PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE	2. LOCATION	12. CONCLUSIONS
31 October 1957	Kanopolis, Kansas	☐ Was Balloon ☒ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 31/1500Z	**4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION** ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	**6. SOURCE** Civilian	☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION / **8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS** / **9. COURSE**		☐ Other _____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
1 hour	one	SE

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Round object, silver color, size of a silver dollar. No trail. No sound. Very slow & very low. Moving SE on a steady course.

11. COMMENTS

Object was moving with the wind. Probably a balloon.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

WPA147 YMB108KFA113

PP RJEDEN RJEDWP RJEPHQ

DE RJEDKF 3GA

P 311922Z

FM COMDR 793D ACWRON HUTCHINSON AF STA KANS

TO RJEDEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO

RJEDKF/COMDR 20TH AIR DIV RICHARDS GEBAUR AFB MO

RJEDWP/COMDR AIR TECH INT CEN WPAFB OHIO

RJEPHQ/DIR OF INT HEDUSAF WASH D C

BT

/U N C L A S S I F I E D/OPS J-50. FOLLOWIN 15 UFOB 9 7!9? 430945.

REFERENCE AFR 200-2, PARA 7, D., THE FOLLOWING INFO IS SUBMITTED:

(1). DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT: (A). ROUND. (B). SILVER DOLLAR. (C). SILVER. (D). ONE. (E). N/A. (F). ROUND AND SILVER. (G). NO TRAIL OR LIGHTS. (H). NO SOUND. (I). VERY SLOW & LOW.

(22 DESCRIPTION OF COURSE OF OBJECT: (A). JUST NOTIKED IN SKY DUE TO SPEED. (B). 45 DEGREE ANGLE AT 090 DEGREES. (C). 45 DEGREE ANGLE AT 120 DEGREES. (D). MOVING SLOWLY SOUTHEAST. (E). FADED IN DISTANCE. (F). ONE HOUR AND THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES. (3). MANNER AND OBSERVATION: (A). GJOUND-VISUAL (B). NO OPTICAL AIDS.

This is a longer period than later rpt. (see rpt. attached)

1 } 4E4
2 }
3 - 4x2c

An astro check shows Venus was at the spot described but could not be seen.

PAGE TWO RJEDKF 3GA

(C). N/A. (4). TIME AND DATE OF SIGHT: (A). 31 OCT 57/1500Z. - 0900 local
(B). DAY. (5). LOCATIONS OF OBSERVER: (A). GJ 4543 OR EAST OF
KANOPOLIS, KANSAS. (6). IDENTIFICATION OF OBSERVER: (A). CIVILIAN.,
MRS. [redacted], A3 30, ADDRESS: KANOPOLIS, KANSAS. OCCUPATION
HOUSE WIFE. (B). N/A. (7). WEATHER: (A). NONE. (B). 15,000 See other RPT. for weather
SCATTERED. ALT UNK. (C). SAME AS (B). (D). 15 MILES. (E). NONE.
(F). NONE. (8). NONE. (9). BOARDCHECK ALPHA, TWO F-80-C'S. BUT
SO SIGHT OF UFOB BY FIGHTERS. (10). NONE. (11). 1ST LT. RAY.
WE DID NOT HAVE RADAR CONTACT AND FIGHTERS VECTORED TO ITS
ESTIMATED LOCATION AND SAW NOTHING. OBJECT SUSPECTED TO BE A
BALLON OF SOME TYPE. (12). NONE. ///END OF REPORT -///.

BT

31/1950Z OCT RJEDKF

[redacted]

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 31 October 1957	**2. LOCATION** Dayton, Ohio	**12. CONCLUSIONS** ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical Venus ☒ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other_____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 1800 GMT 31/2300Z	**4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION** ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	**6. SOURCE** Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 20 minutes	**8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS** one	**9. COURSE** stationary

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Stationary object, changing brightness, yellow color, larger than a large pumpkin, brighter than the moon ,but was six pointed.

