PROJECT 10073 RECORD

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 1958	2. LOCATION Lattice New York
3. SOURCE	10. CONCLUSION INFORMATION ONLY
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS	
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS This case was reported in March-April 1966. Since the actual sighting had occurred some time ago it is almost impossible to check it out. Also due to the time lag the pertinent data has probably become distorted. Therefore this case is considered Information Only.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION	
7. COURSE	
8. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☐ No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE ☐ Yes ☐ No	

FORM
FTD SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

[redacted] Forsoony

Barneveld New York

April 3, 1966

Project Blue Book Information Office
SAFOI
Wash. DC.

Dear Sirs:

Quite belately I have decided to report a UFO sighting. This took place eight years ago near Remsen (Oneida Co), 20 miles north of Utica, New York.

Noting that there is an increase in reported sightings lately and your office is interested in recording each for comparison studies, I have decided I might not be considered a crank by reporting my experience.

On Mar. 16, 1958 there was still considerable covering of snow on the ground. At 10:45 P.M. on that

2/ Clear, cold night I walked down a hilly country road near our old home. Ahead and about 4 miles to the right I saw a light which I at first thought to be that of a train which would be heading north on the tracks which cross the country road about half a mile ahead of me. As I walked along I suddenly realized it couldn't be the train. It was veering in an arc away from the tracks, over the woods, and coming westward toward me, at about 100 feet altitude. It loomed larger as it approached and I stopped, wondering how to get out of its path. For a fleeting moment, as it hovered what seemed like 50 feet away near the tops of the

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hill beside the road, I got the impression it was someone or something trying blind me by bringing the huge light (like a wash-tub sized flash-light) directly up to my face. I don't know how much closer it actually came. I felt heat from the obstacle and, unable to find my voice, I ducked ~~down~~ near a snowbank. I felt the warmth pass over then looked up, turned, and saw the fringe of its glow as it went over the woods on the other side of the road in a northerly direction.

The light was mostly white except once when still about

a mile away it seemed to have a blue-green haze around it and again as it approached the hill near me.

I had read only a little about UFOs and had not been overly interested. Mostly the sightings were labeled as figments of the imagination. Only lately, since some have reported seeing these objects as closer than distant lights, I thought my experience might be worth reporting.

Yours truly

[redacted]

ASTRONOMY

Constellations Shine

As the new year begins, astronomers prepare for the events to come, including two solar eclipses and one lunar, and the opportunity to study Mars as it approaches the earth.

By JAMES STOKLEY

• WITH THE BEGINNING of a new year the winter constellations shine in the evening sky in their full glory. These are shown on the accompanying maps, which picture the sky as it appears about 10:00 p.m. your own kind of standard time, at the beginning of January, an hour earlier at the middle of the month and two hours earlier as the month comes to a close.

No planets are indicated as none are visible during these hours, although Venus may be seen earlier, in the first part of January.

Around Jan. 1, it sets more than two and one-half hours after the sun. Until then, Venus shines brilliantly in the southwest. However, it is rapidly drawing into line with the sun, and will be nearly in front of it on Jan. 28, in the position called inferior conjunction. By then, of course, it will be invisible, since it goes below the horizon as the sun does.

By the middle of February, as Venus swings to the west of the sun, it will be a morning star, shining low in the southeast just before sunrise.

Sirius, the dog star, is the brightest star of the January evenings. This is in the constellation of Canis Major, the great dog. Above it, and to the right, is the magnificent constellation of Orion, the hunter, with its three stars in a row that mark his belt. Above the belt, to the left, is Betelgeuse, brightest star in this group, and below, to the right, shines Rigel.

Aldebaran: Bull's Eye

Still higher than Orion, and farther right, is Taurus, the bull, with the ruddy star Aldebaran that marks the animal's eye. High in the east, above and to the left of Betelgeuse, we find Gemini, the twins, with Pollux as the brightest star. Below this group, towards Canis Major, is Canis Minor, the lesser dog, with the star Procyon. Directly overhead, for the times that the maps are prepared, stands Auriga, the charioteer. In this is the brighter star Capella, second only to Sirius among the stars now visible.

Looking toward the east, the constellation of Leo, the lion, is making its appearance. The part shown on the map represents his head and shoulders, for his hind quarters are still below the horizon. In the part depicted, however, we find the brightest star in the group, called Regulus, although its low altitude causes a dimming of its light.

January's other planets all appear after midnight. First to rise is Jupiter, which comes above the eastern horizon, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin, about 1:50 a.m. Although interior to Venus in brightness, it is about as bright as Sirius, which makes it quite conspicuous. At approximately 5:00 a.m., Mars rises, in Scorpius, the scorpion, just to the left of the star Antares. At present Mars is rather faint—about the brilliance of a second magnitude star such as Polaris, the pole star. A little later Saturn rises, about twice as bright as Mars.

