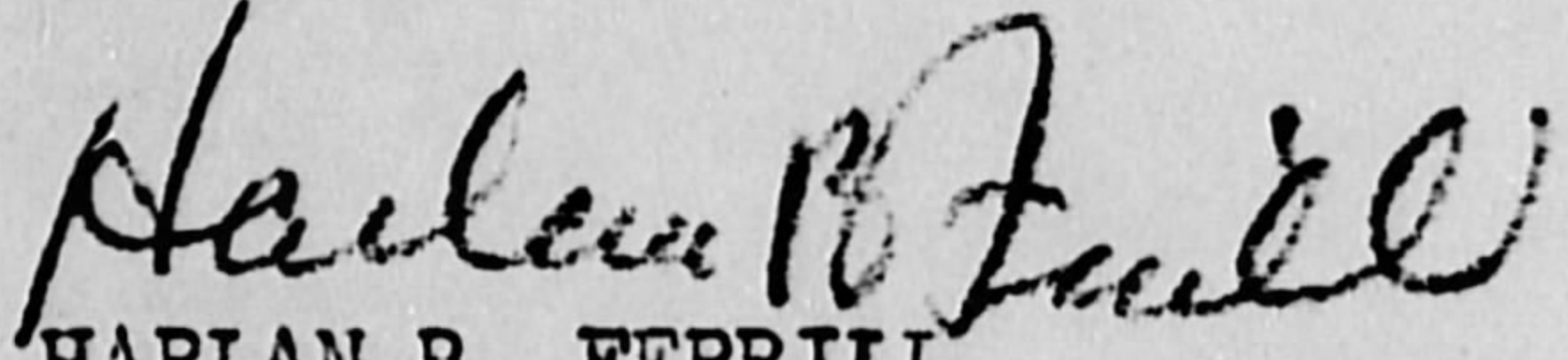


PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 2 Jan 58		2. LOCATION Woodridge, England		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 _____ GMT 02/1740Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No		6. SOURCE Military			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 1 hr 15 mins		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one		9. COURSE stationary	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Oval shaped, dull reddish-ornage obj, size of grapefruit. Tremendous size for a star. Started moving, turned upon end w/what looked like 3 tail-like protrusions. At that point it seemed about 3 times larger. Obj moved slowly up and down, then to right & back to left, then down to orig position. All the time the obj grew dimmer, until it turned to an orange glow & disappeared.				11. COMMENTS It was the opinion of the AACS Tower operators & weather personnel on duty at the time of the sighting, that the obj could have been the planet Venus. ATIC concurs.	

0417402
 7

COUNTRY OF ACTIVITY REPORTING	REPORT NO.	(Leave blank)
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT		
COUNTRY OR AREA REPORT CONCERNS U.K.	DATE OF INFORMATION 2 Jan 58	SRI STATUS (If applicable)
ACTIVITY SUBMITTING REPORT 79th Fighter Bomber Squadron	DATE OF COLLECTION 8 Jan 58	
PREPARING INDIVIDUAL William F. Manning, Captain, USAF	DATE OF REPORT 8 Jan 58	SRI NO. CANCELED/COMPLETE
NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE A/2C [REDACTED]	EVALUATION F-6	SRI NO. CANCELED/INCOMPLETE
		SRI NO. ACTIVE
REFERENCES (BAIR Subject, previous reports, etc., as applicable)		
AFR 200-2 12 August 1954		
SUBJECT (Descriptive title. Use individual reports for separate subjects)		
UFOB		
SUMMARY (Give summary which highlights the salient factors of narrative report. Begin narrative text on AF Form 112 unless report can be fully stated on AF Form 112. List inclosures, including number of copies)		
On the evening of 2 January 1958 a large, dull reddish orange object about the size of a grapefruit was observed at a 20 to 30 degree elevation. It moved Southwest growing larger and brighter, then disappeared.		
APPROVED  HARLAN B. FERRILL Colonel USAF DCS/Intelligence Hq Third Air Force APO 125, New York, New York		
INCL 1		
DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR (Except USAF and file. Indicate Dupl M/oz and copies w/o inclosures, if applicable)		
WARNING: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Section 793 and 794. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.		

