PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 5 November 1957	**2. LOCATION** Texas - New Mexico Area	**12. CONCLUSIONS** ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☒ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other Venus ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local GMT 06/0300Z	**4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION** ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar Binoculars ☐ 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** SW

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Object size of basketball, silver changing to red, appeared to be rotating & descending on a SW heading. Faded just above horizon.

11. COMMENTS

Venus in the SSW, now so bright many newspapers and astro journals have publicity commenting on it. (publicly commented on it.)

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

5. 6/0253 Z/0300
Multi

33 [redacted]

1/2 4E4

3 4xre

6 Nov 57 0923

Good example of mass suggestion resulting from the levelland case. Few days ago rec'd returned questionnaire (See levelland case)

07:46

JEDWP H001V WPC112 YDD064 WYA082WMA066DNA029DNF001

PP RJEDDN RJWFDN RJEDWP RJEPHQ

DE RJWFDN 1F

P 060600Z

FM COMDR 685TH ACWRON LAS CRUCES AF STA N MEX

TO RJEDDN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLORADO SPRINGS COLO

RJWFDN/COMDR 34TH ADD KIRTLAND AFB N MEX

RJEDWP/COMDR AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER WRIGHT PATTERSON OHIO

RJEPHQ/DERECTOR OF INTELLEGENCE HQ USAF WASH 25 DC

BT

UNCLAS FROM OPS 795.

UFOB IN ACCORDANCE WITH AFR 200-2, 12 AUGUST 1954, AND ADCR 200-7, 29 JANUARY 1955, THE FOLLOWING IS SUBMITTED:

(1) (A) CIRCULAR

#1 (B) BASKETBALL As seen with binoculars

(C) SILVER CHANGING TO RED

(D) ONE 1

(E) N/A

(F) APPEARED TO BE ROTATING AND DECENDING

Typical cloud characteristics when sunlit (behind horizon) but their sky was 60% cloud covered. attempting to theorize any type with such conditions — especially electrical bodies.

PAGE TWO RJWFDN 1F

(1) COLOR ALTERNATED FROM SILVER TO RED AND BACK TO SILVER

(2) (A) AIR POLICEMAN AT MAIN GATE OBSERVED BRIGHT LIGHT IN SKY, CHANGING IN COLOR

(B) FORTY-FIVE (45) TO FIFTY (50) DEGREE ANGLE ABOVE HORIZON

(C) TWO (2) TO FIVE (5) DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON

(D) DECENDING ON A SOUTH-WESTERLY HEADING

(E) FADED JUST ABOVE HORIZON

(F) TWENTY MINUTES (20) ← Thus observed underclouds (See Weather below)

(3) (A) GROUND - VISUAL

(B) BINOCULARS

(C) N/A

(4) (A) 0300Z 6 NOV 1957 0300 − 7 = 2000 hrs (8:PM Local)

(B) NIGHT TIME

(5) (A) LAS CRUCES AF STATION, NEW MEXICO PC 0218

(B) SUNSHINE, NEW MEX

(C) PB 4827 ← This is in Mexico - N. of Guadalupe

(6) (A) MR [redacted] AGE 38

[redacted] AGE 30

[redacted]

ADDRESS: [redacted]

PAGE THREE RJWFDN 1F

[redacted] AGE 13

[redacted]

[redacted] N. MEX

[redacted] AGE 14

DEMING N. MEX

[redacted] 15

[redacted] N. MEX

[redacted] AGE 12

[redacted]

[redacted] AGE 40

CBS CORRESPONDENT — NOTE!

[redacted]

DEMING, N. MEX

[redacted] AGE 14

[redacted]

MIDLAND, TEXAS

[redacted] AGE 16

IDLAND, TEXAS

[redacted] GE 16

MIDLAND, TEXAS

[redacted] AGE 24

BORDER PATROLMAN

[redacted]

FABEMS, TEXAS

7 observers are Juvenile Youths

Note all observed S-SW about 40 degrees. Astro tells and chart with compass about exact position 11 times

PAGE FOUR RJWFDN 1J

P[redacted] AGE 21

BORDER PATROLMAN

P[redacted]

FABENS, TEXAS

[redacted] AGE 29

BORDER PATROLMAN

P[redacted]

FABENS, TEXAS

(B[redacted] SGT

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

AL[redacted]ORS

[redacted]

AIR POLICEMAN

OF OF 685TH ACWRON

LAS CRUCES AF STATION

LAS CRUCES, N MEX

RELIBABILITY OF ALL MEN IS EXCELLENT

(No proof these are same sightings)

(7) (A) 9000FT BROKEN, SSW, CLEAR TO WNW. VIS. 40-50 MILES, SURFACE WINDS NEGATIVE

NOTE: No winds given between surface and 10,000 ft.

