

PROJECT 10073 RECORD

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 1963	2. LOCATION Detroit, Michigan
3. SOURCE	10. CONCLUSION INFORMATION ONLY
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS	
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS This case was reported in March-April 1966. Since the actual sighting had occurred some time ago it is almost impossible to check it out. Also due to the time lag the pertinent data has probably become distorted. Therefore this case is considered <u>Information Only</u> .
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION	
7. COURSE	
8. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☐ No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE ☐ Yes ☐ No	

No Case (Information Only)

14 January 1963
Canton, Ohio

CANTON, OHIO: 1/14/63 A Canton man reported a red-orange colored object coming from the E. It was very high looking like 4-BB (shot) sized lights which were very close together. As it went across the sky, the lights quickly dimmed to, a red color of less intensity. Three observers;; more information in future.

NO CASE: Information Only
SOURCE: Flying Saucer Review
Nov-Dec 65

17 Jan 63
Puerto Garibaldi, Argentina

Angel Hair

According to *La Gaceta* of January 17, flying saucers were seen recently over Puerto Garibaldi in the Province of Entre Rios, and "angel hair" was seen to fall from them. Subjected to careful analysis, the substance was found to consist of boron, silicon, calcium, and magnesium. "Angel hair" was also reported to have fallen at a place called El Nilo.

No Case (Information Only)

18 January 1963
Kimberley, South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA

Kimberley and

~~Kimberley~~

Our correspondent in South Africa, Mr. Phillip J. Human, sends us the following accounts:

Pretoria News, January 19. "A weird bright light was seen over Jacobsdal, about 80 miles south of Kimberley last night. According to a farmer, Mr. J. C. Combrink, the light was low on the horizon and varied between brilliance and dullness. 'We have no idea what it could be, but we were afraid. We have never seen anything like it before,' he said."

21 January 1963
Solon, Ohio

SOLON, OHIO Jan. 21, 1963 7:00-8:00 PM

Anothy Millamo and Harold McMann, amateur astronomers (highschool) were out looking at constellations through their $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch reflector tel. A bright object high in the sky caught their attention. The bluish-white light was stationary, but soon started to move. The bright object increased in speed and seemed to be rising as it accelerated away from them. This 20 second sighting was discussed KYW's UFO Program.

No Case (Information Only)

23 January 1963
Arica, Chile

In and around Arica, the northernmost city of Chile, a great many sightings were made during January. On the night of January 23rd, a truck traveling with ten passengers from Chapiquina to Arica was halted by a huge blue ball of fire which seemed to be coming straight toward it. The passengers in the rear fled in panic, whereas those in the cabin remained where they were. The UFO came to a stop at low altitude precisely over the truck. The witnesses described the object as being cigar-shaped, with a white cabin and with flames coming out from the tail.

No Case (Information Only)

23 January 1963
North Royalton, Ohio

NORTH ROYALTON, OHIO Jan. 23, 1963 - 10:30
PM. Mr. Norm Summers, school teacher saw
a brilliant green object with a cone-shap-
ed orange or yellow tail. It started from
directly overhead and then dropped down be-
hind the horizon. It was as large as a
nickel at arms length. Duration of sight-
ing: 3 seconds. (KYW Program)

No Case (Information Only)

24 January 1963
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO Jan. 24, 1963 12:15
PM Steels Cors. Rd. & Hudson Dr. (N. of
Akron & CFC.) Two men driving toward
Hudson Drive (E) noticed a blinking, large
red light which seemed to be a part of an
aircraft under 5000 altitude. No green
or other lights were seen. The "craft" was
moving diagonally (NW to SE) across the
road ahead of the observers. When the
"craft" was a short distance beyond (to
the right), the red light flared up and
disappeared. The car was stopped, the ob-
servers got out and scanned the sky with
7x50 binoculars, but the light was not
seen again. The weather was -15 and
clear. No sound, no trail.

No Case (Information Only)

24 January 1963
East London, South Africa

The *Daily Dispatch*, East London, January 25. "Several people telephoned a Johannesburg newspaper last night to report a strange, stationary light in the north-east sky. 'It was in the sky for about half-an-hour after 9 p.m.,' one said. 'It was a brilliant red-brown with a long tail of light and seemed to have a sort of halo around it.'"

No Case (Information Only)

28 January 1963
Arica, Chile

On January 28th, a large number of people in the city of Arica were panicked by a group of UFO's "with dark cabins," which were hanging motionless over the town at low altitude. That same night, a truck traveling between Mamina and Iquique, driven by a former officer of the Chilean Air Force, came upon two flying saucers which remained stationary above the vehicle for a period of more than ten minutes.

Durban sighting

On January 28, 1963, at about 11 p.m., Mrs. S. C. Montgomery, 65, was standing at a window in her home looking at the sky, which was particularly clear, and watching a planet which was burning with a steady reddish light. Her home stands near the edge of a hill, about 2,000 feet above sea level, 15 miles inland from the city of Durban and the Indian Ocean.

