PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 26-29 Jun & 11 Jul 58	**2. LOCATION** Belfast, Me.	**12. CONCLUSIONS** ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☒ Was Astronomical Arcturus ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other_____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT _____	**4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION** ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☒ Yes ☐ No	**6. SOURCE**	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 10 mins	**8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS** one	**9. COURSE** stationary

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Bright orange or amber light, about the size of a baseball. Obj moved fm left to right, then down, then it shot back up onto the sky, then due to heavy fog faded fm sight.

11. COMMENTS

Full investigation led to the conclusion that obj sighted was a star which gave varying degrees of brightness & color changes due to varying density of fog coverage passing in front of star. Dr Chambers of University of Vermont.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

Not recd ATIC July 14 - 5

Incident 3 5 1/E 4 but place 27 June 50 !?

NNNN

ZCZCSQPØØ6SQWØØ5

RR T ATIC

GT RJEDSQ ØØ813

R 12 JUL 5:

1. COMAIRFLWG 4Ø6Ø DOW AFB ME 12Ø1ØØZ

TO HQS USAF ACS-INT WASH DC HQ USAF OSI WASH

COM ATIC WPAFB OHIO

ZEN COMDR HQS ADC ENT

COM AIRDIV 57 WESTOVER

BT

/UNCLAS/ E F T O/ CITE BPF Ø916. SUBJECT IS UFO. THE FOLLOWING INFO IS SUBMITTED IAW AFR 2ØØ-2 DATED 5 FEB 1958 FOR THE PERIOD 15 JUNE CURR THROUGH 11 JULY CURR: A. DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT: (1) NO DISCERNABLE SHAPE. (2) ABOUT SIZE OF AUTO HEADLIGHT. (3) CHANGES * RED, * AMBER, * BLUE

as observed through binoculars. About 1/4 the size with naked eye

.? (4) ONLY ONE (1). (5) NA. (6) NONE. (7) OCCASIONALLY , FEW SPARKS IN TRAIL. (8) NO SOUND. (9) NONE. B. DESCRIPTION OF COURSE OF OBJECT: (1) JUST A BALANCE IN THAT DIRECTION. (2) 5-1Ø DEGREES. (3) UP TO 9Ø DEGREES. (4) ERRATIC (ZIG-ZAG, UP AND DOWN, LOOP, ETC.) (5) RASING VERY FAST IN NORTHERLY DIRECTION. OF OBJECT: (6) UP TO 1/2 HOUR (3Ø MIN). C. MANNER OF OBSERVATION. (1) GROUND-VISUAL

* Although there could be typical aurora displays - difficult to believe natives not familiar with this phenomena which is indigenous to that territory.

0200Z - 5 x 2100 hrs Chase

PAGE TWO RJEDSQ 00813

(2) BINOCULARS. (3) NA. D. TIME AND DATE OF SIGHTING: (1) 0200Z HRS 27 JUNE CURR, 0100Z HRS 28 JUNE CURR, 0305Z HRS 11 JULY CURR. (2) DUSK-NIGHT E. LOCATION OF OBSERVERS . (1) ALL OBSERVERS AT SAME LOCATION, 44 DEGREES, 21 FEET, N-69 DEGREES, 04 FEET W, 5 MILES SSW OF BELFAST, ME. F. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION ON OBSERVERS:(1) MR AND MRS [redacted], 56 YRS, [redacted] BELFAST, MAINE (2) SGT AND [redacted] 40 HRS, [redacted], MAINE(3) MR [redacted] 30 YRS, [redacted] ME. G. WEATHER AND WINDS - ALOFT CONDITIONS AT TIME AND PLACE OF . (1) SOME CLEAR NIGHTS AND SOME OVERCAST, ON 26 JUNE CURR SIGHTING IT WAS OVERCAST WITH RAIN. (2) ROCKLAND 27 JUNE CURR 0100 HOURS. 6000 FEET -230/25 10 THOUSAND FEET 250/45 16 THOUSAND FEET-240/65 20 THOUSAND FEET-230/70 30 THOUSAND FEET-240/95 50 THOUSAND FEET 250/40 80 THOUSAND FEET 220/25. (3) 2,100 FEET W2X. (4) 1/2 FOG FOG. (5) OVERCAST. (6) NONE. H. NONE I. NONE J. NONE K. 2/LT CLAY , CHARLES H. JRJ BASE POLICE OFFICER. AFTER COMPLETING THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION, THE INFO GATHERED TO DATE IS INSUFFICIENT TO WARRANT A STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE CAUSE OR CAUSES. 1. NONE

BT

14/0700Z JUL

Ask for

UNCLASSIFIED 02002 221A

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

SPACE BELOW RESERVED FOR COMMUNICATION CENTER

JED ZIM

MULTIPLE 2 ADS.