Mercury Rises Early

On Jan. 15 Mercury, which will then be in Sagittarius, the archer, will be farthest west of the sun, and will rise before sunrise. Thus, for a few days around this date it may be possible to get a glimpse of it near the southeastern horizon as dawn is breaking. It will then be nearly twice as bright as Saturn but hard to see because of the brightness of the sky.

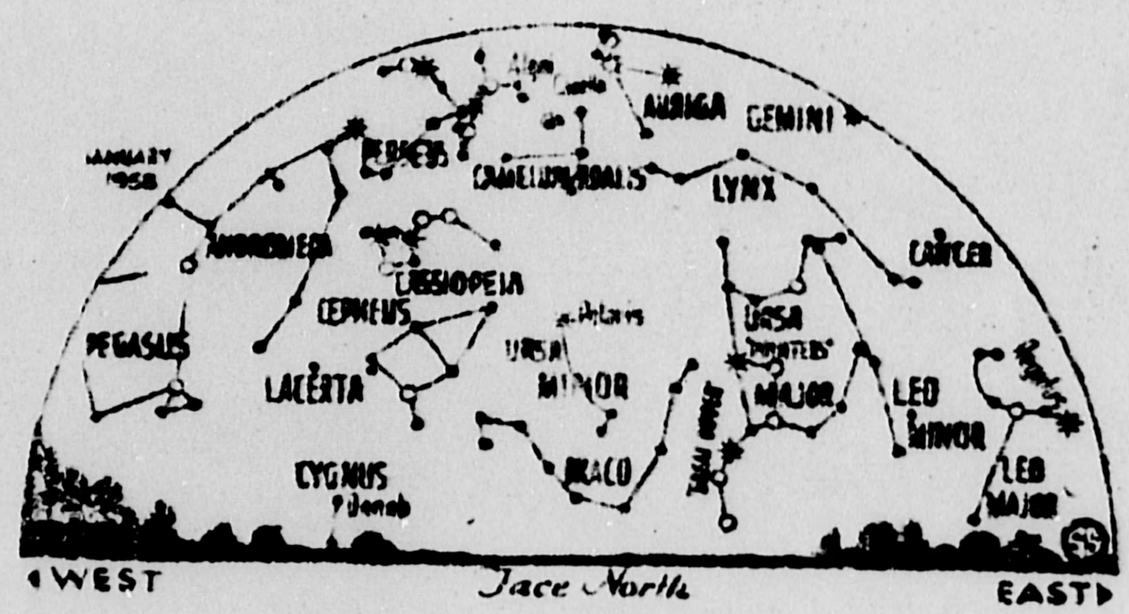
While some astronomical events can be predicted, others happen unexpectedly. For example, 1957 brought two naked-eye comets, the first in a number of years, which no one had foreseen in January. Several periodic comets are scheduled to return in 1958, but none will be conspicuous to the naked eye. However, among the predictable events there are several interesting items on the 1958 program of the skies.

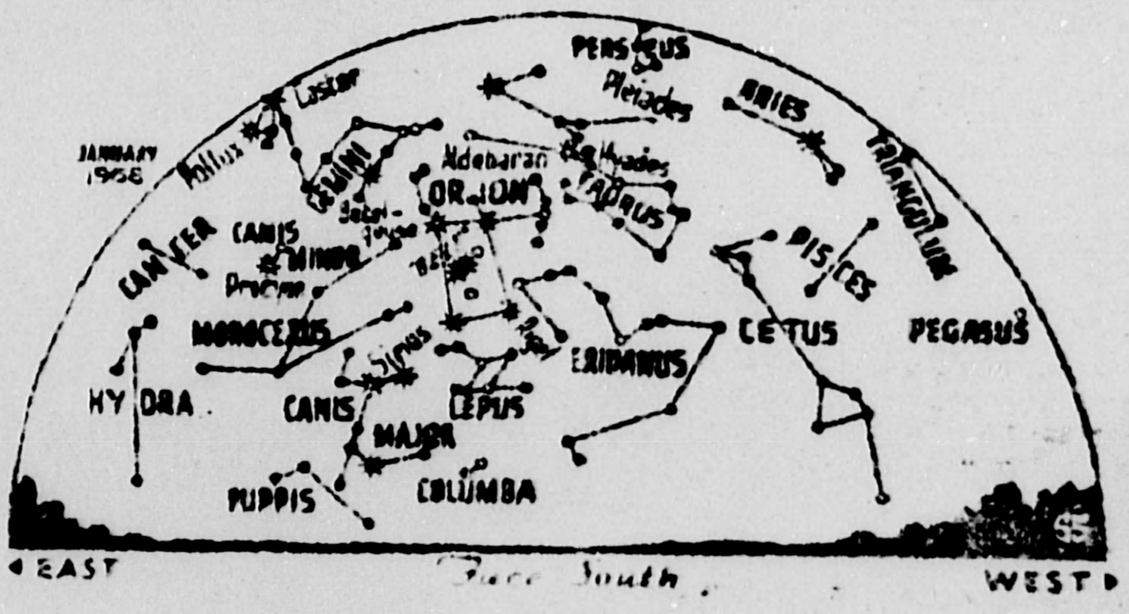
There will be two eclipses of the sun, neither visible in the United States and Canada. The first of these will occur on April 19, which will be an annular eclipse. This is one that occurs when the moon is farther away from us than usual, so that its apparent size is less than that of the sun. Thus, even though the moon will pass directly in front of the sun, for some locations on the earth, it will not completely cover it. Around the dark disc of the moon there will appear a complete ring, or "annulus," of the solar disc.