She then saw above and to the left, a black object silhouetted against the deep blue of the clear sky. She described it as being about the size and shape of a cigar. At the tail end there was a strong glow with a display of light which she described as being similar to fireworks such as catherine wheels. There was the sensation as if a continuous regular discharge of sparks was leaving the tail from amongst the coloured glow. These showers of light were not quite sparks, but something close to it, and varying in colour. She is most definite that the object was not an aircraft, and is familiar with their appearance at night since they often fly overhead. Nevertheless, she watched carefully to see if it would change course for the local airport, but it headed on a steady course about south-east, straight out to sea until it was lost to view. The object was in sight for a time between 30 seconds and one minute. There was no sound.

Significantly, this sighting recalled in her memory a similar object, identical in every respect, which she saw in the summer in England during 1954, over the village of Amesbury in Wiltshire. At that time she had assumed it was a special aircraft from Boscombe Down, but is now sure it was not.

(Credit to Mr. D. S. H. Montgomery, the son of the witness.)

Info on 1/0
1963

~~REDACTED~~
Detroit, Michigan 48219

Department of Defense
Washington D.C.

To whom it may concern,

I am writting this letter for two reasons. One is that I live in Michigan near where the U.F.O.s have been spotted resently. I have seen movies of these U.F.O.s and as far as I can see they are nothing like any airplane or regular fly-ing craft that has ever been shown in public. I also can say that they are not clouds caused by marsh gases. First of all because all of the U.F.O.s haven't been spotted over marshes and second because they were too bright to be reflections of gases, mainly because most have been spotted at night and the moon's glow couldn't cause such a bright glaw. Not only have I seen the U.F.O.s on television but I saw one in 1963 in Chicago. My father, brother, cousin, and I all saw it. It looked like this:



It was revolving and it's square port holes were lite up brightly. But not in colors. It was going fast and was making sharpe turns. Also when I got home my cousin saw the same U.F.O. flying over her house. Her house is in Oak Park a superb of Detroit where I live.

If you want to get ahold of the movies of the U.F.O.s seen in Michigan I think the television station I saw it on would give them to you. It is Channel 2, WWJ in Detroit.

What I was getting at is that anyone who looks at this sensible knows that those U.F.O.s are something not just marsh gas. Maybe they are from outerspace or they are some kind of secret United States project, I don't know. But I do know that withholding information about such things is just going to cause panic when it gets out which it will eventually do. Just like in 1938 when Orson Wells made a radio broadcast which made people believe that the Martians were invading Earth. Many people killed themselves because of it. So what do you think people will do when they see things from outerspace and the United States government confarmes it? If you release information about the U.F.O.s slowly so it wouldn't cause panic it would be better for everyone!!!

Also could you send me some information on U.F.O.s? I hope it will be information which tells the truth about what the U.F.O.s are. Thank You for your time and for the information.

Sincerely,
~~REDACTED~~

ENGLAND

A sceptic's sighting

Miss Mary Sharp, of Shilton, near Coventry, writes to report the following sighting: "My mother, Mrs. E. L. Sharp, went up into the kitchen to draw the curtains at 5.20 p.m. on January 28. Our kitchen is up five steps and from the window there is a view of fields and a farm. She saw a blaze of light and stood, dumbfounded, watching it. Then it must have turned round and she made out four portholes with light coming from them. It was yellow-orange in colour. She watched it for about a minute, then it suddenly shot off in the direction of Rugby. My mother has seen pictures of them in the *FLYING SAUCER* review, but did not expect to see one herself. She found her tongue just before it shot off and said: "There's one of those cigar-ships over there. I can see the portholes." Unfortunately it had gone by the time I reached the window. It had hung over the farmer's orchard about 250 to 300 yards away. It was just above the trees. It looked two feet long and one foot in depth—I do not know what that would make its actual size. It was extremely brilliant. There was no noise. We should be very interested to know whether any one else in this area saw it. The sighting has had its usual effect—my mother has come to believe in the existence of UFOs. Oddly enough, two days before that a lad who is keen on UFOlogy came to tea and stood looking out of that very window. My mother said to him: "You needn't look out of that window. You'll never see a flying saucer through it!"

About January 29th, a saucer was photographed by an Arica merchant named Gino Rossi. This photo is reproduced at the top of the next page.

The UFO appeared visually as a luminous object with a tail of some sort. The picture, taken at an exposure of five seconds, makes the UFO look much longer than it actually was, due to the object's movement during the time of exposure.



30 January 1963
Ioa, Peru

EXCLUSIVE REPORT ON SOUTH AMERICAN SAUCER "FLAP": As announced in our two previous issues, a continuing saucer "flap" seems to be taking place in South America, while things here in the United States are relatively quiet. Due to our exclusive South American press clipping service, we are able to keep you up to date, even though practically no mention of the South American sightings has been made in U.S. papers. Here are the latest reports, translated by our Staff from Spanish-language newspapers:

On the night of January 30th, more than a dozen people in Ioa, Peru, saw a bright-white luminous object traverse the sky. It was visible for a period of five to ten minutes. Other sightings were made during January in San Juan and other parts of Peru.

