

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 19 July 1957		2. LOCATION Dayton, Ohio		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 1955 GMT 20/0055Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar Binoculars <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		6. SOURCE Civilian			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 24 minutes		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS unknown		9. COURSE unknown	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING				11. COMMENTS An object was seen overhead through binoculars. No more information given.	

20 July 1915 Local Time 23

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

FILE NO.

SUBJECT

Extract from SDO Report 20 July 57

TO AFCIN-4E4

FROM AFCIN-LX2a

DATE 22 July 57

COMMENT NO. 1

Capt W W Elwood/dmo

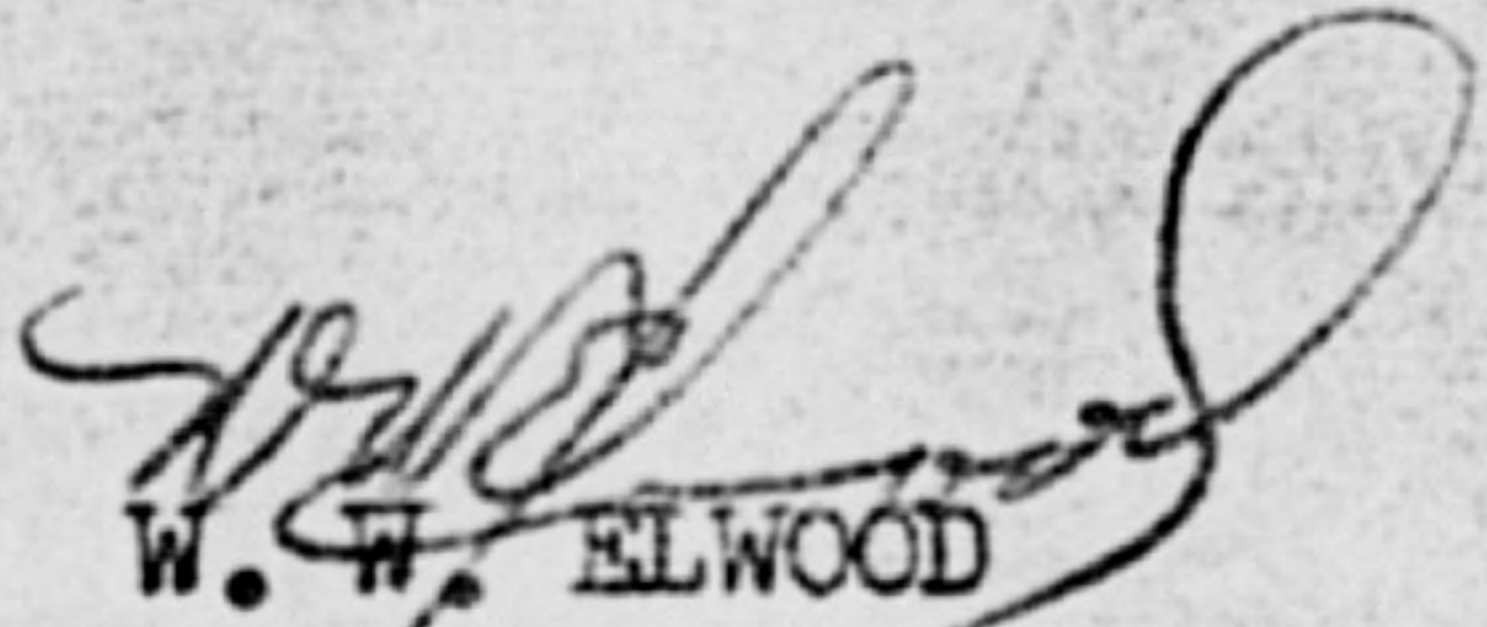
59117/B263/PA47

Following is an extract from SDO Capt H A Reynold's report of 20 July 57 for your information and necessary action:

"2315 - Received call from Civil Defense, another sighting by [REDACTED] Dayton, Ohio, [REDACTED] and Form Monday".

"Received call from: Mr [REDACTED] Dayton 7, Ohio (WA 9277) He also saw a "Flying Saucer". Told him we would send a form for him to fill out Monday".

1 Incl:
ATIC Form No 164


W. W. ELWOOD
Captain, USAF
Asst Adjutant

1. Different to get more info from reporter.
2. Saw an "object" - through binoculars
Cannot remember - or give more details.
3. Insufficient Info - (check VPO postman)

DD FORM 96

1 FEB 50

REPLACES NME FORM 96, 1 OCT 48, WHICH MAY BE USED

16-54801-3

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952 O - 986875

U. S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U. S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes, and will be regarded as confidential material. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that, if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

19 July 57
Day Month Year

2. Time of day:

1955 Hour Minutes

(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.

3. Time zone:

(Circle One): a. Eastern
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

[Redacted]
Nearest Postal Address

North
City or Town

Ohio
State or Country

Additional remarks: Overhead

5. Estimate how long you saw the object.

Hours

Minutes

1 Seconds

5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 5.

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain

c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

6. What was the condition of the sky?

(Circle One): a. Bright daylight
b. Dull daylight
c. Bright twilight

d. Just a trace of daylight
e. No trace of daylight
f. Don't remember

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right

d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

8. IF you saw the object, at NIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

- a. None
- b. A few
- c. Many
- d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON (Circle One):

- a. Bright moonlight
- b. Dull moonlight
- c. No moonlight — pitch dark
- d. Don't remember

9. Was the object brighter than the background of the sky?

(Circle One):

a. Yes

b. No

c. Don't remember

10. IF it was BRIGHTER THAN the sky background, was the brightness like that of an automobile headlight?:

(Circle One) a. A mile or more away (a distant car)?

b. Several blocks away?

c. A block away?

d. Several yards away?

e. Other

distance away?

11. Did the object:

a. Appear to stand still at any time?

b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?

c. Break up into parts or explode?

d. Give off smoke?

e. Change brightness?

f. Change shape?

g. Flicker, throb, or pulsate?

Manner

(Circle One for each question)

Yes	No	Don't Know
Yes	No	Don't Know
Yes	No	Don't Know
Yes	No	Don't Know
Yes	No	Don't Know
Yes	No	Don't Know
Yes	No	Don't Know

12. Did the object move behind something at anytime, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):

Yes

No

Don't Know.

IF you answered YES, then tell what

it moved behind: _____

13. Did the object move in front of something at anytime, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):

Yes

No

Don't Know.

IF you answered YES, then tell what

it moved in front of: _____

14. Did the object appear: (Circle One):

a. Solid?

b. Transparent?

c. Don't Know.

15. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses

Yes

No

b. Sun glasses

Yes

No

c. Windshield

Yes

No

d. Window glass

Yes

No

e. Binoculars

Yes

No

f. Telescope

Yes

No

g. Theodolite

Yes

No

h. Other _____

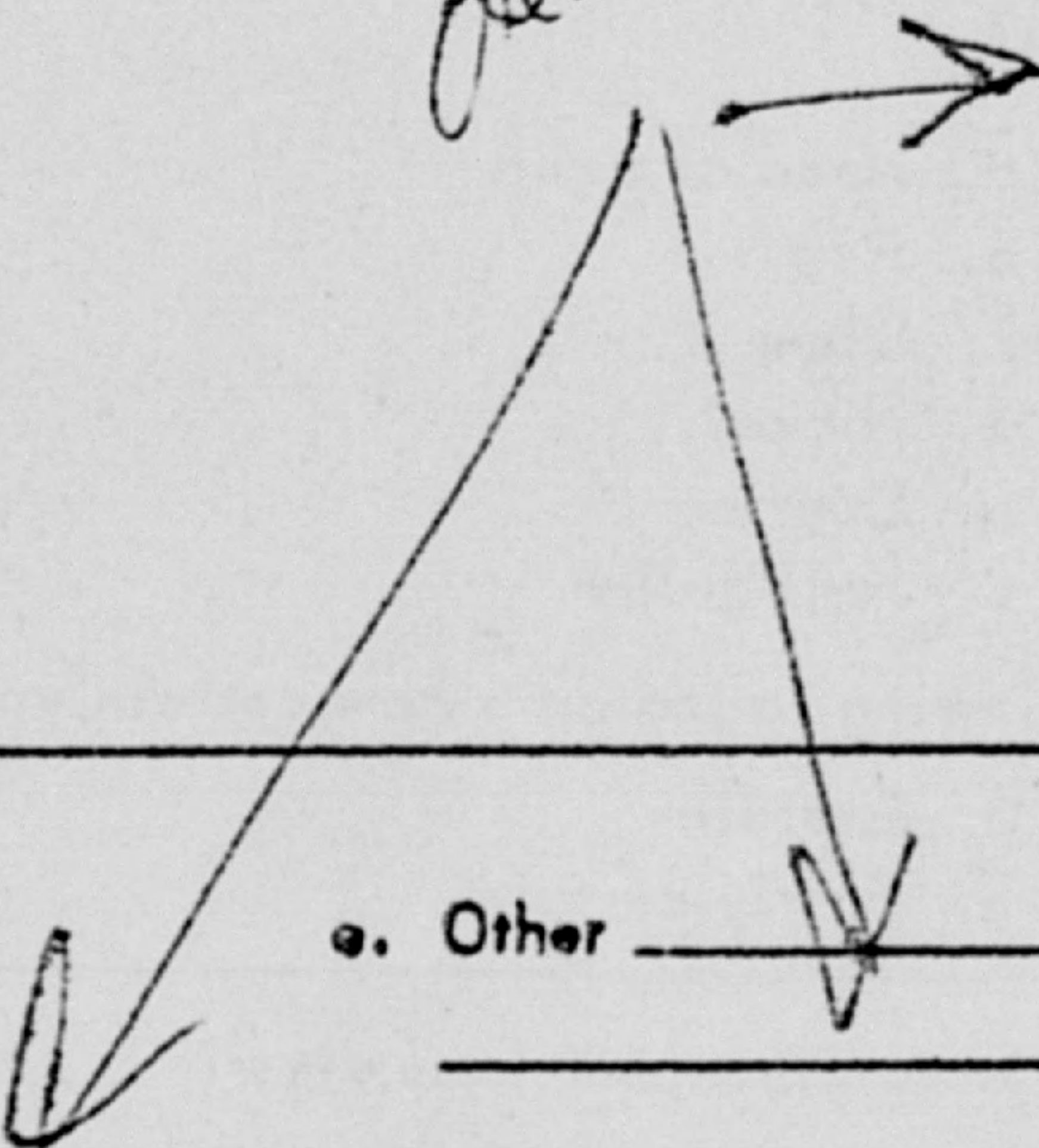
16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object.

a. Sound _____

b. Color _____

17. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.

description?



18. The edges of the object were:

- (Circle One):
- a. Fuzzy or blurred
 - b. Like a bright star
 - c. Sharply outlined
 - d. Don't remember

a. Other _____

19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? _____
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

20. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

direction?

?

21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension.
_____ feet.

50 ft

22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects held in the hand and at about arm's length?

(Circle One):

- a. Head of a pin
- b. Pea
- c. Dime
- d. Nickel
- e. Quarter
- f. Half dollar

- g. Silver dollar
- h. Baseball
- i. Grapefruit
- j. Basketball
- k. Other _____

50 ft

- 22.1 (Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.

- a. Certain
- b. Fairly certain
- c. Not very sure
- d. Uncertain

23. How did the object or objects disappear from view? _____

24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could construct the object that you saw. Of what type material would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape would it have? Describe in your own words a common object or objects which when placed up in the sky would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

34. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

34.1 CLOUDS (Circle One)

- ☒ a. Clear sky
- ☐ b. Hazy
- ☐ c. Scattered clouds
- ☐ d. Thick or heavy clouds
- ☐ e. Don't remember

34.2 WIND (Circle One)

- ☐ a. No wind
- ☐ b. Slight breeze
- ☐ c. Strong wind
- ☐ d. Don't remember

34.3 WEATHER (Circle One)

- ☒ a. Dry
- ☐ b. Fog, mist, or light rain
- ☐ c. Moderate or heavy rain
- ☐ d. Snow
- ☐ e. Don't remember

34.4 TEMPERATURE (Circle One)

- ☐ a. Cold
- ☐ b. Cool
- ☐ c. Warm
- ☐ d. Hot
- ☐ e. Don't remember

35. When did you report to some official that you had seen the object?

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

36. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? ?

(Circle One) Yes No

36.2 Please list their names and addresses:

37. Was this the first time that you had seen an object or objects like this? ?

(Circle One) Yes No

37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?

38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it?

39. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? _____ m.p.h.

40. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? _____ feet.

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME _____
Last Name First Name Middle Name

ADDRESS _____
Street City Zone State

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

What is your present job? _____

Age 21 Sex M

Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Grade school _____ | e. e. Technical school _____ |
| b. High school _____ | (Type) _____ |
| c. College _____ | f. Other special training _____ |
| d. Post graduate _____ | _____ |

42. Date you completed this questionnaire:

Day

Month

Year

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 19 July 1957		2. LOCATION Dayton, Ohio		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 2135 (EST) GMT 20/0235Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		6. SOURCE Civilian			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION unknown		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS unknown		9. COURSE unknown	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING				11. COMMENTS An object was apparently sighted but no information to this effect is given.	