1. Similar to many
 similar reports rec'd
 during last 3 weeks
 found (after flying)
 that was Venus
 mistaken for UFO.
 2. Venus was so
 bright in New
 papers here
 on 21

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE	2	OF	3	PAGES
79th Fighter Bomber Squadron						

The following information is submitted in compliance with AFR 200-2,
12 August 1954, Subject: UFOB.

- (1)(a) Oval shaped.
(b) Grapefruit.
(c) Dull reddish orange.
(d) One of three overlapping.
(e) Refer to (d) above.
(f) Refer to 2(d).
(g) Negative.
(h) Negative.
(i) Refer to 2(d).
- (2)(a) Tremendous size for a star.
(b) Southwest, 20 to 30 degree elevation.
(c) Approximately same as 2(b) above.
(d) Started moving at 1810Z, turned up on end with what looked like three tail-like protrusions. At that point it seemed about three times larger than original observation. The object did not speed up but moved slowly up and down, then to the right and back to the left, then downwards to the original position. All the time the object grew dimmer, until it turned to an orange glow, then disappeared.
(e) Refer to 2(d).
(f) 021740Z to 021815Z.
- (3)(a) Ground visual.
(b) Negative.
(c) Negative.
- (4)(a) 021740Z January 1958.
(b) Night.
- (5) IAF Station Woodbridge.
- (6)(a) Negative.
(b) [REDACTED] A/2C USAF, Det. 5, 603rd Communications Squadron teletype operator.
[REDACTED] A/2C USAF, Det 5, 603rd Communications Squadron.
[REDACTED] A/1C USAF, Det 5, 603rd Communications Squadron.
- (7)(a) No low clouds. Very few middle clouds. High thin Cirrus at 25,000 ft..
(b) East/North-east winds, 15 to 20 knots from surface to 15,000 feet.
West/North-west winds, 50 to 60 knots at 15,000 to 40,000 feet.
(c) Unlimited except for a few clouds at 24,000 feet.
(d) Unknown.
(e) Unknown.
(f) Negative.
- (8) Negative.
- (9) Negative.
- (10) The following type aircraft were in the area after 021700Z: Five F-86, One F-84-F and one L-20 aircraft.
- (11) There definitely was an unusually bright object sighted at the time indicated, however, it was the opinion of the AACCS Tower operators and weather personnel on duty at the time of the sighting, that it could have been the Planet Venus.

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U. S. C. - 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES
79th Fighter Bomber Squadron		
(12) Negative.		
 WILLIAM F. MANNING Captain, USAF Intelligence Officer		

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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."

JAMES STOKLEY

THE FIRST BRILLIANT object you see in the south-west sky in the evening is dark. It is not a star, but a planet, and it is Venus.

What you see is the planet Venus, now reaching its greatest prominence, which comes just before its disappearance from the evening sky early in 1936.

Venus is far brighter than any other star in the night sky, and there is no difficulty in identifying it. Indeed, it is not observed long before the sky is dark. But, if you know where to look, you can see it in daylight.

After it passed behind the sun last April Venus has gradually been drawing to its greatest prominence. That means that it is now at its greatest distance from the sun, and it is now at its greatest distance from the earth. It is now at its greatest distance from the sun, and it is now at its greatest distance from the earth.

After it passed behind the sun last April Venus has gradually been drawing to its greatest prominence. That means that it is now at its greatest distance from the sun, and it is now at its greatest distance from the earth.

Bright Birds in the Sky

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

Look at the western horizon at the top of the "northern" cross. This is really part of the constellation of Cygnus, the swan. Below it is the bird's tail, and the word is "Cygnus" and means "swan." The crosspiece represents the wings, and the lower part of the cross has 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 lute. 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 north-east.

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 a low in the sky they do not appear as bright as they

will in the coming months. They will be seen high in the south.

But above Orion's belt, the belt, are brilliant Aldebaran and to the left of the figure stands Arcturus, the brightest star in the constellation of Bootes, the hunter.