Flying saucers seen near Paranas, Argentina, in January, are said to have caused a shower of glass-like particles, which fell from the sky like rain. Some of these strange particles were kept for analysis, and were found to contain calcium, magnesium, and several other minerals.

NO CASE: Information Only
SOURCE: Flying Saucer Review
Nov-Dec 65

31 Jan 63
Tucuman, Argentina

Tucumán

On January 31, 1963, on a patch of scrub-land at a ranch at Cañada de Alsogaray, near Tucumán, two scorched "rings" were found, each 35 cms. wide (width of the scorched band) with a diameter of about 3.3 metres each, and lying some 40 cms. apart, forming as it were a figure "8". Police and scientists made deep cuts, and found that not only the grass, but also its roots, had been burnt down to a depth of some 10 cms. below the surface, "as though dessicated at a temperature in excess of 2,000°, yet without combustion or flame". On the "rings" a white ash-like powder was found. The scientists concluded that something very heavy and very hot had landed there, something shaped—on its base—roughly like a figure "8". Hoax was ruled out, and the authorities admitted that the only possible explanation was the landing of some unknown craft. The marks were evidently some days old, but UFOs had been seen in the vicinity not long before. Thus far, I quote from the UFO Report for 1963 issued by the Argentine Committee in Buenos Aires for the Study of Unidentified Flying Objects (CODOVNI).

But in a letter dated 30th June, 1964, from a meteorologist named Señor Ricardo Perez de la Sierra of Buenos Aires, I have received a number of further details about the case, and the most interesting of all is that a gentleman named Juan Gerónimo Perea, overseer of the neighbouring "El Trezol" Ranch, has now come forward and said that he and his wife and children had seen an egg-shaped craft, which appeared "thrice the diameter of the Moon as it flew overhead", pass over one night and go down towards the ground in the precise area where the marks were subsequently found. The thing was travelling at a very slow speed, he said, and leaving a long trail. It was only very reluctantly that this witness had consented to tell what he had seen.

1 - 28 FEBRUARY 1963 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
5	44.55N 177.15W (Pacific)	Military	Astro (METEOR)
5	Motebello, Virginia	Abara & Chambers	Astro (VEGA)
6	Chester, Pennsylvania	McCray	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
7	Gibson City, Illinois	Hutchcraft	Other (LIGHT ON TOWER)
7	15.34N 100.48W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
8	39.30N 172.30W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
8	Maysville, Kentucky	Pyles	AIRCRAFT
11	Los Angeles, California	Lamm	Other (CONTRAILS)
12	Phoenix, Arizona	Breen	INSUFFICIENT DATA
13	Rydall, Pennsylvania	Tieger	AIRCRAFT
14	Wilmington, North Carolina	Hatcher	Astro (VENUS)
14	Duluth, Minnesota	Nichols	Astro (METEOR)
16	Huntington, West Virginia	James	AIRCRAFT
17	Iran	Border Guards	INSUFFICIENT DATA
20	Lajes, Azores	Military	BALLOON
24	21.26N 158.20W (Pacific)	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
28	Winslow, Arizona	Civilian	Other (CLOUD)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Feb	Universe	Science News Ltr	
Feb	Asuncion, Paraguay	News Clipping	
2	Robertsville, Ohio	" "	
4	Tucuman, Argentina	" "	
4	Blenheim, New Zealand	" "	
5	Pieve di Sacco, Italy	" "	
5	Glendale, California	" "	
7	Alberti Province, Argentina	" "	
14	Mt. Carmel, California	" "	
15	Moe, Australia	" "	
16	Barberton, Ohio	" "	
18	Maiden, North Carolina	" "	
18	Reno, Nevada	" "	
21	Belgrade, Montana	" "	
21	Bozeman, Montana	" "	
21	Trenton, N. J.	" "	
21	Highcliffe, England	" "	
23	Nagoya, Japan	" "	
25	Orchard City, Colorado	" "	
27	Modesto, California	" "	
28	Mt. Carmel, California	" "	

ASTRONOMY

Mars Becomes Prominent

The red planet Mars shines in the east in the January evening sky and the year's best display of stars is in view with Orion high in the south, James Stokley reports.

➤ THE RED PLANET Mars is now on view in the evening sky.

Low in the east (at about ten o'clock or later at the beginning of January) you will see the constellation of Leo, the Lion. In this group stands the first magnitude star Regulus, part of the subgroup called the Sickle.

But in the Sickle now stands an intruder—red in color and brighter than any of the stars—Mars. You can also distinguish Mars because it shines with the steady glow of a planet, so different from the scintillating stars.

Mars is the only planet shown on the January maps, which indicate the appearance of the heavens at about 10:00 p.m. (your own kind of standard time) at the first of the month, 9:00 p.m. around the 15th, and 8:00 p.m. at the end.

Mercury Visible

For a few days about Jan. 4, however, if you look low in the west soon after sundown, and before the sky is entirely dark, you may get a glimpse of Mercury. At that time it will be farthest east of the sun, and visible for a little while at dusk.

