20,000 FEET - 250 DEGREES - 40 KNOTS
50,000 FEET - 230 DEGREES - 75 KNOTS
80,000 FEET - 210 DEGREES - 12 KNOTS
C. CLEAR
. 7 MILES

OPS
181725Z

X
EN000

EN0010 ENB103 YMB077 MYBBPRQ VMB062KSA026
RR RJEDDK RJEDEN RJEDWP RJEPHQ RJESKB
DE RJESKS 22
R 181530Z
FM COMDR KEESLER AFB MISS
TO RJEDEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO
RJESKB/COMDR 35TH ADIV DEF DOBBINS AFB GA
RJEDWP/COMDR ATIC WPAFB OHIO
RJEPHQ/DIR OF INTEL HQ USAF WASHDC
RJEDDK/COMDR ATC SCOTT AFB ILL
ZEN/COMDR TTAF GULFPORT MISS
BT
UNCLASSIFIED FROM OB 726M.
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT. IN COMPLIANCE WITH AIR FORCE REGULATION 200-2, THE FOLLOWING DATA CONCERNING UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT SIGHTING IS SUBMITTED.
V1. A. ROUND
B. HALF DOLLAR
C. CREAM TO WHITE
D. TWO
E. SIDE BY SIDE
F. FUZZY BALL

4602D AISS UFOB REPT 497
DATE-TIME GROUP 18/1630Z DEC 56
BILOXI, MISS.

164 sent
36 Dec

G. NONE
H. NONE
I. INDISTINCT IN ACTUAL SHAPE AND VERY BRIGHT
2. A. SOUND OF A JET IN-FLIGHT
B. ELEVATION - 45 DEGREES; AZIMUTH - 180 DEGREES
C. SAME AS 2B ABOVE
D. SOUTH TO NORTH ON COLLISION COURSE WITH A JET AIRCRAFT HEADING EAST. AS IT APPROACHED THE JET IT PARALLELED ITS COURSE MOMENTARILY, DISAPPEARED FOR A SECOND AND THEN ROSE RAPIDLY WHERE IT JOINED A VSECOND SIMILAR OBJECT WHICH APPEARED SUDDENLY. BOTH OBJECTS CONTINUED TO RISE UNTIL THEY FADED FROM SIGHT. OBSERVER STATED THE JET AIRCRAFT APPEARED TO ROLL SLIGHTLY AS THE OBJECT NEARED THE AIRCRAFT; THE AIRCRAFT THEN STRAIGHTENED AND CONTINUED EASTERLY COURSE.
E. FADED
F. THREE TO FIVE SECONDS
3. A. GROUND-VISUAL
B. NONE
C. NOT APPLICABLE
4. A. 16 1630Z

PAGE THREE RJESKS 22
B. DAY
5. 31 DEGREES 40 MINUTES NORTH, 89 DEGREES 10 MINUTES WEST
6. A. CIVILIAN. MISTER CHARLES MOODY 15 YEARS, 214 THOMAS STREET, BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI. STUDENT, NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL.
B. NOT APPLICABLE
B. SURFACE- 315 DEGREES - 5 KNOTS
6,000 FEET - 210 DEGREES - 12 KNOTS
10,000 FEET - 260 DEGREES - 15 KNOTS
16,000 FEET - 250 DEGREES - 21 KNOTS
20,000 FEET - 250 DEGREES - 40 KNOTS
50,000 FEET - 230 DEGREES - 75 KNOTS
80,000 FEET - 210 DEGREES - 12 KNOTS
C. CLEAR
. 7 MILES
E. NONE
F. NONE
8. NONE
9. NONE

