PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE

30 Sep 61

2. LOCATION

Cape May, Atlantic City

3. DATE-TIME GROUP

Local _____

GMT 01/0140Z

4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION

- [X] Ground-Visual
- [ ] Ground-Radar
- [ ] Air-Visual
- [ ] Air-Intercept Radar

5. PHOTOS

- [ ] Yes
- [X] No

6. SOURCE

Civilian

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS

1

9. COURSE

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Atlantic City, Hereford Inlet, Cape May and other lighthouse locations rept whitish blue streak pluming in streaks fm E to W. Also reported fm Five Fathom Bnk Lewes as reddish or greenish in color. Reports fm New York Am area. Lights as red in center green here on outside spreading fm Northward to SE.

11. COMMENTS

Description conforms to observation of Northern Lights.

12. CONCLUSIONS

- [ ] Was Balloon
- [ ] Probably Balloon
- [ ] Possibly Balloon
- [ ] Was Aircraft
- [ ] Probably Aircraft
- [ ] Possibly Aircraft
- [ ] Was Astronomical
- [ ] Probably Astronomical
- [ ] Possibly Astronomical
- [X] Other Northern Lights
- [ ] Insufficient Data for Evaluation
- [ ] Unknown

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

September 24, W. Bloomfield, N.J.--
Two pilots, one a NICAP member, spotted a tear-drop-shaped UFO about 1:30 p.m., while standing on an airstrip at the local airport. Member William D. Neva said the object zoomed past a jetliner and passed almost directly overhead. The airliner was reflecting sunlight, but the UFO appeared to be self-luminous.

September 7[illegible], Conn.—Michael Saal, employed by the Hanford Contractor and Mrs. Saal saw a triangular UFO at about 7:25 p.m. while driving on Route 80. The object appeared to tilt as it neared the horizon, and four bright white lights became visible on the trailing edge.

[redacted] September 19, Warrenton, Va.--A [redacted] observed and photographed an elongated UFO. The 16mm movie film has been turned over to [redacted] for analysis.

1 - 14 OCTOBER 1961 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Oct	Danbury, Connecticut	[redacted], [redacted]	Astro (BALL LIGHTNING)
2	Salt Lake City, Utah	Multiple TAPE (*)	Astro (SUN DOG)
4	Roswell, New Mexico	Military	Astro (METEOR)
5	Johnson Island	Military (PHOTO)	Other (REFLECTIONS)
5	Waynesville, North Carolina	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
6	Sharon, Massachusetts	[redacted]	Other (LIGHT REFRACTION)
6	Arlington, Virginia	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
7	Albany, New York	Multiple	INSUFFICIENT DATA
8	Grand Forks, North Dakota	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
10	Middle Village, New York	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
11	Brooklyn, New York	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
11	Duluth, Minnesota	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT (REFUELING OPERATION)
12	Ferndale, Michigan	[redacted]	Other (CONTRAILS)
12	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
13	Los Angeles, California	[redacted]	BALLOON
14	Las Vegas, New Mexico	[redacted]	Astro (JUPITER)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Oct	Grafton, North Dakota	News Clipping	
"	Universe	Science News Ltr	
5	Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina	Message	
6	Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela	News Clipping	
6	Newfoundland	" "	
8	Charleston Heights, South Carolina	" "	
11	Denver, Colorado	" "	
12	Indianapolis, Indiana	" "	
14	Sunset, Utah	" "	
14-15	North of Mexican Border	Message	

(*) IN SEPARATE FOLDER

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

M/gr

AF IN : 14924(30 Sep 61)

ACTION: CIN-17

INFO : OOP-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3(24)

01

SMB C 011

ZCHQA927ZCBJA022

YY RJEZHQ

DE RBEGUF 015

ZNR

Y 010215Z

FM CCGD THREE

TO RBEKHC/CINCLANTFLT

RJWFALB/CINCNORAD

RJEZHQ/COFS USAF

RBEKHC/COMASWFORLANT

RBEGUH/COMEASTSEAFRON

RCEHC/CANCOMARLANT

RJEMVB/CANAIRDEF

RJEZSN/TWO SIX NORAD

INFO RBEPJD/COMDT COGARD

ZEN/COMEASTAREA

USCG GRNC

BT

UNCLAS.;

FOLLOWING RECD QUOTE. O 010205Z FM CGRADSTA CAPE MAY TO CCGD THREE

GRNC BT UNCLAS.

