard University on November 20. Because the reports and the forms which had been filled in and placed with the folders were mixed up, these reports will not be ready for evaluation until about December 15.

Two evaluation conferences of two days each were held during this report period, on November 12 and 13, and on December 3 and 4. During the report period, evaluation has been more difficult than formerly, because the amount and quality of data in the average report have increased. Evaluation conferences will be scheduled in the future as reports are available.

The rotation system for handling sighting reports, whereby no more than 100 sighting reports are permitted away from WPAFB at any one time, has functioned with a minimum of delay.

Coding and evaluation of 1952 sighting reports will continue. The preliminary analysis of data on all sighting reports dated before 1952 will begin as soon as the 1947 and 1948 reports can be straightened out and evaluated. Results of this analysis will be given to WPAFB at the earliest possible time. It is hoped that the results will be available by January 1, 1953. By about January 15, 1953, all sighting reports dated before August 10, 1952, will probably be processed and evaluated, ready for IBM analysis.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, The Ohio State University, gave advice concerning several sighting reports during the report period.

Very truly yours,

*William T. Reid*

William T. Reid  
Supervisor

WTR:eg

cc: Capt. F. H. McGovern



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January 23, 1953

Mr. Miles E. Goll  
Box 9575  
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base  
Ohio

Dear Mr. Goll:

This letter report describes progress for the period from December 11, 1952, to January 10, 1953.

Sighting reports have now been processed up to and including August 10, 1952. Evaluation of sighting reports has been completed for sightings up to and including July 15, 1952. Reports for 1947 and 1948 were evaluated; these reports had been at Harvard University, and thus had not been evaluated in chronological order. In our previous letter to you, dated December 15, 1952, it was stated that a preliminary analysis of data from all sighting reports made before 1952 would begin as soon as possible after the 1947 and 1948 reports were reprocessed and evaluated. It had been hoped that results of the preliminary analysis would be available by January 1, 1953. This has not been possible, because of the extensive work required in reprocessing the 1947 and 1948 sighting reports after their return from Harvard University. Reprocessing of these reports required more time than anticipated, because many of our forms had been lost. This has delayed our consideration of the 1952 sighting reports.

One two-day evaluation conference was held during this report period, on December 17 and 18, 1952. As mentioned in the last progress report, evaluation of later sighting reports has been more difficult than for earlier ones.

Preliminary analysis by IBM machines of data from sighting reports dated before 1952 will begin January 20, 1953. Results of this analysis will be sent to WPAFB as soon as they are available. The results will be reported informally first to Captain Ruppelt, as he has requested. Later, they will be included in a routine progress report.

Coding and evaluation of 1952 sighting reports is continuing, with evaluation conferences scheduled as they are necessary. All sighting reports dated prior to August 25, 1952, should be processed by February 15, 1953. (The period of August 10 to 25, 1952, was one during which a large number of sighting reports was received.) By this same date, all reports dated before August 1, 1952, are expected to be evaluated.

Very truly yours,

*William T. Reid*

William T. Reid  
Supervisor

WTR:eg

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cc: Maj. L. G. Whitaker

February 23, 1953

Mr. Miles E. Goll  
Box 9575  
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base  
Ohio

Dear Mr. Goll:

This letter report describes progress for the period from January 11, 1953, to February 10, 1953.

Sighting reports have now been processed up to and including October 15, 1952. Evaluation of sighting reports has been completed for sightings up to and including July 31, 1952.

Preliminary analysis by IBM machines of data from sighting reports dated before 1952 began on January 26, 1953. This work is continuing, and results of the analysis will be forwarded informally to Captain Ruppelt as soon as they are available.

One two-day evaluation conference was held during this report period, on January 22 and 23, 1953. Because only one WPAFB representative was available to participate in the conference, less than the normal amount of work was accomplished. (Usually, 180 to 200 cases can be evaluated during a two-day evaluation conference. On January 22 and 23, 1953, 145 cases were evaluated.)

Coding and evaluation of 1952 sighting reports is continuing, with evaluation conferences scheduled as they are necessary. All sighting reports remaining for the year 1952 should be processed by March 15, 1953. By that same date, all sighting reports dated prior to September 1 are expected to be evaluated.

Very truly yours,

*William T. Reid*

William T. Reid  
Supervisor

WTR:eg

cc: Maj. L. G. Witcher

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SECTION I

Tentative Observer's Data Sheet

A completed copy of the Tentative Observer's Data Sheet is shown in Exhibit I. Two uses for this form are anticipated. First, filed sighting reports will be analyzed to extract facts to be entered on this form for coding. Second, when tests establish the adequacy of the form, it may be used directly by observers in recording sighting reports. This latter use will conserve time now expended in extracting information from the present reports for coding on the punched cards.

Coding Scheme

The coding scheme is illustrated in Exhibit II. This completed enclosure is to serve as an intermediate between the observer's report and the punched-card abstract of the facts on the sighting. In most cases, the facts on the sighting are not entered on the punched cards directly. In some cases, intervening steps require only coding, while in others calculations or analyses also may be involved. Prior to discussing the uses to which the punched cards will be put, it should be emphasized that the facts represented include:

1. Those presently on the standard form,
2. Those suggested by the Sponsor, and
3. Those suggested by the panel.

As might be expected, many more entries are proposed than have been used previously.

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Punched Card

A typical completed punched card is included for reference in Exhibit III. This card should be compared with the observer's data sheet for this sighting, prepared from the original report. The data sheet is the completed one described previously.

Statistical Studies

From the information entered on the punched cards, it will be possible to analyze many characteristics of sightings. (See Exhibit IV.) Some of these may be obvious, others are subtle, but all seem interesting. The planning of statistical studies is necessarily incomplete. However, some examples may suggest the possible scope of study.

Studies have been planned to reveal the variation in sighting activity with time and position. The time of sightings in conjunction with the geographical location will be used in several ways. First, time will permit correlation of sightings with astronomical and tidal phenomenon. Second, sighting times and locations may be correlated with weather conditions. These studies will assist in determining periods and areas of unusual activity. In addition, useful data on track and speed may evolve from such analyses.

Data will be compiled on the lag between sightings and the receipts of reports and supplementary information. This knowledge will aid in evaluating reports and in determining the effectiveness of collection procedures.

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The geographical location of sightings will be coded to permit extensive manipulation. For example, it will be possible to extract cards for areas bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. It will also be possible to enter position data for facilities such as ADC, SAC, and others. Range and bearing from sighting locations to facility locations then can be calculated. The appearance and performance characteristics of sightings will be coded also. These codes will assist in classifying sightings, which is the preliminary step of identification. Where the performance and appearance characteristics check in multiple sightings, the time and location data may be used to determine the track and velocity of objects.

The interrogation forms are designed to extract information as discrete facts, later to be corroborated by an integrated written description. There are two aims here. First, the completion of the form will assist in evaluating the observer. Second, the discrete facts may be checked against the written story for evaluation. Some subtle questions cannot be answered readily, if at all. The related answers will aid in evaluating the observer.

From these brief comments, it may be clear that the basic coding scheme is broad. With punched cards, analysis of many facts on each sighting will be rapid and convenient. However, once the code is fixed, it will be difficult to extract information not incorporated in the code. For this reason, approximately 10 per cent of the space available for entries in the code has been left to provide for expansion. The desired expansion must be planned before the code is fixed. This is one item of work planned for the immediate future. After the code is fixed, necessary extension of the system can be effected with supplementary cards.

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EXHIBIT I. TENTATIVE OBSERVER'S DATA SHEET

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EXHIBIT I. TENTATIVE OBSERVER'S DATA SHEET (Continued)

12. Describe what you saw as briefly as possible in the following spaces:

- a. Sound None
- b. Shape Disc (almost no depth)
- c. Color Luminous
- d. Size Moon
- e. Number 1
- f. Light brightness 1/3 of moon
- g. Light color Grey
- h. Motion \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Speed 800 M.P.H.
- j. Other \_\_\_\_\_

13. How did object disappear from view: Suddenly or Gradually  
Circle One

14. At any time did the object:

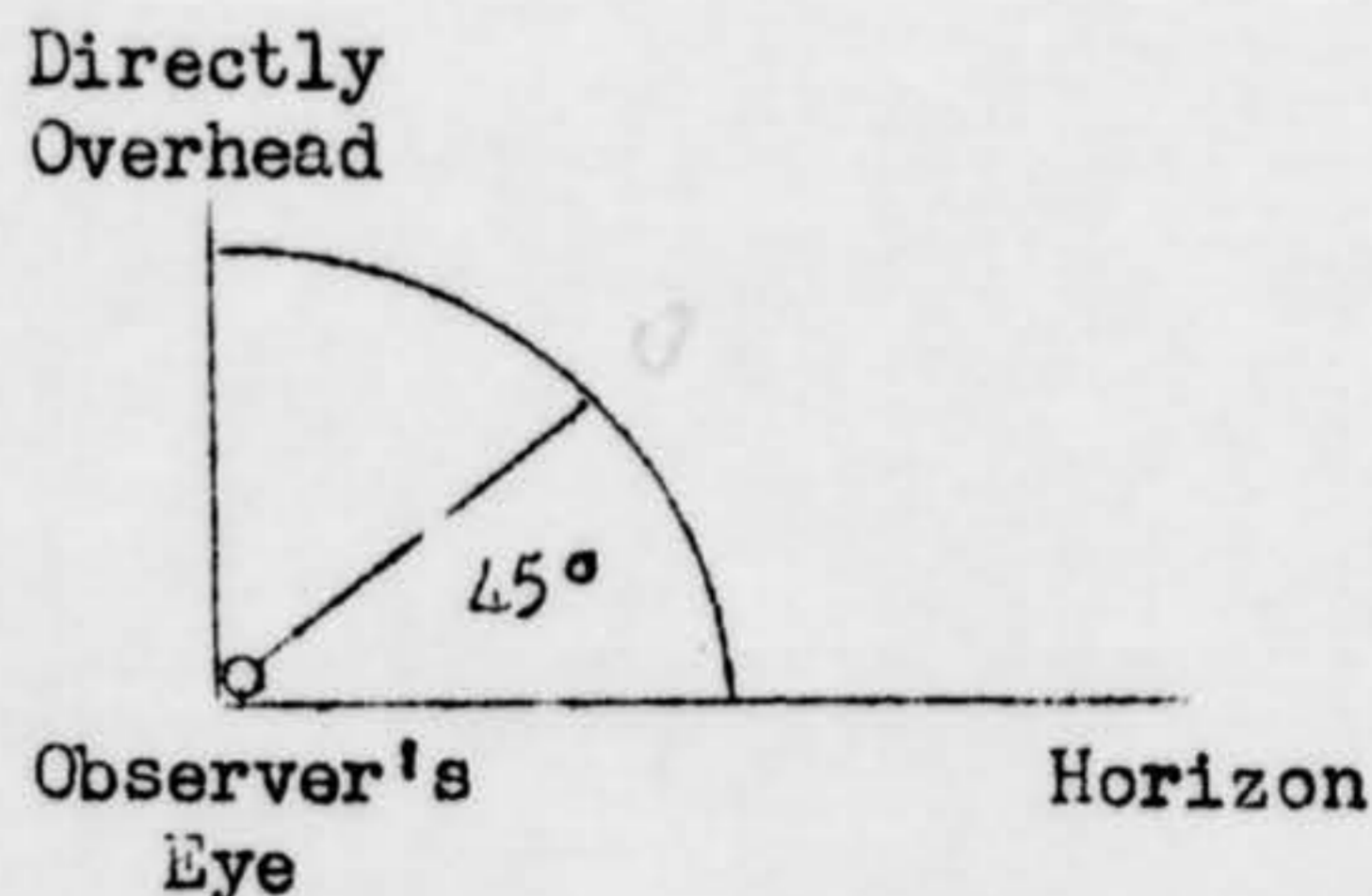
- a. Change direction
- b. Change speed
- c. Move behind something; Cloud,  
House, Tree, \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Blend with background
- e. Decrease  
in size
- f. Decrease in brightness
- g. Move in front of something
- h. \_\_\_\_\_  
Other

15. When you first looked at the object, what direction were you facing? N.N.W.

16. When you last saw the object, what direction were you facing? S.S.W.

17. In the following Sketch A, draw a line from the observer's eye to the circular arc to show the apparent elevation of the object in the sky.

- A. When first seen, label a.
- B. When last seen, label b.