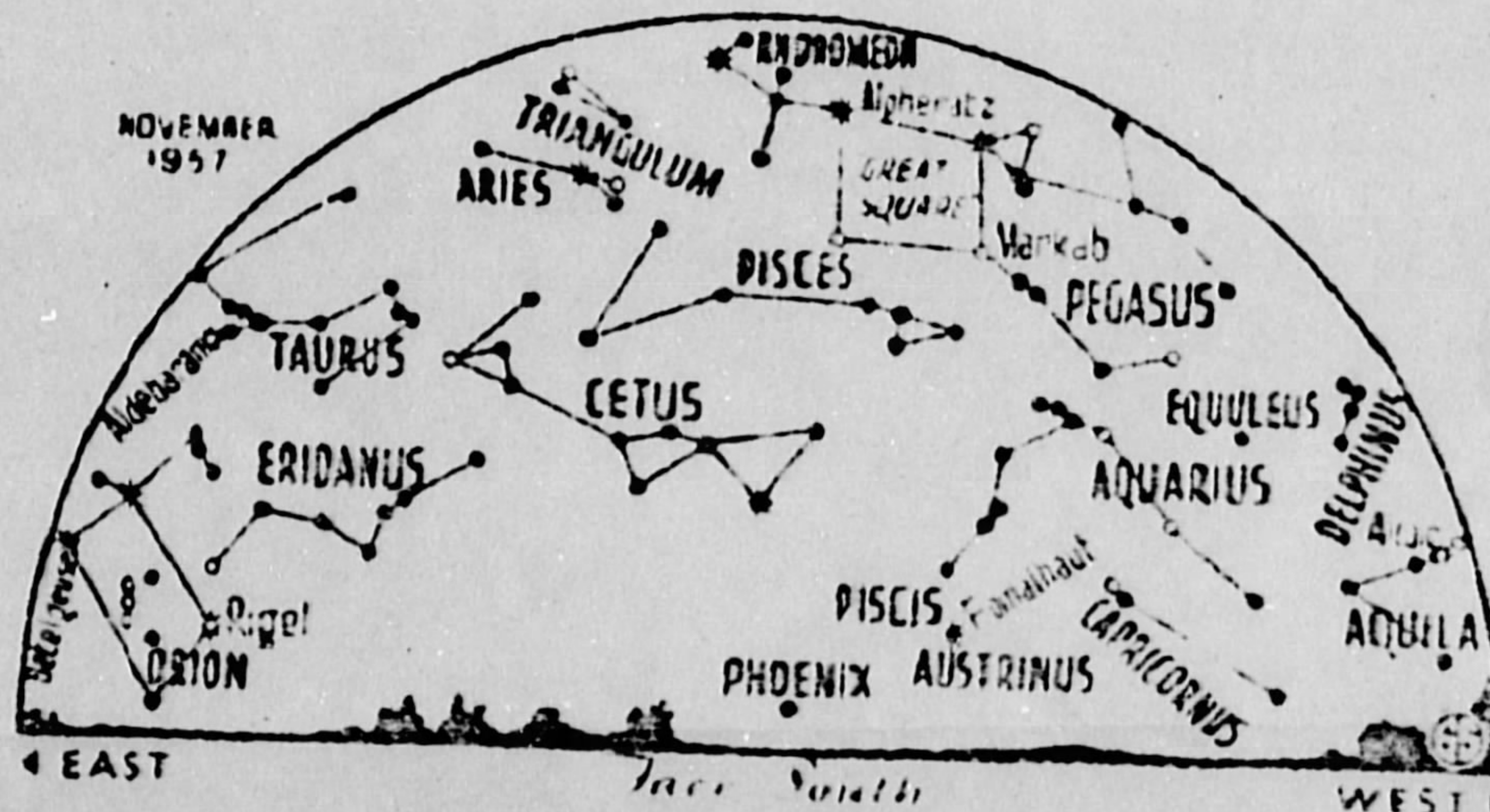
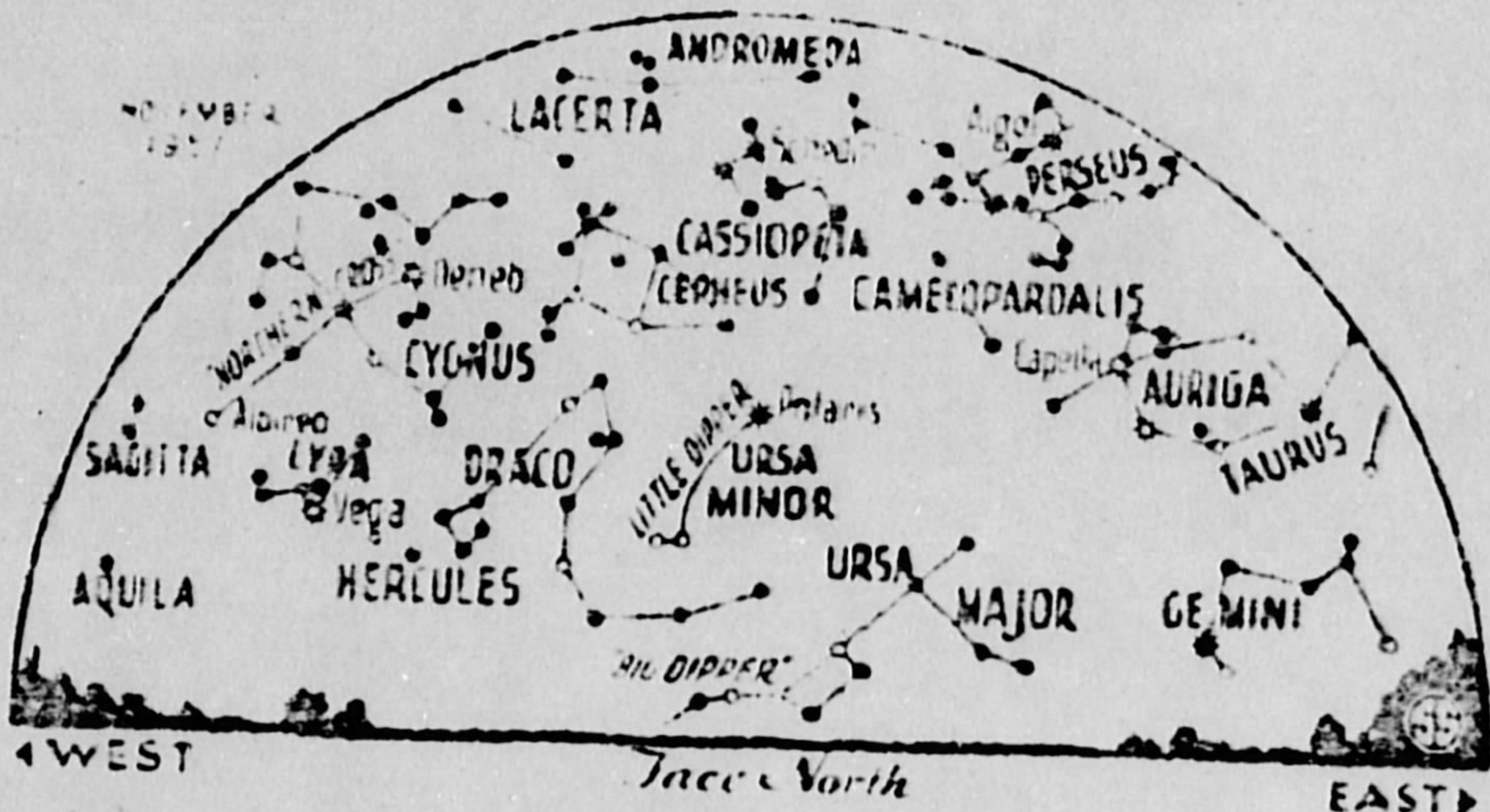
Although only Venus is now visible in the evening, two other planets appear in the southeast before sunrise. Brightest of these is Jupiter, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. It is close to the bright star Spica. However, it exceeds the star in brightness about ten times.

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 orbital 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 only those that catch up to us.



• • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

1. Brightest star in the sky. 2. Second brightest star in the sky. 3. Third brightest star in the sky. 4. Fourth brightest star in the sky. 5. Fifth brightest star in the sky. 6. Sixth brightest star in the sky. 7. Seventh brightest star in the sky. 8. Eighth brightest star in the sky. 9. Ninth brightest star in the sky. 10. Tenth brightest star in the sky.