41F

PRECEDENCE		TYPE MSG (Check)			ACCOUNTING SYMBOL	ORIG. OR REFERS TO	CLASSIFICATION OF REFERENCE
ACTION	ROUTINE	BOOK	MULTI	SINGLE	AF	BPF 0196	UNCL
INFO	ROUTINE						

FROM:

COMDR, ATIC

TO: COMDR, 1006TH AISS, ENT AFT, COLORADO R JEDON

INFO: COMDR, DET #9, ETHAN ALLEN AFB, VERMONT R JEPSN

/UNCLASSIFIED/ FROM: AFCIN-4E4 7-1478-E

REF UFO INCIDENTS IN VICINITY BELFAST, MAINE, CITE REPORT BPF 0196, DTD 12 JULY 58, COPY TO COMDR, HQS, ADC ENT AFB, SAME DATE. REQUEST PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION WITH VIEW TO DETERMINING EITHER PROBABLE CAUSE OR OBTAINING MORE FIRM DATA. BRIEF: OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY 5 MILES S-SW OF BELFAST DESCRIBED AS CHANGING RED, BLUE AND AMBER AND HAVING APPEARANCE OF AUTO HEADLIGHT, WITH ERRATIC MOVEMENTS. SEEN BY A NUMBER OF PERSONS, WHICH INCLUDED STATE POLICE, ON 26, 27, 28 JUNE AND 11 JULY RESPECTIVELY. INDICATIONS ARE THAT DOW AFB BASE POLICE OFFICER 2ND LT [redacted] JR. ATTEMPTED PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION BUT REPORT SHOWS HE COULD NOT GIVE STATEMENT AS TO PROBABLE CAUSE. POSSIBLY THIS OFFICER COULD BE FIRST CONTACT IN YOUR INVESTIGATIONS. STUDY OF CASE SHOWS LOCATION ALMOST DIRECTLY IN CENTER AND UNDER AIR TRAFFIC AIRWAY APPROACH BLUE 41 (REF AERO CHART NO 263). BEHAVIOR AND MULTI-COLOR

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

2 whos

Return to AFCIN-4E4

DATE	TIME
7/18/58	1545
MONTH JULY	YEAR 1958

WRITER

SYMBOL: AFCIN-4E4

TYPED NAME AND TITLE (Signature, if required): Capt. G. T. Gregory/ac

PHONE 69216 | PAGE NR. 1 | NR. OF PAGES 2

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

RELEASER

SIGNATURE: Mary C Markevich

TYPED (or stamped) NAME AND TITLE:

MARY C. MARKEVICH
1st Lt., USAF
Assistant Administrative Officer

DD FORM 1 MAY 55 173 REPLACES DD FORM 173, 1 OCT 54 WHICH WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

JOINT MESSAGEFORM - CONTINUATION SHEET

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

FROM:

COMDR, ATIC

OF OBJECT SUGGESTS AURORAL DISPLAYS BUT INDICATIONS ARE THAT OBSERVERS NATIVE OF AREA, AND UNDOUBTEDLY FAMILIAR WITH THIS INDIGENOUS PHENOMENA. ALSO FOG, RAIN AND OVERCAST DURING SIGHTINGS TEND TO RULE THIS OUT. IN REPLY REFER TO UFO CASE-26 JUNE 58-BELFAST MAINE.