SKETCH A

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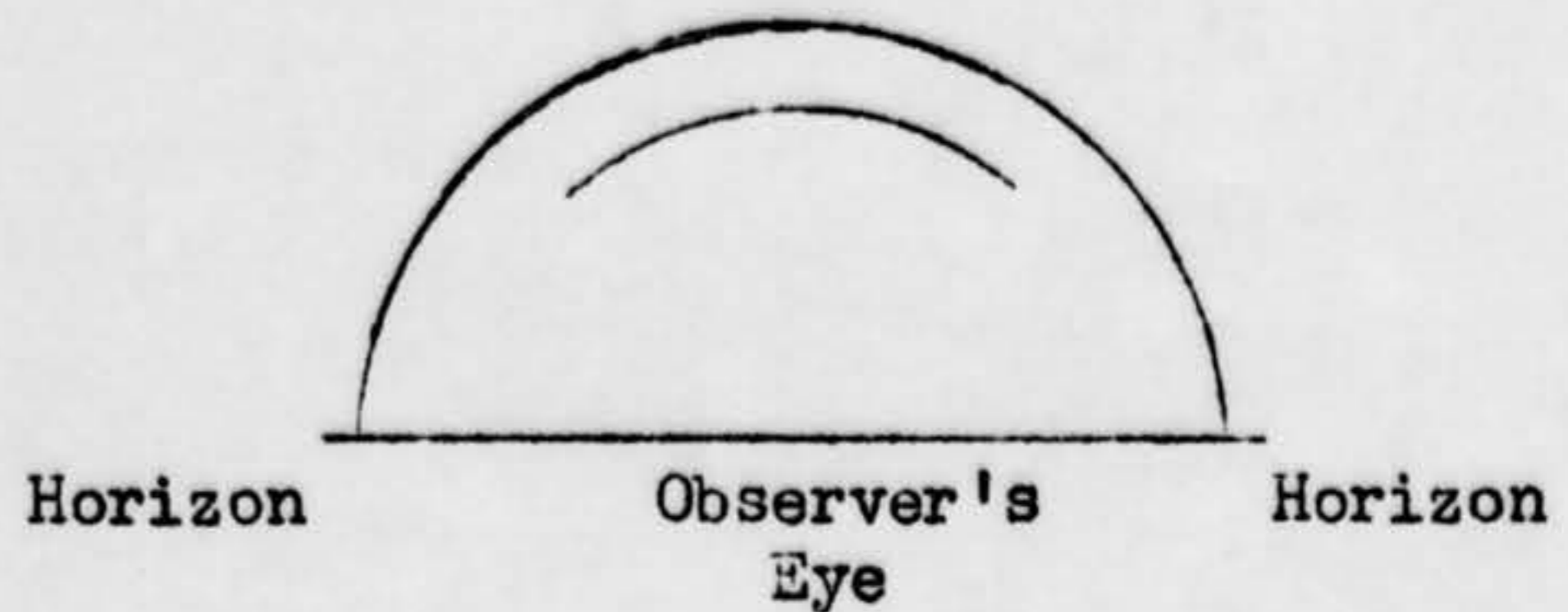
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EXHIBIT I. TENTATIVE OBSERVER'S DATA SHEET (Continued)

18. On the following Sketch B, label a at the apparent position of the object when first seen and b at point last seen. Trace the apparent path of the object between points a and b.

If possible label 1, 2, 3, etc., along the traced path to show the successive positions of the object after equal intervals of time during the sighting.



SKETCH B

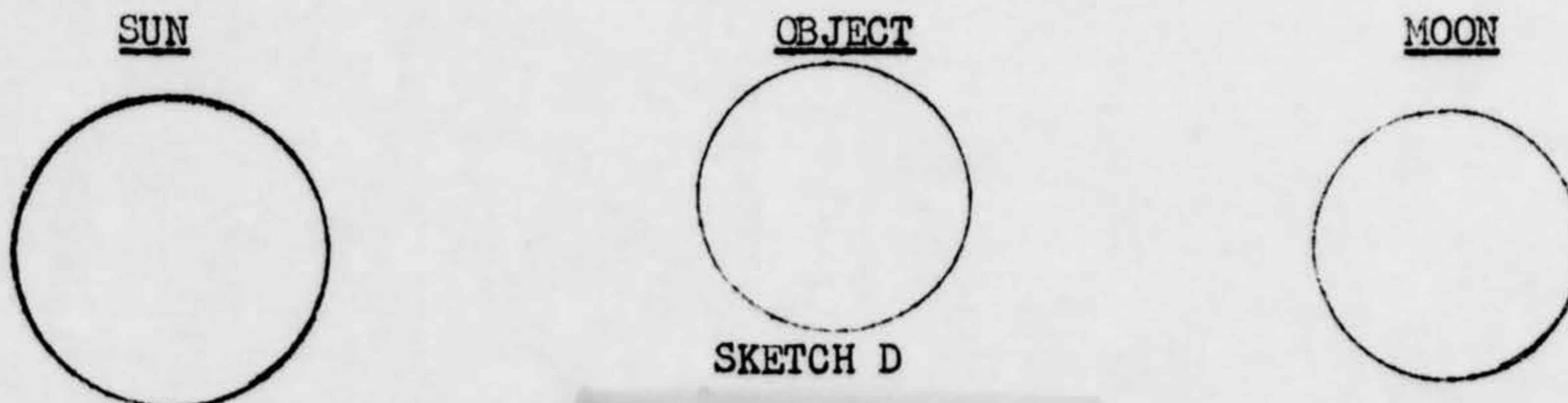
19. In Sketch C please show the observed features of the object such as:

- A. Apparent shape, (were edges pointed or rounded),
- B. Apparent direction of motion (show by arrow), and
- C. Other details, exhaust, trails, tails, surfaces, etc.



SKETCH C

20. The sun and the moon are shown below as they appear in their correct relative size. In this Sketch D, show the apparent size of what you saw.



SKETCH D

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EXHIBIT I. TENTATIVE OBSERVER'S DATA SHEET (Continued)

21. In your own words please describe the sighting you observed. Use sketches if desired. All observations from the time of first sighting to the time of disappearance are important. Include a description of the weather, wind, and cloud conditions at the time of this sighting.

At 1850 hours, 8 November, 1948, I was standing just outside hangar No. 7 at the Newark Air Force Base, on the south side of the hangar. It was a perfectly clear night. I looked up toward the moon and noticed a pale luminous object race across the sky. It was about 1/3 the brightness of the moon, round like a disc, with little or no depth (thickness) to it. It appeared to be about the same relative diameter as the moon. It traveled from north northwest in an arc toward the south southwest in about one second or less, passing out of sight over another hangar. I heard no sound from the object. I estimate the speed of the object at 800 miles per hour, and its altitude at five to six thousand feet. I have seen jet aircraft make tactical approaches at this Field at approximately 600 miles per hour, and judging from them, the speed of the object I sighted was at least 200 miles an hour faster. From where I stood, I could see approximately 75 per cent of the path of the object. The peak of its arc was approximately 45 degrees above the horizon to the west southwest of my position.

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AUTH: CO, ATIC  
BY: E.J. Ruppelt  
1st Lt, USAF  
DATE 8 Jan 52

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SECTION OPERATIONS  
ATIAA

BATTELLE

Visit to [REDACTED]

Lt E. J. Ruppelt and Col Kirkland conferred with members of [REDACTED] on 26 December 1951 in regard to Project Grudge. The question of whether or not there was enough material available on unidentified aerial objects to warrant a detailed scientific study was discussed. It was decided that there was enough material available and [REDACTED] would submit a proposal to furnish consultants in the fields of astronomy, applied psychology, physics, etc. They will also attempt to make a statistical analysis of the reports in an attempt to obtain some pattern or trend. It is very reasonable to believe that some type of unusual object or phenomena is being observed as many of the sightings have been made by highly qualified sources. ~~(Secret)~~

BACKGROUND - ✓  
HOW SPECIAL REPT  
No. 14 came  
into being

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS  
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.  
DOD DIR 6200.10

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EXHIBIT I. TENTATIVE OBSERVER'S DATA SHEET (Continued)

22. Your full name: Edmund J. Cisek
23. Your address: Newark, New Jersey
24. Your occupation: Civilian Dispatcher
25. Last school you attended:
26. Year of last attendance at this school:
27. Please list the names and addresses of persons who discussed this sighting with you. It is not necessary to list the names of officials or investigators.

28. Further comments which you believe are important should be entered here.

Use additional sheets of the same size if necessary.

Estimated distance of object from observer, 5000 to 6000 feet.

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EXHIBIT II. CODES

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EXHIBIT II. CODES

CODE 1. GENERAL

- a. Every column must have at least one entry. If no data are available for any column, the X should be used.
- b. If a number in any column is used to enter data, then X qualifies the data as indicated in the Code for the specific column.

CODE 25 DURATION UNITS

X  
Y  
0 Days  
1 Hours  
2 Minutes  
3 Seconds  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

CODE 28 LATITUDE

X South latitude  
Y  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

CODE 32 LONGITUDE

X East longitude  
Y  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

CODE 41 POSITION

X Variable  
Y  
0  
1 In car  
2 Outdoors  
3 In plane  
4 In building  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9 Other

CODE 42 MOVEMENT OF OBSERVER

X  
Y  
0 Wasn't moving  
1 Was moving - stopped  
2 Was moving - didn't stop  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

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EXHIBIT II. CODES (Continued)

CODE 43 OBSERVATION METHOD

- X Variable
- Y
- 0 Naked eye
- 1 Eye glasses
- 2 Window
- 3 Windshield
- 4 Binocular
- 5 Telescope
- 6 Theodolite
- 7 Radar
- 8 Photographic
- 9 Other

CODE 44 SOUND ✓

- X Variable
- Y 40-1
- 0 Motors 0.7
- 1 Jet or rockets 0.9
- 2 Explosion 1.4
- 3 Unlike aircraft 0.3
- 4 Hiss, swishing, whining 1.0
- 5 Rumbling 0.6
- 6 Humming or buzzing 0.8
- 7 None 51-1
- 8 Not stated 2.4
- 9 Other 0.7

CODE 45 COLOR

- X Variable
- Y
- 0 Metallic 19.4
- 1 Light-glow-luminous 15.8
- 2 Red
- 3 Orange
- 4 Yellow
- 5 Green
- 6 Blue
- 7 Violet
- 8 Black
- 9 White

CODE 46 NUMBER

- X
- Y
- 0 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7 - 10
- 7 - 11 - 20
- 8 - 20 - 30
- 9 - 31 or more

CODE 47 LIGHT-COLOR

- X Variable
- Y
- 0 White
- 1 Black
- 2 Grey
- 3 Red
- 4 Orange
- 5 Yellow
- 6 Green
- 7 Blue
- 8 Violet
- 9 Other

CODE 48 SPEED

- X Variable
- Y
- 0 Hovering, stationary
- 1 Less than 100 m.p.h.
- 2 100-400 m.p.h.
- 3 More than 400 m.p.h.
- 4 Meteor like
- 5 Not stated
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 Other

CODE 49 SHAPE

- X Variable
- Y
- 0 Ellipse
- 1 Rocket
- 2 Conventional aircraft
- 3 Unconventional aircraft
- 4 Meteor, comet
- 5 Lenticular
- 6 Conical
- 7 Tear drop
- 8 Flame, tails, fire
- 9 Other

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EXHIBIT II. CODES (Continued)

<u>CODE 50 SHAPE PARAMETER a/b</u>	<u>CODE 51 SUBTENDED VISUAL ANGLE (Referred to sun diameter)</u>
X - Variable	X - Decreased in size
Y	Y
0 - 0.0	0 - 0.1
1 - 0.05	1 - 0.2
2 - 0.1	2 - 0.5
3 - 0.2	3 - 0.75
4 - 0.3	4 - 1.0
5 - 0.5	5 - 1.5
6 - 0.75	6 - 2.0
7 - 0.9	7 - 4.0
8 - 1.0	8 - 4.0 to 10.0
9 - Other	9 - Other

<u>CODE 52 LIGHT BRIGHTNESS (Intensity)</u>	<u>CODE 53 ANGULAR VELOCITY</u>
X Decreased	X Variable
Y	Y
0 Sunlight on mirror	0 Zero
1 Sunlight on aluminum	1 Very slow, 1° per second
2 Sunlight on plaster	2 Slow, 3° per second
3 Sunlight on stone	3 Moderate, 6° per second
4 Sunlight on soil	4 Rapid, 12° per second
5 Brighter than moon	5 Very fast, 30° per second
6 Like moon	6 Extremely fast, 90° per second
7 Duller than moon	7 More than 90° per second
8 Barely visible	8
9 Other	9 Other

<u>CODE 54 ANGULAR ACCELERATION (Change in Angular Velocity)</u>	<u>CODE 55 APPEARANCE BEARING</u>
X Variable	X
Y	Y
0 Zero, V=constant	0 - N
1 Increasing slowly	1 - NE
2 Decreasing slowly	2 - E
3 Increasing fast	3 - SE
4 Decreasing fast	4 - S
5 Increasing very fast	5 - SW
6 Decreasing very fast	6 - W
7	7 - NW
8	8
9	9



EXHIBIT II. CODES (Continued)

CODE 56 DISAPPEARANCE BEARING

X - Disappeared suddenly  
Y  
0 - N  
1 - NE  
2 - E  
3 - SE  
4 - S  
5 - SW  
6 - W  
7 - NW  
8  
9

CODE 57-58 ELEVATION  
WITH RESPECT TO GROUND, DEGREES

	<u>Initial</u>		<u>Final</u>
X	Variable	X	Variable
Y		Y	
0	0-9	0	0-9
1	10-19	1	10-19
2	20-29	2	20-29
3	30-39	3	30-39
4	40-49	4	40-49
5	50-59	5	50-59
6	60-69	6	60-69
7	70-79	7	70-79
8	80-90	8	80-89
9		9	

CODE 61 OBJECT ORIENTATION

Apparent inclination of principal  
axis of object from horizontal

X Variable  
Y  
0 +90 to 60  
1 +60 to 30  
2 +30 to 10  
3 +10 to 0  
4 0  
5 0 to -10  
6 -10 to -30  
7 -30 to -60  
8 -60 to -90  
9

CODE 62-63-64 CIVILIAN OCCUPATION

Dictionary of Occupational Titles,  
Vol. II, 2nd Edition, pp. XIX-XXVI.  
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of  
Employment Security. U.S. Government  
Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1949.  
See pp. XIX-XXVI.