The effect will be visible along a path beginning in the Indian Ocean southeast of India. From there it passes over Siam and Viet Nam, Formosa, the East China Sea, the Ryukyus, south of Japan, and ends in the Pacific Ocean. Over nearly all of Asia, except the northwestern part, Indonesia, the Pacific Ocean and Alaska, a partial eclipse of the sun will be seen.

Total Eclipse of the Sun

The second eclipse of the sun will occur on Columbus Day, Oct. 12. This is total, with the moon completely covering the sun, for more than five minutes at the most favorable location. The path of totality,





SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

Universe

No Case (Information Only)

3 January 1958
Diamond Head, Hawaii
(Honolulu)

FLYING SAUCER CAPTURED ON FILM IN HAWAII: One of the very rare instances of genuine flying saucers being caught on movie film seems to have occurred in Hawaii last January, when Cliff DeLacy, a 23-year-old college student from Vallejo, California, shot 90 seconds of film. DeLacy saw nine UFO's flashing across the sky, and immediately grabbed his camera. He was careful enough to shoot the tops of nearby trees, to give viewers a reference as to the height and relative speed of the unknown objects. To the untrained observer, the UFO's appear to be about 3 or 4 miles away from the camera, flying at an altitude of 7,000 to 8,000 feet, and burning up the airlanes at a speed slightly greater than that of a jet. The silvery globules appear to be no more than 20 feet in diameter. They are spherical, and no tail fins or other protrusions of any kind are visible. The film, in color, is said to be clear and to show at least two of the nine UFO's in considerable detail. If this is true, then it is by far the best of the less than half dozen genuine saucer movies known to be in existence.

In 1958, ten UFO photographs were taken. On January 3 at Diamond Head, Hawaii a junior college student, [redacted] caught several of 9 UFOs on color film for 90 seconds.

11 - 31 JANUARY 1958 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
11	Bering Sea, Alaska	Military (Vis & RADAR)	Aircraft
11	Bakley, Georgia	Multi	Insufficient Data
12	Houston, Texas	[redacted]	Other (GROUND FIRE)
12	Atlanta, Georgia	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
12	Spring Hope, N.C./Salem, Virginia	Multi (Daniel)	Astro (METEOR)
12	Peoria, Illinois	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
13	Monterey, California	[redacted]	Balloon
14	Pacific (600 Mi W of California)	Military	Astro (METEOR)
14	Bering Sea Area, Alaska	Militay Air/Vis/Rad	Aircraft
14	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Balloon
14	Houston, Texas	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REP
15	Ypsilanti, Michigan	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
16	Trinidad Island	[redacted] (PHOTOS)	Other (HOAX)
16	Columbus, Ft Benning, Georgia	[redacted]	Other (CONTRAILS)
17-18	Tulsa, Oklahoma ([redacted])	[redacted] (PHYSICAL S) IN SEPARATE FOLDER	Anode
19	Mecca, Indiana	[redacted]	Aircraft
20	Oxford, North Carolina	[redacted]	Astro (JUPITER)
22	Sea of Okhotsk, Japan	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
23	Farmington, Michigan	[redacted]	Astro (VENUS)
23	Ft Worth, Texas	[redacted]	Aircraft
24	Las Vegas, Nevada	Multi	Other (UNRELIABLE REP
27	Odessa, Florida	[redacted]	Aircraft
27	San Bernardino, California	Multi	Aircraft (ANTI-COLLIS LIGHTS)
29	Hellenburg, Bitburg, Germany	Military	Astro (METEOR)
30	Montivideo, Uruguay (SIOVI)	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
30	Bitburg, Germany	Military	Balloon
30	Tokyo, Japan	Military	Other (MISSILE ACTIVI
31	Albuquerque, New Mexico	[redacted]	Aircraft

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Jan	Universe	Science News Ltr	
11	Vista, California	Newsclipping	
24	Painsville, Ohio	Newsclipping	
30	Arequipa-Lima, Peru	Newsclipping	