1. 010141Z

1. HERTFORD INLET LBS STATES LIGHT IS STARTING TO DIMINISH SLOWLY

2. BRANDYWING SHOAL LTSTA REPORT UNABLE TO SEE LIGHT

3. ATLANTIC CITY LBS REPORTS THAT THEY COULD ALSO SEE LIGHT.

BT NOTE: ADV CYS TO CIN & OOP-CP, 302230L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

SMB C 007

CHQA926ZCBJB024

'''''YY RJEZHQ

DEK RBEGUF 009

ZNR

Y 010150Z

FM CCGD THREE

TO RBEKHC/CINCLANTFLT

RJWFALB/CINCNORAD

RJEZHQ/COFS USAF

RBEKHC/COMASWFORLANT

RBEGUH/COMEASTSEAFRON

RCEHC/CANCOMARLANT

RJEMVB/CANAIRDEF

RJEZSN/TWO SIX NORAD

INFO RBEPJD/COMDT COGARD

ZEN/COMEEASTAREA

USCG GRNC

BT

UNCLAS.

FOLLOWING RECD CGRADSTA CAPE MAY. QUOE. P 010141Z FM CGRADSTA

CAPE MAY TTO CCGD THREE GRNC BT. UNCLAS. 1. MR [redacted]

NORTH CAPE MAY REPORTS A WHITISH BLUE LIGHT RUNNING IN THE SKY FROM

EAST TO WEST IN STREAKS, ALSO STREAKS. 2. FIVE FATHOM LV REPORTS

LIGHT IS RED AND GREENISH IN COLOR. 3. LEWES LBS REPORTS LIGHT

IS GREENISH IN COLOR. 4. CORSONS INLET LBS, HEREFORD INLET

LBS, TOWNSENDS INLET LBS AND CG MOORINGS REPORT AS THE SAME AS

MR CROWL. 5. CGRADSTA NYK REPORTS LIGHT IN NEW YORK AREA ALSO.

UNQUOTE.

UNQUOTE. NOTE: ADV CY TO OOP-CP & CIN, 302215L.

BT

.UFO 01

AF IN : 14920(30Sep 61)M/gr

ACTION: CIN-17

INFO : OOP-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3 (24)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

File

AF IN : 14928 (30 Sep 61) M/rff

ACTION: CIN-17 INFO: OOP-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3 (24)

SMB C 012

CHQA930ZCBJB030

YY RJEZHQ

DE RBEGUF 021

ZNR

Y 010255Z

FM CCGD THREE

TO RBEKHC/CINCLANTFLT

RJWFALB/CINCNORAD

RJEZHQ/COFS USAF

RBEKHC/COMASWFORLANT

RBEGUH/COMEASTSEAFRON

RCEHC/CANCOMARLANT

RJEMVB/CANAIRDEF

RJEZSN/TWO SIX NORAD

INFO RBEPJD/COMDT COGARD

ZEN/COMEASTAREA

USCG GRNC

BT

UNCLAS.

FOLLOWING RECD QUOTE. O 010243Z FM CGRADSTA CAPE MAY TO CCGD THREE

BT

UNCLAS.

A. MY 010141Z

1. LIGHTS ARE HALF-WAY ACROSS SKY AND ARE TURNING RED IN CENTER WITH GREENISH HUE ON THE OUTERSIDE.

2. SPREADING FROM NORTHWARD TO SOUTHEASTWARD

3. ALL LBS'S CAPE MAY GROUP CONCUR
NOTE , Advance copy delivered to OOP-CP & CIN 2305L

BT

ASTRONOMY

Jupiter Dazzles the Eye

Jupiter is nearly 20 times as bright as a first magnitude star in September. Seen in Sagittarius, the archer, it stands in the south next to Saturn, James Stokley reports.

➤ ONCE AGAIN we have two bright planets in the evening sky.

Jupiter is the more brilliant; shining nearly 20 times as bright as a typical first magnitude star, it is conspicuous in the south in the constellation of Sagittarius, the archer. No star, and no other planet seen at the same time, is as prominent, and this makes it easy to identify. Saturn is a short distance to the right, and in the same constellation. It is considerably fainter, although equal to a bright star of the first magnitude.

Both of these planets, as well as the stars, are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they look about ten p.m., your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) on Sept. 1. They appear similarly about nine o'clock at the middle of the month and eight o'clock at the end.

The brightest star of these evenings is seen high in the west. It is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. Still higher, almost directly overhead for the times of our maps, is Deneb in Cygnus, the swan. Part of this group is shown on the northern sky map, the rest (with Deneb) on the southern. And high in the south, in Aquila, the eagle, is the star called Altair.

Deneb, Altair and Vega are all of the first magnitude, or brighter. In addition, three other first magnitude stars are shown on the maps, but they all are so low that their light is considerably dimmed by the greater thickness of atmosphere it has to penetrate.