CODE 65 SERVICE

X  
Y  
0 Army  
1 Navy  
2 Marine  
3 Air Force  
4 Coast Guard  
5 Merchant  
6 Commercial Air  
7 CAA  
8 Gov't. Contractor  
9 Other

CODE 66 DUTY

X  
Y  
0 Pilot  
1 Weather tech.  
2 Radar tech.  
3 Tower op.  
4 Balloon obs.  
5 Tech. spec.  
6 Guards, lookouts  
7 Ground or deck crews  
8 Navig. or bombardier  
9 Other

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EXHIBIT II. CODES (Continued)

CODE 67 RANK EQUIVALENT

X	Officer	X	
Y		Y	
0	Lt. 2nd	0	Private
1	Lt. 1st	1	Private, 1st Cls.
2	Capt.	2	Corp.
3	Maj.	3	Serg.
4	Lt. Col.	4	S. T. Serg.
5	Col.	5	M. Serg.
6	Brig. Gen.	6	Warrant Off.
7	Maj. Gen.	7	Chief Warrant
8	Lt. Gen.	8	
9	General	9	

CODE 76 EVALUATION OF OBSERVER RELIABILITY

X	
Y	
0	Complete
1	Quite
2	Fair
3	Doubtful
4	Poor
5	Not
6	
7	
8	
9	Can't be judged

CODE 77 EVALUATION OF REPORT RELIABILITY

X	
Y	
0	Complete
1	Quite
2	Fair
3	Doubtful
4	Poor
5	Not
6	
7	
8	
9	Can't be judged

CODE 78 PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION

X	Possibly
Y	
0	Balloon
1	Astronomical
2	Aircraft
3	Light phenomenon
4	Birds
5	Clouds, dust, etc.
6	Rocket or missile
7	Psychological manifestations
8	Electromagnetic phenomenon
9	Other

CODE 79-80 FINAL IDENTIFICATION

X	Probably
Y	
0	Balloon
1	Astronomical
2	Aircraft
3	Light phenomenon
4	Birds
5	Clouds, dust, etc.
6	Rocket or missile
7	Psychological manifestations
8	Electromagnetic phenomenon
9	Other

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EXHIBIT III. PUNCHED CARD

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EXHIBIT IV. WORK SHEET

T52-5673

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ATAE-5

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..... attachments, No. ... 2... of ... 32... copies  
Series... A

FIRST STATUS REPORT

on

PROJECT STORK  
PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

by

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS  
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS  
DOD DIR 5200.10

Battelle

April 25, 1952

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1003285

K243.6012  
52/03/31 -  
53/02/14

AFB AL

TO

SMC

EXHIBIT IV. WORK SHEET

<u>Observer's Data Sheet Question</u>	<u>Punched - Card Column</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	
	1*			
	2			Incident serial
	3	0202	Serial No.	number
	4			
	5			
	6	00	Serial No.	Insertion
	7			
	8	08	Day	
	9			
1.	10	11	Month	
	11			
	12	48	Year	Observed
	13			
	14	09	Day	
	15			
2.	16	11	Month	Reported
	17			
	18	XX	Day	
	19			
	20	XX	Month	Rec'd ATIC
	21			
	22	23	Hrs.	Time of observa-
	23			tion Greenwich C.T.
3.	24	50	Min.	
	25*	3	Time units	Duration of
	26			observation
4.	27	01	Duration	
	28*			
	29	40.70		
	30			
	31		Latitude	
	32*			
	33			
5.	34	074.18		Location
	35			
	36		Longitude	
	37			
	38	7581		
	39			
	40		Cosine latitude	

\* Denotes separate code key is needed.

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EXHIBIT IV. WORK SHEET (Continued)

<u>Observer's Data Sheet Question</u>	<u>Punched - Card Column</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	
6.	41*	2	Where observer was	
7. 8.	42*	0	Moving - Stopped	
10.	43*	0	How observed	
	12a. 44*	7	Sound	
	12c. 45*	1	Color	
	12e. 46*	0	Number	
12.	12g. 47*	2	Light-color	Appearance Description
	12i. 14b. 48*	3	Speed	
	12b. 19 49*	0	Shape	
	12b. 19 50*	8	a/b	
	12d. 14e. 20 51*	4	Size	
	12f. 14f. 52*	8	Light brightness	
	53*	7	Angular velocity	
4. 12h. 14. 18. 19	54*	0	Angular acceleration	Motion
15.	55*	7	Describe appearance	
13. 14. 16.	56*	X-5	Describe disappearance	
	57*	X-4	Initial elevation	
17.	58*	X-4	Final elevation	Elevation
	59			
12i. 21.	60	05	Altitude, 1000 ft.	Altitude
18. 19.	61*	4	Object orientation	
	62*			
	63	061		
24.	64		Civilian occupation	Observer
	65*			
	66*	332		
24.	67*		Service occupation	
	68			
	69			
	70	XXXX		
	71			
	72			
	73			
	74	XXXX		
	75			
	76*	9	Observer	
	77*	1	Report	Evaluation
	78*	X-0	Preliminary	
	79*			Identification
	80*	XX	Final	

\* Denotes separate code key is needed

T52-5673



This document consists of 5 pages  
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SECRET  
AUTH: CO, ATIC  
INITIALS: F. H. McGovern  
          Capt., USAF  
DATE: July 7, 1952

*F. H. McGovern*  
*Capt*  
*SWF*

THIRD STATUS REPORT

on

PROJECT STORK  
PFS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

by

BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

July 7, 1952

T52-5677

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T52-5677

THIRD STATUS REPORT

on

PROJECT STORK  
PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

by

July 7, 1952

This report describes progress on Project Stork, PPS-100, for the period from June 6, 1952, to July 7, 1952.

Panel of Consultants

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Professor of Astronomy, Director of the McMillin Observatory, and Assistant Dean of the Graduate School at Ohio State University, was employed to consult on astronomical aspects of the work involved in this project. The Tentative Observer's Data Sheet, Exhibit I, enclosed in the June 6 report, was studied by Dr. Hynek and some changes and additions were made in accordance with his suggestions.

On June 22, Dr. Hynek started a tour to interview several professional and amateur astronomer groups. The purposes of these interviews are:

1. To learn if any competent people in this profession have made sightings which have not been reported.

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2. To summarize the opinions of the competent people in this field relative to the broad subjects of unidentified aerial objects.
3. To obtain information and suggestions which may be useful in carrying out future phases of the work on the investigation.

This tour will be completed July 11. After Dr. Hynek had spent a short time on this tour, word was received from him that he is obtaining some interesting information from professional astronomers about sightings they have made which they have never otherwise reported. On a preliminary basis, it appears that the results of this survey will be valuable to the investigation.

Interrogation Forms

Dr. Paul M. Fitts, Professor of Psychology and Director of Aviation Psychology at Ohio State University, and a group of his associates are now engaged in revising the Tentative Observer's Interrogation Forms, Exhibit I, of the June 6 report. The object of this revision is to design the questionnaire so that a maximum of information regarding a sighting can be expected from the average individuals who will be filling out the questionnaires on future sightings. Trial tests with the revised questionnaire are planned to determine if the desired information on a sighting is obtained with it. It is expected that this revised questionnaire will be completed about July 16.

Analysis of Existing Sighting Reports

The file of sighting reports for 1948 has been studied in detail. Information on these reports has been coded by using Exhibit I, Tentative Observer's Data Sheet; Exhibit II, Codes; and Exhibit III, Work Sheet, of the June 6 report. The coded data on the work sheets are now being transferred to IBM punched cards, as shown in Exhibit III of the June 6 report. When a file of about 150 of these coded sightings is completed, preliminary analysis trials with the IBM system will be started.

Newspaper Clipping Service

The newspaper clippings are now being sent directly to the Sponsor as requested in June.

Future Work

The coding of existing sighting reports will be continued at an accelerated rate during July. Preliminary analyses will be made with the IBM system.

A separate report on the findings of Dr. J. Allen Hynek will be prepared.

The interrogation forms are expected to be completed in July.

PJR:ddg  
July 17, 1952

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SPECIAL REPORT

on

CONFERENCES WITH ASTRONOMERS  
ON UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECTS

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

by

J. Allen Hynek

August 6, 1952

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SPECIAL REPORT

on

CONFERENCES WITH ASTRONOMERS  
ON UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECTS

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

by

J. Allen Hynek

August 6, 1952

This special report was prepared to describe the results of a series of conferences with astronomers during and following a meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Victoria, B. C., in June, 1952. It recounts personal opinions of a large number of professionally trained astronomical observers regarding unidentified aerial objects. In addition, it reports sightings by five professional astronomers that were not explainable by them. Representing the opinions of highly trained scientists, these comments should prove particularly helpful in assessing the present status of our knowledge of unknown objects in the skies.

PURPOSE OF INTERVIEWS

The desirability has been established of inquiring of professionally trained astronomers of considerable scientific background as to whether they



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**FIRST STATUS REPORT**

on

**PROJECT STORK  
PPS-100**

to

**AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE**

by

April 25, 1952

**INTRODUCTION**

This monthly report describes progress on Project Stork PPS-100, from its inception on March 31, 1952 through April 25, 1952. On and after the effective date, PPS-100 authorized us on request to provide assistance in analyzing and evaluating reported sightings of unidentified aerial objects. The requirements are as follows:

1. Provide a panel of consultants.
2. Assist in improving interrogation forms.
3. Analyze existing sighting reports.
4. Subscribe to a clipping service, as directed, and
5. Apprise the Sponsor monthly of all work done on PPS-100.

**SUMMARY**

A panel of consultants has been selected and a series of brief meetings are being held in which typical sighting reports and the present interrogation forms are studied. The objectives are to indoctrinate the panel and at the same

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had ever made sightings of unidentified aerial objects. At the same time, it is felt that it would be profitable to obtain the informal opinions and advice of high-ranking astronomers on the entire subject of unidentified aerial objects, of the manner in which the investigation of these objects was being conducted by the Air Force, and of their own inner feelings about the possibility that such objects were real and might constitute either a threat to national security or a new natural phenomena worthy of scientific investigation.

Accordingly it was planned that a tour would be made of several of the nation's observatories, not in the guise of an official investigator, but rather as an astronomer traveling about to discuss scientific problems. It was felt that this mild deception was necessary, that an artificial barrier to communication might not be set up which would invalidate the assumption that truly representative opinions were being obtained. Therefore, to maintain good faith, the names of the astronomers interviewed are withheld from this report.

In all, 45 astronomers were interviewed, nearly always individually except in a few cases where this was impossible. Eight observatories were visited and the National Meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Victoria, British Columbia, was attended on June 25 to June 28.

Because of the confidential and highly personal manner in which the interviews quoted below were made, and to keep faith with the many astronomers interviewed, who, generally, were not aware that anything more than a personal private talk between astronomers was going on, the names of the astronomers will be withheld. They will be assigned letters, but the code will not be included in this report.