7.A. CLEAR
B. SURFACE-315°-5 KNTS

PAGE FOUR RJESKS 22
10. AN AIR NATIONAL GUARD T-33 AIRCRAFT ENROUTE TO KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE CHANGED ITS FLIGHT PLAN TO GULFPORT CIVIL AIRPORT AT 16 1630Z AND LANDED AT 16 1720Z. NUMEROUS JET AND CONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT WERE IN THE AREA DUE TO AIR NATIONAL GUARD OPERATIONS AT THE GULFPORT FIELD.
11. UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT INVESTIGATOR, WING OPERATIONS. THE PILOT OF THE T-33 THAT LANDED AT GULFPORT AT 16 1720Z WAS QUERIED BY FLIGHT SERVICE AND HE REPORTED NO UNUSUAL SIGHTINGS OR INCIDENTS. THE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA WEATHER BUREAU RELEASED A WEATHER BALOON (CREAM COLORED) AT 16 1500Z WHICH COULD EASILY HAVE BEEN IN THE AREA OF THE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT SIGHTING AT THE TIME OF SIGHTING. IF A JET MADE A PASS AT THE WEATHER BALLOON THE SPEED OF THE JET IN RELATION TO THE BALLOON, THE ANGLE OF OBSERVATION AND LIGHT REFLECTIONS FROM THE BALLOON COULD EXPLAIN THE SIGHTING.
12. NONE
BT
18/1535Z DEC RJESKS

Prob Ball

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?

15? (Day) Dec. (Month) 1956 (Year)

2. Time of day: 10 (Hour) 15? (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?

[redacted] (Nearest Postal Address) Biloxi (City or Town) Miss. (State or Country)

Additional remarks: _____

5. Estimate how long you saw the object. _____ (Hours) _____ (Minutes) 12 (Seconds)

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

(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

ATIC FORM NO. 164 (13 OCT 54)

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS *(Circle One)*:

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?

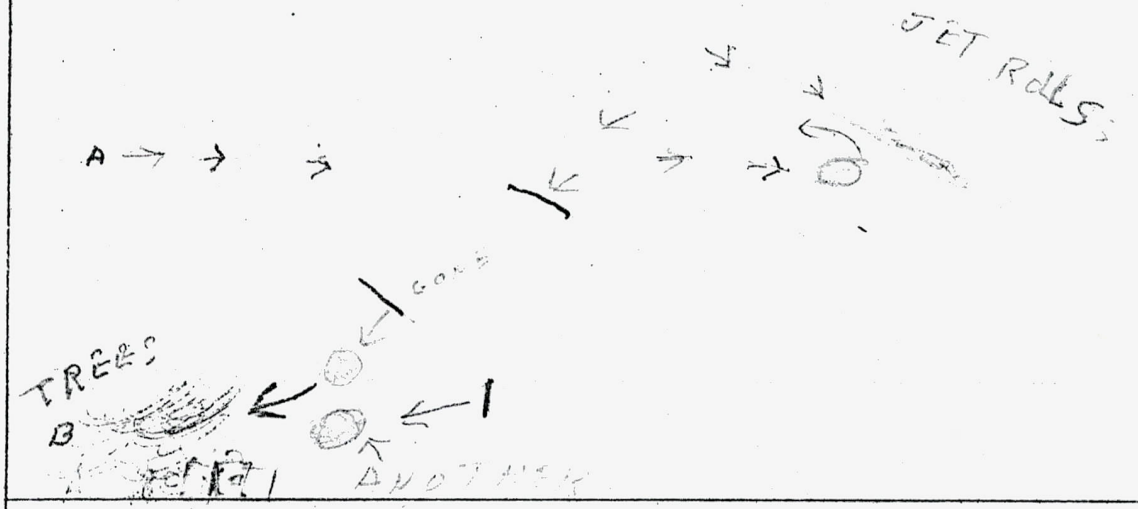
a. Eyeglasses	Yes	(No)	e. Binoculars	Yes	(No)
b. Sun glasses	Yes	(No)	f. Telescope	Yes	(No)
c. Windshield	Yes	(No)	g. Theodolite	Yes	(No)
d. Window glass	Yes	(No)	h. Other _____		

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

a. Sound There was no sound except for the jet planes.

b. Color It had a fuzzy sort of appearance and a gray-white

17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.



18. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): (a.) Fuzzy or blurred
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember

e. Other _____

19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? ended up with two.
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

SHOWN ABOVE

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.

SHOWN ON PAGE 3

21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension.
45 feet.

22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects *held in the hand* and at about arm's length?

(Circle One):

a. Head of a pin
b. Pea
c. Dime
(d.) Nickel
e. Quarter
(f.) Half dollar
g. Silver dollar
h. Baseball
i. Grapefruit
j. Basketball
k. Other _____

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

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

23. How did the object or objects disappear from view? ~~first it went out of sight then it came back then there was two of them and then they were hidden 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. I would make it out of rounded aluminum. it would be about 40-45 feet in diameter and round as a saucer and domed in the middle.

