

## PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE  2 September 1957	2. LOCATION  Kelly AFB, Texas	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Venus <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical  <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP  Local _____ GMT 03/0200Z	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  Military	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION  20-25 minutes	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS  one	9. COURSE  southwest
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING  Round object, size of quarter, bright as a star, but much larger. Light glowed from five or six points bright to dull several times. Seemed to hover then disappeared.		11. COMMENTS  These are almost exact positions (azimuth & elevation) of Venus for that time and place.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

COUNTRY USA	REPORT NO.	(LEAVE BLANK)
<b>AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT</b>		
SUBJECT UFOB		
AREA REPORTED ON San Antonio, Texas	FROM (Agency) Commander, SAAMA, Kelly AFB, Texas	
DATE OF REPORT 5 September 1957	DATE OF INFORMATION 3 September 1957	EVALUATION Unevaluated
PREPARED BY (Officer) Major J. G. Davis	SOURCE Eye Witness	

**REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)**

AFR 200-2, dated 12 August 1954

**SUMMARY:** (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List indorsements at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 11B-Part II)

A round bright to dull object, approximately the size of a quarter held at arms length was observed at 2000 hours 2 September 1957, hovering and moving over Kelly Air Force Base, Texas.

flighted over one of the largest air fields  
Bases in U.S.

INTRODUCTION

10-22893-1 8-2-6

- INCLs.

NOT ANOTHER DAY MONTGOMERY

## AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES																											
Commander, SAAMA																													
<p>In compliance with AFR 200-2, dated 12 August 1954, the following report is submitted:</p> <p>(1) Description of the object:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Shape - <u>round</u></li> <li>(b) Size compared to a known object - <u>Quarter</u> held in the hand at arms length.</li> <li>(c) Color - <u>Bright like a star</u>, but much larger</li> <li>(d) Number - One</li> <li>(e) N/A</li> <li>(f) Any discernable features or details - <u>Light glowed from five or six points</u>, which went from bright to dull several times.</li> <li>(g) Tail, trail or exhaust, including size of same compared to size of object - None</li> <li>(h) Sound - None</li> <li>(i) Other pertinent or unusual features - Observers stated that object just hovered in one spot until starting to disappear.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Description of course of object:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) One airman was on the balcony outside of barracks and just happened to look up and saw object. He called another airman out and pointed object out to him.</li> <li>(b) Angle of elevation approximately <math>20^{\circ}</math> and angle of azimuth approximately <math>260^{\circ}</math>.</li> <li>(c) Angle of elevation approximately <math>10^{\circ}</math> and angle of azimuth approximately <math>260^{\circ}</math>.</li> <li>(d) Object appeared in the southwest at about <math>20^{\circ}</math>, it seemed to remain stationary for approximately 20 to 25 minutes. The object moved in a straight line southwest until it disappeared from observers view behind some barracks.</li> <li>(e) Object disappeared by going below tops of barracks.</li> <li>(f) Object was in sight for approximately 20 to 25 minutes.</li> </ul> <p>(3) Manner of observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ground visual</li> <li>(b) No optical aids used</li> <li>(c) N/A</li> </ul> <p>(4) Time and date of sighting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 2200Z September 1957</li> <li>(b) Light conditions - Night</li> </ul> <p>(5) Location of observers: Kelly AFB, Texas, on balcony, southside of barracks #4189 (East Kelly)</p> <p>(6) Identifying information of all observers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) N/A</li> <li>(b) (1) A/1C [REDACTED], AF [REDACTED] 1700th Air Transport Group, Personnel Clerk, Kelly AFB, Texas, unknown.</li> <li>(2) A/1C [REDACTED], AF [REDACTED] 1700th Air Transport Group, Kelly AFB, Texas, Clerk in OIS, unknown.</li> </ul> <p>(7) Weather and winds: Aloft conditions at time and place of sighting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Observers stated it was clear with some lightning in the northeast.</li> <li>(b) Report from the Weather Bureau, Kelly AFB, Texas, revealed that at 2000 hours, 2 September 1957, wind and velocity were as follows:</li> </ul> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Altitude</th> <th>Wind Direction (degrees)</th> <th>Velocity (knots)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Surface</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6,000 ft</td> <td>120</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10,000 ft</td> <td>30</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16,000 ft</td> <td>20</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20,000 ft</td> <td>50</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30,000 ft</td> <td>Not available</td> <td>Not available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50,000 ft</td> <td>Not available</td> <td>Not available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60,000 ft</td> <td>Not available</td> <td>Not available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Altitude	Wind Direction (degrees)	Velocity (knots)	Surface			6,000 ft	120	6	10,000 ft	30	5	16,000 ft	20	5	20,000 ft	50	15	30,000 ft	Not available	Not available	50,000 ft	Not available	Not available	60,000 ft	Not available	Not available
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## AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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- (c) Ceiling - Unlimited
- (d) Visibility - 15 miles
- (e) Amount of cloud cover - 0 to 5/10 scattered cirrus at 6,000 ft
- (f) Thunderstorms in the area - at 22000Z September 1957, one (1) thunderstorm with occasional lightning in clouds.
- (8) No unusual activity or condition, meteorological astronomical, or otherwise which might account for sighting.
- (9) No identification or interception action taken.
- (10) There were no aircraft from Kelly AFB, Texas in the area at the time of sighting.
- (11) Chief, Security Division, Kelly AFB, Texas. Possible cause of sighting unknown.
- (12) No physical evidence of sighting.