Table 1 gives an informal evaluation of each astronomer as an observer, and, for some, their rating as a professional astronomer. These ratings are based on my own personal opinion; they do not represent any fixed levels of achievement in the general field of astronomy.

TABLE 1. INFORMAL EVALUATION OF ASTRONOMERS  
PROVIDING DATA FOR THIS REPORT

Astronomer	Rating as an observer	Rating as a professional astronomer	Astronomer	Rating as an observer	Rating as a professional astronomer
A	3	-	V	3	2
B	1	-	W	3	-
C	3	-	X	3	1
D	2	-	Y	1	-
E	3	-	Z	-	-
F	3	-	AA	-	-
G	1	-	BB	-	-
H	2	-	CC	-	-
I	1	-	DD	1	1
J	1	-	EE	1	-
K	-	-	FF	-	-
L	1	-	GG	1	1
M	1	-	HH	2	1
N	3	1	II	2	2
O	2	3	JJ	-	-
P	3	3	KK	1	-
Q	1	1	LL	-	-
R	1	-	MM	2	-
S	2	-	NN	-	-
T	-	-	OO	-	-
U	1	-	PP	-	-

Key to ratings: 1 Excellent  
2 Above average  
3 Average

INTERVIEWS WITH ASTRONOMERS

There follows a simple narrative of the interviews, after which the opinions and advice of the astronomers will be summarized.

Astronomer A has never made any sightings and knows of none in his immediate acquaintance who have.

Astronomer B has made sightings of things which people would call "flying saucers" but hasn't seen anything that he couldn't explain. He has seen birds at night flying in formation illuminated by city lights, but probably not bright enough to have been photographed because they were traveling "pretty fast". Astronomer B wonders if some of the sightings are not due to Navy secret weapons, since only the Navy has officially said nothing about flying saucers. Astronomer B was quite outspoken and feels that past methods of handling the subject have been "stupid". He feels pilots should not be hushed up, and that secrecy only whets the public appetite.

Astronomer C has made no sightings, and is quite reluctant to discuss the subject. It is evident that he regards it as a fairly silly proceeding and subject. Difficult to bring the conversation around to the subject.

Astronomer D has made no such sightings and does not know any associate who has. He is fairly sympathetic in the matter and appears open minded on the subject.

Astronomer E has made no sightings, but heard the great Seattle meteorite of May 11 at 1:30 a.m. Apparently, he is not much interested in the subject.

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Astronomer F, from England, has made no sightings, but tells of the reports of unidentified objects in England.

Astronomer G has made no sightings, nor have his associates. Reasonably interested in talking about the subject, he clearly does not consider it a topic of any real importance as compared with the problems he is interested in at the moment.

Astronomer H has been associated with systematic meteor observation, but not for any great length of time. He has made no sightings nor have his associates. His meteor cameras have not picked up any objects.

Astronomer I has made no sightings and it was rather difficult to get him to talk about the subject at all. Clearly he does not regard it as a problem of importance.

Astronomer J, who has had long experience at a meteor observatory, has made no sightings but clearly is very interested in the problem. He has promised cooperation should any items come to his attention. He is very much interested in seeing this problem cleared up. His professional rating is excellent.

Astronomer L has made no sightings nor, as far as he knows, have any of his associates.

Astronomer M has made no sightings. Politely interested, but he clearly does not regard it as a major problem.

Astronomer N, with an excellent professional rating, has made no sightings nor does he know of any associates who have. He said that astronomer Whipple thinks the green fireballs observed in New Mexico are small asteroids,

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whereas the ordinary meteors are cometary fragments. There is a further discussion of this point later with reference to La Paz.

Astronomer O, whose professional rating is only moderate, has seen none.

Astronomer P, whose professional rating also is only moderate, has seen none and does not consider the problem very important. (See footnote.)

Astronomer Q, with an excellent professional rating, has seen no unidentified objects but says that reports come in occasionally from the Fraser River valley northeast of Vancouver. Apparently these sightings have been concerned with lights similar to the Lubbock lights.

Astronomer R has personally sighted an unidentified object, a light which loomed across his range of vision, which was obstructed by an observatory dome, much faster than a plane and much slower than a meteor. If it had been a plane, then its rapid motion could be accounted for only by closeness, but since no motors were heard, this explanation was essentially ruled out. Light was steadier than that of a meteor and was observed for about three seconds. Astronomer R does not ascribe any particular significance to this sighting, except as it constitutes one of the many incomplete and unexplained sightings. Astronomer R was not reluctant to talk about the subject of flying saucers and pointed out that we must not fall into the error of believing that we understand all physical phenomena. As late as the year 1800, it was thought im-

---

Footnote: The professional ratings given here show that "sightings" and interest in the problem do not run inversely proportional to the professional rating of the astronomer.

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possible that meteorites, "stones from heaven", could fall from the sky. There is no reason to believe that a century and a half later all the physical phenomena that exist have been discovered. Astronomer R is, however, violently opposed to the sensational approach to this problem. He points out that many scientists, or at least some scientists, have approached these sightings for the sake of personal glory and publicity but not for the benefit of the country. He is also opposed to magazines such as Life setting themselves up as scientific arbiters and passing scientific judgment on sightings when not qualified to do so. In short, Astronomer R believes this subject is serious enough to be considered as a scientific problem, and that it should be taken entirely out of the sensational realm. He believes, for instance, that a group of serious scientists should aim to help investigators by starting with a thoroughgoing investigation of the "Lubbock lights". This investigation would comprise not only a rehash of previous sightings, but an intelligent cooperative effort to examine the world of physical phenomena and to see which of those, and which scientific or physical principles, might conceivably have led to these observations. He feels that the Lubbock incident is a particularly propitious one to start with, since the observations were made by reliable observers in a scientific atmosphere, and that, therefore, these qualified observers could discuss with other scientists their sightings in a dispassionate manner. Astronomer R turned over the record of his sighting made at the instant of the sighting, for whatever use it may be. He is interested in the problem and eminently cooperative.

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Astronomer S has seen none and is not particularly interested in the problem.

Astronomer T has personally seen nothing, but recounted the incident at Selfridge Field which occurred early in June, 1952, in which a group of fliers from Selfridge Field was sent out to attack a target over Lake Erie. As they were approaching the target, the shore observers radioed "Why don't you shoot? You are already in the target." This apparently is another example of the fairly frequent radar "sightings".

Astronomer U, Hugh Pruett, who does not mind having his name used, is Northwest Regional Director of the American Meteor Society. Although getting on in years, he has had a great deal of experience with meteor observation. He evinced considerable interest and cooperation in the problem, and I took the liberty of asking him to cooperate with this endeavor in tracking down meteor sightings which might be associated with reports on flying saucers. He is well acquainted with all the officers and members of the American Meteor Society, and he could provide considerable help in assembling a panel of consulting astronomers. Pruett plotted the flight of the great Seattle meteor from hundreds of reports. He is an avid "tracker-downer" of such things, and he can be of considerable assistance in these matters. He himself has not made any unexplained sightings. I checked my knowledge of meteors with him and corroborated the points that there are many meteors that are green, that some drop vertically, that some wobble, some have noise associated with them, and some have been seen as long as 25 seconds. There is one record in the literature of a meteor that lasted 50 seconds, but this seems hardly possible.



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Pruett, although he observed no objects, did hear a very loud noise above the clouds early one morning which he does not believe was aircraft. He asked the local radio station to help; his phone was kept busy for four hours. There is no question that the noise existed, but no one saw anything.

Astronomer V has made no sightings. He was so interested in speaking of his own troubles that it was impossible to bring the conversation around to scientific problems. His professional rating is only intermediate.

Astronomer W was difficult to interest in the subject and did not admit to having seen anything.

Astronomer X, with a high professional rating, has made no sightings and exhibits an extremely negative attitude toward the whole problem. He feels that all sightings except the green fireballs are merely misrepresentations of familiar objects, and he has no patience with the subject. He believes that La Paz should have enough data to get the heights of the green fireballs, and therefore settle the question. La Paz, when questioned later, said he did have sufficient observations and the objects were eight to ten miles high. Astronomer R, who happened to be present when Astronomer X was "sounding off", again reiterated that it would be a good idea for some astronomer to take a responsible attitude toward this problem, and that we will get no place by merely pooh-poohing it.

Astronomer Y has made no sightings but has stated, "If I saw one, I wouldn't say anything about it". This statement led the conversation into the question of what conditions would have to be met before he would report it. The answer from him was the same as from several other astronomers, that if

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they were promised complete anonymity and if they could report their sightings to a group of serious, respected scientists who would regard the problem as a scientific one, then they would be willing to cooperate to the very fullest extent. Astronomer Y suggested that an article be written in some astronomical journal informing the astronomical world that a reliable clearing house for such information exists. (See footnote.) Astronomer Y, and others, were of the strong opinion that the astronomical world should be informed through reliable channels as to what the Air Force is doing in tracking down these stories, and what is being done to put the investigation of such incidents on a scientific basis.

Astronomer Z, from Germany, has sighted none himself but tells that flying saucer reports also exist in Germany, but he believes that many may have been introduced by the Occupation Forces. He reports that rumors are frequent that the flying saucers might be from Mars, but that these reports are taken by the intelligent simply as American propaganda to cover up the existence of secret weapons. Or, they say, if not the Americans, then the Soviets.

Astronomer AA, from England, has made no sightings himself. He tells that such sightings are talked about in England, however. The only specific case he knows anything about is that of the falling ice which killed the sheep. These very handy "flying saucers" served a very good purpose in getting around meat rationing because when a sheep was killed, obviously for table use, the blame was put to falling ice. The stories ended when a chemical examination of the only authentic case of such a fall showed the ice to have uric acid in it. This led to a change in the sanitation routines aboard the BOAC planes!

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Footnote: The writer does not agree with this as it would almost immediately fall into the hands of the press and the ensuing publicity would be a strong deterrent to the receipt of reports.

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time to determine all essential and necessary facts which should be disclosed by an ideal completed form. A coding scheme is being devised to record these facts and to facilitate analysis. The project files for 1948 and 1951 were made available recently and this material is used in indoctrination and coding studies. Upon completion of coding, analysis of the files will begin, probably within one month.

The clipping service has been initiated and approximately 350 clippings have been received. The Life article is responsible for 90 per cent of the clippings, with the remainder being a few new sightings reported concurrently from several sources. These clippings are reproduced here xerographically and the originals are transmitted to the Sponsor.

WTR:amj

*A 4/25'*

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Astronomer BB has made no sighting personally, but informed the writer that he would talk to a reputable committee of scientists if he did see anything.

Astronomer CC has made no sightings himself although he has been in a very good position to do so. He was reluctant to discuss the matter to any extent.

Astronomer DD, with a top professional rating, has seen nothing personally, nor does he know of any of his associates who have. Interested in the problem, he feels that a scientific panel could provide the answer.

Astronomer EE has never seen any unexplainable objects. He has seen a phenomenon which most people would have said was a "flying saucer". This turned out to be a beacon light describing a cone of light, part of which intercepted a high cirrus cloud. This led to a series of elliptical lights moving in one direction and never coming back.

Astronomer FF has seen none himself, but recently received a report from a ranger who said he was an amateur astronomer; he reported a bright light but said that it was not a meteor. Astronomer FF said his recitation of the incident was very dramatic. Astronomer FF suggested sending up a control "flying saucer" to see how many reports come back. Apparently he had in mind an extremely bright rocket or perhaps a spectacular balloon. (See footnote.)

---

Footnote: Again, I do not think much of this astronomer's suggestion. It would serve to tell us how many people will report an unusual incident, which number can be compared with the number of people who report a typical sighting; if the numbers agree then this would be some proof that an actual object had been sighted in the latter cases. The confusion that would be created by this maneuver is hardly worth the while. Recently, the balloon sighting over Columbus gives us, in effect, the same results that Astronomer FF suggested. Certainly in this case hundreds, if not thousands or more people saw the balloons which, incidentally, were not spectacularly (Footnote continued on page 12.)

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Astronomer GG, with an excellent professional standing, and cooperative and highly respected, has made no sightings personally. He concurs with others that a committee of scientists to approach the problem of flying saucers would be a good idea. Astronomer GG had the suggestion that St. Elmo's fire should be induced artificially to see if this is one of the causes of the numerous sightings of lights by pilots.

Astronomer HH, whose professional rating is excellent, has made no sightings personally. He agreed that the conditions under which he would talk would be complete anonymity in reporting to a committee or even to one reputable astronomer in whom he had full confidence.