COORDINATION:

AFCIN-4E4 - Dr H A Miley DATE: 18 July 58
DR H. A. MILEY

AFCIN-4E G N.K. Gilbert DATE 18 July 58
Col. H. K. GILBERT

AR AFCIN-4X1 A Francis Arcier DATE 18 July
Mr. A.F. ARCIER

SYMBOL	PAGE NR	NR OF PAGES	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	INITIALS
AFCIN-4E4	2	2	UNCLASSIFIED	

DD FORM 1 MAY 55 173-1

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955—352236

UNCLASSIFIED

530 20 241 23 2350

CLASSIFICATION

COUNTRY OF ACTIVITY REPORTING	REPORT NO.	(Leave blank)
USA	D9-UFOB 1-58 and ATIC UFOB 26-58	

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY OR AREA REPORT CONCERNS	DATE OF INFORMATION	
BELFAST (HJFQ 6026), MAINE, USA	26 Jun to 11 Jul 58	
ACTIVITY SUBMITTING REPORT	DATE OF COLLECTION	SRI STATUS (If applicable)
Det 9, 1006th AISS	22 - 24 Jul 58	SRI NO. CANCELED/COMPLETE
PREPARING INDIVIDUAL	DATE OF REPORT	SRI NO. CANCELED/INCOMPLETE
JAMES E. RADFORD, CAPTAIN, USAF	28 July 1958	SRI NO. ACTIVE
NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE	EVALUATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON (Date)
[redacted] and Others	F - 6	

REFERENCES (Back subject, previous reports, etc., as applicable)

TT Msg Cite, BDF Ø196, dtd 12 July 1958
TT Msg Cite, AFCIN-4E4 7-1478-E, DTG 181545Z Jul 58

SUBJECT (Descriptive title. Use individual reports for separate subjects)

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT, CASE # 26, JUNE 1958, BELFAST, MAINE

SUMMARY (Give summary which highlights the salient factors of narrative report. Begin narrative text on AF Form 112a unless report can be fully stated on AF Form 112. List inclosures, including number of copies)

I. CONTENTS:

PART ONE: Description of Sighting by Mr. [redacted] Northport, Maine.

PART TWO: Description of Sighting by Mrs. [redacted] Northport, Maine.

PART THREE: Description of Sighting by Sergeant [redacted] Maine State Police, [redacted] Belfast, Maine.

PART FOUR: Description of Sighting by M[redacted] RFD # 3, Belfast, Maine.

PART FIVE: Supplementary Investigative Efforts.

PART SIX: Comments of Investigators.

II. SUMMARY: This report contains information concerning the sighting of an Unidentified Flying Object in the BELFAST (GEOREF HJFQ 6026), Maine, area, reported by the persons listed above. Full investigation was conducted with the result that the object was determined to be a star which gave varying degrees of brightness and color changes (white to bright amber) due to varying density of fog coverage passing in front of object.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

III. INVESTIGATORS: T/SGT LAWRENCE J. PIERSCHALLA, AF 17 218 702
S/SGT JOSEPH C. BAZSULY, AF 42 141 212

3 Incls:

See individual part.

James E. Radford
JAMES E. RADFORD
CAPTAIN, USAF
COMMANDER

DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR (Except USAF and file. Indicate Dupl M/oz and copies w/o inclosures, if applicable)

Original to ATIC w/negatives of photo's
Copy to Comdr, 1006th AISS

CLASSIFICATION (SECURITY INFORMATION when filled in)

SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

ORIGINATING AGENCY	REPORT NO.	Part One PAGE 2 OF 9 PAGES
Det 9, 1006th AISS	D9 UFOB 1-58 (and) ATIC UFOB 26-58	

I. SOURCE: [redacted]

Address: Northport (GEOREF HJFQ 5722), Maine

Age: Source declined to state age

Education: Grammar School

Qualifications: None

II. RELIABILITY: Source gave the impression of an elderly, confused and eccentric person, unable to effect orientation without considerable effort, not able to correctly estimate known directions and dimensions and apparently subject to self delusion. Source willingly replied to all questions except as to age. Investigators do not consider Source reliable.

III. SOURCE'S DESCRIPTION OF SIGHTING: Source volunteered the following summary statement concerning the sighting:

"First observed in the East early in March 1958. Appeared at distance to be a jumping star. Does change color and shape. Colors very vivid. Green, Red, Blue, Amber. Appears to get smaller as it gets near. Sometimes goes straight up and disappears, other times drops down behind trees."

Source referred to a color plate in July 21 1958 issue of "LIFE" magazine, page 81 thereof, stating that the light seen "looked exactly" like some portions of the illustration mentioned.

Source took photographs of the object and surrendered nine (9) negatives and nine (9) prints to the investigators.

Source volunteered the following concerning the photographs:

Film used: "KODAK 1600" (size "127")

F-stop: 3.5

Exposure-time: 1 second

Camera: "Reflex" type, make unknown (not stated by Source)

Supplementary light: 110V AC flood light.