11. COMMENTS

Almost exact elevation & position of Venus.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

31 / 2300Z

Witness HEL

1800 31 OCT 57

Did officer [illegible] 1st page — what time was UFO?

8. IF you saw the outset of 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 _____		

Prob Astral

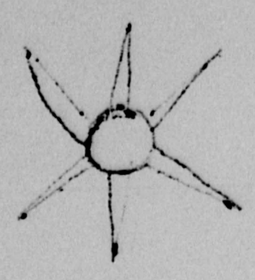
Prob. Venus — See page 6 — Everything suggests this

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

a. Sound None

b. Color Yellow

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.



Observer did not see the object move. However, while talking to the P.O., it apparently moved downward since it was lower in the sky when observer noted it after the phone conversation.

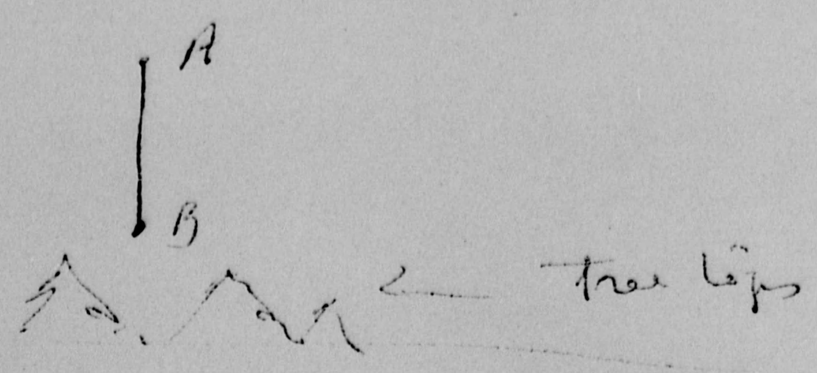
18. The edges of the object were:

(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? Only one.
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

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. Observer could not estimate

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 larger than a large pumpkin.

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? Object was still in view after 20 minutes of viewing
— good clue

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.

Observer could not do this except to say it was extremely large, brighter than the moon and was not pointed.

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?

Observer had seen a UFO last summer and as a result she frequently looks for them. This is what she was doing.

28. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:
Not moving

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).

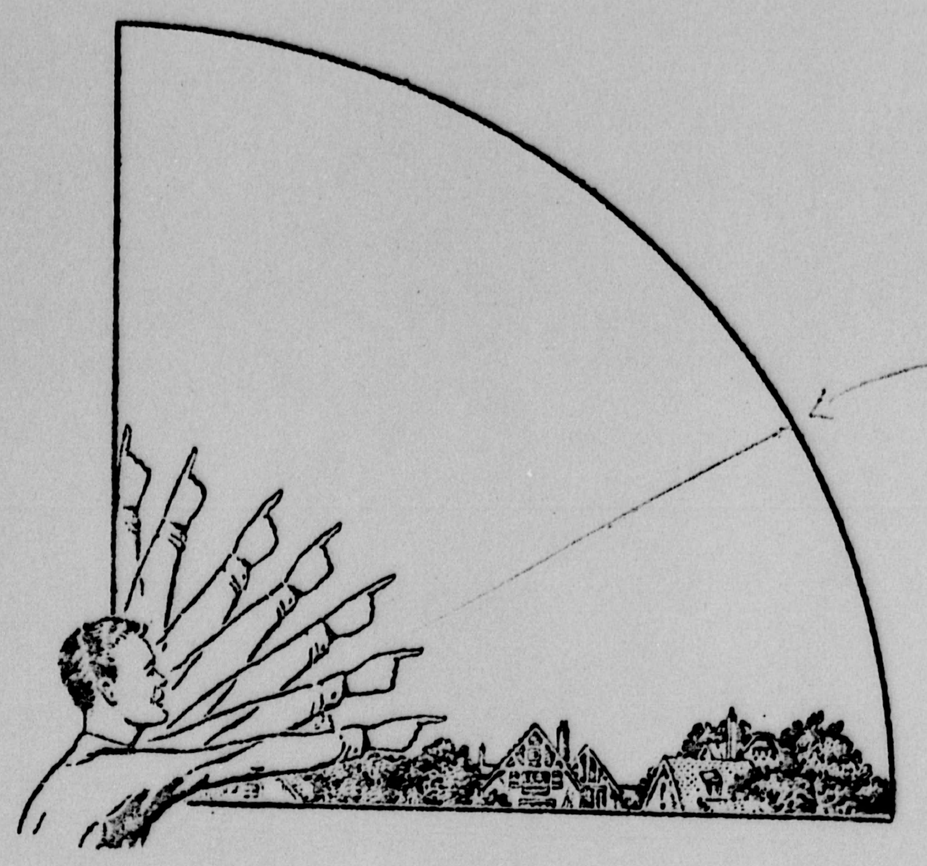
31.1 When it first appeared:

a. From true North 180 degrees.
b. From horizon 25 degrees.

31.2 When it disappeared: Note object did not disappear during 20 minute conversation with D.O.

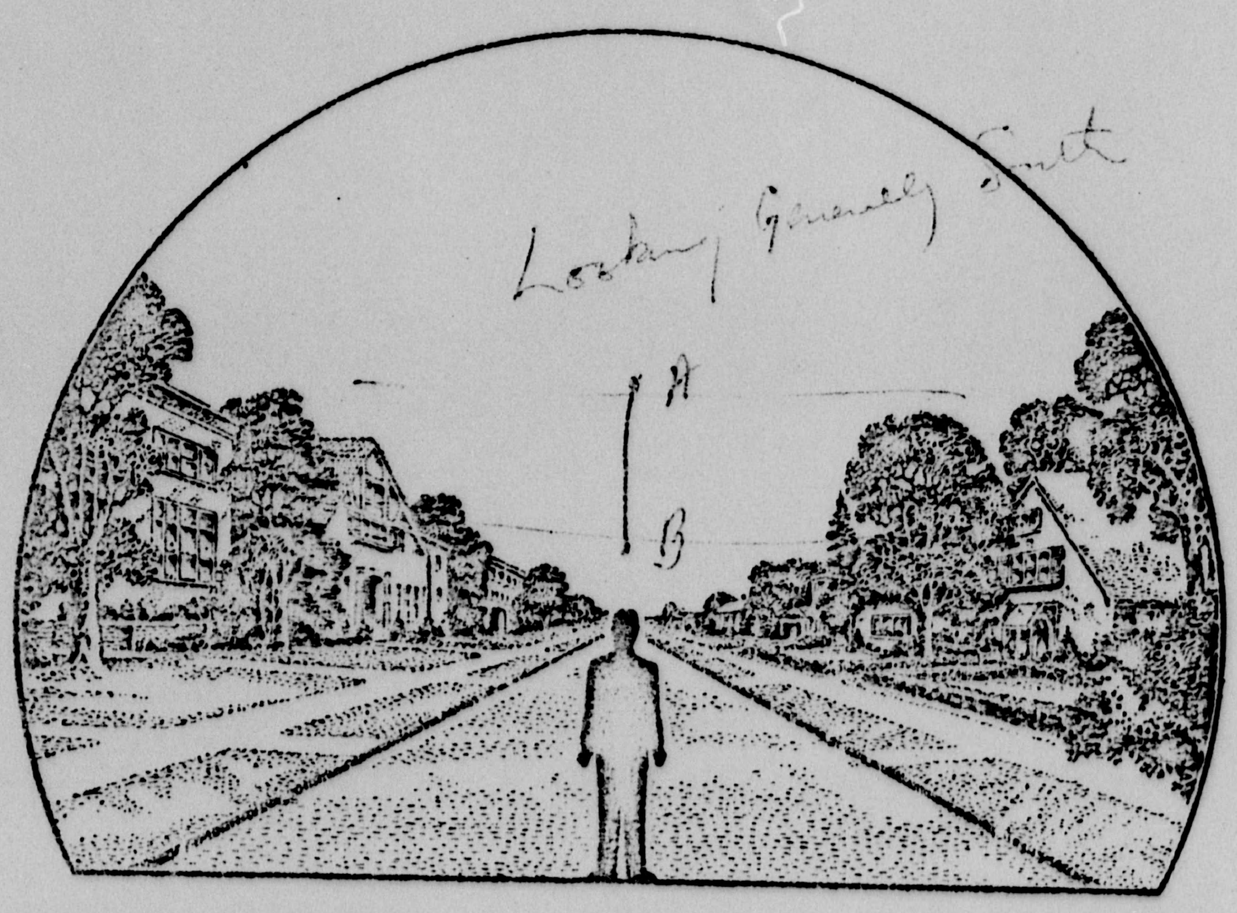
a. From true North 180 degrees.
b. From horizon 10 degrees.