Astronomer II, with an adequate professional rating, has made two sightings personally. The sightings were two years apart. The first sighting, which was witnessed also by an astronomer not interviewed on this trip, occurred in this manner: A transport plane travelling west made quite a bit of noise and Astronomer II looked up to watch it. He then noticed, above the transport and going north, a cluster of five ball-bearing-like objects. They moved rapidly and were not in sight very long. Two years after this sighting, he sighted a single such object which disappeared from sight by accelerating, probably by turning but not by going up quickly. Astronomer II is willing to cooperate but does not wish to have notoriety. Nevertheless, he would furnish further details, and Observers Questionnaires should be sent to him.

---

Footnote Continued: bright and could easily have escaped detection. It is interesting to note that the public at large is becoming more aware of things which might pass for flying saucers and are becoming less gullible and trigger happy. The quality of reports should be going up, and it seems that greater degree of credence can be given to sightings reported by a group of people in each case. It is becoming less likely that any large group of people will be fooled by ordinary or even unusual aircraft, balloons, or meteors. This was not the case before the turn of the half century.

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Astronomer JJ has made no sightings himself, but agrees on the policy of reporting to a duly constituted panel if he should see any.

Astronomer KK has made no sightings and was not particularly interested in the problem.

Astronomer LL, Dr. La Paz, has already had so much publicity in Life magazine that there appears to be no reason for keeping his name secret. He is the Director of the Institute of Meteoritics at the University of New Mexico, and is cooperative in the extreme. One sighting of his has been described in Life magazine and also fully in OSI reports. He has made extensive reports about the green fireball sightings in New Mexico in OSI reports also.

The discussion of green fireballs with many astronomers disclosed that most of them were of the opinion that these were natural objects. However, close questioning revealed that they knew nothing of the actual sightings, of their frequency or anything much about them, and therefore cannot be taken seriously. This is characteristic of scientists in general when speaking about subjects which are not in their own immediate field of concern. Dr. La Paz has seen only one green fireball himself, but has been avid in collecting reports on the others. Because his full reports are in the OSI files, only the salient points will be discussed here. It appears that the green fireballs can be characterized by being extremely bright, most of them lighting up the sky in the daytime, estimated magnitude -12, which is extremely bright. They appear to come in bunches and at one time 10 were observed in 13 days. No noise is associated with them despite their brightness. The

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light appears to be homogeneous, and their light curve resembles a square wave, that is, it comes on abruptly, remains constant while burning, and goes out exceedingly abruptly, as though it is snapped out by a push-button. They leave no trails or trains. As to their color, La Paz is aware of the fact that other meteors have a green color, but he insists that this is a different green, corresponding to the green line in the copper spectrum (5218 Angstrom units). These objects generally move in a preferential north-south, south-north direction.

If these data are correct, that is, if this many objects actually were seen, all extremely bright, all having this particular green color, all exhibiting no noise, all showing a preferential direction, all being homogeneous in light intensity, all snapping out very quickly, and all leaving no trails, then we can say with assurance that these were not astronomical objects. In the first place, any object as bright as this should have been reported from all over the world. This does not mean that any one object could have been seen all over the world, but if the earth in its orbit encountered, for some strange reason, a group of very large meteors, there is no reason that they should all show up in New Mexico. Besides, copper is not a plentiful element in meteors, and the typical fireball goes from dim to bright to very bright to bright and then fades out fairly fast, often breaking into many parts. They frequently leave a trail of smoke in the daytime and of luminescence at night. It is recommended that the OSI reports be obtained, and that the sightings of these fireballs be examined in detail.



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If the data as reported by La Paz are correct, then we do have a strange phenomena here indeed.

Astronomer MM has not seen any. He happened to be with me, however, while I interviewed some laymen who had seen some aluminum-colored discs. He was most impressed by the consistency of their stories.

Astronomer NN is Clyde Tombaugh, who has already been identified in the Life article. He has made two sightings, the first of which is the one reported in Life magazine and the second was reported to me. The details can be obtained by sending him a questionnaire, as he is willing to cooperate. Briefly, while at Telescope No. 3 at White Sands, he observed an object of -6 magnitude (four times brighter than the planet Venus at its brightest) travelling from the zenith to the southern horizon in about three seconds. The object executed the same maneuvers as the nighttime luminous object which was reported in Life magazine. No sound was associated with either of the sightings.

Mr. Tombaugh is in charge of optics design and rocket tracking at White Sands Proving Ground. He said that if he is requested officially, which can be done by a letter to the Commanding General, Flight Determination Laboratory, White Sands Proving Ground, Las Cruces, New Mexico, he will be able to put his telescopes at White Sands at the disposal of the Air Force. He can have observers alerted and ready to take photographs should some object appear. I strongly recommend that this letter be sent.

Astronomer OO is a meteor observer at the Harvard Meteor Station in New Mexico. Although relatively new on the job, he observed two lights while on watch at 1:30 a.m. that moved much too fast for a plane and much too slow

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for a meteor. The two lights were white and moved in a parallel direction. It is recommended that an Observer's Questionnaire be sent to this observer, as his sighting bears a resemblance to the sighting made by Astronomer R. It was impossible to obtain full details of these sightings because this would have classed me as an official investigator. The details of these sightings should be obtained by official questionnaires.

A meteorologist at the Lowell Observatory is identified here as observer PP. He was not interviewed, but a clipping was obtained from a Flagstaff newspaper covering his observations made on May 27, 1950. The object was observed between 12:15 and 12:20 p.m. on Saturday, May 20, from the grounds of the Lowell Observatory. The object presented a bright visible disc to the naked eye and passed moderately rapidly in front of a fractocumulus cloud in the northwest. Upon passing in front of the cloud its appearance changed from that of a bright object to a dark object, due to the change in contrast. No engine noise was heard, nor was there any exhaust. It seems that this might have been a weather balloon but in this case it would be strange if this meteorologist would become confused by it. He reports that it was not moving with the wind, but across the wind.

Finally, in this survey of astronomers, my associates and I at the Perkins Observatory should be included. There are six of us there, and to the best of my knowledge, none of us has ever seen any unexplainable object in the skies.

While in Albuquerque, I met, through Dr. La Paz, a Dr. Everton Conger, Instructor in Journalism at the University of New Mexico. On July 27, 1948,

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between 8:35 and 8:45 a.m. he noticed a disc-shaped object in the sky. It was flat and round like a flat plate. It appeared to be made of duraluminum and gave off reflected light very similar to the light reflected from a highly polished airplane wing. The full details of his sighting are in my notes. I obtained his cooperation and he would be very glad to fill out an official questionnaire.

I also interviewed, while in Albuquerque, Mr. Redman and Mr. Morris, the two gentlemen whose picture appeared in Life magazine in the now-famous article on flying saucers. I questioned them separately and found that their stories were remarkably consistent. Indeed, since they viewed the object from widely different parts of the city, there is some possibility that the parallax of the object can be obtained by making theodolite sightings now on where the object appeared to them. The position of the object can be identified now because it was viewed close to a canyon in the mountains. Dr. La Paz has kindly offered to obtain the parallax of this object for us.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Over 40 astronomers were interviewed of which five had made sightings of one sort or another. This is a higher percentage than among the populace at large. Perhaps this is to be expected, since astronomers do, after all, watch the skies. On the other hand, they will not likely be fooled by balloons, aircraft, and similar objects, as may the general populace.

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It is interesting to remark upon the attitude of the astronomers interviewed. The great majority were neither hostile nor overly interested; they gave one the general feeling that all flying saucer reports could be explained as misrepresentations of well-known objects and that there was nothing intrinsic in the situation to cause concern. I took the time to talk rather seriously with a few of them, and to acquaint them with the fact that some of the sightings were truly puzzling and not at all easily explainable. Their interest was almost immediately aroused, indicating that their general lethargy is due to lack of information on the subject. And certainly another contributing factor to their desire not to talk about these things is their overwhelming fear of publicity. One headline in the nation's papers to the effect that "Astronomer Sees Flying Saucer" would be enough to brand the astronomer as questionable among his colleagues. Since I was able to talk with the men in confidence, I was able to gather very much more of their inner thoughts on the subject than a reporter or an interrogator would have been able to do. Actual hostility is rare; concern with their own immediate scientific problems is too great. There seems to be no convenient method by which to attack this problem, and most astronomers do not wish to become involved, not only because of the danger of publicity but because the data seem tenuous and unreliable.

Therefore, it is my considered recommendation that the following procedure be adopted by the Air Force:

First, the problem of unidentified aerial objects should be given the status of a scientific problem. In any scientific problem, the data are gathered with meticulous care and are weighed and considered, without rush, by

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entirely competent men. Therefore, it is proposed that some reputable group of scientists be asked to examine recent sightings which have already gone through one or two screenings. If this group becomes convinced that the data are worthy of being treated as a scientific problem, that is, that the sightings are valid and that unexplained phenomena really do exist, then they should be asked to vouch that these data are "worthy of being admitted into court". Armed with this scientific opinion, various scientific societies should be approached. The American Physical Society, the American Astronomical Society, and the Optical Society of America are suggested, in particular. These Societies should be asked, in view of the validity of the data, to appoint one or more members to constitute a panel to advise ATIC and perhaps to direct the necessary researches into the phenomena. This would serve not only to work toward an ultimate solution of the problem, but in the meantime would lend dignity to the project.

In short, either the phenomena which have been observed are worthy of scientific attention or they are not. If they are, then the entire problem should be treated scientifically and without fanfare. It is presumed that the scientific panel would work with the full knowledge and cooperation of the general contractor, but would not be bound by secrecy, which would tend to hamper their work. It is possible that this panel might be a panel in the RDB, similar to those in geodesy, infrared, or upper atmospheric research.

In the meantime, it is recommended that the Air Force approach the Joint Chiefs of Staff for endorsement of a considered statement of philosophy and policy for presentation to the public press. There is much confusion in

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AUTH: CO, ATIC

INITIALS: F. H. McGovern, Captain

Date: June 6, 1952

*F. H. McGovern, Capt USAF*

SECOND STATUS REPORT


on

PROJECT STORK  
PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

by

  
June 6, 1952

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the public mind as to what is being done about the situation, and a great deal of needless criticism is being directed toward the Air Forces for "trying to cover up" or "dismissing the whole thing". The considered statement to the public press that the problem is being considered as a scientific one and is being referred to competent scientists in various fields should do a very great deal in satisfying the public clamour.

It may be, of course, that this proposal will not get beyond the first step. The scientist, or scientists, who examine the carefully screened evidence may decide there still is not enough evidence to admit the problem into the court of scientific appeal. Personally, I hardly think that this will be the case, since the number of truly puzzling incidents is now impressive.

The second stage may be a long one. The first effort should be to determine with great accuracy what the phenomena to be explained really are and to establish their reality beyond all question.

Third stage would be the eventual publication of the findings of the scientific panel. This might take the form of a progress report. If, for instance, the scientific chase is led into a detailed examination of atmospheric optics, one can envision, perhaps, many years of work. This, however, is the price one pays for a truly scientific investigation.

One final item is that the flying-saucer sightings have not died down, as was confidently predicted some years ago when the first deluge of sightings was regarded as mass hysteria. Unless the problem is attacked scientifically, we can look forward to periodic recurrences of flying-saucer reports. It appears, indeed, that the flying saucer along with the automobile is here to stay, and if we can't shoo it away, we must try to understand it.



APPENDIX

While in Los Angeles, I was asked to appear in a TV program with Gerald Herd, the BBC science analyst; with Walter Riddel, the rocket expert; and with Aldous Huxley. They were to have a round-table discussion on flying saucers. I declined immediately but was prevailed upon to be in the studio when the program was in progress. I am afraid that my presence as an astronomer "cramped their style" to a great degree, but nonetheless the program had the general effect of convincing the hearers that flying saucers did exist. There was very little constructive about the program. It consisted of a rehash of all the things we have heard so much about already. It might be profitable, for instance, to have a TV program, sponsored by the Air Force, acquainting the public with the problem of flying saucers as a scientific problem. Though suggested jokingly, there might be some point to this, if this investigation ever gets to the scientific panel stage.

JAH:eg

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RESTRICTED *F. H. McGovern*  
AUTH: CO, ATIC  
INITIALS: F. H. McGovern *Capt.*  
                    Capt., USAF *USAF*  
DATE: September 10, 1952

FIFTH STATUS REPORT

on

CONTRACT AF-19741, PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

September 10, 1952

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FIFTH STATUS REPORT

on

CONTRACT AF-19741, PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

September 10, 1952

This report describes progress on this project for the period from August 11, 1952, to September 10, 1952.