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?

I was going [redacted] ones to help Tom DOWN THE chute and a jet plane was [illegible] and I looked up a fast moving object was coming toward 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
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
f. Southwest
g. West
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
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
(f) Southwest
g. West
h. Northwest

30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the object? *(Circle One)*

a. North
b. Northeast
c. East
d. Southeast
e. South
(f) Southwest
g. West
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).

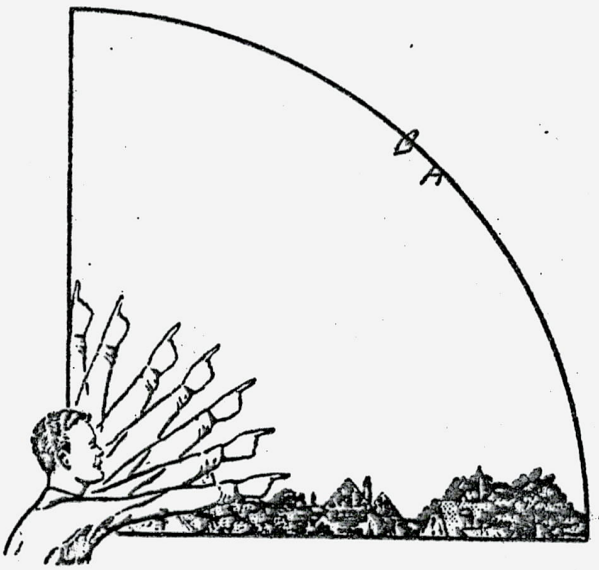
31.1 When it first appeared:

a. From true North 130 degrees.
b. From horizon 38 degrees.

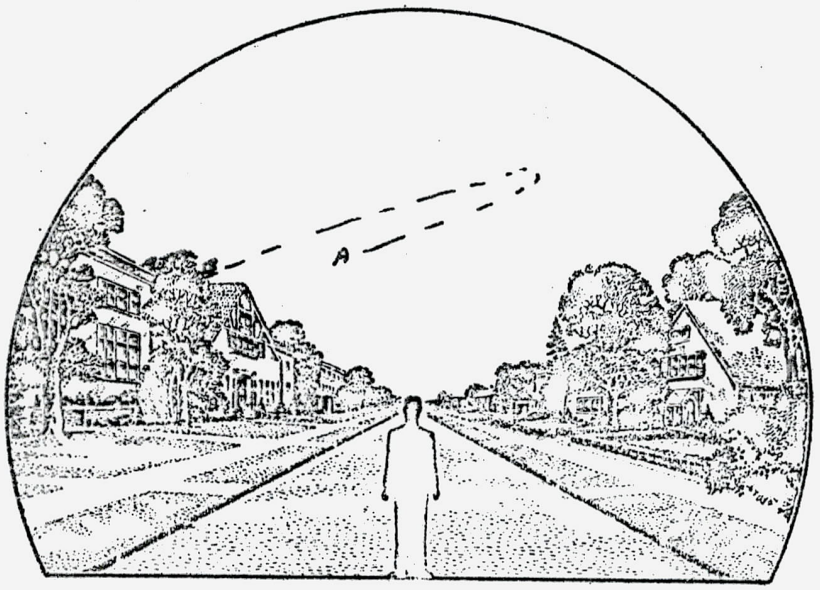
31.2 When it disappeared:

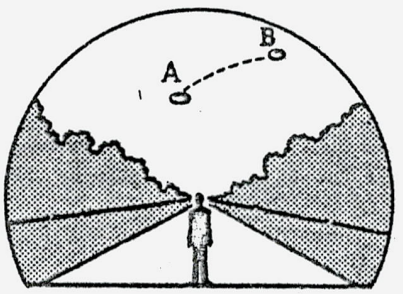
a. From true North 270 degrees.
b. From horizon 15 degrees.

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



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





34. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw 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?

~~9~~ 15? (Day) DEC (Month) 1956 (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:

[redacted]

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? 700 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? 1500 ? feet.