Higher in the western sky—and brighter—you will easily locate Jupiter, which is now in the constellation of Aquarius, the water carrier. But it also sets before the times for the maps.

As for the other planets that sometimes become visible to the naked eye, Saturn is now too near the sun's direction to be visible; Venus shines brilliantly in the eastern sky before dawn.

January brings the year's best evening display of stars. High in the south is the magnificent constellation of Orion, of which the three stars in a row forming the warrior's belt are characteristic. Near the belt are two brilliant stars—Betelgeuse above and Rigel below.

Following Orion are his two dogs. Canis Major, the greater dog, is lower and to the left. In it is Sirius, the brightest star in the sky, except for the sun. Farther to the left and higher is the lesser dog, Canis Minor, with the star called Procyon.

To the right of Orion and a little higher appears Taurus, the bull. Red Aldebaran marks his eye. In his shoulder is a little cluster of stars called the Pleiades. They are known in mythology as the seven sisters, although most people cannot see more than six of them.

And directly overhead, as indicated on the maps, is Auriga, the charioteer, with Capella. Just below this group, toward the east, are the twins, Gemini. They display two prominent stars: Pollux, the lower, is

of the first magnitude, while Castor, above, is second.

In addition to these bright stars, in and around Orion, two others of the first magnitude are shown. One is Regulus, in Leo, low in the east, mentioned in connection with Mars. Very low in the northwest Deneb is shown, all that remains visible of Cygnus, the swan. Deneb is so low that atmospheric absorption dims it considerably.

The astronomical program for 1963 calls for five eclipses, and two of them occur in January. Probably, however, you will not see very much of either.

The first, on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 9, is a "penumbral" eclipse of the moon, probably the least interesting of the three kinds of lunar eclipses.

Any lunar eclipse involves the moon's entry into the earth's shadow, which consists of two parts. Innermost is the umbra, the true shadow, where the earth completely hides the sun. Around this is the outer, partial shadow, the penumbra. If you were in it, on a space ship, the earth would only partly cover the face of the sun.

So there are three possibilities for an eclipse. The moon may enter completely into the umbra, and then it is totally eclipsed. It may only partly enter the

umbra. This is a partial eclipse, and the curved edge of the earth's shadow appears on the face of the moon. And finally, the moon may enter into the penumbra but not into the umbra, even partially.

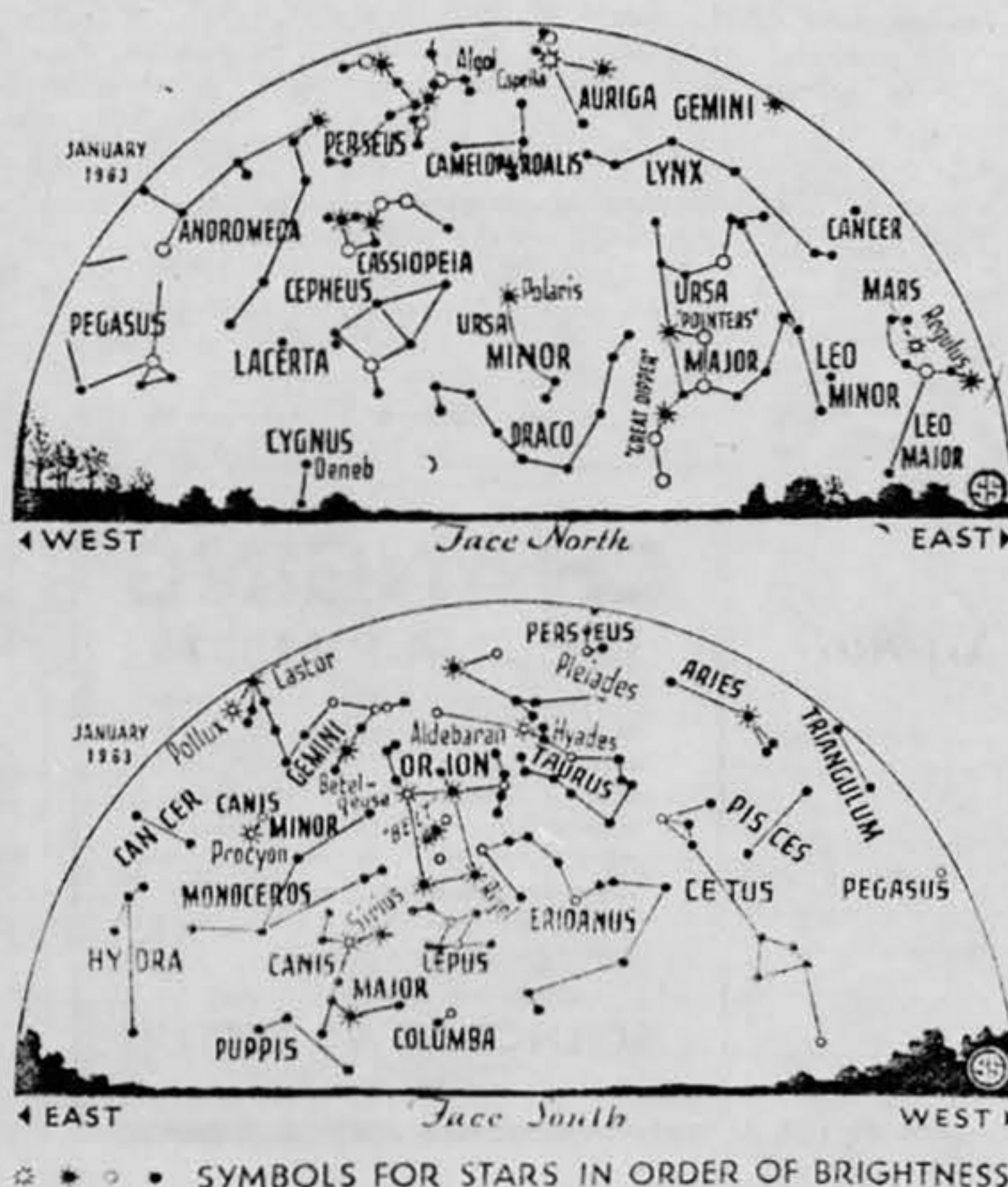
That is what occurs this month. From 4:05 p.m., E.S.T., to 8:34 p.m., the moon will be at least partly in the penumbra. At the beginning of this period the moon will not have risen in the United States and most of North America. When it rises, it will be in eclipse. But even with only part of the sun shining on the moon, it still shines with seemingly near normal brightness.