Capella Stands Low in Northeast

Low in the northeast is Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer. This will move into a more prominent position in the evening sky during the autumn. Arcturus, in Bootes, the herdsman, is low in the northwest. During the late spring and summer it was more prominent in the evening sky, and now it is about to disappear from view.

And low in the south in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish, is Fomalhaut, now at about its best position for our latitude, and as high as it ever comes for us. From more southerly countries it rises higher. At Porto Alegre, in southern Brazil, it passes directly overhead.

In the eastern sky you will find Pegasus, the winged horse, and this contains a rather prominent figure, even though the stars are not so bright. This is the "great square," whose regular shape makes it easy to locate. Actually, the northernmost star, called Alpheratz, is not in Pegasus at all. It is in the next-door constellation of Andromeda, which represents the mythological princess who was chained to the rock.

Look toward the north. The great dipper, part of Ursa Major, the great bear, is near the horizon, and poorly placed. But extending upward from it is the long and winding constellation of Draco, the dragon. It winds around Ursa Minor, the lesser bear, of which the pole star, Polaris, is part. And to the other side of Polaris, in the northeast, stands Cassiopeia, the queen. A little higher is Cepheus, the king.

As for the other naked-eye planets, Venus is now visible in the eastern sky, for about two hours before sunrise. Mercury and Mars are too nearly in the same direction as the sun to be visible easily.

In the solar system, as far as we know, there are 31 natural satellites—smaller bodies accompanying planets. Earth has one, Mars two, Jupiter twelve, Saturn nine, Uranus five and Neptune two. None has been discovered attending Mercury, Venus or Pluto.

Our moon is the only satellite visible to the naked eye from earth. Most of the others require rather large telescopes in order to see them. But this is not true for the four larger satellites of Jupiter, which were the first astronomical objects to be discovered after the invention of the telescope in 1610.

It was in January of that year that an Italian astronomer named Galileo Galilei turned his crude little instrument on Jupiter and saw what seemed to be three faint stars nearby. He thought, at first, that these were distant stars that happened to be in about the same direction as Jupiter, and thus were seen in the same part of the sky.

But, as he continued to watch, night after night, these "stars" behaved in a most peculiar way. Sometimes they were on one side of Jupiter, sometimes on the other. One night there were only two, and on another occasion he saw four.

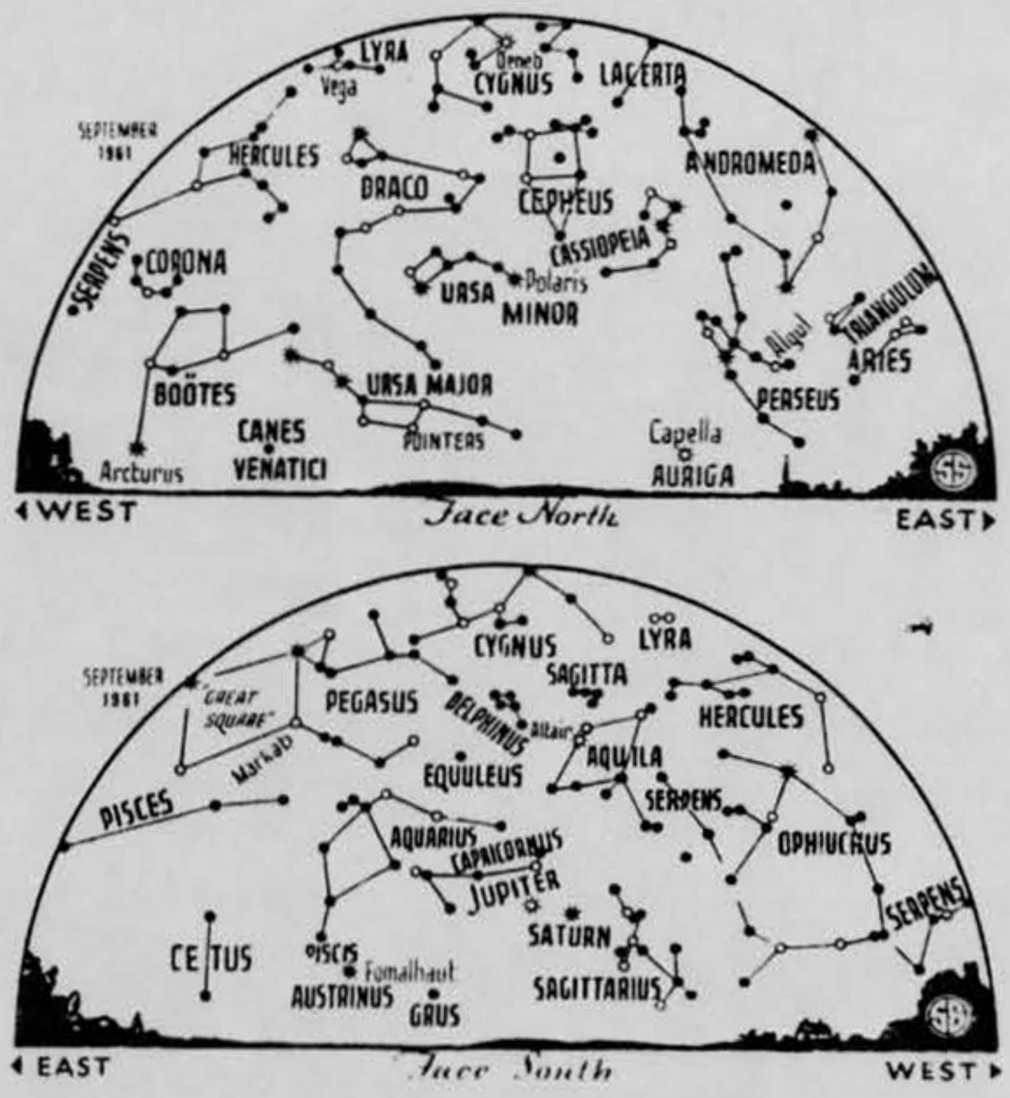
Soon he realized what they were—not stars, but satellites, or "moons," revolving around Jupiter just as the moon revolves about earth. Later they were given names. In order out from the planet, they are Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.