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted] Last Name [redacted] First Name [redacted] Middle Name

ADDRESS [redacted] Street Biloxi City Zone Miss State

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

What is your present job? [redacted]

Age 15 Sex M

Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.

a. Grade school electronics
b. High school auto mechanics
c. College
d. Post graduate
e. e. Technical school
(Type)
f. Other special training

42. Date you completed this questionnaire: 29 Day Dec Month 1956 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 [redacted] (Please Print)

SIGNATURE [redacted]

DATE DECEMBER 29, 1956

(Do Not Write in This Space)

CODE:

I heard a jet so I looked up and I saw an object flying toward the right side of the jet, the jet rolled to advoid the object. The object veered up and back toward the south again then disappeared. then it came back into view then about 3 seconds later there was two of them and they were behind it then with the first one behind and above the second one.

UFO OBSERVERS INSTRUCTION SHEET
(Sky Diagram)

1. GENERAL:

a. The diagram represents all of the sky normally visible to the observer, who is pictured standing under the center of the "dome" of the sky. It is designed to show a three-dimensional view of the area centered around the observer at the time of the UFO sighting.

b. The position of any object in the sky can be described by giving its elevation, or angle upward from the horizon, and its bearing or angle along the horizon, eastward from north.

(1) Illustrations:

(a) Elevation is 0 degrees for an object on the horizon, and 90 degrees for the point directly over the observer (zenith). Thus, an object half-way up from the horizon to the zenith has an elevation of 45 degrees.

(b) Bearing (or "azimuth") is the angle along the horizon, starting from north and moving clockwise eastward. Thus, an object directly toward the east, no matter what its elevation is above the horizon, has a bearing of 90 degrees, an object in the south has a bearing of 180 degrees; toward the west, 270 degrees and so on. North is, of course, zero.

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

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

a. The path of an object across the sky can be shown completely on this diagram simply by connecting with a curved or straight line the various positions the object successively occupies (see example sheet). To aid visualization, the path on the western side of the sky is represented by broken lines; the eastern side in solid lines. Direction of the object is indicated by arrows. The duration of the sighting can be shown by indicating the time at the position, where the object was first and last observed. Where possible, the time at various intermediate positions occupied by the object should also be shown.

b. The diagram can be made a more effective investigative and analytical tool by making the lines (showing the path of the object) thicker or thinner to indicate any varying brightness of the object observed. This is especially valuable when the object appeared only as a moving light at night. Thus, if a light becomes brighter and then gradually fades, it can be represented by a line becoming increasingly thicker and then gradually thinning out to nothing.

c. Use of colored pencils is especially recommended if the object changes color or hue during the sighting.

3. EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM USE:

a. Verbal Description of Example Sighting: Object was first sighted in the southeast, about half-way up from the horizon to overhead, at 10:45 PM local time. Its shape or outline was hazy, but appeared round and about the size of a pea (at arm's length) from where observed. It was dim at first but brightened considerably as it got higher in the sky. Its color at this point was bluish white. After about two minutes it crossed to the western part of the sky a little to the north of overhead (zenith) and continued its flight toward the west. At this point its color appeared yellowish white. The light went dim when it got two-thirds of the way to the horizon. It then stopped and hovered for about one minute and then climbed rapidly, going toward the southwest and getting brighter. In less than thirty seconds, it had climbed to an elevation of approximately 60 degrees, and then the light went out abruptly.