Extract from SDO Report 20 July 57

AFCIN-444

AFCIN-4X2a

22 July 57
Capt W W Elwood/dmo
59117/B263/PA47

Following is an extract from SDO Capt H A Reynold's report of 20 July 57 for your information and necessary action:

"2315 - Received call from Civil Defense, another sighting by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Ohio, [REDACTED], Send Form Monday".

"Received call from: [REDACTED]
He also saw a "Flying Saucer". Told him we would send a form for him to fill out Monday".

1 Incl:
ATIC Form No 164

W. W. ELWOOD
Captain, USAF
Asst Adjutant

39. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? _____ m.p.h.

40. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? _____ feet.

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME _____
Last Name First Name Middle Name

ADDRESS _____
Street City Zone State

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

What is your present job? _____

Age _____ Sex _____

Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Grade school _____ | e. e. Technical school _____ |
| b. High school _____ | (Type) _____ |
| c. College _____ | f. Other special training _____ |
| d. Post graduate _____ | _____ |

42. Date you completed this questionnaire:

_____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

U. S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U. S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes, and will be regarded as confidential material. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that, if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

19 July 57
Day Month Year

2. Time of day:

2312
Hour Minutes

(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.

3. Time zone:

(Circle One): a. Eastern ☒
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

Nearest Postal Address

City or Town

State or Country

Additional remarks: _____

5. Estimate how long you saw the object.

Hours

Minutes

Seconds

5.1 Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 5.

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain

c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

6. What was the condition of the sky?

(Circle One): a. Bright daylight
b. Dull daylight
c. Bright twilight

d. Just a trace of daylight
e. No trace of daylight
f. Don't remember

*Insuf. Info. put name date
nothing on day or*

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right

d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

Jupiter and Saturn Rule Skies

Jupiter and Saturn will be brighter than the other planets in the July skies while Vega, in the constellation Lyra, will be the brightest star seen at this time.

JAMES STOKLEY

July is the best time to see the planets. They will be most conspicuous in the evening sky. Four planets will be seen.

Mercury will be shining brightly in the evening sky. In the constellation Cygnus, the star Deneb is the scale of brightness used by astronomers. It will be of magnitude 1.3.

Antares, the south star, stands the constellation of Scorpio. The group in the sky where Saturn may be seen. Its magnitude is 1.5. This makes it about a fifth as bright as Deneb.

Jupiter and Saturn are shown on the following maps, which depict the sky as it looks about 10:00 p.m. your own local standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) at the first of July. Jupiter is in the middle of the sky. The other two planets that are now seen are in the same line, so you will be able to find them quite early in the evening.

Antares, of magnitude 1.3, is about as bright as Jupiter. But it sets about an hour after sunset. Look near the horizon in the west, about half an hour after the sun has gone down, and Venus will be clearly visible.

It is in the same part of the sky but far from the horizon.

Antares, of magnitude 1.3, is considerably fainter than Venus, making it much more difficult to locate. However, Venus is moving to the north of Mars on July 11, and on that day they will be close together. Look for Venus with a pair of binoculars; Mars will be close by.

Antares, the star, Vega is the brightest in the July evenings. This is high in the sky, in the constellation Lyra.

Antares, toward the horizon is another bright star, Deneb, in Cygnus, the swan. It is high in the southeast is seen in Aquila, the eagle. Since Altair is the first of two fainter stars, one just above the other, it can easily be identified.

High in the northwest is Arcturus, in Boötes, the ox driver. Another way of finding this star is to start with the big star, Rigel, in Orion, the great bear, in the east. The dipper now hangs low in the west. The fainter stars, the pointers, Merak and Dubhe, which make the direction of Polaris, the pole star, toward the right. But if you go up from the bowl of the dipper, and

follow the line made by the stars in the handle, North Star and Altair, you will find it. It is the star Vega.

Following it still further, you reach Spica in Virgo. Jupiter is in this group, further to the right.

Finally, among stars of the first magnitude, there is Antares, in Scorpio, where Saturn is now seen. The star is just below the planet Saturn. Since Antares is quite red in color, it is not hard to find.

Lyra Leads the Way

Although it is a relatively small constellation, Lyra, which we can see high in the east on July evenings, has many points of interest. For one thing, it is where we are going!

It is often stated that the earth moves around the sun in an almost circular path, and this is correct. However, the sun itself, and all the planets with it, are moving through space at a speed of about 12 miles per second. Therefore the motion of the earth in space is not really in a circle, but in a helix, what is often—no mistake—called a spiral; the same path that one follows climbing a so-called "spiral" staircase. And the direction in which the sun, and the whole solar system, is traveling is toward Lyra.

Star of Distinction

As for Vega, that has several distinctions. It was the first star to be photographed, in 1850, from the Harvard College Observatory, when the recently developed daguerreotype process was applied to astronomy.

Another of Vega's distinctions is that about 12,000 years from now, as it was 12,000 years ago, Vega will be the Pole

star. At that time Polaris, now the pole star, will be far away from the pole, the point of the sky directly over the north pole around which all the stars seem to revolve at present. Vega is now.

This is because of a slow movement of the heavens called "precession of the equinoxes." It is similar to the movement of a top. As the top slows down, it "wobbles," that is, its axis does not stay in one position, pointing upwards, but slowly swings around in a circular movement.

Similarly, the earth wobbles, and, over the course of about 26,000 years, the place towards which our axis points in the northern sky moves around in a large circle. At present, in 1957, it happens to point nearly to the star we call Polaris. About the year 14,000 it will point towards Vega instead.