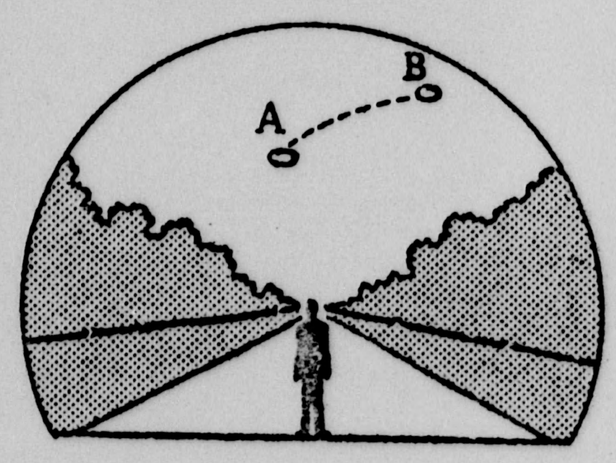
32. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *first* saw it. Place a "B" on the *same* curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you *last*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



Good! Correct exact elevation of Venus, brightest now so a number of astro journals have written about it. (see case file)

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.





Page 6

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?

31 (Day) Oct (Month) 57 (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?

Last Summer, Observer Saw and Reported A weird object that moved frequently and Rapidly, changed colors, changed brightness. It lasted for 2 hours then disappeared upward.

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

No opinion

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? 0 during observation 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 [redacted] (Last Name) [redacted] (First Name) [redacted] (Middle Name)

ADDRESS [redacted] (Street) Dayton (City) 32 (Zone) Ohio (State)

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

What is your present job? House wife

Age 30 Sex F

Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.

a. Grade school ✓
b. High school thru 10th grade
c. College _____
d. Post graduate _____
e. e. Technical school _____
(Type) _____
f. Other special training _____

42. Date you completed this questionnaire: 31 (Day) Oct (Month) 57 (Year)

ASTRONOMY

Venus Most Prominent

Venus, the only planet now visible in the evening, is a brilliant object in the sky and will soon be joined by the Leonids, "shooting stars."

By JAMES STOKLEY

➤ THAT BRILLIANT object you see in the southwestern sky these evenings as darkness falls is not an airplane, a flying saucer, or some bright light hung in the sky as part of an experiment.

What you see is the planet Venus, now reaching its greatest prominence, which comes just before its disappearance from the evening sky early in 1958.

Venus is far brighter than any other star or planet seen in the night sky and there is no difficulty in identifying it. Indeed, it can be observed long before the sky is dark. In fact, if you know where to look, you can even see it in broad daylight!

After it passed behind the sun last April 14, Venus has gradually been drawing to the east of that body. That meant that it followed the sun in its daily motion across the sky, and so remained visible in the west after the sun had set. On Nov. 18 it will be farther east of the sun, hence remaining in the sky for the longest time after sunset, nearly three hours. After that it will start moving toward the sun again.