Observe Jupiter's Satellites

You can see these four satellites with a good pair of binoculars, which is a considerably better instrument than Galileo's primitive telescope. They must be held very steady, however, perhaps with your arms resting on some firm support.

Io takes 1 day, 18 hours to revolve around the planet; Europa goes around in 3 days, 13 hours, Ganymede in 7 days, 4 hours, and Callisto in 16 days, 17 hours.

Europa and Callisto are of the sixth magnitude, just at the limit of naked eye visibility with a dark clear sky. Io and Ganymede are of fifth magnitude, enough



SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

to make them visible without a telescope, were they not so close to the bright planet with its overpowering glare.

Because of its rapid revolution, Io changes position rapidly with regard to Jupiter, and Europa a little more slowly. Ganymede and Callisto, for several nights at a time, may be seen on the same side of the planet. Callisto will be to the west from Sept. 3 to 10 and from Sept. 19 to 27. It will be toward the east for the rest of the month. Ganymede will be to the west about Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29; and to the east around Sept. 4, 11, 19 and 26.

But if you watch these satellites you may find, as Galileo did, that sometimes only three, two or even one is visible. Sometimes they are eclipsed. These moons, like our moon, shine by reflected sunlignt, so when they pass into Jupiter's shadow they disappear. Also, they may be occulted, when one goes behind Jupiter. Sometimes, also, a moon passes in front of the planet. Then, also, it is invisible, except with a good-sized telescope. And sometimes, with a telescope, one can see the shadow of a satellite, moving across the planet's disc.

Ganymede and Callisto are the largest of the satellites, each about 3,200 miles in diameter, so they are considerably bigger than our moon, with 2,160 miles. Io, with a diameter of 2,300 miles, is somewhat larger than the moon; Europa, with 2,000 miles, is a little smaller.

Celestial Time Table for September

Sept.	EST	
1	6:06 p.m.	Moon in last quarter
6	7:00 p.m.	Moon passes Venus
7	3:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,400 miles
9	9:50 p.m.	New moon
10	1:39 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness
12	10:27 p.m.	Algol at minimum
15	7:16 p.m.	Algol at minimum
17	3:24 p.m.	Moon at first quarter
19	5:00 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn
	midnight	Moon passes Jupiter
22	11:00 p.m.	Moon nearest, distance 223,600 miles
23	1:43 a.m.	Sun over equator, autumn commences
24	6:34 a.m.	Full moon
28	5:00 a.m.	Mercury farthest east of sun

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three hours for PST.

No Case (Information Only)

16 Sept 1961
Duluth, Chicago, Ft Wayne

30 October 1961

Dear Mr. [redacted]:

Your recent letter to the Department of Defense has been referred to the Air Force.

The unidentified flying object report you queried about is not known to the Air Force. As far as we can determine, no sightings in that area and at that time have been reported.

I have enclosed several questionnaires which we would appreciate your completing if you witnessed the object in question. The other copies of the questionnaires are for other witnesses, if any. If you should have any newspaper clippings pertaining to this event, it would be appreciated if you could forward one or two to us.

Your interest in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR.
Major, USAF
UFO Project Information Officer
Public Information Division
Office of Information

Mr. [redacted] Street
Duluth 7, Minnesota

Dept of Defense
Washington D.C.

[redacted]