Interrogation Forms

About 800 copies of the revised Tentative Observers Questionnaire, Exhibit A of the Fourth Status Report, dated August 11, 1952, were prepared and sent to ATIC. A great many of these were sent out by ATIC to observers to be filled out and returned. This was considered a "trial test" of the questionnaire.

More than 100 of the completed questionnaires have been returned to us. These are now being studied by Dr. Paul M. Fitts and his associates in the Aviation Psychology Department at Ohio State University. The final revisions of the questionnaire will be made as results of this study show that revisions are needed. The Final Observers Questionnaire is expected to be completed and sent to ATIC during September.

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Analysis of Existing Sighting Reports

Work has continued on the coding of sighting reports to make possible an analysis by IBM machines. The reports for 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1951 are nearly completed. Considerable time was spent during August in conferences at which final evaluations were made on sightings for these years. These final evaluations were needed to put into the IBM system for use in future analysis. The final evaluation conference was conducted by ATIC and our personnel. It is believed that this method of evaluation of sightings is adding greatly to the over-all analysis. It is, however, taking additional time.

It had previously been estimated that all of the backlog of files could be coded and placed in the IBM system by September 15, 1952. However, during the past few months, sighting reports have been accumulating at an unprecedented rate. In fact, the up-to-date 1952 file now contains nearly as many sightings as all previous years together. Therefore, the task of coding and analyzing the file has approximately doubled during recent months. For this reason, considerably more time will be needed to put the sighting reports on a current basis and to complete the analysis. Some of the IBM cards are now being prepared and preliminary analyses are being started.

Newspaper Clipping Service

As requested by ATIC, an order has been issued to discontinue this service on October 1, 1952.

Future Work

The coding of sighting reports will be continued and analyses will be started using the IBM system.

A Final Observers Questionnaire will be completed in September.

Special attention will be given to certain sightings by the panel of consultants, as is found necessary in the final evaluation conferences.

PJR:eg  
September 24, 1952

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RESTRICTED *F. H. McGovern*  
AUTH: CO, ATIC  
INITIALS: F. H. McGovern  
          Capt., USAF  
DATE: October 10, 1952

*Capt.  
USAF*

SIXTH STATUS REPORT

on

CONTRACT AF-19741, PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

October 10, 1952

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SIXTH STATUS REPORT

on

CONTRACT AF-19741, PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

October 10, 1952

This report describes progress for the period from September 11, 1952, to October 10, 1952.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SIGHTING REPORTS

Work has continued on the coding of sighting reports to permit analysis by IBM machines. Reports up to and including 1951 are completed except for final evaluation of about 40 per cent of them. It is anticipated that final evaluation of all reports of sightings previous to 1952 will be completed during the month of October, in conference with ATIC personnel. Therefore, by the end of October all sighting reports for the years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951 will be ready as a group for preliminary analysis on IBM equipment.

Sighting reports for the first four months of 1952 were received late in September. Coding of these early 1952 reports was begun and should be completed, except for final evaluation, by October 20. Because the quality and quantity of information in many of the 1952 sighting reports has improved,

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and in many cases more than one sighting is included in the folder, more time was required for coding these reports than for earlier ones.

Because sighting reports accumulated at a rapid rate in May, June, and July, 1952, and in general were more detailed than earlier reports, it is estimated that it will require until the latter part of November, 1952, to complete processing and evaluation of these reports for IBM analysis.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

The panel of consultants was utilized during the month to advantage on the following topics:

Analysis of Film

Two rolls of 35-mm spectrographic film and a section of gun-camera spectrographic film, furnished by the Air Force for analysis, were examined by experts on spectroscopy. After examination of the film, it was found impractical to proceed further with the analysis without more data. Although it would be possible by indirect methods to arrive at limited conclusions regarding the sources of light that were photographed, the expense would be prohibitive. Further data needed for analysis of film should be derived from controlled experiments using known sources of light, and from information on the following factors:

1. Type of camera
2. Shutter speed

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3. Aperture opening
4. Range
5. Type of grid used and details of grid construction
6. Type of film used

Simple standards could be established by which it should be possible to determine the source of light photographed with the camera and spectrographic equipment, at relatively little expense. It is believed that the camera and equipment will be most useful when the light is emitted by a single chemical element. If two or more elements are involved, analysis will be difficult with this simple recording device.

Soil and Vegetation Samples

During the month, two sets of soil and vegetation samples were studied by an agricultural specialist and by physicists.

Regarding the "Florida" samples, no difference was observed between the two samples of soil, but it was found that the root structure of the plants from the area in question was degenerated, apparently by heat, while the root structure of a control sample was undisturbed. In addition, the lower leaves, those nearest the ground under normal conditions, were slightly deteriorated, apparently by heat. No logical explanation is possible for this alteration of the first sample, beyond the suggestion that a high soil temperature around the plants could have been the cause. No radioactivity was found in any of these samples.

Regarding the "Kansas" samples, no difference was found between either the soil or the vegetation from the two areas from which the specimens were obtained. These samples are now being examined for radioactivity.

Consultant on Astronomy

Advice and assistance from Dr. J. Allen Hynek was received during the month concerning astronomical objects mistaken as "flying saucers". A few fundamental rules which had been given before were further elaborated. Dr. Hynek also gave ten consulting hours to the task of improving the questions in the latest revised questionnaire.

INTERROGATION FORMS

During July, August, and September, Dr. Paul M. Fitts and associates of the Aviation Psychology Department of Ohio State University have served as consultants on the preparation of a questionnaire that would permit the United States Air Force to obtain a maximum of useful information from those persons who report sightings of unidentified aerial objects. Insofar as possible, the following criteria were used in designing the questionnaire:

1. To develop questions which could transfer from the observer to the U. S. Air Force as much detailed information as possible concerning the event, without the necessity of a personal interview.

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2. To develop questions that would permit some evaluation of the accuracy and reliability of the observer and his report.
3. To develop questions that could be:
  - (a) easily understood by a majority of the public,
  - (b) answered with minimum effort on the part of the observer, and
  - (c) objectively and easily recorded, and transferred to an automatic machine filing system.

To meet the first criterion adequately, some questions were taken from the first "Tentative Observer's Data Sheet". Suggestions and advice from Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Professor of Astronomy, Ohio State University, were requested and used, and other questions, believed to be important and useful, were devised. A copy of the second draft of the "Tentative Observer's Data Sheet" is included as Exhibit I of this report. In general, most of the questions in the second draft seem to fall in one of the following informational categories:

1. When the event occurred, and where the observer was located at the time of the sighting.
2. A description of the viewing conditions.
3. A description of the phenomenon itself.

The second draft of the "Tentative Observer's Data Sheet" was designed for a trial test for selecting and improving questions for the final questionnaire. Over 300 of these questionnaires were sent to observers by ATIC. Replies to 168 of them were analyzed. On the basis of this analysis, a

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summary of these replies is included in Exhibit I of this report. A new questionnaire, the "U. S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet", has been designed, in which several questions were omitted, some were revised, and others added. As an example, it was found that many observers were unable to reply to the question which asked for an estimation of the "real" size of the object. This question was restated in the form of an "apparent" size.

A sample of the "U. S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet" is given as Exhibit II of this report. Form A is for specific data, and Form B is for a short verbal summary expressed in the observer's own words.

Multiple-choice questions, completion questions, and drawings are used throughout the final questionnaire so as to get as accurate a description as possible. The multiple-choice question is well adapted for use in large-scale statistical studies.

The second criterion used in preparing the questionnaire is most difficult to achieve. As far as possible, questions were worded to provide a check on the consistency and competence of the observer.

The best check of consistency would be to have the observer answer the questionnaire twice with an interval of time separating the two replies. Since this is not practical, it was decided that the next best way would be to have the observer fill in an objective multiple-choice section and, in addition, write out a summary description in a summary data sheet. Any obvious discrepancies between information given in this description and that given in the questionnaire would make the observer's replies questionable.

An evaluation of the observer's personality traits and mental competence is likewise difficult to achieve in such a questionnaire. In addition

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to the low validity of standardized questionnaires specifically designed to test these aspects of the individual, the restriction exists that the observer should not detect that his competence is being considered. In spite of the limitations, it was decided to include several questions which might operate indirectly to reveal any severely abnormal factors. Two questions (No. 24 and No. 38) were inserted for the specific purpose of detecting replies of the fanatic and over-imaginative individual. A reasonable assumption is that the person who uses fantastic explanations and descriptions, and who appears to be convinced that the sighting was produced by unknown creatures or interplanetary visitors, is not likely to be a discerning observer. It is further proposed that such individuals will be prone to fabricate details, and suffer severe memory distortions when recounting the event.

Questions Nos. 5.1 and 22.1 are intended to indicate the over-anxious respondent. With the exception of a few instances in which accurate measurements may be made, normally one would not expect an observer to be "certain" that he had seen an object for a specific time or of a specific apparent size. Again, these types of data can be subjected to controlled experimentation in which observers make estimates of duration and of size, together with certainty ratings.

Question No. 26 is an important question if No. 36.1 receives a negative reply, and if the duration of the sighting were of sufficient length that one could reasonably expect other observers also to see the object. If this is the case, then one would suspect that the sighting was a result of individual factors.

An effort was made to satisfy the third criterion for the questionnaire by using simple language and nontechnical terminology. It is recognized that

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this requirement would not permit many trained observers (scientists, pilots, etc.) to present important technical data, therefore it is recommended that a different questionnaire be used or that different channels be employed for communicating with this select group of individuals.

Whenever possible, the questions were written in multiple-choice form, so that they could be easily answered and accurately recorded. If it appeared that too many categories would be needed to cover all possible responses, or if the categories would lead to doubtful or erroneous interpretation, then the question was worded so that the observer could fill in his own answer. A large number of the questions permit the observer to give a "Don't Know" or a "Don't Remember" response, and thus do not force a guess or an incorrect answer.

It was decided that the observer should be asked to circle the correct answer to the multiple-choice items, thereby allowing minimum ambiguity in the instructions and maximum objective scoring. Systems such as checking or underlining the correct answer are often misinterpreted by the respondent because of previous experience with various ambiguous checking and "X-ing" systems, such as voting procedures.

It is anticipated that when a sufficient sample of replies has been received from the second questionnaire that further minor revisions will appear necessary.

FUTURE WORK

One-thousand copies of the "U. S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet" (Form A and Form B) will be printed and made available to ATIC in the near future.

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Results of tests for radiation on the "Kansas" soil and vegetation sample will be completed.

The coding and evaluation of 1952 sighting reports will continue, and analysis of these reports will be started using the IBM system. Final evaluation, in conference with ATIC personnel, will be completed on all remaining unevaluated sighting reports dated before 1952.

PJR/VWE:eg  
October 23, 1952

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EXHIBIT I. TENTATIVE OBSERVER'S QUESTIONNAIRE.  
SUMMARY OF DATA FROM 168 COMPLETED  
TENTATIVE OBSERVER'S QUESTIONNAIRES.

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SECOND STATUS REPORT

on

PROJECT STORK  
PPS-100

to

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

by

████████████████████  
June 6, 1952

This monthly report describes progress on Project Stork, PPS-100, for the period from April 26, 1952, through June 6, 1952. The original requirements were as follows:

1. To provide a panel of consultants,
2. To assist in improving the interrogation forms,
3. To analyze existing sighting reports,
4. To subscribe to a newspaper clipping service, and
5. To apprise the Sponsor monthly of all work done on PPS-100.

It is now anticipated that these original requirements will be supplemented and extended. The formal arrangements have not yet been completed.

SUMMARY

The panel of consultants has been selected and indoctrinated in a series of meetings. Members of the panel are now engaged in completing the remaining requirements of PPS-100.

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TENTATIVE

OBSERVERS QUESTIONNAIRE

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## SECTION A

1. When did you see the object:

1.1 Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
          Day          Month          Year

1.2 Time of Day: \_\_\_\_\_ A.M. or P.M. (Circle One)  
                  Hrs.          Min.

1.3 Time Zone: (Circle One):

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| a. Eastern  | d. Pacific     |
| b. Central  | e. Other _____ |
| c. Mountain |                |

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving  
                  b. Standard

1.4 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to the above question 1.2:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. Certain        | c. Not very sure |
| b. Fairly certain | d. Just a guess  |

2. Where were you when you saw the object:

\_\_\_\_\_ Postal Address      \_\_\_\_\_ City or Town      \_\_\_\_\_ State      \_\_\_\_\_ Country

Additional Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where were you located when you saw the object:

(Circle One): a. Inside a building      d. In an airplane  
                  b. In a car                      e. At sea  
                  c. Outdoors                    f. Other \_\_\_\_\_

3.1 Were you:

- (Circle One): 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

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4. How did you happen to notice the object? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. When did you report to some official that you had seen the object?