So watch the moon, which will then be full, when it comes up on the evening of Jan. 9. If the sky is clear, but the moon seems a little fainter than it should be, the effect may be due to the eclipse.

January's Second Eclipse

January's second eclipse comes on the 25th, and this time it is of the sun, for the moon comes between that body and the earth. But this is also not a total eclipse. When it occurs, the moon will be relatively far from the earth, and the sun relatively close. Thus, the solar disc will be larger than that of the moon. Even with the moon going in front of the sun, a ring of the solar surface will be visible. This is called an annular eclipse, from the Latin word annulus—a ring.

The path along which the annular eclipse



SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

Books of the Week

For the editorial information of our readers, books received for review are listed. For convenient purchase of any U. S. book in print, send a remittance to cover retail price (postage will be paid) to Book Department, Science Service, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

AEROSPACE TECHNICAL FORECAST 1962-1972—Aerospace Industries Assn., 144 p., illus., paper, \$3. Forecast of technical trends and requirements, outlining the areas where research and development is needed to meet national programs.

AMERICA'S RACE FOR THE MOON: The New York Times Story of Project Apollo—Walter Sullivan, Ed., foreword by D. Brainerd Holmes—Random House, 163 p., illus., paper, \$1.95. Tells the general reader about the U.S. program for lunar landings of instruments and men.

BIOLOGICAL CLO AIBS (Heath). BSCS paper, subscription to Presents latest scientific high school level.

BIOLOGICAL EXPL ert G. Picard, Edward Marino—Cenco Press, by-step instructions to ata biology.

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THE CHEMICAL I Manufacturing Chemis illus., paper 50¢ direct cut Ave., Washington Guide" providing topi of sources.

THE CHEMISTRY COSMETICS. Vol. II G. DeNavarre, forewo Nostrand, 2nd ed., 41 the manufacture of c latest scientific and tec.

THE COMPARATIVE GENY OF THE AN PISCES—Karel F. I. p., illus., \$4.50; pap Monographs, No. 39.

COURTSHIP IN A riecks—AIBS (Heath), p., illus., paper, subse \$2.25. Third of eight biological research, at under supervision of rriculum Study of the logical Sciences.

ESSAYS ON PROB —M. S. Bartlett—Wil of papers representing tistical theory.

GLOSSARY OF TEI OCEANOGRAPHY—W E. Yasso—AIP, 24 r cross-section of terms oceanographers, from "a

THE HUMAN SID title: Animal IQ—Y rev. ed., 178 p., phot 50¢. First published in

MENTAL ILLNESS Edith M. Stern, forewo Harper, 4th ed., 127 what to do when some mentally ill.

PERSONALITY DY MENT—Irving Sarnoff—Wiley, 572 p., \$7.75. Text presents systematically the psychanalytic theory of personality and its relation to learning theory, developmental psychology, sociology and anthropology.

POCKET DICTIONARY OF COMPUTER TERMS—The Howard W. Sams Technical Staff—Sams, 96 p., paper, \$1.50. More than 1,000 definitions, from "abacus" to "zone".

PROJECT IDEAS FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS—John K. Taylor, Phoebe Knipling and Falconer Smith, Eds.—Jt. Board on Science Educ., 2nd rev. ed., 173 p., paper, \$1.25. Describes briefly 400 ideas for student science projects with references for further information.

