

Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, Inc.

(APRO)

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TUCSON, ARIZONA - 85716

U. S. A.

Office of the
Secretary

(602)
326-0059

Dear Field Investigator:

Enclosed you will find the Recommended Procedures for Field Investigators. Also enclosed is a self-adhesive label upon which we would like you to print your name and affix it to the outside cover of your manual.

In order to make it a permanent and complete document you will need:

1. One sturdy three-hole loose-leaf binder.
2. Sufficient re-inforcements to prevent the holes from tearing.

We suggest also that you obtain a box of 64-color crayolas to help in portraying color characteristics of UFOs.

The staff would prefer that forms be filled out with a typewriter or printed, for easier reading as we process a large number of reports.

Thank You,

Coral E. Lorenzen

Coral E. Lorenzen
Secretary

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR APRO FIELD INVESTIGATORS

A product of the OLAVO T. FONTES Memorial Fund

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Dedicated to the memory of ROBERT LOFTIN

with

An expression of appreciation to the many APRO members who contributed funds for this manual but are too numerous to list by name.

A special thank you to Dwight E. Dauben and the Tulsa, Oklahoma chapter of APRO for their generous contribution.

INTRODUCTION

This manual is intended to be a guide to the comprehensive data collection aspect of an unidentified flying object sighting investigation. Although guidelines are set by which field investigators should operate, no attempt is made to rigidly control each individual's personal methodology in conducting investigations. APRO is aware that each case is different and procedures will vary according to the personalities of witnesses and circumstances of the sighting.

This manual is issued in looseleaf form to facilitate up-dating as necessary.

Also, the various report forms utilized are included in the manual. Although APRO plans to issue sufficient forms separately, these forms can be pulled and xeroxed in an emergency.

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REPORT FORMS

The "Comprehensive UFO Sighting Report Form" should be completed in all cases (a separate form for each witness in multi-witness cases); the "Supplemental Form C" should be completed for each photographer-witness and a "Supplemental Form B" for each witness claiming time lapse, ESP or Occupant experience.

"Supplemental Form A" should be completed in all cases where physical evidence in the form of burns, breakage, soil deformation or any symptoms or residuals suggesting electrical and/or magnetic effects are reported or apparent.

Duplication of questions requesting name, address, date, etc., appear on the Supplemental Forms A and B. Since they will receive separate routing at Headquarters they should be filled in without exception.

In fact, the philosophy behind multiple forms is that no report should be turned in with items missing. Supplemental forms should be omitted only when they do not apply.

Although the language of the forms is addressed to the witness, it is expected that, where a Field Investigator is involved, it is the Field Investigator who will be completing the forms in the interest of speed and accuracy.

Out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of APRO are tax deductible. Write APRO for copy of determination letter if needed.

PUBLIC IMAGE, APPROACH

You, as a Field Investigator for the Aerial Phenomena Organization, have been appointed on the basis of background, experience and geographic need.

You should attempt at all times to project an open, sincere, unbiased, objective image of yourself and APRO.

In the past the premature, pat explanations from Project Blue Book, the court jester antics of certain scientific authorities, and the cloak-and-dagger tactics of amateur investigators have created a mystique which has had a stifling effect on objective research. Now that there is no visible "official" project to cloud the issues, an excellent opportunity exists to re-shape public attitudes into a more positive posture.

The key word is "OPEN". Be open and straight-forward in your approach to witnesses and your discussion of the subject.

You are a concerned citizen applying your particular talents to the solution of an intriguing mystery as a member of an international organization. What you may lack in expertise is compensated for elsewhere in the organization.

Do not put on an act for the witness in dress or behavior. Be yourself. You, in general, will be dealing with the witness on his home ground and nothing will turn him off sooner than spotting some form of subterfuge in you.

Your example will, in turn, promote trust and candor on the part of the witness and you will get better cooperation and a more complete report.

Carry extra copies of the APRO Bulletin with you to illustrate the nature of APRO. Headquarters will furnish extra copies to be used for this purpose.

ESTABLISHING CONTACTS - DEVELOPING LEADS

Make it a point to become personally acquainted with local Radio and Television news personnel and encourage them to inform you of sightings in your area, whether or not they use them in their own media. They, in turn, may wish to quote you or obtain your opinion for use in their news stories or features.

This will help make you known in your community and should result in your receiving more cases directly from witnesses.

In submitting quotes or opinions for publication, take care to reflect the proper objective, scientific image. Consult headquarters if you wish.

It is possible to set up an effective liaison with police and sheriff's departments in smaller communities. In many cases they will be glad to refer cases to you if they feel that you and APRO can (1) help them solve a mystery and (2) take public pressure off their offices.

Cultivate, also, the acquaintance of tower and weather personnel at local airports, science departments at local colleges, observatory personnel and amateur astronomers. Personal contact is better than telephone, which is better than mail.

If you have the ability, and the time, get on local speakers' lists and formulate a short talk for civic clubs and social groups.