# 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 14, Venus has gradually been drawing to the east 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 kind of standard time, at the first of November, 9:00 p.m. on the 15th and 8:00 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 his 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

So bright was this planet that a local sheriff and his deputies were the only ones to intercept it a few days ago — after numerous calls from the general public.

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, 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.

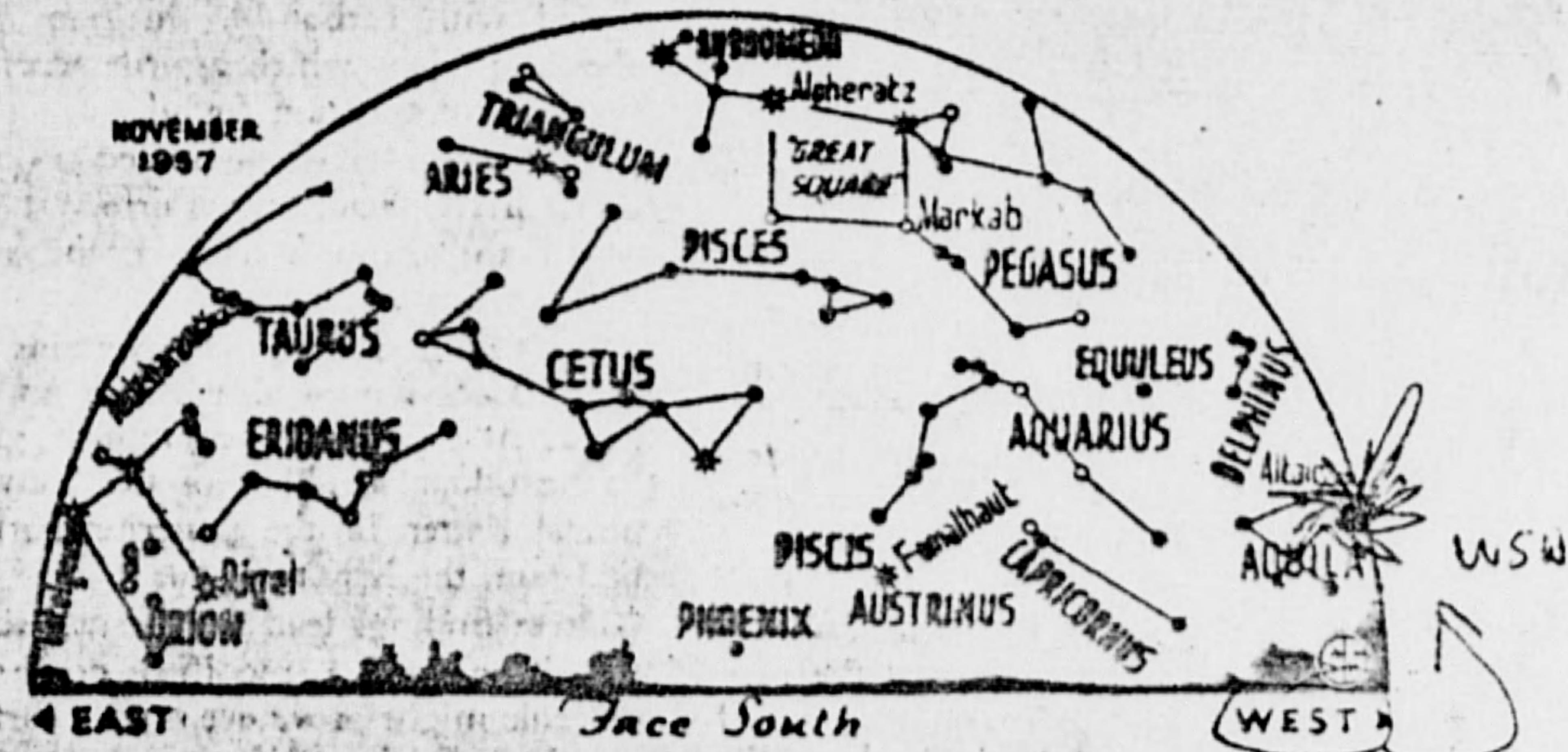
Although only Venus is now visible in the evening, two other planets appear in the southeast before sunrise. Brightest of these is Jupiter, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. It is close to the bright star Spica. However, it exceeds the star in brilliance about ten times.

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 BRILLIANCE