\_\_\_\_\_  
Day                      Month                      Year

SECTION B

6. What were you doing at the time you saw the object? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

8. What direction were you looking when you first saw the object?

- (Circle One):    a. North                      e. South  
                         b. Northeast                f. Southwest  
                         c. East                        g. West  
                         d. Southeast                h. Northwest

8.1 What direction were you looking when the object disappeared?

- (Circle One):
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. North     | e. South     |
| b. Northeast | f. Southwest |
| c. East      | g. West      |
| d. Southeast | h. Northwest |

8.2 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to the above question and preceding question (8 and 8.1).

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. Certain        | c. Not very sure |
| b. Fairly certain | d. Just a guess  |

9. Were you wearing eye glasses when you saw the object? (Circle One):

Yes or No

10. How was the object seen?

- (Circle One):
- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Through window glass | e. Through theodolite |
| b. Through windshield   | f. Through sunglasses |
| c. Through binoculars   | g. Through open space |
| d. Through telescope    | h. Other _____        |

11. What do you remember about the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

11.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)

- a. Clear sky
- b. Hazy
- c. Scattered clouds
- d. Thick or heavy clouds
- e. Don't remember

11.3 WEATHER (Circle One)

- a. Dry
- b. Fog, Mist, or light rain
- c. Moderate or heavy rain
- d. Snow
- e. Don't remember

11.2 WIND (Circle One)

- a. No wind
- b. Slight breeze
- c. Strong wind
- d. Don't remember

11.4 TEMPERATURE (Circle One)

- a. Cold
- b. Cool
- c. Warm
- d. Hot
- e. Don't remember

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SECTION C

12. Estimate how long you saw the object?

\_\_\_\_\_ Hours      \_\_\_\_\_ Minutes      \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds



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

- 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:

(Circle One for each question)

- |      |                                    |            |           |                   |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 14.1 | Change direction?                  | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| 14.2 | Change speed?                      | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| 14.3 | Change size?                       | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| 14.4 | Change color?                      | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| 14.5 | Break up into parts or<br>explode? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| 14.6 | Give off smoke?                    | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| 14.7 | Change brightness?                 | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| 14.8 | Flicker, throb, or<br>pulsate?     | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| 14.9 | Remain motionless?                 | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |

15. Did the object give off a light? (Circle One): Yes No Don't know

15.1 IF you answered YES, what was the color of the light? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object?

16.1 Sound \_\_\_\_\_

16.2 Color \_\_\_\_\_

17. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? \_\_\_\_\_  
Draw a picture of how they were arranged and put an arrow to show the direction they were traveling.

18. Did the object at any time:

18.1 Move behind something? (Circle One) Yes No Don't know

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

\_\_\_\_\_

18.2 Move in front of something? (Circle One) Yes No Don't know

IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved in front of.

18.3 Blend with the background? (Circle One) Yes No Don't know

19. Which of the following objects is about the same actual size as the object you saw? (Circle One):

- a. Pea
- b. Baseball
- c. Basketball
- d. Bicycle wheel
- e. Office desk
- f. Automobile
- g. Small airplane
- h. Large airplane
- i. Dirigible
- j. Other \_\_\_\_\_

19.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 19.

- a. Certain
- b. Fairly certain
- c. Not very sure
- d. Uncertain

20. Try to tell the following things about the object:

- 20.1 How high above the earth was it? \_\_\_\_\_ feet.
- 20.2 How far was it from you? \_\_\_\_\_ feet or \_\_\_\_\_ miles.
- 20.3 How fast was it going? \_\_\_\_\_ miles per hour.
- 20.4 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to the above questions:

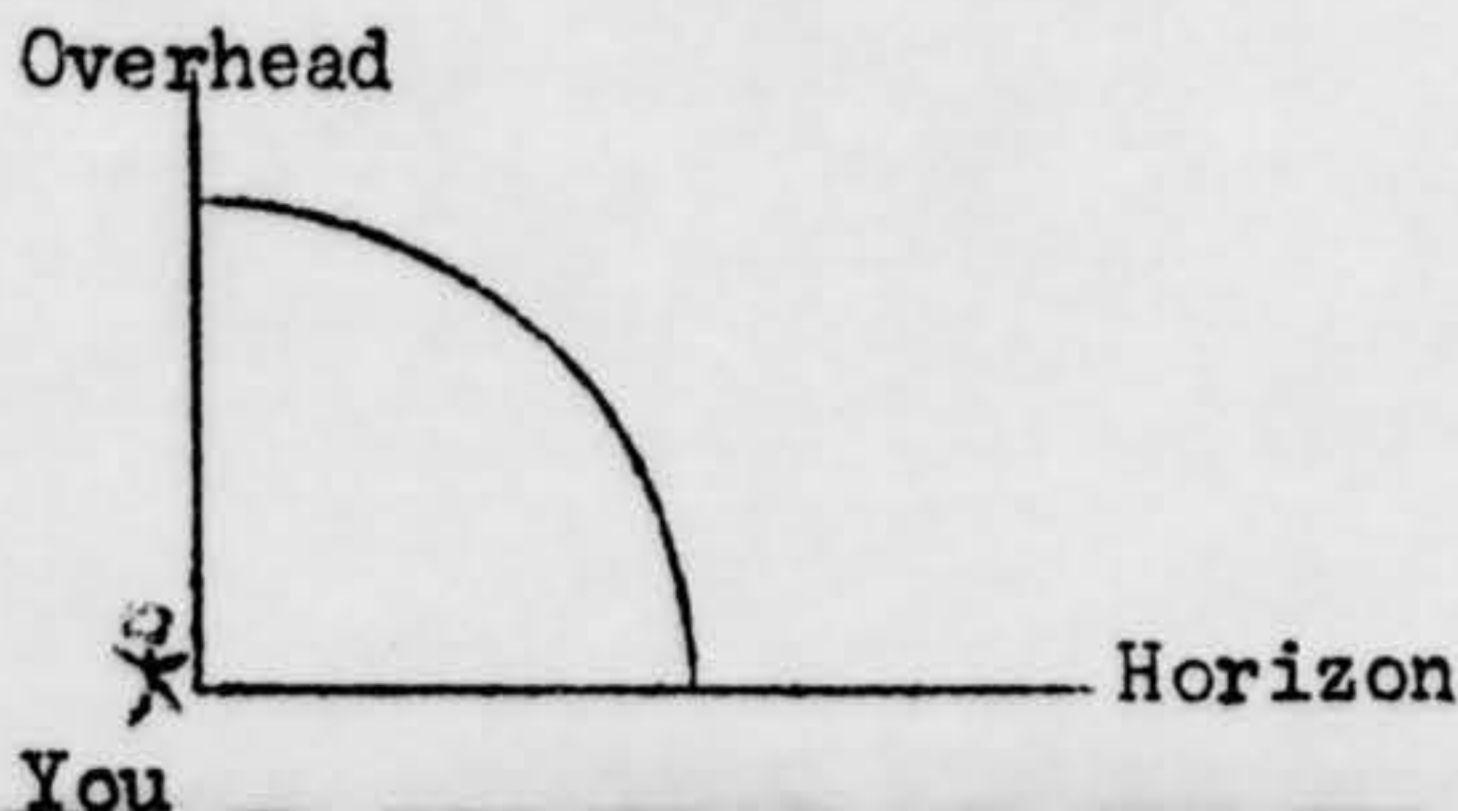
- a. Certain
- b. Fairly certain
- c. Not very sure
- d. Just a guess

21. How did the object disappear from view?

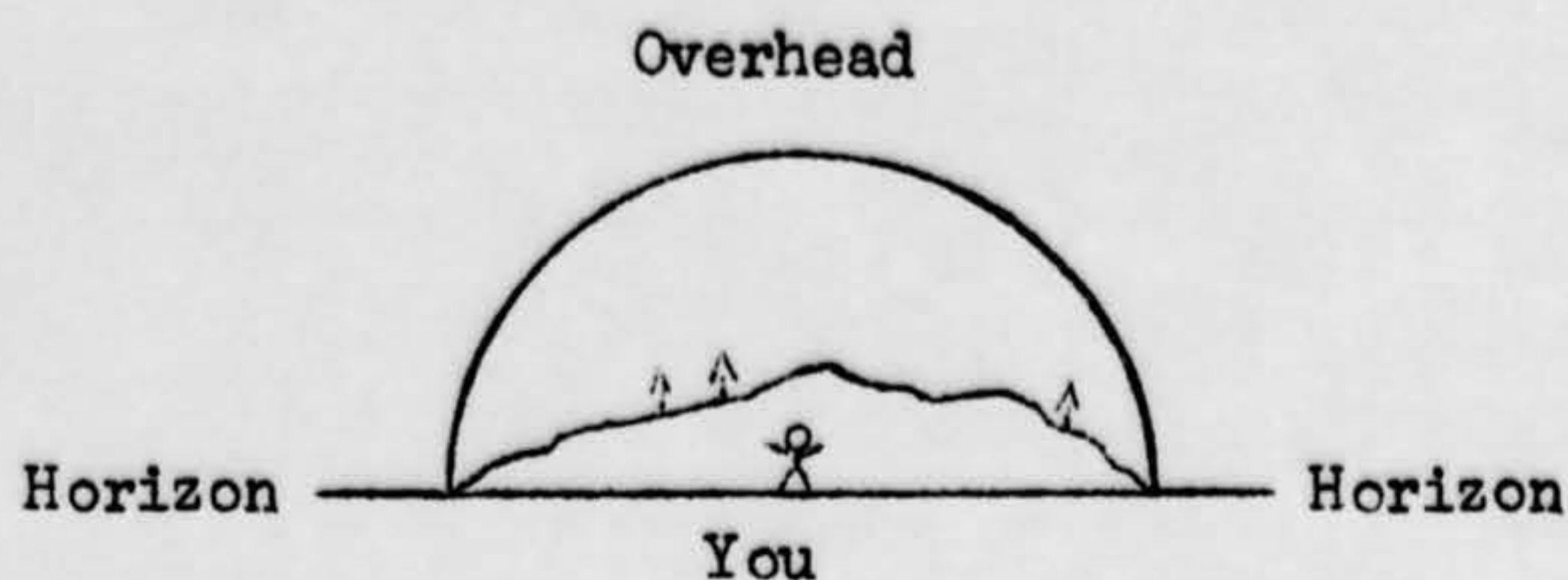
- (Circle One):
- a. Suddenly
  - b. Gradually
  - c. Other \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Don't remember

SECTION D

22. In the following sketch, imagine your eye 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" to show where it was when you last saw it.



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.

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SECTION 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 see other ones? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

27. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it?

28. Give the following information about yourself:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
Last Name First Name Middle Name

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City Zone State

TELEPHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

What is your present job? \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Sex \_\_\_\_\_

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:

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

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SUMMARY OF DATA FROM 168 COMPLETED  
TENTATIVE OBSERVER'S QUESTIONNAIRES\*

Q. 1.2 Time of day.

	Per Cent		Per Cent
0001-0100	3.0	1201-1300	0.6
0101-0200	0.6	1301-1400	1.2
0201-0300	2.4	1401-1500	3.0
0301-0400	3.0	1501-1600	2.4
0401-0500	0.0	1601-1700	1.8
0501-0600	0.6	1701-1800	3.5
0601-0700	0.6	1801-1900	4.1
0701-0800	1.8	1901-2000	9.5
0801-0900	1.8	2001-2100	17.9
0901-1000	2.4	2101-2200	17.3
1001-1100	4.0	2201-2300	5.3
1101-1200	1.8	2301-2400	9.5
		Inaccurate	1.8

Q. 1.4 Certainty rating.

- a. Certain 75.5%
- b. Fairly certain 17.45%
- c. Not very sure 1.8%
- d. Just a guess 1.2%
- e. No response 4.2%

Q. 3 Where were you located when you saw the object?

- a. Inside a building 5.9%
- b. In a car 14.9%
- c. Outdoors 78.6%
- d. In an airplane 0.6%
- e. At sea: 0.0%
- f. Other 0.0%

Q. 3.1 Were you:

- a. In the business section of a city? 5.3%
- b. In the residential section of a city? 48.8%
- c. In open countryside? 38.3%
- d. Flying near an airfield? 0.0%
- e. Flying over a city? 0.0%
- f. Flying over open country? 1.2%
- h. Other
  - (a) Near an airport or airbase 5.9%
  - (b) Mountains 0.6%

\* The percentage figures are based on the 168 completed questionnaires. They show how the 168 people answered the questions.