THE SEA: Ideas and Observations on Progress in the Study of the Seas, Vol. 1: Physical Oceanography—M. N. Hill, Ed.—Interscience Pubs., 864 p., illus., \$25. Presents a balanced account of the ideas and observations of oceanographers during the 20 years since the comprehensive work "The Oceans" by Sverdrup, Johnson and Fleming was published in 1912.

SO MUCH ALIVE: The Life and Work of Wladimir S. Woytinsky—Emma S. Woytinsky, Ed.—Vanguard Press, 272 p., illus., \$8. A symposium by

will be visible starts in the South Pacific Ocean, crosses the southern tip of South America, the South Atlantic Ocean, South Africa, Madagascar, and ends in the Indian Ocean. Over a larger area, including Antarctica, and the southern parts of South America and Africa, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun.

But 1963 will bring two eclipses visible in the United States and Canada. First is a total eclipse of the sun on July 20. This time the relative distances of the sun and moon will be such that the moon will completely hide the sun. To see this happen you will have to be along the "path of totality"—the band the earth's shadow sweeps out. From its start in Japan at sunrise, this path crosses the North Pacific, Alaska, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Northern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Maine, just misses the southern tip of Nova Scotia, and ends at sunset in the Atlantic.

This eclipse is visible as a partial one from Central America and the very northern tip of South America.

On the night of December 30, there will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible generally throughout North America, as well as other parts of the world.

This monthly article will deal with each of these eclipses as the time for them approaches.

swelling or ulcerations of the legs. This is avoided by the new operation.

Dr. Daniel C. Hunter Jr., formerly a staff surgeon at the University of Michigan but now at Ogden, Utah, collaborated with Dr. DeWeese in the report.

• Science News Letter, 82:419 December 29, 1962

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SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

1719 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.



Celestial Time Table for January

Jan.	EST	
1	10:54 pm	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness
2	8:02 pm	Moon in first quarter
4		Earth nearest sun, distance 91,343,000 miles
	3:00 am	Moon nearest earth, distance 229,800 miles
		Mercury farthest east of Sun
	7:43 pm	Algol at minimum
9	6:09 pm	Full moon, penumbral eclipse
12	10:00 am	Moon passes Mars
17	3:00 am	Moon farthest, distance 251,300 miles
	3:35 pm	Moon in last quarter
19	3:50 am	Algol at minimum
20	6:00 am	Mercury between Earth and Sun
21	1:00 pm	Moon passes Venus
22	12:40 am	Algol at minimum
	10:00 pm	Venus farthest west of Sun
24	9:29 pm	Algol at minimum
25	8:42 am	New Moon, annular eclipse visible in Southern Hemisphere
27	6:18 pm	Algol at minimum
28	2:00 am	Moon passes Jupiter
29	2:00 am	Moon nearest, distance 228,500 miles

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

• Science News Letter, 82:420 December 29, 1962

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Do You Know?

Thorium, uranium and plutonium are the three elements that provide reactor fuel.

A new type single-belt conveyor capable of climbing, turning and side discharge of load enables the engineer to plan a single continuous system in three dimensions for the first time.

Surface cracking of tires results mainly from chemical attack of ozone.