THE INTERVIEW

In the initial telephone contact with a witness the Field Investigator should first establish the strangeness rating of the sighting and his identity as an APRO Field Investigator. Vague descriptions of mysterious lights moving around in the sky at such great distances that no details were apparent may not warrant further inquiry if the investigator is already burdened down with other more interesting sightings. The proper investigation of a sighting report is an exhaustive, time-consuming process; too much time spent on unproductive sightings may dull the enthusiasm of many eager investigators. However, care should be taken not to offend the witness. He should be mailed a report form to fill out at least.

If the sighting appears to be of sufficient interest, arrange for an interview with the witness. If more than one witness is involved, a separate interview with each witness is desirable. Witnesses should be encouraged not to discuss the sighting with each other since independent verification of details is of significance in establishing a more complete case. The interview should be held at the site (if possible) despite difficulties involving time and transportation.

With the observer standing at the location of his initial sighting of the object, he should be asked to recount in as much detail as possible the events which transpired. A portable recorder is invaluable at this point for preserving the narrative. The investigator may interrupt with important pertinent questions but no subtle leading of the

witness should occur. If possible, questions should be postponed until he has completed his narrative.

After the narrative with subsequent questions and answers has been completed on tape a few sections of the report form need attention since accuracy requires that these sections be filled out on location.

TIME

The most important factor for the Field Investigator to explore is the time uncertainty. Ask the witness to re-live his sighting in real time. He should be asked to point to the first observed location of the UFO(s) and duplicate all motions of the object(s) seen while being timed by the Investigator. All timings can be bracketed by requesting that the witness re-live the sighting again while he duplicates all motions somewhat "too slowly" and then again "too quickly". In this fashion a rough indication can be made about the certainty of the duration of the sighting. Uncertainties as to when the object(s) was (were) first sighted can be explored through associated memories of the observer. Correlations of this sighting with other sightings require establishing as closely as possible just when the sighting occurred. Again, questions about the uncertainty of the time are important, e.g., what was the earliest possible time and the latest possible time of the initial visual contact? The same question holds for that moment when visual contact was lost.

Eight seconds can seem like a minute when you are looking at what may be a vehicle from outer space! Therefore,

time estimates obtained as recommended are likely to increase accuracy.

WEATHER

Direction of cloud motion and surface wind (use compass), dust, rainbows, lightning, etc., should be recorded. Any possible conditions which might give rise to meteorological effects that might be interpreted as UFOs should be noted.

MOTIONS

Great reliability should not be expected from witnesses when it comes to estimating distances, sizes and speeds. Therefore, in addition to their statements (as detailed as possible), any possible extra information that can be obtained for use in independently checking such estimates is of great value. Low flying objects that pass before or behind a natural local land (or other) feature can be more accurately placed in time and space by the Field Investigator through measurements made of the exact distances of these features.

The rest of the report form can be completed at the observer's home or other convenient place. But first the Field Investigator should take photographs of the scene of the sighting which show general views of the background areas. A wide angle lens is preferable since local land features will then be included as a frame of reference. There is an obvious advantage in using a polaroid camera in that you see the results immediately and the witness

can draw on the print (or onion skin overlay) the path taken by any flying objects. The disadvantage of the polaroid camera is the lack of flexibility in making good enlargements which is easily done with film.

ASTRONOMICAL

The two directional star diagrams on the report form should be filled out on location. A compass provided by the Field Investigator helps to establish directions. If the sighting is only a few days old, a check can be made at night for these stars and planets. For daylight sightings, the direction of the sun is of course the relevant datum.

A search also can be made for local sources of artificial light such as street lamps and outdoor spot lights. Since the sensitivity of the eye is altered by the presence or absence of bright lights, the Investigator should record such information about artificial light sources to be used in the evaluation of the UFO report.

The sky map (Page 20) should be completed by the Investigator only if he feels that it contributes meaningfully to the over-all documentation. Study the map until you are sure you can execute it correctly before attempting to use it on a real case.

APPARENT SIZE

The observer is best able to draw these pictures on location. Objects near the horizon look larger than they should. (It is instructive for the Field Investigator to practice drawing familiar distant objects in his surroundings.

First draw the picture, then check it to see how close your picture portrays the actual perspective.) A single sketch is of far less value than two sketches, one just a little larger and the other too small. If an object was seen close at hand the standard sheet of paper may not suffice. In that case the Investigator may measure the width of the witness's outstretched arms.

To demonstrate angular displacement have the observer use a coin or other familiar object (this, also, should be done on location). Demonstrate and explain the "arm's length" concept by applying it to visible objects. For example: a dime at arm's length blocks out the air conditioner on the second house down the street. A toothpick at arm's length appears twice as long as a telephone pole a block away, etc. When you feel sure that the observer understands this concept, have him proceed with his drawings.