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Q. 7 Were you moving (in a vehicle) at any time while you saw the object?

- a. Yes 17.9%
- b. No 82.1%

Q. 8 and 8.1 What direction were you facing when you first saw the object, and what direction were you facing when you last saw the object?

First saw (percentage)

	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
N	5.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	1.2
NE	2.4	5.3	1.8	0	0	0.6	0	1.2
E	1.2	0	7.2	0	0	0.6	0.6	0
SE	1.8	0.6	2.4	7.2	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6
S	0	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.8	0	2.4	0.6
SW	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	4.1	0	0
W	1.2	0	1.2	0	1.8	1.8	7.7	1.2
NW	0.6	0	1.8	0	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.8

Incomplete: 10.7%

Q. 8.2 Certainty rating:

- a. Certain 80.5%
- b. Fairly certain 16.1%
- c. Not very sure 1.2%
- d. Just a guess 0.0%
- e. No response 2.4%

Q. 9 Were you wearing eye glasses?

- a. Yes 31.6%
- b. No 63.7%
- c. No response 4.7%

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A preliminary analysis of the existing report file has been completed. Information derived from this analysis has been applied in improving the present interrogation form. A Tentative Observer's Data Sheet has been prepared and studied by the consultants' panel. Pertinent suggestions were incorporated in the tentative form, which is enclosed for review in Section I. The revised data sheet now includes all technical details thought to be essential. It is to be evaluated next by an astronomer, a psychologist, and a CAB investigator. Arrangements for their evaluations are now being made.

The facts reported in present files or on new sightings are to be entered on the observer's data sheet. This information will not be coded for direct entry on punched cards. Instead, the facts will be classified and analyzed before entries are made on the punched cards. To facilitate this process, a coding scheme has been prepared to serve as an intermediate step between the data sheet and the punched card. A copy is enclosed in Section I.

The final element in the data record is the punched card on which the results of coded calculations and analyses are entered. A copy of a typical card is also enclosed in Section I.

Newspaper accounts of sightings furnished by the clipping service are being received at approximately a constant rate; however, the Life article is now responsible for only about half of the clippings. Originally, the clippings were copied at Battelle, and then transmitted to the Sponsor. In the future, the clippings will be sent directly to the Sponsor by Battelle.

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Q. 10 How was the object seen?

- |    |                      |       |
|----|----------------------|-------|
| a. | Through window glass | 3.6%  |
| b. | Through windshield   | 7.8%  |
| c. | Through binoculars   | 12.6% |
| d. | Through telescope    | 0.6%  |
| e. | Through theodolite   | 0.6%  |
| f. | Through sun glasses  | 0.6%  |
| g. | Through open space   | 69.5% |
| h. | Other                |       |
|    | (1) Porch screen     | 1.2%  |
| i. | No response          | 3.6%  |

Q. 11 Weather conditions.

CLOUDS (11.1)

- |    |                       |       |
|----|-----------------------|-------|
| a. | Clear sky             | 74.8% |
| b. | Hazy                  | 2.4%  |
| c. | Scattered clouds      | 16.2% |
| d. | Thick or heavy clouds | 4.2%  |
| e. | Don't remember        | 0.6%  |
| f. | No response           | 1.8%  |

WIND (11.2)

- |    |                |       |
|----|----------------|-------|
| a. | No wind        | 51.8% |
| b. | Slight breeze  | 34.6% |
| c. | Strong wind    | 1.2%  |
| d. | Don't remember | 6.5%  |
| e. | No response    | 5.9%  |

WEATHER (11.3)

- |    |                        |       |
|----|------------------------|-------|
| a. | Dry                    | 81.0% |
| b. | Fog, mist, light rain  | 0.6%  |
| c. | Moderate or heavy rain | 0.0%  |
| d. | Snow                   | 0.0%  |
| e. | Don't remember         | 0.6%  |
| f. | No response            | 17.8% |

TEMPERATURE (11.4)

- |    |                |       |
|----|----------------|-------|
| a. | Cold           | 1.8%  |
| b. | Cool           | 17.7% |
| c. | Warm           | 52.6% |
| d. | Hot            | 20.1% |
| e. | Don't remember | 0.6%  |
| f. | No response    | 7.1%  |

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Q. 12 Estimate how long you saw the object.

a. 1 sec. to 10 sec.	25.6%
b. 11 sec. to 30 sec.	15.5%
c. 30 sec. to 1 min.	11.9%
d. 1 min. to 2 min.	6.5%
e. 2 min. to 5 min.	12.5%
f. 5 min. to 10 min.	7.7%
g. Over 10 min.	19.1%
h. No response	1.2%

Q. 12.1 Certainty rating.

a. Certain	49.4%
b. Fairly certain	40.8%
c. Not very sure	1.9%
d. Just a guess	4.3%
e. No response	3.7%

Q. 13 Did the object look:

a. Solid?	78.5%
b. Transparent?	4.8%
c. Don't know	3.6%
d. Both	0.6%
e. No response	12.6%

Q. 14 Did the object at any time:

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No R.
14.1 Change direction?	39.6	54.5	1.2	4.8
14.2 Change speed?	27.4	64.2	3.6	4.8
14.3 Change size?	14.9	75.1	1.2	8.9
14.4 Change color?	11.9	79.3	0.0	8.9
14.5 Break up or explode?	4.8	86.9	0.0	8.4
14.6 Give off smoke?	7.7	76.9	5.3	10.1
14.7 Change brightness?	20.2	72.1	1.2	6.6
14.8 Flicker, throb, etc.?	17.7	72.2	2.4	7.7
14.9 Remain motionless?	18.5	69.8	2.9	8.9

Q. 15 Did the object give off a light?

a. Yes	72.3%
b. No	22.3%
c. Don't know	3.6%
d. No response	1.8%

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Q. 16 Sound and Color:

SOUND (16.1)

a. Yes	5.9%
b. No	89.9%
c. Unclassified	1.8%
d. Don't know	0.6%
e. No response	1.8%

COLOR (16.2)

a. Silver	16.2%	g. White (blue-white)	24.2%
b. Pink	1.9%	h. Green-blue	2.5%
c. Orange	13.0%	i. Blue	4.9%
d. Green	1.9%	j. Dark	3.1%
e. Gray	2.5%	k. Red	2.5%
f. Yellow	14.9%	l. Unclassified	4.9%
		m. No response	7.5%

Q. 17 Was there more than one object? 30.9% responded yes. \*

a. Two	38.5%	g. Eight	5.7%
b. Three	19.2%	h. Nine	1.9%
c. Four	5.7%	i. Ten	1.9%
d. Five	17.6%	j. Seventeen	1.9%
e. Six	1.9%	k. Twenty	1.9%
f. Seven	1.9%	l. Twenty-five	1.9%

Q. 18.1 Did the object move behind something?

a. Yes	26.8%
b. No	64.9%
c. Don't know	5.9%
d. No response	2.5%

Q. 18.2 Did the object move in front of something?

a. Yes	5.9%
b. No	76.8%
c. Don't know	3.0%
d. No response	14.2%

\* Percentages below are per cent of the 30.9% that answered yes.

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Q. 19 Size estimates:

- |                   |       |                               |      |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------|
| a. Pea            | 19.1% | j. Other:                     |      |
| b. Baseball       | 12.5% | (1) 50-100 ft.                | 1.8% |
| c. Basketball     | 13.7% | (2) 150 ft.                   | 0.6% |
| d. Bicycle wheel  | 7.7%  | (3) Softball                  | 4.8% |
| e. Office desk    | 1.2%  | (4) Football                  | 1.2% |
| f. Automobile     | 2.5%  | (5) Star                      | 5.4% |
| g. Small airplane | 4.2%  | (6) Ping-pong ball            | 2.5% |
| h. Large airplane | 5.4%  | (7) 1/20" x 1/4" (theodolite) | 0.6% |
| i. Dirigible      | 6.6%  | (8) Don't know                | 4.8% |
|                   |       | (9) No response               | 5.4% |

Q. 20 Certainty rating:

- |                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| a. Certain        | 47.6% |
| b. Fairly certain | 35.1% |
| c. Not very sure  | 5.4%  |
| d. Just a guess   | 5.4%  |
| e. No response    | 6.6%  |

Q. 20.1 How high above the earth was it?

- |                    |       |                |       |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| a. 0-1000 ft.      | 8.4%  | e. Low         | 1.8%  |
| b. 1001-5000 ft.   | 17.9% | f. Don't know  | 28.2% |
| c. 5001-10,000 ft. | 6.6%  | g. No response | 11.4% |
| d. 10,000 & over   | 25.8% |                |       |

Q. 20.2 How far was it from you?

- |                      |       |                   |       |
|----------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| a. 0-1000 ft.        | 3.0%  | e. Short distance | 1.2%  |
| b. 1001-5000 ft.     | 7.2%  | f. Don't know     | 1.2%  |
| c. 5001-10,000 ft.   | 5.9%  | h. No response    | 16.6% |
| d. 10,000 ft. & over | 38.4% |                   |       |

Q. 20.3 How fast was it going?

- |                  |       |                |       |
|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| a. 0 mph         | 1.8%  | g. Slow        | 3.6%  |
| b. 1-100 mph     | 9.0%  | h. Fast        | 8.4%  |
| c. 101-200 mph   | 5.4%  | j. Don't know  | 23.5% |
| d. 201-500 mph   | 14.5% | k. No response | 15.7% |
| e. 501-1000 mph  | 9.0%  |                |       |
| f. 1001-over mph | 9.0%  |                |       |

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EXHIBIT II. U. S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION  
SHEET, FORM A AND FORM B

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Q. 20.4 Certainty rating:

- a. Certain 18.1%
- b. Fairly certain 26.5%
- c. Not very sure 12.0%
- d. Just a guess 21.1%
- e. No response 22.3%

Q. 21 How did the object disappear from view?

- a. Suddenly 52.8%
- b. Gradually 40.1%
- c. Don't remember 0.6%
- d. Didn't 0.6%
- e. No response 5.9%

Q. 26 Was this the first time that you have seen an object like this?

- a. Yes 91.6%
- b. No 7.8%
- c. No response 0.6%

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

- a. Yes 75.6%
- b. No 23.8%
- c. No response 0.6%

**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?

\_\_\_\_\_ Day      \_\_\_\_\_ Month      \_\_\_\_\_ Year

2. Time of day: \_\_\_\_\_ 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. Where were you when you saw the object?

\_\_\_\_\_ Nearest Postal Address      \_\_\_\_\_ City or Town      \_\_\_\_\_ State or Country

Additional remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Estimate how long you saw the object. \_\_\_\_\_ Hours      \_\_\_\_\_ Minutes      \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 5.

- a. Certain
- b. Fairly certain
- c. Not very sure
- 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 DAYLIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at 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, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

- a. None
- b. A few
- c. Many
- d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON (Circle One):

- a. Bright moonlight
- b. Dull moonlight
- c. No moonlight — pitch dark
- d. Don't remember

9. Was the object brighter than the background of the sky?

(Circle One):            a. Yes                            b. No                            c. Don't remember

10. IF it was BRIGHTER THAN the sky background, was the brightness like that of an automobile headlight?:

- (Circle One) a. A mile or more away (a distant car)?  
b. Several blocks away?  
c. A block away?  
d. Several yards away?  
e. Other \_\_\_\_\_

11. Did the object:

(Circle One for each question)

a. Appear to stand still at any time?	Yes	No	Don't Know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	No	Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	No	Don't Know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	No	Don't Know
e. Change brightness?	Yes	No	Don't Know
f. Change shape?	Yes	No	Don't Know
g. Flicker, throb, or pulsate?	Yes	No	Don't Know

12. Did the object move behind something at anytime, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):            Yes            No            Don't Know.            IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did the object move in front of something at anytime, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):            Yes            No            Don't Know.            IF you answered 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 object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses	Yes	No	e. Binoculars	Yes	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes	No	f. Telescope	Yes	No
c. Windshield	Yes	No	g. Theodolite	Yes	No
d. Window glass	Yes	No	h. Other _____		



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.

21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 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        | j. Basketball    |
| e. Quarter       | k. Other _____   |
| f. Half dollar   |                  |

22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 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.

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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 \_\_\_\_\_

26. Were you (Circle One)

- 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 how did you happen to notice it?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle 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 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. Northwest | d. Southeast | f. Southwest | h. Northwest |

31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was from true North and also the number of degrees it was upward from the horizon (elevation).

31.1 When it first appeared:

- a. From true North \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
- b. From horizon \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.

31.2 When it disappeared:

- a. From true North \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
- b. From horizon \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.

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