• Science News Letter, 82:419 December 29, 1962

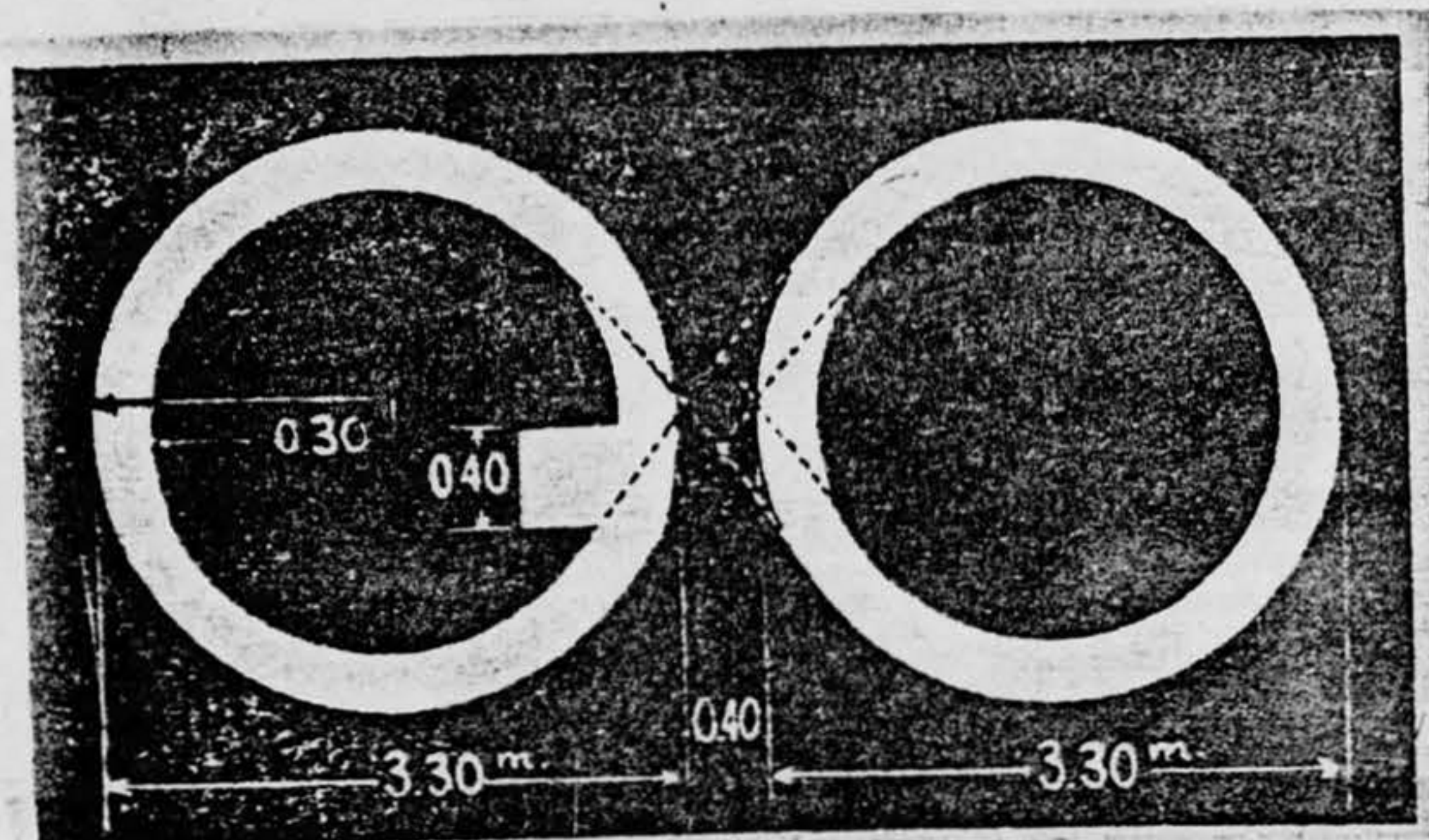
NO CASE: Information Only
SOURCE: Flying Saucer Review
Nov-Dec 65

Jan 63
Bahia Blanca, Argentina

Bahía Blanca and Province of Entre Rios

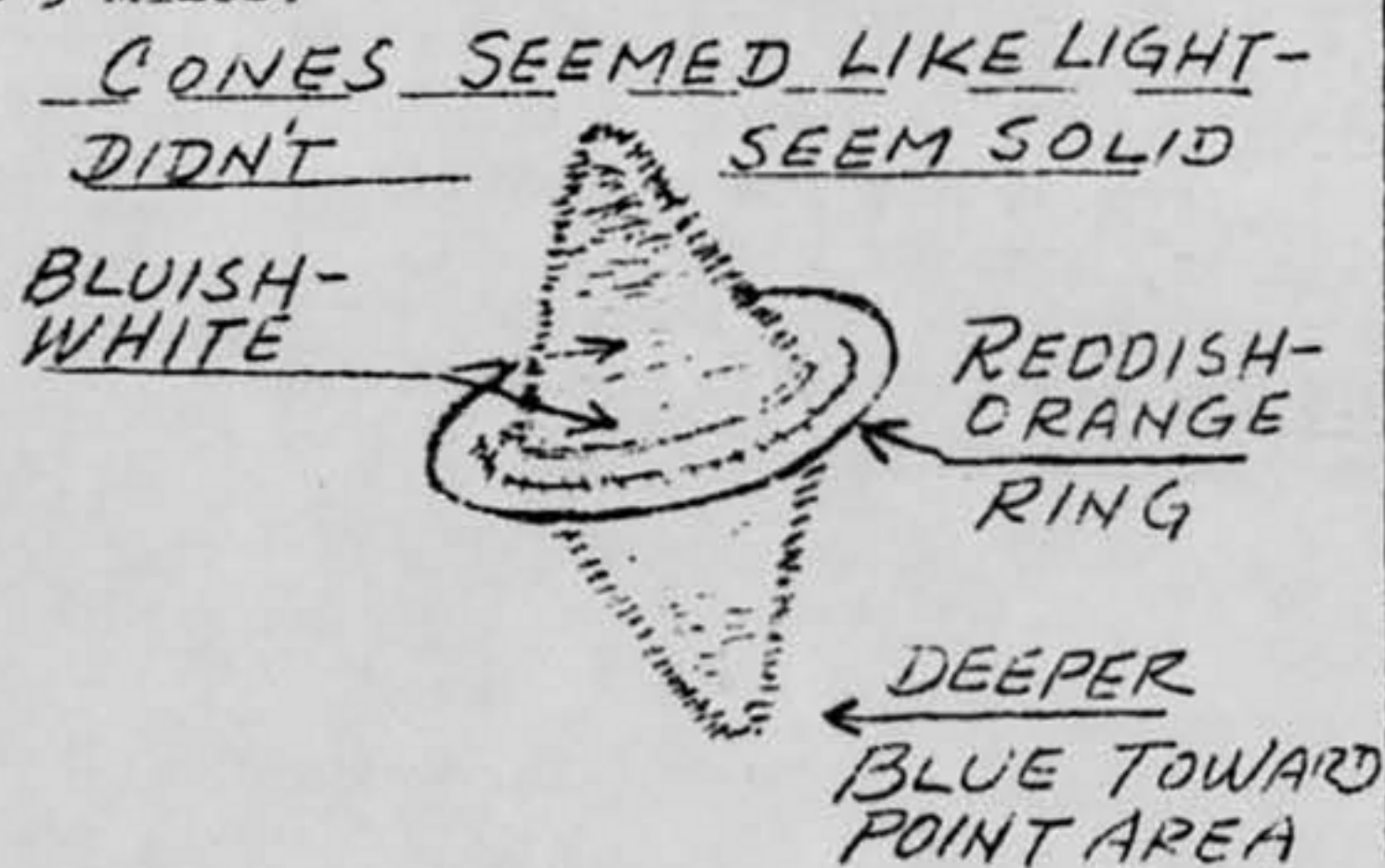
While a formation of UFOs were seen flying over this town in January 1963, small fires broke out in a fallow field. At about the same date, a formation passed over Entre Rios, and observers recovered vitreous particles that had fallen from them. CODOVNI state, in their summary for 1963, that these particles were found to be an amalgam of silicon, boron, calcium, and magnesium, "just the same as has been found in similar circumstances in other parts of the world."