(B) SURFACE-NONE, 6000 FT NEGATIVE, 10000FT-230 (SW) DEGREES AT 20 KNOTS, 16000FT-230 (SW) DEGREES AT 30 KNOTS, 20000FT-230 (SW) DEGREES AT 50 KNOTS, 30000FT-230 (SW), DEGREES AT 85 KNOTS, 50000 FT-230 (SW) DEGREES AT 50 KNOTS

Winds are from SW above 10,000 ft.

(C) 10,000 FT BROKEN

(D) 40 MILES

(E) 60 PERCENT

NOTE: 60% overcast

Sky 60% cloud cover. This has been proven (repeatedly) to often produce some weird effects, particularly to an antenna or

(F) NEGATIVE

(8) OTHER UFOB IN DIVISION OVER SAME 24 HOUR PERIOD.

(9) REQUESTED A/C MIDNIGHT 14 TO CHECK DEMING AND COLUMBUS. NEW MEXICO AREA. A/C DID SO WITH NO RESULTS.

(10) SAME AS ITEM (9)

(11) LT. ROBERT W. DEBOLT, AO 3049346, SENIOR DIRECTOR ON DUTY 685TH ACWRON, 6 NOV 1957. AT 0315Z GOC ELPASO CALLED STARTING THAT A MRS. PALUK AT GOC POST, SUNSHINE, N MEXICO HAD SIGHTED AND OBJECT FITTING DECRIPTION, POSITION, AND TIME THAT CORRESPONDED WITH THE OBJECT SIGHTED AT THIS STATION.

#1

Partial Text

0250Z = 7 = 1950
(7:50 PM)

PAGE SIX RJWFDN 1F

AT 0410Z 6 NOV 1957 MEMBER OF US BORDER PATROL REPORTED OBJECT #3
CORRESPONDING WITH THE TWO ABOVE MENTIONED SIGHTINGS AS TO
DESCR PTION OF OBJECT. THIS OBJECT WAS SIGHTED 20 MILES SSE OF EL
PASO, TEXAS. AT 0250Z 6 NOV. 1957 A SIMILAR OBJECT WAS REPORTED #4
SEEN OVER MIDLAND, TEXAS BY MIDLAND GOC POST. ON BASSIS OF
COINCIDING DECRIPTIONS, TIMES OF SIGHTINGS, AND RELIABILITY OF
OBSERVERS AT APPEARS AS IF THERE WAS VERY DIFFINITLY AND
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT. NO CONCLUSIONS MAY BE DRAWN AS TO
ITS TYPE OR ORGIN.
(12) NONE TO OUR KNOWLEDGE. MR [redacted] CORRESPONDENT,
STATED THAT HE HAD PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT IN HIS POSSESSION BUT
ARRIVED AT PLACE OF SIGHTING TOO LATE TO USE CAMERA AS OBJECT
WAS DISAPPEARING.

What was he doing in this area? Pre-arranged

BT

06/0850Z NOV RJWFDN

This is one of the hundreds of reports received since yesterday's Levelland (blue light – oval shape –) sighting. ~~[illegible]~~ much publicity thru press, radio + TV. Another example of "mass suggestion". However, Venus (in the SSW as given here) was so bright many newspapers and astro journals (see attached clipping) have publicly commented on it.

DWP H

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 the figure stands Auriga, the charioteer, with first magnitude Capella.