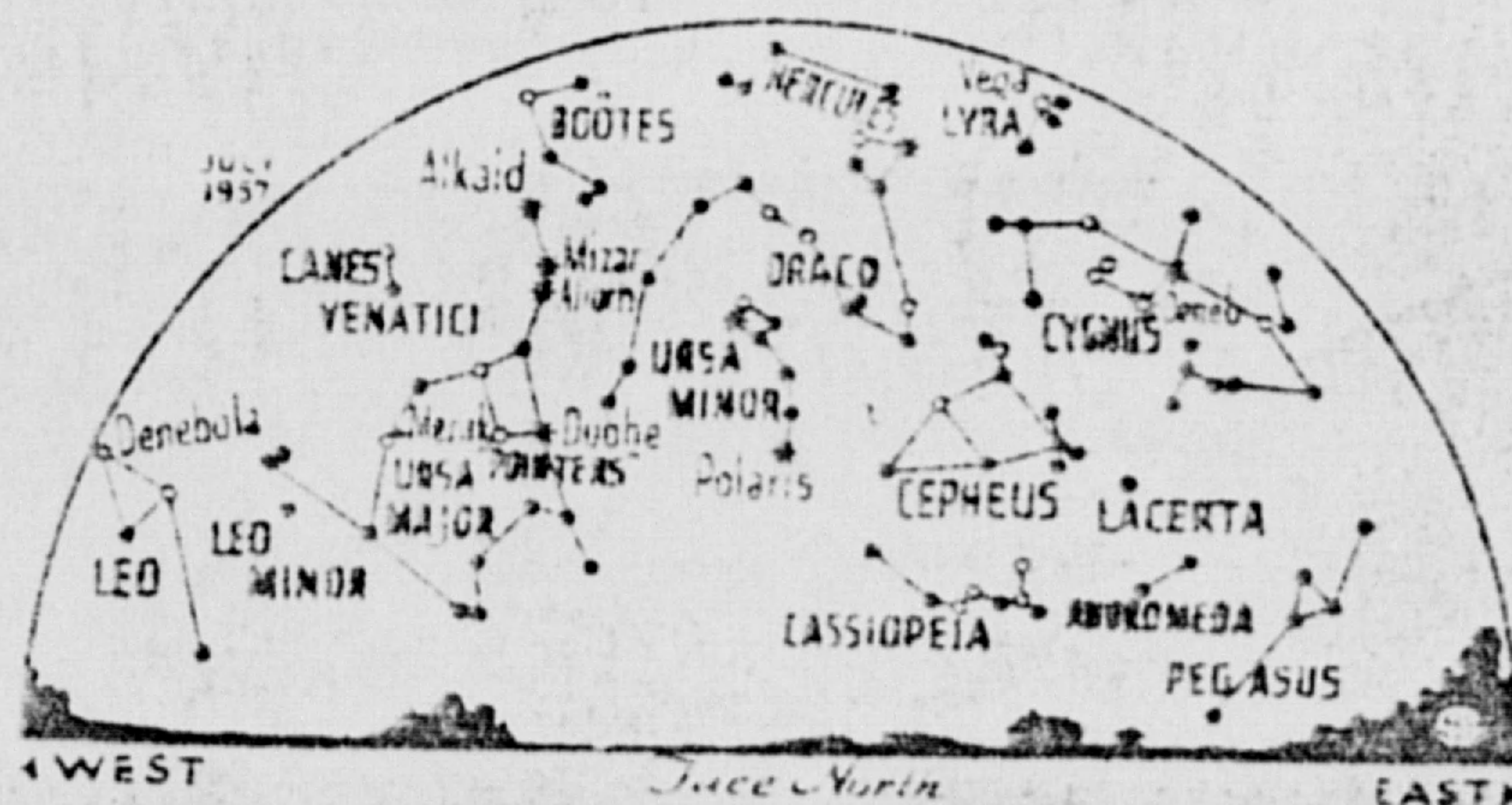
Vega itself is relatively near. It is so distant that its light—traveling 186,000 miles every second—takes about 23 years to reach us. Many stars are hundreds, or even thousands, of light years away.

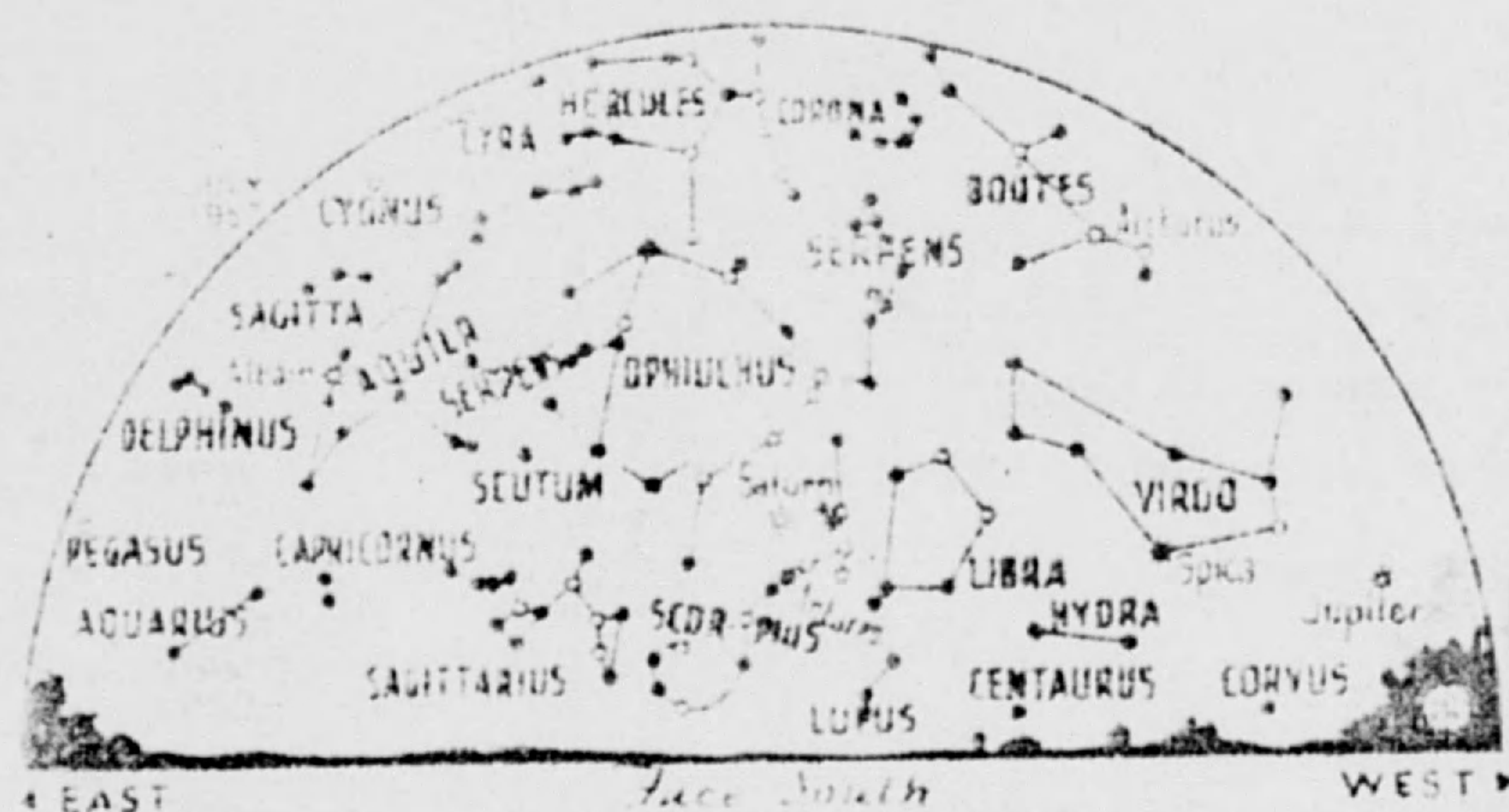
Double-Double Star

Close to Vega, in the general direction of Deneb, the brighter star in the nearby constellation of Cygnus, is the star called epsilon Lyrae.