A very strange occurrence is reported in the February 5th edition of the same newspaper. A farmer named Ricardo Lopez, who lives a few miles from Tucuman, reported having found on his property two circles about ten feet in diameter. These are shown in the illustration above. (The dimensions are in meters. One meter is about equal to one yard.) Lopez took reporters to the scene, and it was found that the grass had been pressed down and subjected to intense heat in the white areas shown in the diagram, - as if some giant iron had been placed on top of it. It was calculated that a temperature of over 2,000 degrees must have been present, as the grass and soil were affected to a depth of several inches. However, there was no evidence of actual fire. It was also calculated that the circles had been made about two weeks before being discovered by the farmer. No explanation for them could be found.



1 January 1963
N. Canton, OhioLOCAL SIGHTINGS: GREATER AKRON AREA

Jan. 1, 1963 - 5:15 - 5:35 AM - North Canton, Ohio. The Akron Canton Airport is 2-3 miles west of Mr. Dennis' home. Mr. Roy Dennis was nearly home when he first noticed an overly large, bright reddish orange "star" in the SE sky at 20°-25° elevation. When he reached home a minute later, he focussed his 7x50 binocs. on the strange light and found that the object was elliptical in shape, with an edge. The object's vertical axis was tilted about 10°. A cone was seen both top and bottom vertical to the orange object. After 2 minutes continuous observation, the top cone disappeared, then soon after, the whole remaining object diminished in size until it could no longer be seen. This took 3 seconds. The observer continued to scan the sky in the area; 2 minutes later the object came into view. It seemed to be exactly where it was before, both cones present, same axis tilt. Because of clouds coming in from the west, his observations were continued whenever the object could be seen. The object could be seen through thin clouds at times. Overcast conditions made further observation impossible. Duration: 20 minutes overall, no sound, trail, change in color, no cloudy formation around object. Est. distance: 1-3 miles.



CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO: Jan. 9, 1963 - 7:10 - 7:30 PM...Location Loomis and Viewpoint streets. Miss Downard and Miss Maxwell, both sophomores in high school, were looking toward Akron, when high in the sky they saw a bright source of white light the size of Jupiter. It seemed round to the observers. The object was moving from the general area of Jupiter and the moon. The object zig-zagged 'upward' and seemed to drop a luminous white object which disappeared after falling a short distance; then after a couple more zig-zaggs upward it dropped another reddish colored object which also disappeared after falling a short distance. Then when the object had climbed to a position above and to the right of the moon, it dropped a third white object which went out after a short fall. Each of the three objects which fell from the main object was luminous for about 2 seconds before going out. The main object then passed 'above' the moon, and in a curving arc disappeared in the direction of Tallmadge. (approx. 35° SE) The maneuvers included zig-zaggs, momentary stops, and sudden motions which were described as "jerky." NOTE The similarity to the Rootstown (Ravenna) sighting.

NO CASE: Information Only
SOURCE: Flying Saucer Review
Nov-Dec 65

3 Jan ~~65~~ 63
Cordoba, Tucuman, Argentina

Córdoba—Tucumán

The Córdoba paper *La Gaceta* for January 3, 1963, reported that a DC-4 passenger aircraft of Argentina Airlines, bound for Salta from Buenos Aires, had been paced by a UFO during the stretch between Córdoba and Tucumán. The UFO projected a vivid white light on to the aircraft, as the result of which (apparently) one of the four engines was put out of action. The pilot managed to reach the Benjamin Matienzo Airport, and the UFO vanished just before he got there.