FIELD KIT

It is suggested that, after a thorough study of this manual, the Field Investigator make up a Field Kit, the content of which in the final analysis will depend on the capabilities and resources of the individual investigator. Appendix K, Page 861 of the Condon Report (Condon, E.U. and Gilmor, D.S., Eds., Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects, N.Y.; A Bantam Book, YZ4747, 1969) may serve as a useful guideline.

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

If, during the narration, it becomes apparent that a close encounter is being reported such as a landing or low altitude pass or hovering maneuver, the Field Investigator should plan on filling out a Supplemental Form A. This form is used to record all items of information that can be analyzed and commented on from the standpoint of physical theory, i. e., all possible clues as to the physical nature and operation of a UFO considered as a machine or as a natural physical manifestation, e. g., plasma or Kugelblitz.

LANDINGS

A possible landing site requires special attention. Additional photographs need to be taken which show all ground markings such as damage to plants and holes or marks in the ground, before any other on-site investigation. Close-up views should include some object; for example, a ruler or other familiar object for size comparison.

If an individual has a close encounter with a source of neutron radiation, the gold in his watch or jewelry (or even his teeth) may capture neutrons. Tests to determine this should be made within hours, preferably, for any positive results; therefore, the importance of locating an available scintillation spectrometer in advance is emphasized. The Physics or Chemistry Department of a nearby college is the most likely prospect.

Measurements of radioactivity are more valuable if they are made with some theory in mind. A mysterious

object may produce radioactivity at a landing site in only two ways. First, it may leave some residue behind that emits radiation, or, second, the object itself may be a source of sufficiently intense gamma or neutron radiation that will cause substances on the ground to become radioactive. The measurement technique is different for these two cases. The simple Geiger survey meter will be most effective in discovering a beta-emitting residue left behind by the object. The meter should be moved over the ground at a height of about a foot. The reading must be compared to that for similar ground at a distance away from the assumed landing.

If there does appear to be a significant increase in radioactivity, then careful samples need to be taken as explained later. These samples can be analyzed in a laboratory to determine the nature of the radioactive material.

It is more likely that an alleged landing will involve gamma radiation that has been stimulated by a gamma or neutron source (as may be found in a spaceship). This means that the radioactivity left behind is short-lived. The degree of radiation drops off sharply after only a few hours and may not be measurable in a matter of days. The Geiger counter is nearly useless as it has little sensitivity for the gamma radiation which is likely to result from the neutron radioactivity. If a soil sample is taken without much delay after a landing and is quickly analyzed with a scintillation spectrometer, this analysis could determine the nature of the source of the radiation.

Figure 1 and its accompanying instructions outline the manner in which a grid can be set up.

After construction of the actual grid on location, duplicate it in form of a scale drawing. Draw in and label all items of interest on the landing site.

Each square in the grid should be identified by number in rows, left to right (west to east), top to bottom (north to south).

Samples taken for any purpose should be identified by grid square and location within that square. Samples should be taken with a teflon spoon or plastic ice cream scoop and placed in plastic bags (sandwich bags are okay). If there is a particular sample configuration that should be preserved, place the sample (in a sealed bag) in a rigid plastic container with lid and fill surplus space with cotton.

If soil alteration appears to extend below the surface layer, an attempt should be made to take core samples. Appropriate lengths of plastic pipe or thin-wall conduit of (say) 2-inch diameter can be worked vertically into the soil and carefully removed with core sample inside.

Surplus space inside the pipe must then be filled with packing and the ends plugged so that the sample cannot shift and thus disturb the original stratification.

If deep soil alteration exists but soil consistency is not conducive to taking a core sample, several samples should be taken at progressive depths and labeled accordingly. For example:

Sample 7.1 Grid square #7 S. W. Corner to depth of 1"

Sample 7.2 Grid square #7 S. W. Corner. Depth 1" to 2"

Sample 7.3 Grid square #7 S. W. Corner. Depth 2" to 3"

etc.

IMPORTANT

In all cases, to make meaningful tests, it is necessary to provide control samples of apparently unaltered soil from similar terrain nearby. The control sample should be a core sample or equivalent taken as described above.

Depressions or imprints of a regular nature such as possible footprints and landing gear marks should be preserved with plaster of paris (available at most drug stores) before any samples are taken at the site. Field Investigators should practice with plaster of paris in preparation for such eventualities.

An attempt should be made to determine the resistance offered by the ground to applied forces. This may be done approximately by pushing a rod of known cross section into the ground with a known force. Alternatively, the Field Investigator can use blocks of various sizes and choose one which, when he places his weight upon it, produces a depression equivalent in depth to that of the mystery depression. He should place his weight upon it gradually to produce the most accurate indication. His weight and a plaster cast of this depression should be included with his report.

In general it will not be necessary to take soil samples of an imprint.

Metallic objects found naturally within the neighborhood (such as cars, vending machines, etc.) can be

checked for high magnetic field exposure with the Hooven technique which is most easily accomplished by observing the orientation of a compass needle at a number of points on the surface of the object. An identical object must be located somewhere else for comparison measurement. For details of this technique consult pages 100-108 of the Condon Report (Condon, E. U. and Gilmor, D. S., Eds., Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects, N.Y.; A Bantam Book, YZ4747, 1969) or contact APRO Headquarters.