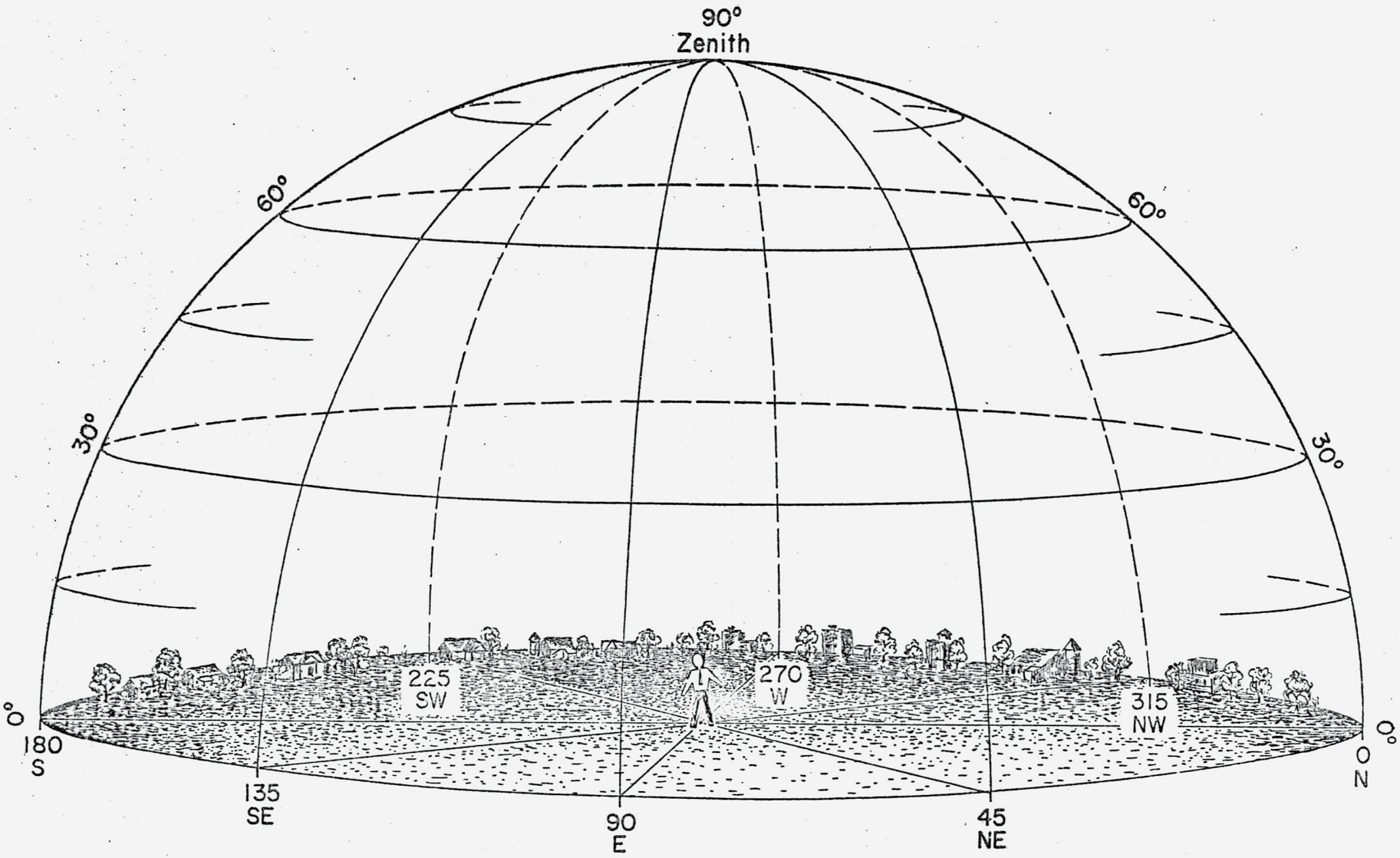
b. Pictorial Description of the Sighting: By referring to the example sheet, notice how simply the above sighting can be portrayed and described, without words, on the example diagram attached here. Note the starting point at bearing 135 degrees (southeast) and elevation 45 degrees (half-way up from the horizon) at 10:45 PM (military time, 2245), and the arrow marking direction of flight. Note also the varying thickness of the line to denote changes in brightness, and the use of the dotted line to indicate its path in the western part of the sky. The "time indications" along the path - 2 minutes to get to the meridian (the north-south overhead line), the hovering for 1 minute, and the ascent in 30 seconds to its complete disappearance, are all shown with a few lines. Thus, the entire sighting can be represented easily on one diagram.