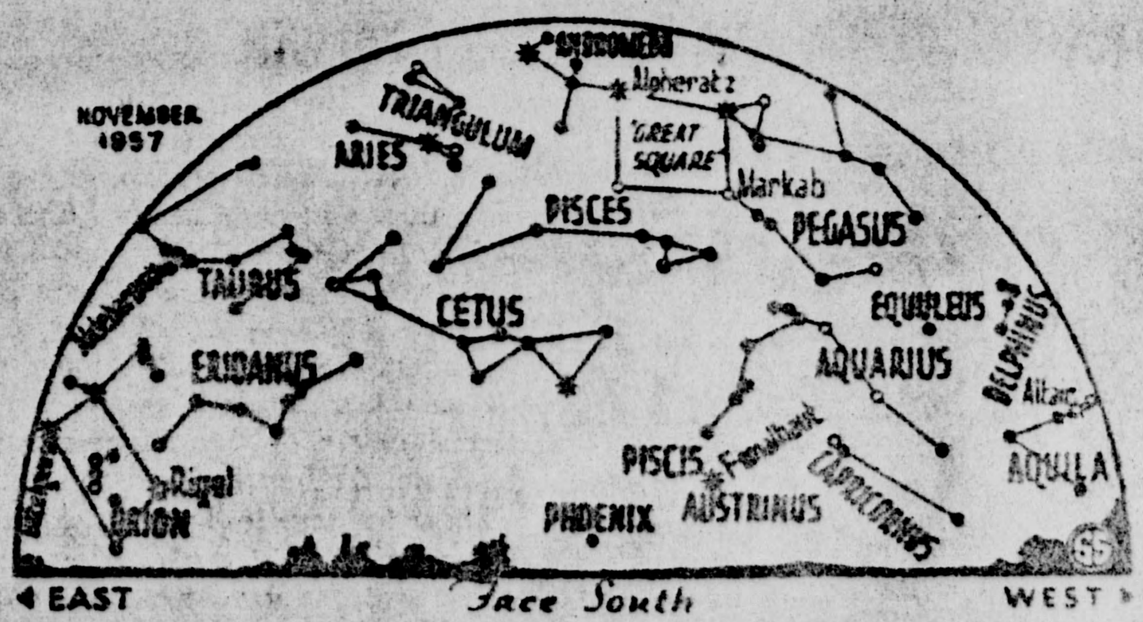
Although only Venus is now visible in the evening, two other planets appear in the southeast before sunrise. Brightest of these is Jupiter, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. It is close to the bright star Spica. However, it exceeds the star in brilliance about ten times.

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 alarmed to intercept it a few days ago — after numerous calls from general public.

ATIC

301 1/2 4E4

7 Nov 57 09 05

Nov 7 02 10 '57

34x20

NNNN

RD023

WPC025 YDB023 WYD023DNA005DND001

RR RJEDDN RJEDWP

DE RJWFDN 18D

R 072230Z

FM COMDR 759TH ACWRON

TO RJEDDN/COMDR ADC

RJEDWP/COMDR ATIC

RJWFDN/COMDR 34TH ADD

BT

UNCLAS 759TH C&E 575 PD INACCORDANCE WITH AFR 200-2 THE FOLLOWING

5/1605Z

INFORMATION IS SUBMITTED PD REPORT OF UNUSUAL SIGHTING. A HIGH INTENSITY WHITE LIGHT WHICH DIMMED GRADUALLY TO COMPLETE OFF EVERY SIX (6) SECONDS WAS NOTED BY AIRMAN FIRST CLASS [redacted] OF THIS ORGANIZATION PD LIGHT SEEMED TO TAPER DOWNWARD FROM AN OVAL SHAPE ABOVE OVAL SHAPE IN VERTICAL PLANE. TAPER TO POINT AT BOTTOM PD SIGHTING WAS FROM HIGHWAY 66 EAST OF THOREAU NEW MEXICO AT APPROXIMATELY 2925 MST ON 5 NOV. FOUR INDIVIDUALS NOTED THE OBJECT PD AIRMAN FIRST CLASS AND MRS [redacted] AIRMAN FIRST CLASS AND MRS [redacted] ALL OF 760TH ACWRON CONTINENTAL

All the EE15 are missing from this report. The only thing given is a description of the object and when it was seen and at what time.

PAGE TWO RJWFDN 18D

DIVIDE NEW MEXICO PD OBJECT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT THIRTY (30) DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON AND AT AZIMUTH OF TWO HUNDRED TWENTY (220) DEGREES PD APPARENT MOVEMTNT WAS TO THE WEST SINCE IT HELD SAME APPARENT POSITION TO VEHICLE PD NO ESTIMATE OF DISTANCE CAN BE OBTAINED PD

BT

07/2122Z NOV RJWFDN

The direction in which the source was looking is where a widely used traffic pattern is located. The sighting is probably the sun reflecting off of an acft.