Keep a sharp eye out for high-tension wires in the vicinity, swamps, unusual industrial installations, or such foreign looking substances as wisps of spider webs (angel hair) and hunks of strange plastics or metals. If the witness secured any ejected material make every effort to obtain it for laboratory analysis. Burned plants should be collected for analysis as well.

It is best to handle unknown material with tweezers, forceps or rubber gloves. All materials of this sort should be sealed in sterile containers such as "fruit jars" and stored under refrigeration pending further instruction.

"HOT LINE" INVESTIGATION

The collection and study of UFO reports may go on for decades without a dramatic increase in our understanding of the subject unless "hard" data can be collected. Most observers are ill-prepared to make the necessary measurements at the time of the sighting; a world-wide network of observer teams loaded with instrumentation apparently is required.

The Field Investigator can take a step in the right direction by preparing himself to travel at a moment's notice to the site of a live sighting where he can take photographs and collect other data while the object is still visible.

To be successful, the Investigator can make sure that significant members of his community are aware that such a service is in operation. Interviews on radio and television, articles in local newspapers and magazines, and a 24-hour telephone number listed in the Yellow Pages may be appropriate actions to take.

Assuming that the "UFO Hot Line" is sufficiently advertised, a collection of equipment is needed to justify all of the effort.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographs have always posed a problem in the UFO field since nearly anything can be faked; but if a reliable Field Investigator turns up with a set of technically good photos of a UFO, the value derived could be phenomenal in both information content and publicity.

The essence of UFO photography is speed and efficiency in use of the camera. A 35 mm single lens reflex would probably be the best choice. Wide angle lenses of 28 or 35 mm focal length allow the inclusion of much local scenery thus placing the mysterious object spacially, while the telephoto lens (about 200 mm) may provide sufficient magnification to bring out details of structure and texture. For low light levels the regular lens size of 50 mm is available in extremely fast light-gathering capabilities such as f 1.2, although today's fast films make this feature dispensable.

The choice of films is narrowed down by the usually poor amount of light available at night or during the twilight hours. Black and white film offers greater sensitivity and detail capability than does color film. GAF 500 or Kodak tri-X are both high speed with a reasonable exposure latitude; they can be pushed in developing to over twice their respective speeds. Kodak 2475 Recording film is an ultra fast (ASA 1000) material which emphasizes contrast and is not at all forgiving about exposure error.

As much technical information as possible should be recorded to aid in analysis of all exposed films. Practice taking pictures at nights of low flying airplanes, distant neon signs, cars, etc., to sharpen a sixth sense of experience in such matters as what lens opening and shutter speed to use under various conditions.

Valuable information may come out of using polarizing filters (available for most cameras). Photographs should be taken with and without the filter. When using the filter

it must be rotated until the maximum observed effect is achieved.

SPECTRA

A single good spectrograph of the light from an UFO can yield information about composition, temperature, density and the presence of magnetic fields. The spectra of an UFO is probably the single most valuable measurement that could be made. An ordinary camera can be used to obtain spectra through the use of a transmission diffraction grating such as the one sold by Edmund Scientific Company.*

The grating looks like a thin, flexible, sheet of clear plastic which breaks light up into rainbows of color. If the sheet is placed directly in front of a camera lens, any bright light is photographed along with a spectrum of the light. A few problems occur: telephoto lenses cut out the spectra (unless an exceedingly low dispersion grating is used); large blobs of light will yield a confusing spectrum; ideally the light source should be in the form of a thin slit. Anyone who contemplates taking the spectra of an UFO should practice on mercury vapor street lights at various distances to discover the limitations of his system. If a spectra is obtained, the particular camera, lens and grating used must be calibrated in a laboratory so that the UFO spectrogram can be properly analyzed.

* 430 Edscrop Building, Barrington, N.J. 08007
Catalog number 40267, Price: \$1.50