2 Incls:

1. 9 prints of Sighting
2. 9 negatives of Sighting.

CLASSIFICATION (SECURITY INFORMATION when filled in)

SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

ORIGINATING AGENCY	REPORT NO.	Part Two PAGE 3 OF 9 PAGES
Det 9, 1006th AISS	D9 UFOB 1-58 (and) ATIC UFOB 26-58	

I. SOURCE: [redacted]

Address: Northport (GEOREF HJFQ 5722), Maine

Age: 69

Education: Junior College

Qualifications: None

II. RELIABILITY: Source gave the appearance of an elderly and gullible woman without ability to find directions or judge dimensions. Source replied willingly to all questions but was subject to self-delusion. Investigators do not consider Source reliable.

III. SOURCE'S DESCRIPTION OF SIGHTING: Source volunteered the following summary statement concerning the sighting:

"Also, in the back field, about 3.30 a.m., of July 10th, about 300 yds from the house, an aluminum cloud round disc, about 8" in diameter was poised about 12 or 15 feet off the ground, until Mr. [redacted] threw a powerful search light on it - at that, it swiftly and horizontally went to the right of the field, passing in back of an apple tree into a clump of small birches & that was all. In the A.M., about 8, I went up and looked the place over, but found a good sized piece of paper badly singed & smelling strongly of saltpeter - it could have been sulphur. I gave the "findings" t[redacted]"

During the interview Source constantly referred to an artist's conception of space men working on a space station, as illustrated in the July 1958 issue of "COSMOPOLITAN" magazine, and insisted that images on some photographs submitted with the report looked exactly like the air tank of one of the men shown orbitting in the magazine illustration, whereas others showed a face of one of the alleged space men.

Source had kept a kind of "rough log" concerning the sightings and made a considerable show of frequently referring to entries therein.

1 Incls.

Two (2) pieces of charred paper.

CLASSIFICATION (SECURITY INFORMATION when filled in)

SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

ORIGINATING AGENCY	REPORT NO.	PAGE 4 OF 9 PAGES
Det 9, 1006th AISS	D9 UFOB 1-58 (and) ATIC UFOB 26-58	Part Three

I. SOURCE: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]lfast, Maine.

Age: 40

Occupation: Sergeant, Maine State Police

Education: High School, State Police Training School.

Qualifications: None

II. RELIABILITY: Source was sincere in all his statements, had fairly accurate judgement of distances from known objects. Source was critical of information given, and was constantly trying to associate the sighting with some known object that could possibly produce the same effect. Source gave information freely and was very cooperative.

III. SOURCE'S DESCRIPTION OF SIGHTING: On 26 June 1958, Source was called to the residence of Mr. [redacted] Northport (GEOREF HJFQ 5722), Maine, to wittness the sighting of an object in the sky near the home of [redacted] Sgt [redacted] made the following statement concerning the sighting:

"Looking about Southeast from the front of the house, which is out in the country, I saw a bright orange or amber light, about the size of a baseball, move from left to right, then down, so that it almost went into the ground, then shoot back up into the sky about 30° degrees then due to heavy fog which was coming in at the time, fade from sight. I believe this light was nothing more than an optical illusion caused from a bright star I had seen before in that general direction, that the fog, and a body of water caused this."

Source first sighted the object at 1910 hours, EST (Daylight Saving Time) from a Southeast direction at 20° degrees above the horizon. The object was observed in this position for about 30 seconds, then moved toward the right on a straight line for approximately 4 seconds, then left and down for 4 seconds, then right and down in a curving line for approximately 8 seconds, then straight up to a position of 30° degrees above the horizon. Source stated that the object increased in speed when moving to the 30° degree position which took only 2 seconds. Total time of sighting was 10 minutes.

Source stated that the object gave the appearance as that of a strong 6-cellflashlight, looking directly into the beam of the light. Source further stated that he had seen light patterns caused by lightning and broken power lines, but the sighting in question did not resemble anything he had seen before, except for a bright star brought to his attention by his 7 year old son the week prior to the date of the sighting. Source firmly believes that the light was caused by this star.

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SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

ORIGINATING AGENCY	REPORT NO.	Part Four PAGE 5 OF 9 PAGES
Det 9, 1006th AISS	D9 UFOB 1-58 (and) ATIC UFOB 26-58	

I. SOURCE: [redacted]

Address: [redacted] (GEOREF HJFQ 6Ø26), Me.