Because of its early setting, Venus does not appear on the accompanying maps of the November evening skies, which show their appearance about 10:00 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of November, 9:00 p.m. on the 15th and 8:00 p.m. on the 30th.

Bright Birds in the Sky

These maps do, however, show the stars that are now visible.

Toward the west is Deneb, at the top of the "northern cross," which is really part of the constellation of Cygnus, the swan. Deneb is in the bird's tail; in fact, the word is Arabic and means "tail." The crosspiece represents the wings, and the lower part of the cross his long neck, stretched forward in flight. At the head is Albireo, a star of the second magnitude on the astronomical brightness scale. Below Cygnus is another first-magnitude star, Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. To the left is another bird, Aquila, the eagle, with the star Altair.

High in the south you can see the four stars that form the "great square," part of the constellation of Pegasus, the winged horse. Although these are not among the brightest, their characteristic arrangement makes them a good starting place from which to find other groups. The horse, actually, is upside down in the sky, as the row of stars extending westward from the lower right corner of the square is his head!

The star at the upper right, Alpheratz, is not in Pegasus at all, but in the neighboring group of Andromeda. This constellation represents the Ethiopian princess who, according to mythology, was chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster, represented by the constellation of Cetus, the whale, in the south. Fortunately, she was rescued by the hero, Perseus, who is seen in the northeast.

Andromeda's mother, Cassiopeia, is seen in the north, a group forming the letter M, above Polaris, the pole star. Alongside her is her husband, the king, Cepheus.

Turning now toward the east, we can see what is generally considered to be the finest constellation in the sky making its debut for the season.

Orion: Season's Finest

This is Orion, the warrior, easily recognized because of the three stars in a row that form his belt. To the left is Betelgeuse, to the right is Rigel, both of the first magnitude, although being so low in the sky they do not appear as bright as they will in the coming months. Then you will see them high in the south.

Just above Orion is Taurus, the bull, with brilliant Aldebaran, and to the left of this figure stands Auriga, the charioteer, with first magnitude Capella.

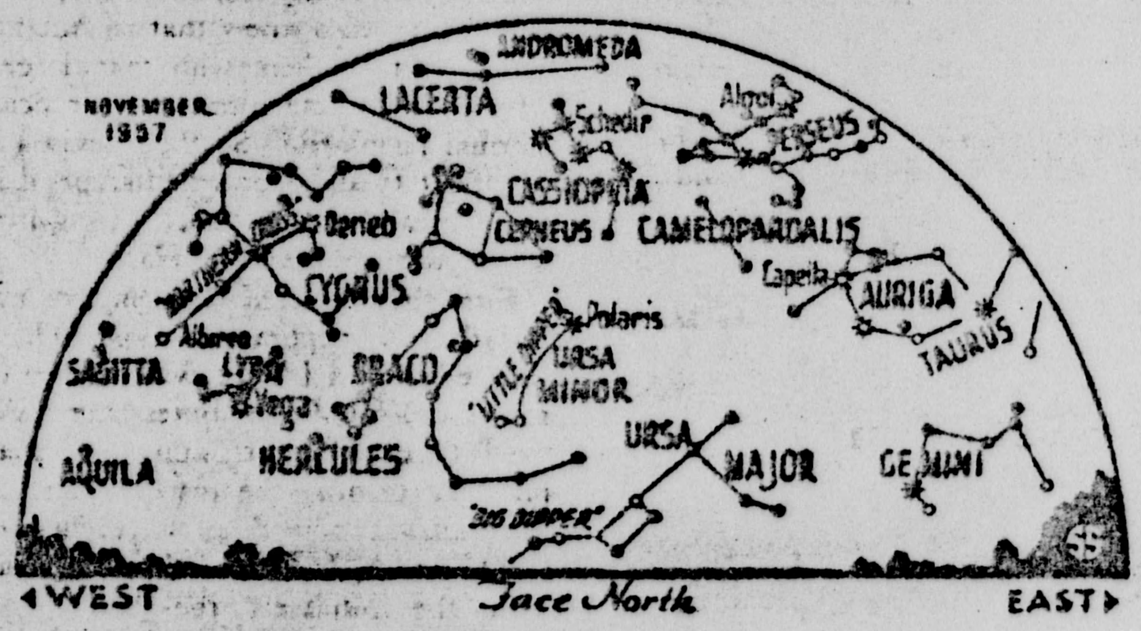
Although only Venus is now visible in the evening, two other planets appear in the southeast before sunrise. Brightest of these is Jupiter, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. It is close to the bright star Spica. However, it exceeds the star in brilliance about ten times.