This is rather faint, of the fifth magnitude, which is not far above the faintest that can be seen with the naked eye. But if your eyesight is keen, you will be able to see this is not one, but two stars. If you are unable to see them with the unaided eye, look with a pair of binoculars. Better still is the view through a small telescope. Then each member of the naked eye pair itself is shown to be a pair. Thus, this star is often called the double-double.

Going from Vega towards Altair, you come to two other stars, delta and zeta Lyrae, and a little farther to two more, about as far apart but a little brighter, beta and gamma Lyrae. These four form a little parallelogram. Between beta and gamma there is located the ring nebula of Lyra.





• • • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

This object is visible only through a telescope. A small one, say with a lens three inches in diameter, shows it as an oval patch of light, while a larger instrument reveals a ring of nebulosity. This is called the "ring nebula in Lyra," a member of the class of "planetary" nebulæ. They were called this in the early days because, through smaller telescopes, they resembled planets.

At the center of the Lyra ring there is a star of the 15th magnitude, visible only through 2½-inch-sized telescopes. Somehow, the vibrations from this star seem to excite the whole nebula to brightness.

But even this does not end the interest in Lyra.

The star delta Lyrae, for example, is also known by a pair of binoculars to be double. The beta Lyrae is a famous variable star. Every 11½ days it drops from magnitude 3.4 to 4.3. At maximum it is brighter than our sun, gamma, but at minimum it is fainter. These changes can be observed with the naked eye.

Thus Lyra, small though it is, offers much of interest to the amateur astronomer.

Celestial Time Table for July

JULY EST	
2 8:00 p.m.	Earth farthest from sun for 1937. Distance 94,452,000 miles.
3 5:12 a.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
4 midnight	Moon on far side of sun
5 7:09 a.m.	Moon in first quarter
8 12:14 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn
11 2:00 p.m.	Venus passes Mars
12 5:50 p.m.	Full moon
14 10:00 p.m.	Moon farthest from earth, distance 253,000 miles
19 9:17 p.m.	Moon in last quarter
20 11:28 p.m.	New moon
25 5:00 a.m.	Moon nearest earth, distance 223,200 miles
27 5:44 a.m.	Moon passes Mars
29 3:02 a.m.	Moon passes Venus
30 6:47 p.m.	Moon passes Jupiter

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

Science News Letter, June 22, 1937

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R7C

Editorial
21 Cecil Court,
Charing Cross Road,
London, W.C.2, England
Subscriptions:
49a Kings Grove,
London, S.E.15.
Telephone:
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Lt. Colonel John P. Spaulding,
U.S.A.F. Chief,
Civil Branch Community Relations Division,
Office of Information,
Department of the Air Force,
Washington, D.C.,
United States of America.

18. July 1966

Dear Colonel Spaulding,

Further to my letter of June 13th, 1966, I am pleased to inform you that we have at last tracked down the owner of the photograph of the "alleged UFO".

I am sorry to say that the photograph was not examined satisfactorily by the then editor of the Flying Saucer Review at the time when it was first launched on the world. Enquiries instituted by our Mr. Creighton have now elicited the fact that the photograph is a hoax. We had only recently heard rumours to this effect, but were unable at first to confirm this information. Now, I am happy to say, we have obtained a written "confession" from the perpetrator, Mr. Z. Fogl. I append the relevant extract from his letter:

"The faked UFO was made at sea. I used two plastic cones, for model airplanes, 4" dia. and stuck them together. A few alterations and a good high gloss silver paint did the rest. I used a yellow filter and a F 3.4 lens. Thus - no sign of a fine white twine."

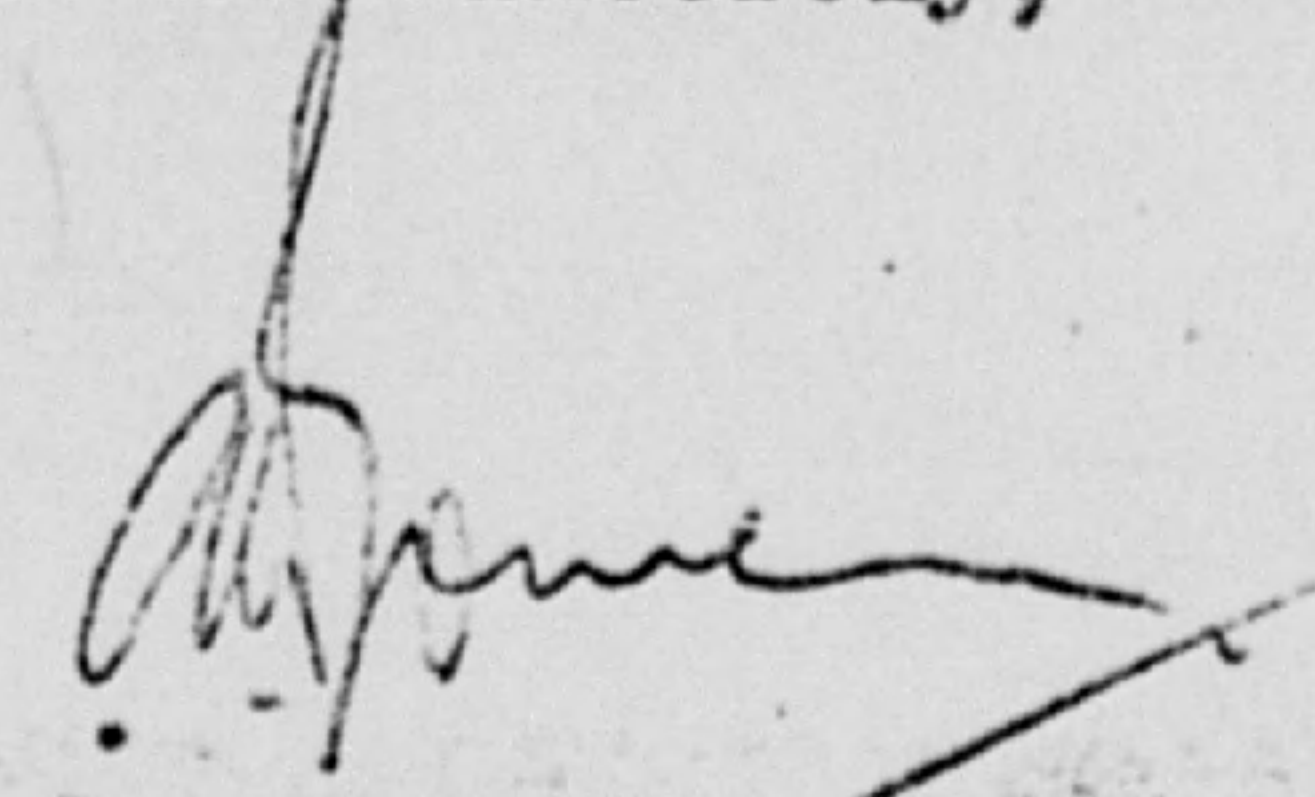
Mr. Creighton goes on to say that:

"His full name is either Z.T. or Z.D. Fogl (I cannot read his signature), and his present address is: 6, Broadacres, Hatfield, Herts."

.... / I propose to

I propose to publish an exposure of this hoax in a future issue of the Review. I can assure you I feel a little disturbed by the affair, as nowadays our policy is to be very careful with all photographs; if we publish them at all, we do not make extravagant claims about them.

Yours sincerely,

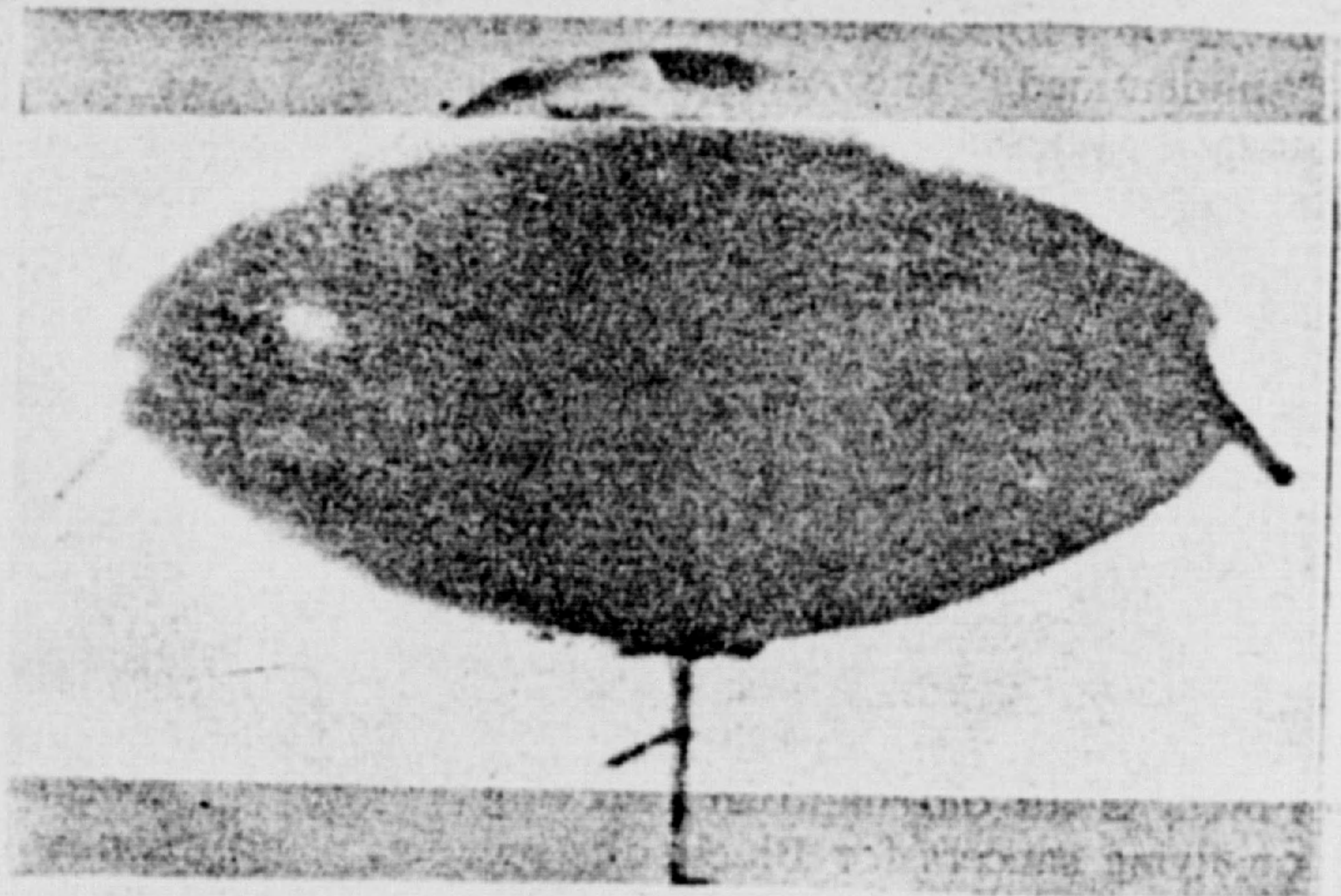


Charles Bowen,
Editor.

P.S. I have marked this letter confidential in view of my remark in the first sentence of the second paragraph.



The sketch bears a striking resemblance to UFO photographed from a Navy ship off the coast of California in 1957. Note its conformation, running lights, cabin and antennas. The rough exterior of the object in the photo appears to jibe with the description Mannor and his 19-year-old son gave police: "It was rough and pitted all over like coral rock."



2 July 1957

Lake George, N. Y.