Age: 30

Education: High School

Qualifications: Formerly Weather Observer with US Navy.
Job Title: Aerographer's Mate 2/C
USN Service Number: 209-63-86

II. RELIABILITY: Source appeared of average intelligence, willingly replied to all questions posed and was able to determine directions and dimensions reasonably accurately. Earnestly attempted to formulate a possible cause for the sighting observed but unable to explain. Immaginative.

III. SOURCE'S DESCRIPTION OF SIGHTING: Source volunteered the following summary description of the sighting:

"Have seen this object many times. Every time these objects appear in different directions, and act in many different ways as to which way it travels and where it shows up. One night was watching what appeared to be this object at Mr [redacted]se, looking toward Ducktrap (GEOREF HJFQ 6Ø18) Mountain and it seemed to come right toward the house. Both fields in front and one divided by a stone wall seem to light up fairly bright with a red glow. This was not Northern Lights."

Source further stated that the light appeared about East and fairly high in the sky. Then, over a period of fifteen to twenty minutes dipped toward the Southeast and disappeared below the trees. Had seen the light at several accoassions, from April 1958 on, to dates mentioned in TT msg. Source could not offer an explanation for the cause of the reddish glow.

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ORIGINATING AGENCY	REPORT NO.	PAGE
Det 9, 1006th AISS	D9 UFOB 1-58 (and) ATIC UFOB 26-58	Part Five PAGE 6 OF 9 PAGES

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS:

1. Northeast Airlines Operations, at Bangor Maine, (GEOREF HJFQ 1448), were contacted for possible civil air traffic in the area. No aircraft in the area on the dates of the sighting due to weather conditions.

2. The Brunswick, Maine Naval Air Station (GEOREF GJFP Ø455) was contacted for any air activity in the area of the sighting on the dates indicated. No air activity reported.

3. The Base Operations Officer of Dow Air Force Base, Maine, (GEOREF HJGQ 1149) was contacted and informed the investigating personnel that no military air traffic was in the area of the sighting on the dates indicated.

4. Resident Agent of the Federl Bureau of Investigation, at Bangor, Me., (GEOREF HJFQ 1448) was contacted by 2nd Lt. Charles H. Clay, Air Police Base Flight Officer, Dow AFB, Maine, for any possible derogatory information concerning the sources involved in the sightings. No information available.

5. An aerial search of the area of the sighting was conducted by 2nd Lt. Charles H. Clay, utilizing an H-19 type Helicoppter based at Dow AFB, Maine. Search was conducted at an altitude of 60 feet terrain altitude and lasted for approximately 10 to 15 minutes. Search was conducted to determine if there were any reflective materials in the area that could produce the sighting reported. Negative results.

6. Two GCI radar sites responsible to Dow AFB, Maine, were contacted through 2nd Lt. Charles H. Clay for any possible radar contact with objects in the area of sighting on the dates indicated. Negative results.

7. The US Coast Guard Mooring Station, Rockland, Maine (GEOREF HJFQ 54Ø7), was contacted concerning water traffic on the dates indicated and concerning the location of light houses in the vicinity of M[redacted]esidence. In the absence of the Station Commander, Warrant Officer Litchfield, his next in Command, Chief A.W. McLaughlin, BMC, Service # 224593, submitted the following weather and light data:

a. Lighthouses:

(1) Eagle Island (GEOREF HJGQ 1313)

Fixed White Light, 106 feet above mean water level, 1,700 candle power, maximum visibility 16 miles.

(2) Curtis Island (GEOREF HJFQ 5713)

Fixed Green Light, 52 feet above mean water level, 800 candle power, maximum visibility 13 miles.

(3) Fort Point (GEOREF HJGQ 1129)

Fixed White Light, 88 feet above mean water level, 1,400 candle power, maximum visibility 15 miles.

