

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 10 Jan 58		2. LOCATION O'Fallon, Missouri		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 1140016Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No		6. SOURCE Civilian			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 1 1/2 hrs		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one		9. COURSE stationary	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Obj w/shape & bright color of a star. Larger than North star. Obj appeared same time every evening.				11. COMMENTS An astro plot & astro chart shows the planet Venus in the exact location given by observer.	

RE102

T SQC125 YMC033KFA065KFGC40FGFOC8Q

RR RJEDDN RJEDSQ RJEPHQ

DE RJEDKF 5GF

R 111430Z

FO COMDR 798TH ACWRON BELLEVILLE AF STA ILL

TO RJEDDN/COMDR ADC

RJEDKF/COMDR 20TH AIR DIV

RJEDSQ/COMDR AIR TECH INTEL CEN

RJEPHQ/HQ USAF DIR INTEL

BT

/UNCLASSIFIED/OPS A-2, SUBJECT: UFOB REF: CH 1 TO CONADM 55-1

(A) 1. SHAPED LIKE STAR. 2. LARGER THAN NORTH STAR. 3. BRIGHT COLOR,
LIKE STAR. 4. ONE. 5. NEGATIVE. 6. NEGATIVE. 7. NEGATIVE. 8. NEGATIVE.
9. NEGATIVE.

(B) 1. OBSERVER STATES OBJECT APPEARS SAME TIME EVERY EVENING. 2.
OBSERVED. 3. 20,000 FT 270 DEGREES FROM OBSERVER. 4. NEGATIVE. 5.
FADE. 6. ONE AND ONE HALF HOUR.

(C) 1. GROUND VISUAL. 2. NEGATIVE. 3. NEGATIVE.

(D) 1. 11/001653Z.1 2. NIGHT. 0016-6 = 1816

(E) QJ 4233.

JAN 11 09 05 '58

34E4
44X20
END

PAGE TWO RJEDKF 5GF

(F) CIVILIAN, MRS [REDACTED], AGE 34, [REDACTED], MO., HOUSEWIFE.1

(G) WEATHER CLEAR WINDS ALOFT 290 DEGREES 50 KTS. 1. CLEAR .

2. WINDS ALOFT FROM K.C. WX, 6,000-290 25, 10,000-290 35, 16,000-300

50, 20,000-290 50, 30,000-270 70, 50,000-270 50. 3. NO CEILING

4. CLEAR. 5. NEGATIVE. 6. NEGATIVE.1

(H) NEGATIVE.

(I) NEGATIVE.

(J) NEGATIVE.

BT

11/1705Z JAN RJEDKF

*an astro plot and ^{astro} charts show
the planet Venus was in the exact
position given by the observer.*

ASTRO

(VENUS)

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 17, Venus has gradually been drawing to the west 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 local standard time, at the first of November, 1957, at 10:00 p.m. on the 15th and 3:00 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 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 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.