CSI OFFICER SEES UFO

July 2, 1957: On this day a UFO was observed by CSI's Organizational Vice President, [redacted], in company with his wife [redacted] and nearly a dozen others. The time was shortly after 8 p.m., with the sun just setting; the place the sun-deck of a boathouse about half a mile above Diamond Point, on the west shore of Lake George in northern New York. Harold had just been taking some ribbing from his companions about his saucer interests, when Lita exclaimed, "My God, what's that?" [redacted] who now saw it, replied: "My God, could that be it?" It was. A white-luminous ellipse about an eighth the size of the full moon, and three or four times as bright as Jupiter, was moving in a clear sky over Black Mountain in the east-northeast. [redacted] is emphatic about the luminosity; the glow could not have been reflected sunlight, which would have been yellow. (A plane, reflecting a brilliant golden gleam, had passed in the eastern sky a few

minutes before.) The ellipse, horizontally oriented, was moving slowly southward (toward the observers' right). One of the witnesses noted a halting or jerky type of motion. [redacted] did not see this himself, since he rushed indoors after a few seconds in a fruitless effort to find his camera (which, when found, was not loaded anyway). He did, however, see enough to feel sure that the object was not a symmetrical egg-shape, but a thick disc or flattened spheroid (like a white tire without the hole in the center) seen not quite from edge-on. The object was not fuzzy; its contours were well-defined. Moving deliberately southward, it appeared to make a turn toward the east when it arrived at a position due east of the observers; it gradually dwindled in size until it was lost in the afterglow. It had been in view for four minutes by the observers' watches. It could not have been a balloon, an aircraft, or an astronomical object. It would seem to be comparable to the UFOs filmed by [redacted] and [redacted] as seen in the movie "U.F.O."

2 July 1957
Lake George, New York

July 2, 1957: About 4 p.m. on the same day that CSI vice-president [redacted] sighted a UFO at Lake George, New York (see N.L. #8), another interesting observation was taking place nearer home--in Teaneck, New Jersey. Mrs. [redacted], her 12-year-old son Robert, and his 12-year-old friend Richard Levine, saw a brilliantly shining UFO of peculiar shape--"like a kettledrum." In the course of a long phone conversation with the Research Director, Mrs. [redacted] confirmed the similarity of the object's shape to that of a kettledrum--round on the bottom, flat on top.

When Mrs. [redacted] and the boys first noticed it, the "flying kettledrum" was east of their position and apparently somewhat south of the George Washington Bridge. (They live about three miles west of the Hudson River, and a few blocks north of the bridge.) The object, at an elevation of at least 50 degrees, was moving rapidly and silently in a northerly direction ("toward Tenafly") in a straight, smooth trajectory. It left no trail. In angular size, it exceeded the full moon--so confusion with a conventional aircraft is out of the question. The edges were sharp and clearly defined, and the object had a decidedly "solid" appearance. Its color was brilliantly metallic, appearing precisely like highly polished chromium plate. No windows, openings or protrusions of any sort were to be seen--the surface was "just an unmarred shine."

But as it proceeded northward, its shiny finish abruptly turned to a dull, cloud-like, greyish-white color. Mrs. [redacted] had the distinct impression that this change occurred within the surface of the object itself, and was not due to the sunlight reflecting off it. The sky was moderately overcast, although the sun was shining at the time. The object did not pass in front of, or behind, any clouds. It gradually diminished in size and disappeared from view in a northerly direction, without changing course or losing altitude. It was in view for no less than ten seconds, and no more than twenty.

The incident first appeared in the Bergen Evening Record, July 3rd. Mrs. [redacted] had requested the reporter who took her story to advise her of any corroborating reports; he called later and told her that there had been none.

Information Only
Source: CSI Bulletin # 20, 25 July 57

2 July 1957
Teaneck, New Jersey

July 2, 1957: Teaneck, New Jersey, woman and two boys report seeing "round object like kettle drum" speed across sky during day. -- Bergen Evening Record, 7/3.

UFO Follows Brazilian Airliner

1957

On July 4, 1957, a circular, lighted object paced a R.E.A.L. Airlines plane from Campos, Rio State, Brazil, almost to Victoria, the Capital of the Espirito Santo State. This is approximately 230 miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro.

Reported by the plane's pilot, Captain Delgado, the object was also watched by his co-pilot, radio operator, stewardess, and ten of his passengers.

The UFO followed the airliner for several minutes, sometimes speeding up to fly in front of the plane.

The object was circular "with up and down parts" according to Captain Delgado's report in the newspaper "Folha da Manhã" published in Sao Paulo. Whether this referred to a turret is not clear. One unique aspect of the sighting was that when the plane and the object went through clouds, "little windows were lighted, emitting a very strong light, which was put out immediately when the object came out from the clouds."

NICAP is checking this report with the Brazilian government and the airline for further details about the mysterious object. We are indebted to Brazilian correspondent Osorio Ribeiro de Barros Neves of Sao Paulo for this information.

Information Only

Source: CSI Bulletin # 20, 25 July 57

July 7, 1957
Honolulu, Hawaii

July 7, 1957: Spectacular bolide exploded over Hawaiian Islands at 10:35 p.m.; seen by hundreds, incl. several airline pilots. — Honolulu paper, 7/8. (Credit: Mrs. ~~S. [redacted]~~, Honolulu.)