Chief McLaughlin stated that the overcast would cut light intensity to one fourth (1/4) of normal maximum visibility. Fog would cut light intensity of the light house tower to almost nothing.

b. Water Traffic:

Chief [redacted] stated that the Ferryboat, crossing between Ducktrap Harbor, Maine (GEOREF HJGQ ∅218), and Islaesboro, Maine (GEOREF HJGQ ∅418), could possibly produce the sighting if the Ferryboat were crossing with the aid of a strong searchlight. This ferryboat is primarily used for auto transport for vacationists to the island of Islesboro, Maine. This ferryboat does not operate on a fixed schedule and attempts to contact the crew of this ferryboat met with negative results. Chief [redacted] further stated that weather conditions on the dates indicated would rule out the possibility of water traffic causing the sighting, and that the ferryboat most likely would not attempt the crossing in the weather present at the time of the sighting.

c. Weather conditions at the US Coast Guard Mooring Station:

(1) 26 June 1958, 2100 hours (EST Daylight Saving Time)

Ceiling: 2,000 feet
Winds: 2 Kts, SW
Barometer: 29.9 Inches - steady
Temperature: 64° Fahrenheit
Cloudy and Foggy
Visibility: 4 miles at Coast Guard Mooring Station.

(2) 27 June 1958, 2400 hours (EST Daylight Saving Time)

Ceiling: 2,000 feet
Winds: 2 to 3 Kts, SW
Barometer: 29.9 Inches - steady
Temperature: 64° Fahrenheit
Cloudy and Light Rain
Visibility: 2 to 3 miles at Coast Guard Mooring Station.

(3) 28 June 1958, 2400 hours (EST Daylight Saving Time)

Ceiling: 1,500 feet
Winds: 2 to 3 Kts, SW
Barometer: 29.8 Inches - steady
Temperature: 60° Fahrenheit
Cloudy and Fog
Visibility: 3 to 4 miles at Coast Guard Mooring Station.

(4) 11 July 1958, 2000 hours (EST Daylight Savings Time)

Ceiling: 2,000 feet
Winds: 5 Kts, SSW
Temperature: 61°
Cloudy and Fog
Visibility: 5 miles at Coast Guard Mooring Station.

8. The 4060th Operations Squadron (SAC) Photographic Laboratory, Dow AFB, Maine, was contacted to secure information concerning photographs surrendered by Mr. [redacted]/Sgt Laselle, AFSC 23270, Photographic Technician, stated that the impression shown on photographs listed as Inclosure # 1, are believed to be caused by badly handled film and improper processing of prints. This conclusion arrived at after brief study of photographs mentioned, but no definite statement as to identity of images could be arrived without detailed examination of

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ORIGINATING AGENCY	REPORT NO.	Part Five PAGE 8 OF 9 PAGES
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9. Dr. W.F. [redacted] College of Medicine, University of Vermont, was contacted on 28 July 1958, for astronomical activity on dates indicated. When informed of position of sighting in relationship to "Big Dipper" (Ursa Majoris), Dr. Chambers stated that object most likely was the star "ARCTURUS". This star is the brightest in the region mentioned and could appear light amber or pink in color.

CLASSIFICATION (SECURITY INFORMATION when filled in)

SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

ORIGINATING AGENCY	REPORT NO.	Part Six PAGE 9 OF 9 PAGES
Det 9, 1006th AISS	D9 UFOB-1-58 (and) ATIC UFOB-26-58	

Comments of the Investigators:

1. In view of the information obtained, personnel assigned to investigate the sighting believe the object to be the star "ARCTURUS".

2. On 23 July 1958, at 2330 hours (EST Daylight Saving Time), the investigators observed the object in the sky. The object was pointed out to the investigators by Mr. [redacted] as that light which he had been observing for several months, and as the object reported as the sightings of 26, 27 and 28 June and 11 July, 1958 respectively.

3. The object was definitely a star, established in a position due south and west from the "Big Dipper" star group. The star appeared to be jumping when viewed through a pair of glasses (7 x 35 power) or when viewed through a telescope (Bausch & Lomb) with a 60 millimeter lens, due to body movement of the observers. The color changes were caused by fog and mist passing between observer and star, resulting in color changes from white to bright amber.

4. The object was in sight for approximately thirty (30) minutes and did not change its position or move about as reported by the Sources. The object was finally obscured by heavy fog.

James E. Radford
JAMES E. RADFORD
Captain USAF
Commander

Saturn and Jupiter Visible

Three bright stars now seen in the eastern sky will become even more prominent in upcoming months. June 21 marks official beginning of summer in Northern Hemisphere.

By JAMES STOKLEY

▶ BRILLIANT JUPITER, to the south, and Saturn, conspicuous although it is less than a sixth as bright, are two of the principal objects seen in the June evening sky. Both of these planets are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the heavens as they look about 10:00 p.m., your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) at the first of June, or an hour earlier at the middle of the month.