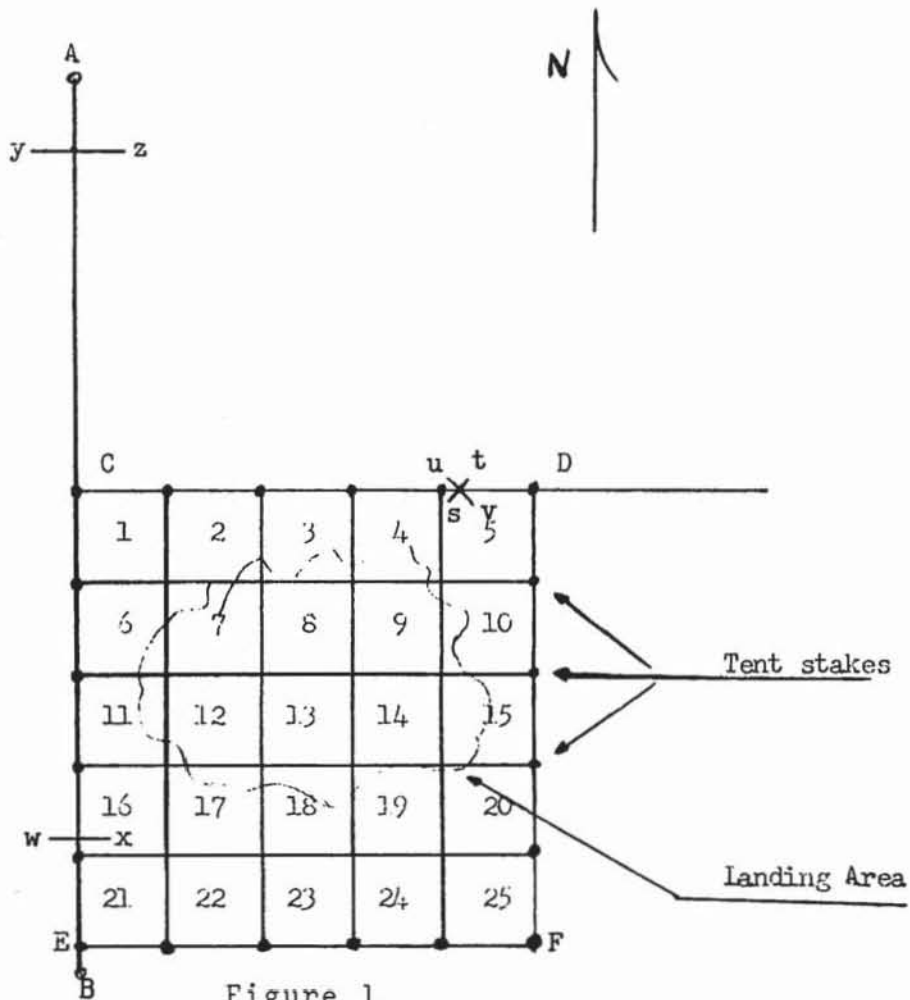


Figure 1

SETTING UP A GRID

Material: Tent stakes, string and compass.

1. Secure line A B adjacent to site between stakes in north-south orientation.
2. Select point C, drive stake. Using stake as fulcrum for appropriate length of string, mark arcs yz and wx in earth.
3. Using the points where these arcs intersect line A B as fulcrums and approximately 50% longer string, inscribe arcs st and uv.
4. C and the intersection of arcs st and uv establish line CD in an east-west orientation.
5. Beginning at Point C drive stakes at 1 foot intervals along lines CE and CD sufficient to encompass "landing marks".
6. Point F can be located by making $EF = CD$ and $DF = CE$ using the string arc method.
7. Stakes can then be driven at point F and 1 foot intervals along EF and DF. Applying strings as shown in the diagram completes the grid.

If a landing occurs on a slope or on irregular ground it is desirable to note and record the relative elevations of the different marks and features with respect to a level plane.

A split image transit can furnish this information but if one is not available a string, stake, chalk line, spirit level, compass and ruler can give you the same information. See Figure 2.

This method can be used as an alternative to the grid method if more applicable to the particular circumstances.