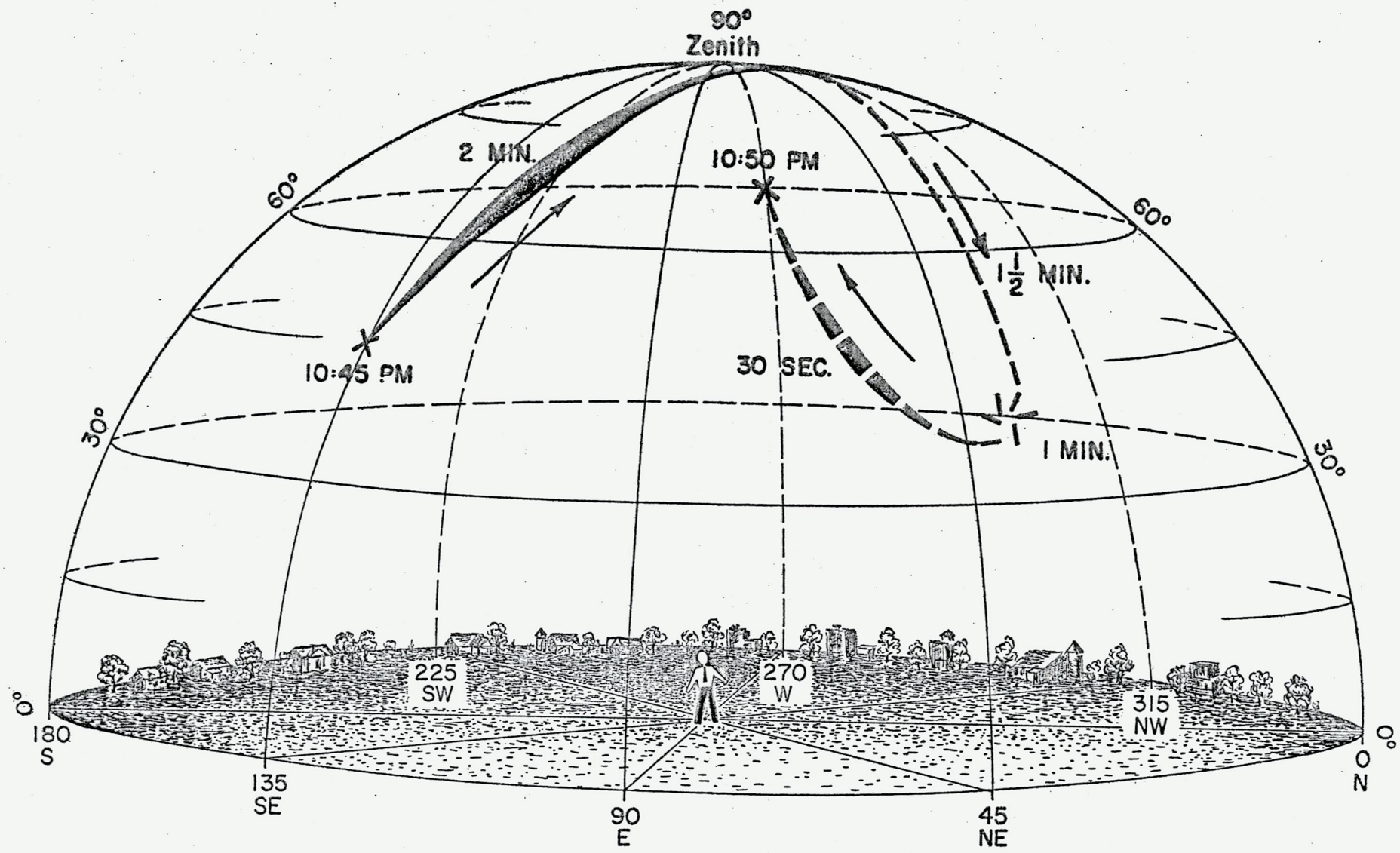
4. FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION:

a. Relatively complex trajectories can easily be shown on a diagram of this type. A number of objects sighted can also be indicated, as can any changing formation. The apparent size and shape of the object should be drawn in, preferably by the observer. In the case of an object changing shape or color, this likewise can be drawn in. As previously pointed out, the use of colored pencils to indicate change of color is very desirable.

b. The landscaping in the sky diagram is placed there to help visualization. If any prominent landmarks such as known mountains, buildings, water towers, or specific installations, trees, etc., are part of the sighting area, they should be incorporated into the drawing. These landmarks may later prove to be invaluable as location, plotting or reference points.

c. If you are familiar with the constellations or other heavenly bodies, indicate if possible, the relationship (and movements) of the object with respect to these bodies. This can be sketched on either page 6, item 33 or pages 9-10 of "Summary Data" sheet. Typical examples that can be easily illustrated: "...The object seemed to pass very slowly between the two bottom stars on the handle of the Big Dipper, which was in a vertical position, with the handle pointing down," or "...Object was about the size of a tennis ball -- and remained slightly below and about 15 degrees to the left of the moon."





(EXAMPLE SHEET)