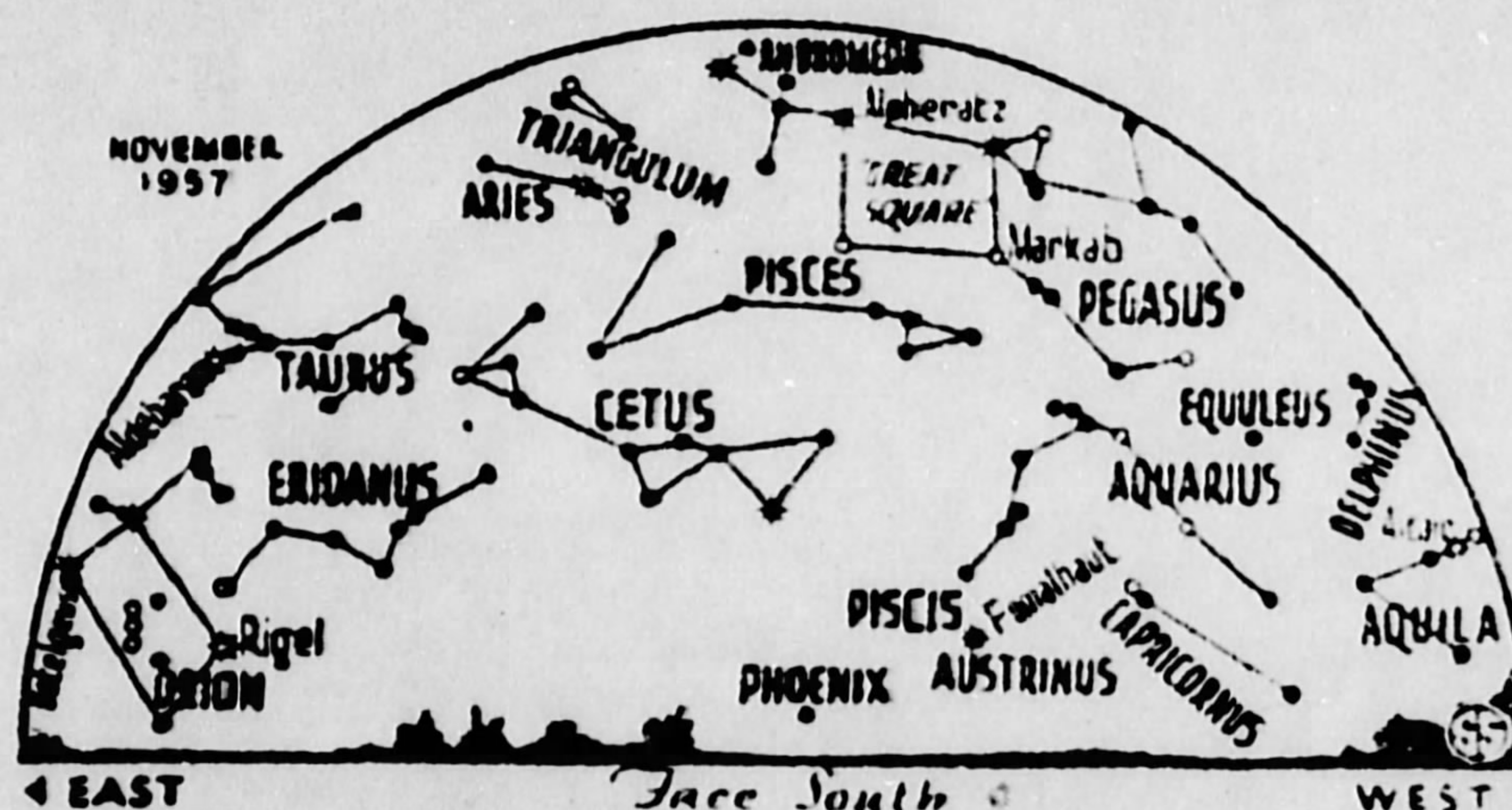
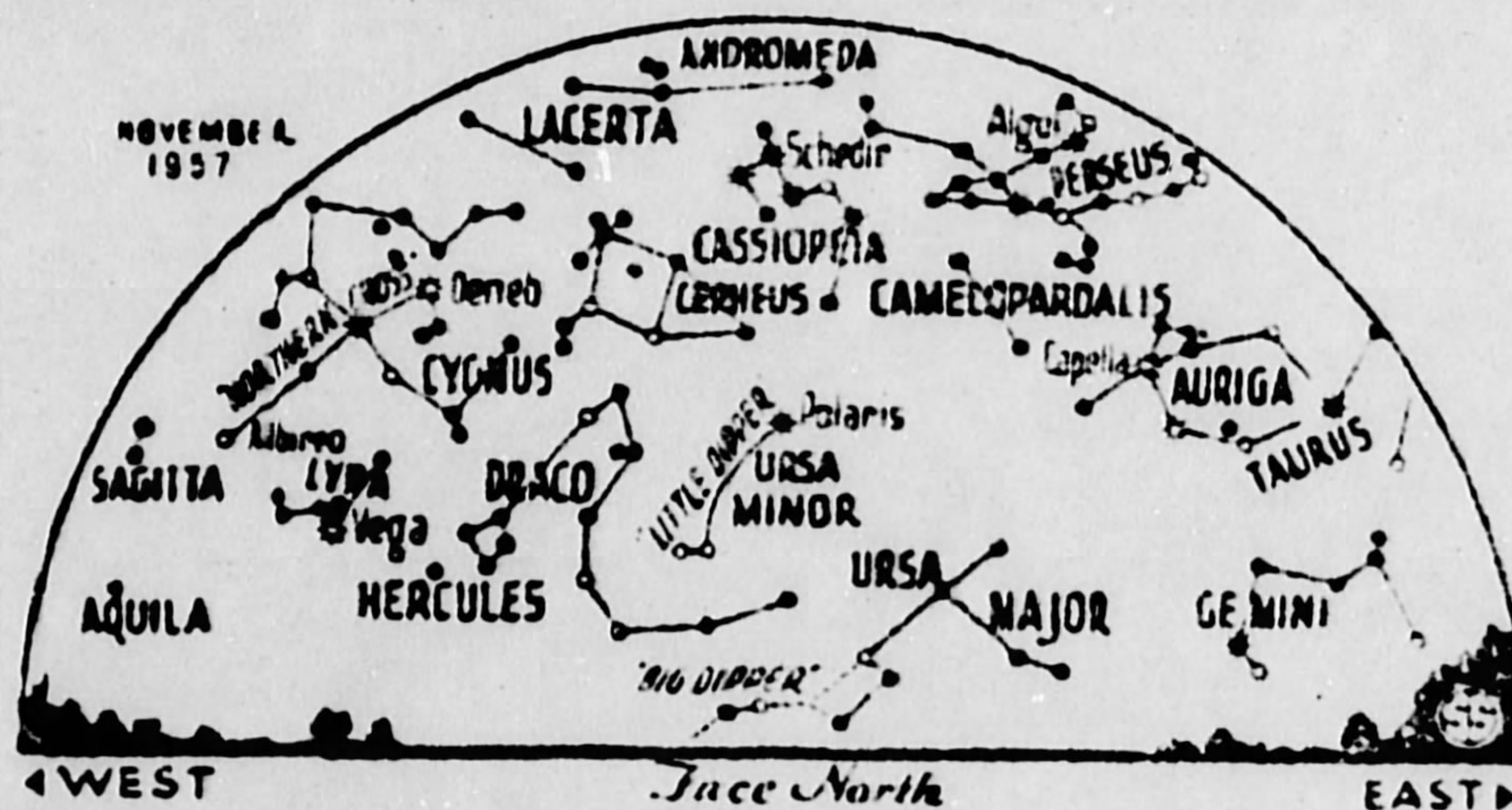
Although only Venus is now visible in the evening, two other planets appear in the southeast before sunrise. Brightest of these is Jupiter, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. It is close to the bright star Spica. However, it exceeds the star in brilliance about ten times.

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

As the planet Venus is so bright that a local sheriff and his deputies were called out a few days ago - after missing calls from several people.