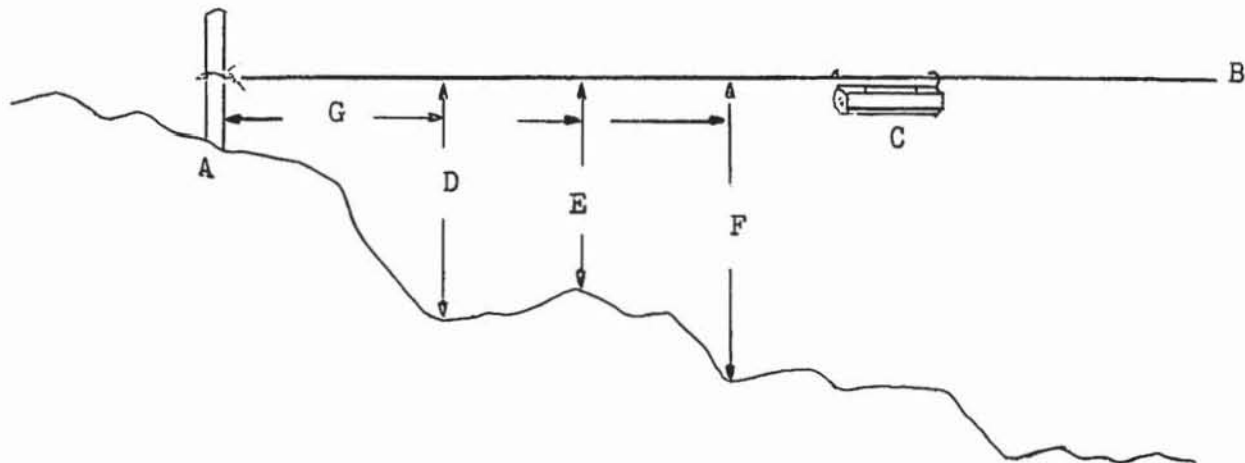
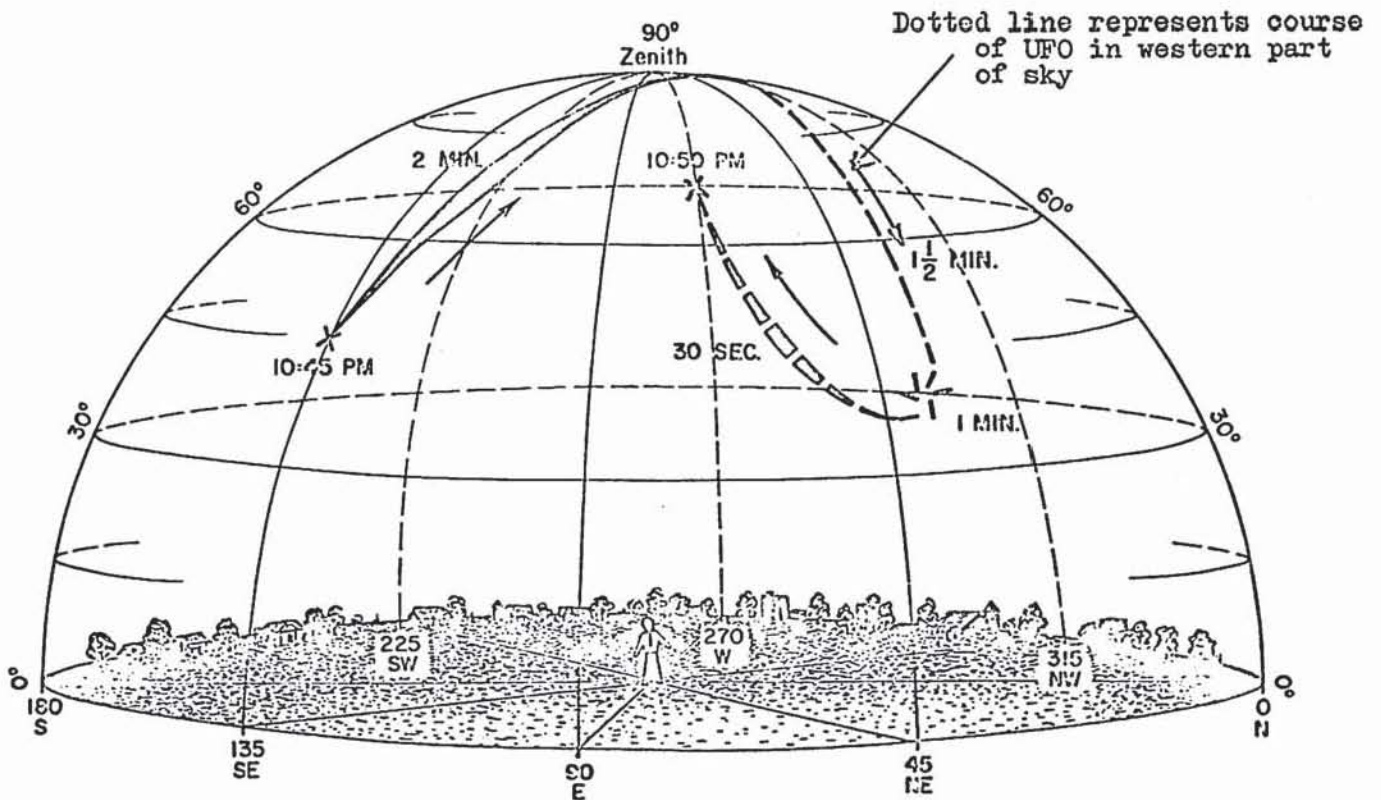


Figure 2

1. String is tied to stake driven at A, a point higher than any of the features to be measured.
2. String is held taut by person at B and level by observing spirit level at C.
3. As string is held in this manner over each feature in turn, measurements (e.g., D, E, F) can be made. The azimuth of the string in each case as well as dimension G are also valuable data.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SKY MAP

1. Direction of the phenomenon is indicated by arrows.
2. The duration of the sighting can be shown by indicating the time at the position the phenomenon was first and last seen.
3. Where possible, the time at various intermediate positions occupied by the phenomenon should also be shown. (Especially, at the position it might have changed shape, color, speed, direction, altitude, etc.)
4. 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.
5. Use of colored pencils is especially recommended if the object changes color or hue during the sighting.
6. The apparent shape and size of the object, or phenomenon should be drawn in by the observer.
7. If more than one phenomenon was involved, the sky map can be used to plot two (or several) objects--also, if they were in formation.
8. 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.
9. See example plot below.