The stars are the background against which the man-made earth satellites can be seen as they flash briefly across the heavens. Jupiter is in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin, and just above the brightest star in that group, Spica. On the astronomical brightness scale, Spica is classed as magnitude 0.9, but Jupiter is now minus 1.8, which is about 12 times as bright. Saturn, in Ophiuchus, the serpent-bearer, is of intermediate brightness, with magnitude 0.2.

A little to the right of Saturn you will see Scorpius, the scorpion, with Antares, a bright star that is distinctly red in color. And over in the west, to the right of Virgo, stands Leo, the lion, with Regulus and Denebola. Low in the northwest, parts of Gemini, the twins, and Auriga, the charioteer, are still visible. Pollux and Capella, first magnitude stars in these groups, appear much fainter because they are close to the horizon and there is so much absorption of their light by the earth's atmosphere.

Bright Stars in East

In the east you will find three bright stars that will become even more prominent during the coming months. These are Vega, in Lyra, the lyre; Deneb, in Cygnus, the swan, which is just below Lyra; and Altair, in Aquila, the eagle, to the right of Cygnus.

Another name for the swan is the Northern Cross, which is now seen in a partially inverted position, for Deneb is at the head of the cross.

The Great Dipper, part of Ursa Major, the great bear, stands high in the northwest. Dubhe and Merak, the "pointers" in the bowl of the dipper, are below; if you follow them to the right, you come to Polaris, the pole star, in Ursa Minor, the lesser bear.

The dipper's handle forms a guide to other prominent stars. If you follow its curve, through Alioth, Mizar and Alkaid, toward the south, you come to brilliant Arcturus, in Bootes. Continuing still farther, it brings you to Spica, and Jupiter.

In June, although Mercury is too close to the sun to be seen, Venus and Mars are visible later in the night. Mars comes up about three hours ahead of the sun. Its brightness is almost as much as that of Saturn, and its red color makes it easy to identify. It is now in Pisces, the fishes.

Venus, nearly five times as bright as Jupiter, is in Taurus, the bull, rising about two hours before the sun.

On June 21 the sun will reach its farthest north position for the year. This event, which marks the beginning of summer in the Northern Hemisphere, is called the summer solstice. It occurs at 4:57 p.m., EST. At that moment the sun will be directly over a point in the Pacific Ocean, on the Tropic of Cancer, and some 500 miles northeast of Hawaii.

Jupiter's Motion Visible

With Jupiter so close to Spica, a star that occupies a fixed position in the sky, the movement of the planet is readily seen.

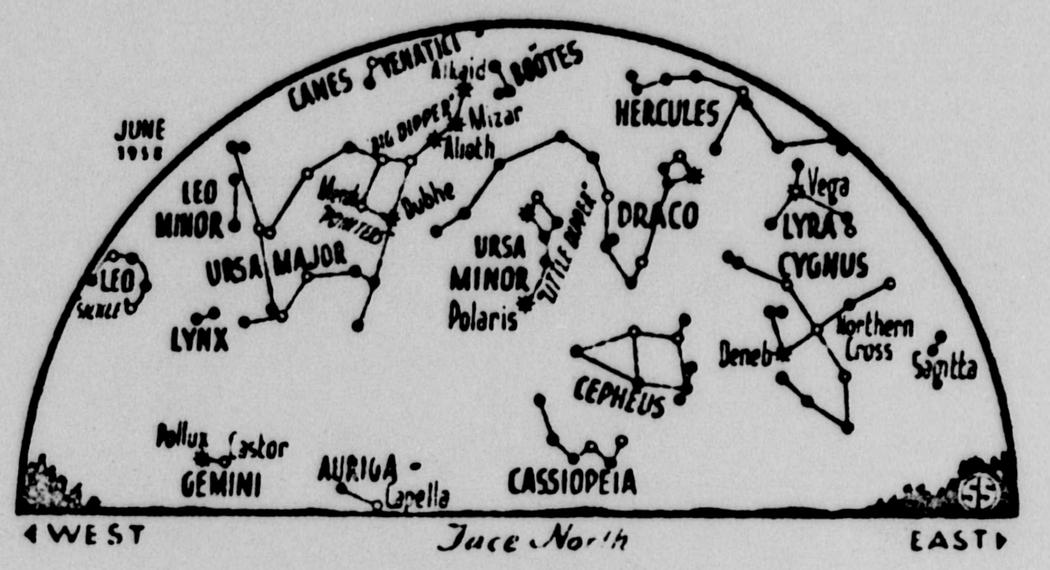
If you have been watching it during recent months, you will have noticed that it has been moving westerly among the stars since Feb. 15. This is called its "retrograde," or backward, movement. Actually Jupiter, like the earth and all the other planets, is going around the sun in the same direction, which is from the west to the east. But the nearer a planet is to the sun, the higher the speed. The earth's mean velocity in its orbit is 18.5 miles per second, compared with 8.1 mps for Jupiter.