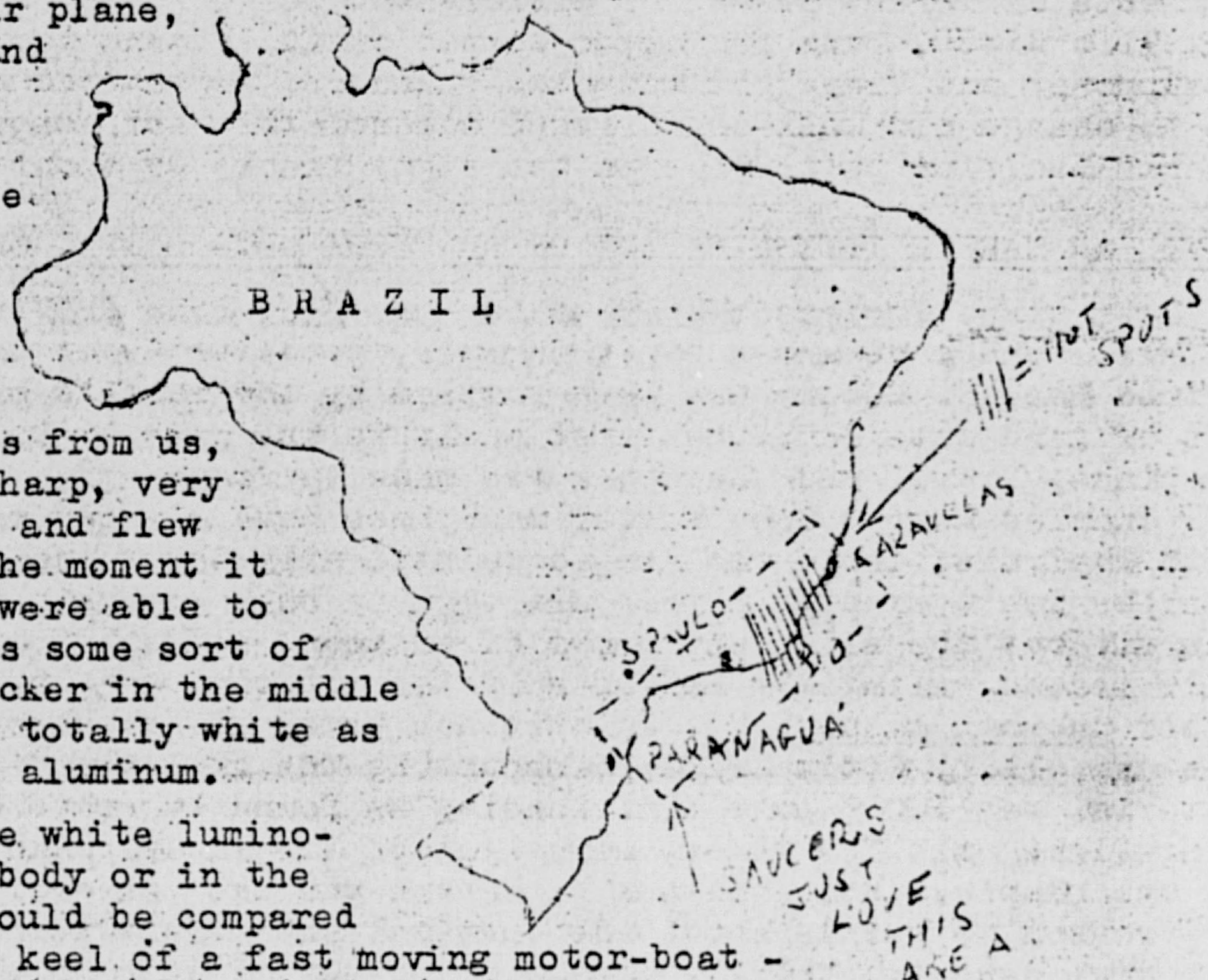
SEEN FROM THE AIR

Captain Tulio Ramos Ribeiro of Cruzeiro do Sul Airlines has sent us an account of his sighting over the radio-active "hot" strip in Brazilian Southern coast. It may be significant that most of the UFOs seen from the air, are spotted over the area marked on the map below. Why daddy?

"On July 14 1957 at 17:50 6 clock local time (20:50 GMT) we were flying the Convair PP-CDI, 4,200 meters high, magnetic heading 235, near Rio Doce, about 100 kilometers from the coast, when my co-pilot called our attention to a strange luminosity ahead of our plane, a little to the left and on a slightly higher level.

"The light was white and its intensity was something none of us had seen before. It grew rapidly in size and when it was at an estimated 20 kilometers from us, it made a 90 degrees sharp, very sharp turn to the left and flew toward the coast. At the moment it changed its course we were able to clearly see that it was some sort of cigar-shaped form, thicker in the middle than any cigar. It was totally white as though it were made of aluminum.

Then we saw that the white luminosity was ahead of the body or in the front part of it. It could be compared to water fended by the keel of a fast moving motor-boat - you know, that thing we call "mustache", only instead of water, the spray was luminous. Behind the body we could see orange, red and blue colors changing in quick succession. The speed was "enviable" and we had the stranger in sight for 10 or 15 seconds. The flight was horizontal all the time; the day was clear and no stars were visible at the time."



July 10, 1957 [redacted] and [redacted], both of Heppner, Oregon, were piling brush near Crawford Spring (nine miles out of Bull Prairie) at 12:10 p.m. when they saw a round, hat-shaped object moving rapidly toward the northwest at "terrific speed." They estimated its size as about "half that of a forest service Power Wagon Truck," and described it as brown in color, "similar to dried pine needles." Traveling in straight level flight at an estimated altitude of 3000 feet, the object left no trail and had no visible means of propulsion. However, the two men said it made a sound "something like a jet plane, only with a very noticable whistle." As it disappeared from view, it made a sound described as a sort of "plup," similar to the sound of a bullet striking water. They viewed it for ten seconds. The men immediately reported the incident to the Madison Butte lookout high in the Blue Mountains, southeast of Heppner. (The "hat-shape" is reminiscent of the Twin Falls, Idaho report of Aug. 13, 1947 (Blue Book Report #14, case #IX); the Great Meadows, N.J. case of March 6, 1957 (N.L. #7, p. 23); and the Whittier, Calif. report of August 22, 1957 (see following page). The brown color is very unusual.) -- Heppner Gazette-Times, 7/11.

July 10 [redacted], Ore-12:10pm-fast, brown, hatlike UFO(+Jet-Noise)flys NW..

21 - 31 JULY 1957 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
21	Hawthorn, California	[REDACTED]	Astro (ARCTURUS)
21-22	Los Angeles, California	Multi ([REDACTED])	Balloon
22	Fishkill, New York	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
22	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
22	Wild Rice, North Dakota	[REDACTED]	Astro (STAR)
22	Amarillo-El Paso, Texas	Civil Airlines	Aircraft
23	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Balloon
23	Thompson, Iowa	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
23	Conway, New Hampshire	[REDACTED]	Astro (VEGA)
23	Shelby, North Carolina (CASE MISSING)	Civilian	Aircraft
24	Norway	[REDACTED] (PHOTO)	Other (REFLECTION)
24	Brooklyn, New York	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
24	Glen Burnie, Maryland	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
24	Albany, New York	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
25	Niagra Falls, New York	Military (Vis & Rad)	Balloon
25	Fairborn, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Balloon
25	North Harve, Montana	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
26	Marietta, Ohio	Military	Astro (METEOR)
26	Iran	Civilians	Aircraft
27	Longmont, Colorado	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
28	Baltimore, Maryland	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
28	Stamford, Connecticut	Civilian	Insufficient Data
28	San Antonio, Texas	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
28	Las Curces, New Mexico	[REDACTED]	Other (UNRELIABLE RPT)
29	Piedmont, South Dakota	Military	Insufficient Data
29	Cleveland, Ohio	Capitol Airlines	UNIDENTIFIED
29	Oldsmar, Florida	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
30	Rockford, Michigan	[REDACTED]	Astro (AURORA)
30	Wilmington, Delaware	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
30	Albuquerque, New Mexico	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
30	Santa Maria, California	[REDACTED]	Other (MIRAGE)
30	Bakersfield, California	Unknown Civilian	Insufficient Data
30	Claremont, California	Multi	Aircraft
30	Pacoima, California	[REDACTED]	Astro (ARCTURUS)
31	Antigo, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Jul	Universe	Science News Ltr	
23	Kirkwood, Missouri	Newsclipping	
23	Warren County, New Jersey	Newsclipping	
24	Las Cruces, New Mexico	Newsclipping	
25	Clackamas County, Oregon	Newsclipping	
30	Galt, Canada	Newsclipping	