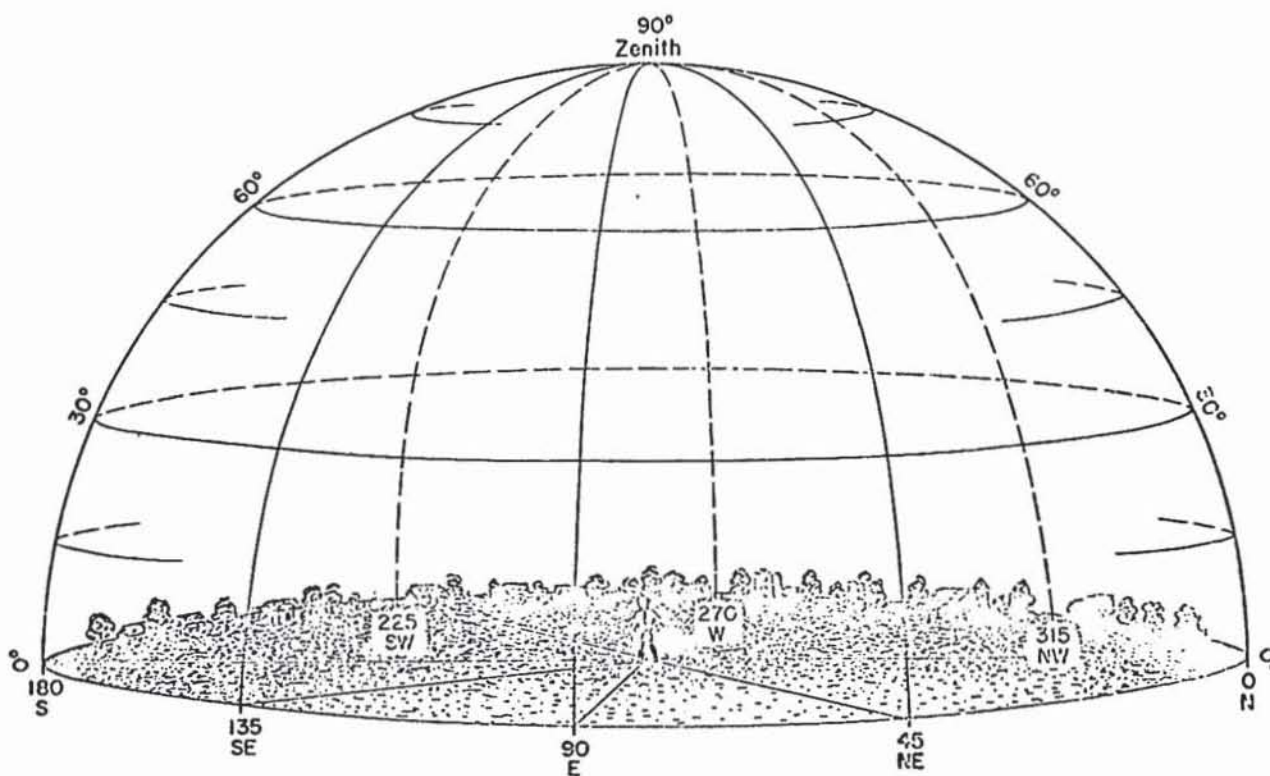


SKY MAP

Date of Sighting: _____
(Day) (Month) (Year)

Location: _____

Notes: _____



Form No. J-Ag69

COMPREHENSIVE UFO SIGHTING REPORT FORM

Field Investigator _____

Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, Inc.
(APRO)
3910 EAST KLEINDALE ROAD
TUCSON, ARIZONA - 85712
U.S.A.

A SIGHTING LOCATION

- 1 Country _____
- 2 State or Province _____
- 3 Nearest Town _____
- 4 Sketch in the adjacent space that portion of a highway road map (or attach a portion of one) which includes your location at the time of the sighting. Include all details which aid in pinpointing this location. Place yourself ("X") on the map with an arrow (↗) which points toward the UFO.

B DATE:

- 1 Year _____
- 2 Month _____
- 3 Day _____
- 4 Discuss any uncertainty that you might have concerning the date.

C TIME:

- 1 Time zone or longitude _____
- 2 Were you under Daylight Saving, Eastern Standard, British Summer, or other? _____
- 3 At what time did you first notice the UFO(s)? How do you know?
Estimate the uncertainty in this value for the time. _____
- 4 When did you lose sight of the object(s)? How do you know?
Estimate the uncertainty _____
- 5 The UFO(s) was (were) in sight for at least how long? _____
- 6 Did you momentarily lose sight of the object(s) during this time?
Explain _____

D WEATHER CONDITIONS:

1 The sky was: (underline one) clear completely overcast scattered clouds fog other (discuss)

2 Precipitation: (underline one) none rain snow sleet drizzle other (discuss)

3 Wind: (underline one) none light and variable brisk quite strong other (discuss)

4 Direction of surface wind: _____ Velocity: _____

5 Direction of cloud motion: _____

6 Temperature: _____

7 Humidity: _____

8 Discuss the presence of any unusual weather phenomena such as tornadoes, thunderstorms, lightning, strange clouds, halos around the moon, etc.