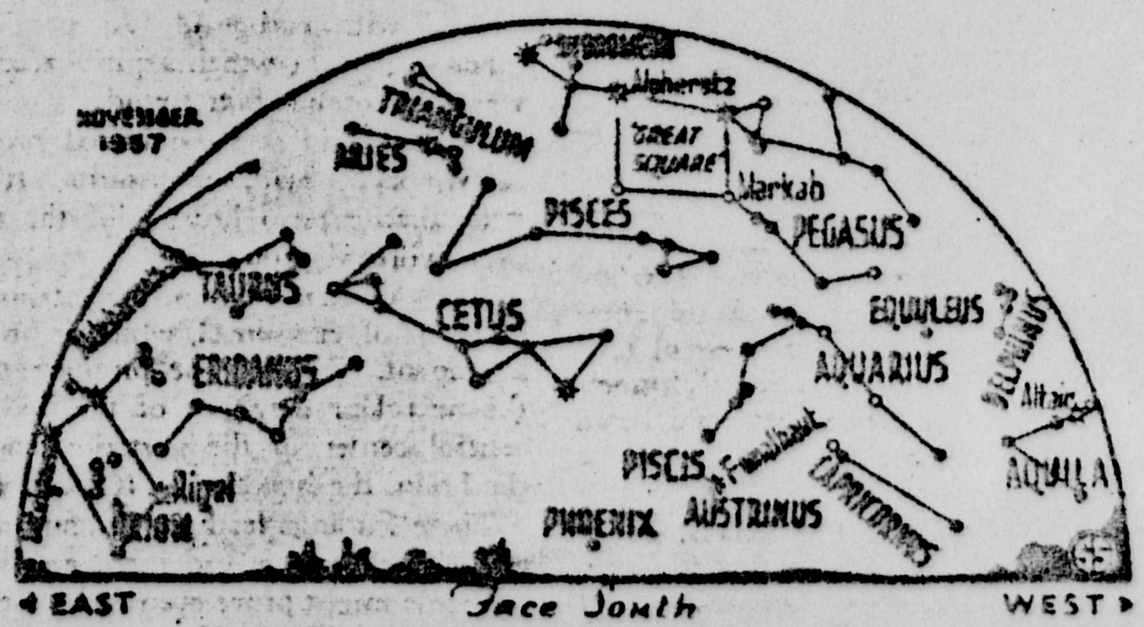
Farther east is Mars, rising about an hour ahead of the sun. Its brightness is about half that of Spica. Mercury and Saturn are both too near the sun to be easily visible in November.

Shower of "Stars" to Come

November is the month bringing one of the year's famous showers of meteors, or "shooting stars," which appear from about the 13th to the 16th.

They are most numerous after midnight, because then we are on the forward side of the earth in its annual movement around the sun. Thus, we meet them head-on. This is different from the evening hours when we are on the rearward part, and see only those that catch up to us.





○ ✱ ○ • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

So bright was this planet that a local sheriff and his deputies were attempting to intercept it a few days ago — after numerous calls from alarmed public.