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 5 November 1957	**2. LOCATION** Long Beach, California	**12. CONCLUSIONS** ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other ~~Unreliable Rpt~~ ☒ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local GMT 06/0301Z	**4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION** ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	**6. SOURCE** Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 15-20 minutes	**8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS** 5 or 6	**9. COURSE** NW

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Five or six objects, size of pea, white. Had high degree of maneuverability. Very bright. Objects made fast up and down movements similar to the shape of an "N." Moved out of sight to the NW.

11. COMMENTS

Unreliable report. See case from Long Beach DTG 05/2350Z.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

5 | 6/03102 Witness

6 Nov 57

65

Nov 7 06 02 '57

WPC063 YDB056 XYA085HXMA021 XXB022BXA045BWD C095BWDK111

PP RJWPNF RJWPSB RJEPHQ RJEDDN RJEDWP

DE RBWDKW 7

P 062200Z

FM COMARFC 2347

TO RJWPNF/COM 27 AIR DIVISION DEF

RJEPHQ/DIR OF INTEL HQ USAF

RJEDDN/COM AIR DEF COMMAND

RJEDWP/COM AIR TECH INTEL CEN

INFO RJWPSB/COM 4 AF

AF GRNC

BT

1
2
3
} 4E4

4-4X2a

other
(optical illusion)

7 NOV 57 07 03

THE FOLLOWING REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARA 7D AF REG 200-2, 12 AUGUST 1954.

UFOB (1) (1-) COMPARE TO A CHRISTMAS TREE LIGHT.

(B) PEA.

(C) WHITE.

(D) FIVE OR SIX

(E) NONE.

(F) HIGH DEGREE OF MANEUVERABILITY.

(G) NONE.

(H) NONE.

(I) NONE.

(2) (A) THEIR BRIGHTNESS AND HIGH DEGREE OF MANEUVERABILITY.

(B) ELEVATION 30 TO 45 DEGREES.

(C) UNKNOWN. — elevation, azimuth?

(D) OBJECTS MADE FAST UP AND DOWN MOVEMENTS SIMILAR TO THE SHAPE OF AN"N".

Typical balloon characteristics

(E) MOVED OUT OF SIGHT TOWARDS THE NORTHWEST.

(F) FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES

273) (A)1 GROUND VISUAL.

(1B2) NONE.

(1C)1 NOT APPLICABLE.1

2(4) (A) 3 1Z, 6 NOVEMBER 1957. 0301 = 8 = 1901

(B) DUSK, NIGHT.

Long Beach Arpt.

75) 33 DEGREES 45 MINUTES NORTH 118 DEGREES 55 MINUTES WEST.1

(6) (A). JOE ZIBELLO, AGE (1956) ADDRESS UNKNOWN, A STUDENT.

pretty darned old!

(1?) NOT APPLICABLE.

(7) (A) WEATHER WAS GOOD WITH (A FEW CLOUDS).

(B) SURFACE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST AT TEN (FROM OBSERVER).

WINDS FROM LOCAL WEATHER STATION, SURFACE WEST AT SIX;

The observers account of wind direction is off approximately 60°. It is very possible he was at least this much off on direction of travel of object.

PAGE THREE RBWDKW WUQ

NW 320/15 NNW NW WNW W

SM WEWPXTV 10M 330/10; 16M 320/40; 20M. 300/60; 30M 280/100;

WNW

50M 290/40.1

(C) 7,000 FEET.

(D) 15 ~~XXXXX~~ MILES.

(E) BROKENWH — Broken Clouds

(F) THUNDERSTORM NORTHEAST QUADRANT.QQ — This is in NE section of Wyoming.

78) NONE.1

(9) NONE.

(10) NONE.

(11) THE PREPARING OFFICER WAS OFFICER OF THE DAY AT LONG BEACH AIR FORCE BASE ON 6 NOVEMBER 1957. HE DID NOT OBSERVE THE OBJECT BUT RECEIVED A CALL FROM [redacted] NUMEROUS REPORTS WERE RECEIVED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, CAUSE UNKNTWN.

BT

07/2125Z NOV RBWDKW

The broken cloud condition could make the objects appear to move, when they are stationary. ~~[illegible]~~ stars showing between moving clouds would give this illusion.