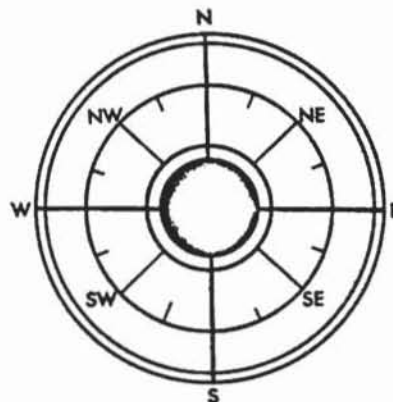
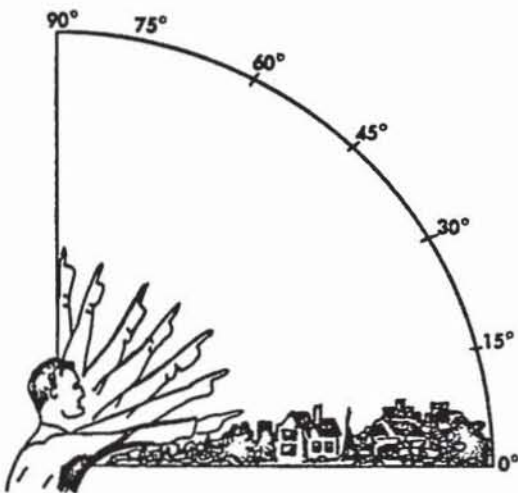
E ASTRONOMICAL:

1 Discuss the overall nature of exterior illumination: daylight, twilight, night, etc. How bright was the moon? In what phase was it? Any strong artificial lights in the vicinity?

2 On the two directional diagrams below, try to locate as many of the following objects as possible:

S---Sun M---Moon V---Venus R---Mars J---Jupiter T---Saturn

3 Label any bright stars which might have caught your attention.



F DIRECTIONAL DATA

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. Place an "A" on the compass where you first saw it. Place a "B" on the compass where you last saw the object.

The following three items should be answered on separate sheets of paper. Please print very clearly or use typewriter.

G NARRATION

- 1** Write a complete narrative description of the sighting. Begin with what you were doing just before noticing the UFO. Include all characteristics of the object including possibly any of the following:

rotations	fluttering	wobble
explosions	emission of material	blinking lights
changes in shape	smoke or vapor	landings
occupants	odors	vibrations
sounds	maneuvers	

- 2** Discuss the effects of this (these) object(s) upon yourself, animals, radios, automobiles, clocks, soil, plants, etc. If close encounter, complete supplemental Form A.

H APPARENT SIZE

Draw an outline of the object(s) that is just large enough to cover up your view of the UFO(s) if you hold this outline at arm's length. To judge your uncertainty of this apparent size, draw another outline that you are certain is too small and another picture which is too large.

I VISUAL APPEARANCE

- 1** Sketch the appearance of the UFO(s) indicating various zones of color, texture and brightness. Do not forget such details as locations and color of blinking lights, structural protrusions, sharp as opposed to diffuse edges, rotating parts, port holes, views of occupants, vapor trails and searchlight beams. Draw as many different pictures as is necessary to show all the variations in orientation and size that may have occurred during the sighting.
- 2** If you could put some familiar object(s) in the sky which looked closely similar to the one(s) you saw, what would that (those) object(s) be?

J MOTIONS

- 1** Did the object(s) pass in front of or behind anything? Did it (they) cast a shadow or shine a light onto anything? Explain giving full details as to the location of the object(s) involved.
- 2** With your arm outstretched, fingers apart, estimate how long it would have taken for the object(s) to pass between the tip of your thumb to the tip of your little finger.
- 3** Give your own estimate of the following quantities:

speed
height
diameter
distance

Can you estimate your uncertainty in these values?

- 4** If any instrumentation was employed to acquire these values, describe the techniques used.

5 Discuss your familiarity with natural or artificial sources of light in the area of the sighting such as radio towers, headlights along distant roads, etc.

6 Did you see any identifiable aircraft just before, during or after the sighting?

K PERSONAL

1 Describe your education and work experience in particular, and your experience in accurate observation and familiarity with technical instrumentation.

2 What books or magazine articles have you read about UFOs?

3 Do you know (or belong to) any organizations devoted to UFO investigations?

4 Do you use sensory aids such as eyeglasses, hearing aid, etc.?

5 What UFOs have you seen prior to this current sighting?

6 What is your own opinion of unidentified flying objects?

7 Describe your feelings as they occurred during this sighting.

8 Describe any seemingly related events occurring before or after this sighting.

(Note: if time lapse, occupants or ESP were indicated, complete Form B.)

9 Give as much information as you can about any other people who you have reason to believe saw the same object(s) that you did. (Names, addresses, etc.)

10 Did you take any photographs? If yes, complete supplemental questionnaire C.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

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