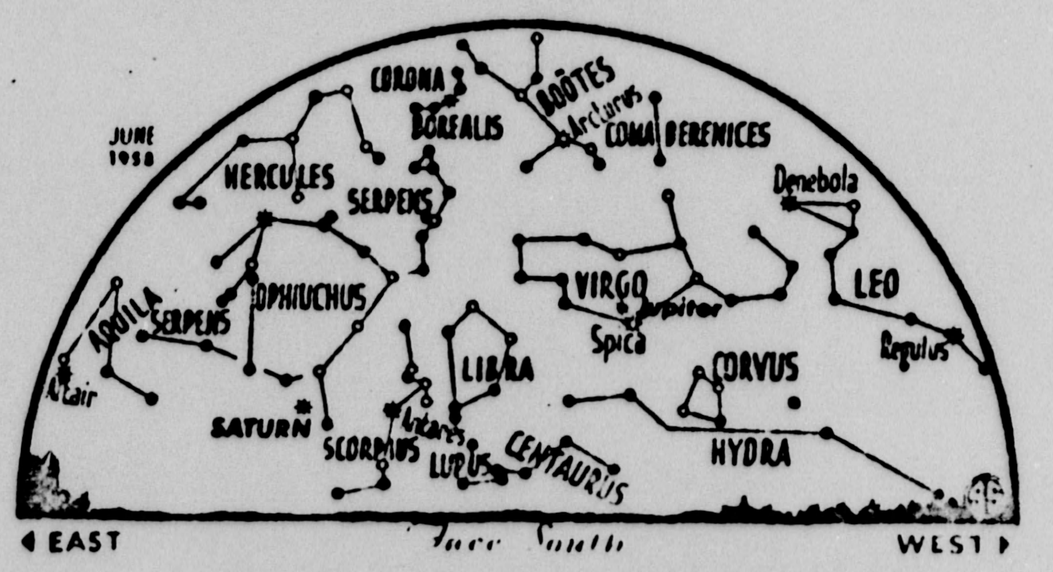
Since February, both earth and Jupiter have been in about the same direction from the sun. With the earth's greater speed, it has pulled past the outer planet, however. Viewed against the background of distant stars, therefore, Jupiter has seemed to move backwards, toward the west. In the same way, if you are traveling on an express train and pass a freight train on the next track, the slower freight may seem to be going the other way, even though actually it is moving in the same direction that you are. On Feb. 15 the earth began to pass Jupiter. By June 19 it will have pulled by and Jupiter will resume its usual, direct, easterly motion among the stars.

Also, the earth is now passing Saturn which is opposite the sun and closest to the earth (839,000,000 miles away) on June 15. Saturn, whose orbital speed is six miles per second, is also moving backward among the stars, as it has been since April 4. On Aug. 24 it will resume its direct or eastward movement.

At this time of year we have the opportunity of catching a fleeting glimpse, in the evening sky, of a prominent constellation which can never be seen completely from most parts of the United States. This is Centaurus, the centaur.

A few of the northernmost stars in this constellation are shown on the map of the





✿ ✱ • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

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TDEW

UFO Sighting, 26-29 Jun & 11 Jul 58, Belfast, Maine 9 Feb 65

Hq USAF SAFOI- PB (Mrs Hunt)
Wash D C 20330

Reference the nine (9) attached negatives. These photographs were taken in conjunction with an observation of the star Arcturus. Mr [redacted] was advised of this evaluation by the Air Force and he was also aware of this evaluation through his contacts with Dr W F Chambers of the University of Vermont. The negatives were submitted to the Air Force during July 1958 and there return was not requested at that time. This is the first contact from Mr [redacted] regarding his observation since July 1958.

FOR THE COMMANDER

ERIC T de JONCKHEERE
Colonel, USAF
Deputy for Technology
and Subsystems

1 Atch
9 negatives

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