

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 26 March 1963	2. LOCATION Duluth, Minnesota French River, Minnesota		12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT <u>27/0500Z, 27/0507Z</u>	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar		☒ Was Astronomical meteor ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. SOURCE Military & Civilian		☐ Other _____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 1. 3 seconds 2. 3-6 seconds	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one exploding	9. COURSE south	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING 1/ Round blue green object similar to a flare observed at 60 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth in straight flight to 45 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth at which time it faded. Duration 3 seconds. 2/ Round bluish white turning red breaking up and fading observed for 3-6 seconds at 45 dgr elevation 230 dgr azimuth. Disappeared at same azimuth on horizon. Object broke up.		11. COMMENTS Multiple report of meteor sighting.	

ASTRONOMY

Mars Still Shines Brightly

Mars is rapidly drawing away from earth but is still easy to identify by its red color and its brightness, greater than any visible star except Sirius, James Stokley reports.

➤ **ALTHOUGH MARS** is rapidly moving away and getting fainter as it does so, the planet remains a conspicuous feature of the March evening skies.

Its position, at the middle of the month, is shown on the accompanying maps. These give the appearance of the skies about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of March; an hour earlier at the mid-month and two hours earlier at the end. Mars is high in the south, in the constellation of Cancer, the crab.

Mars Easy to Identify

Two features make Mars easy to identify. First is its brightness, greater than any visible star except Sirius, which is lower and to the right in Canis Major, the great dog. Also, Mars is distinctly red in color. And it shines with a steady light, unlike the twinkling stars.

On Feb. 2, Mars made its closest approach to earth, for this visit; then it was 62,280,000 miles away. Now it is rapidly receding: to 69 million miles on March 1, and 89 million miles on the 31st. Because of this it is rapidly dimming. At the end of March it will be about half as bright as at the beginning of the month.

While the constellation of Cancer is one of the least conspicuous of the 12 constellations of the zodiac—the path of the planets—two prominent groups attend it on either side. To the right is Gemini, the twins, with the stars Castor and Pollux. To the left is Leo, the lion, with the sub-group called the sickle. First magnitude Regulus is at the end of the sickle's handle.

Below Gemini stands Orion, the most brilliant of all the constellations. Three stars in a row depict the belt of this celestial warrior, as he was shown on the old star maps. Above the belt is Betelgeuse and below is Rigel. Both are bright stars—of the first magnitude.

Taurus, the bull, is to the right of Orion, with brilliant Aldebaran. To the left, a little lower, is Sirius, in Canis Major, and above this is Procyon, in Canis Minor, the little dog.

In the northwest, to the right of Taurus and somewhat higher, is Auriga, the charioteer, with Capella. Two other first magnitude stars are also shown on the maps. Low in the northeast is Bootes, the herdsman, with Arcturus. And in the southeast, below Leo, is Virgo, the virgin. In it is Spica, close to the horizon, where atmospheric absorption of its light makes it look much

fainter than it will a few months from now when it will be high in the southern evening sky.

Mercury and Jupiter, during March, are too close to the sun's direction to be visible, but Venus rises about two hours ahead of the sun and shines brightly in the southeast. So does Saturn, but as Venus is some 65 times as bright, it is easy to identify them. Venus passes directly north of Saturn on March 20. And on the 22nd the moon passes them also. These three objects, so close together, will form an interesting spectacle in the early morning sky.

Mars "Canals" Controversy

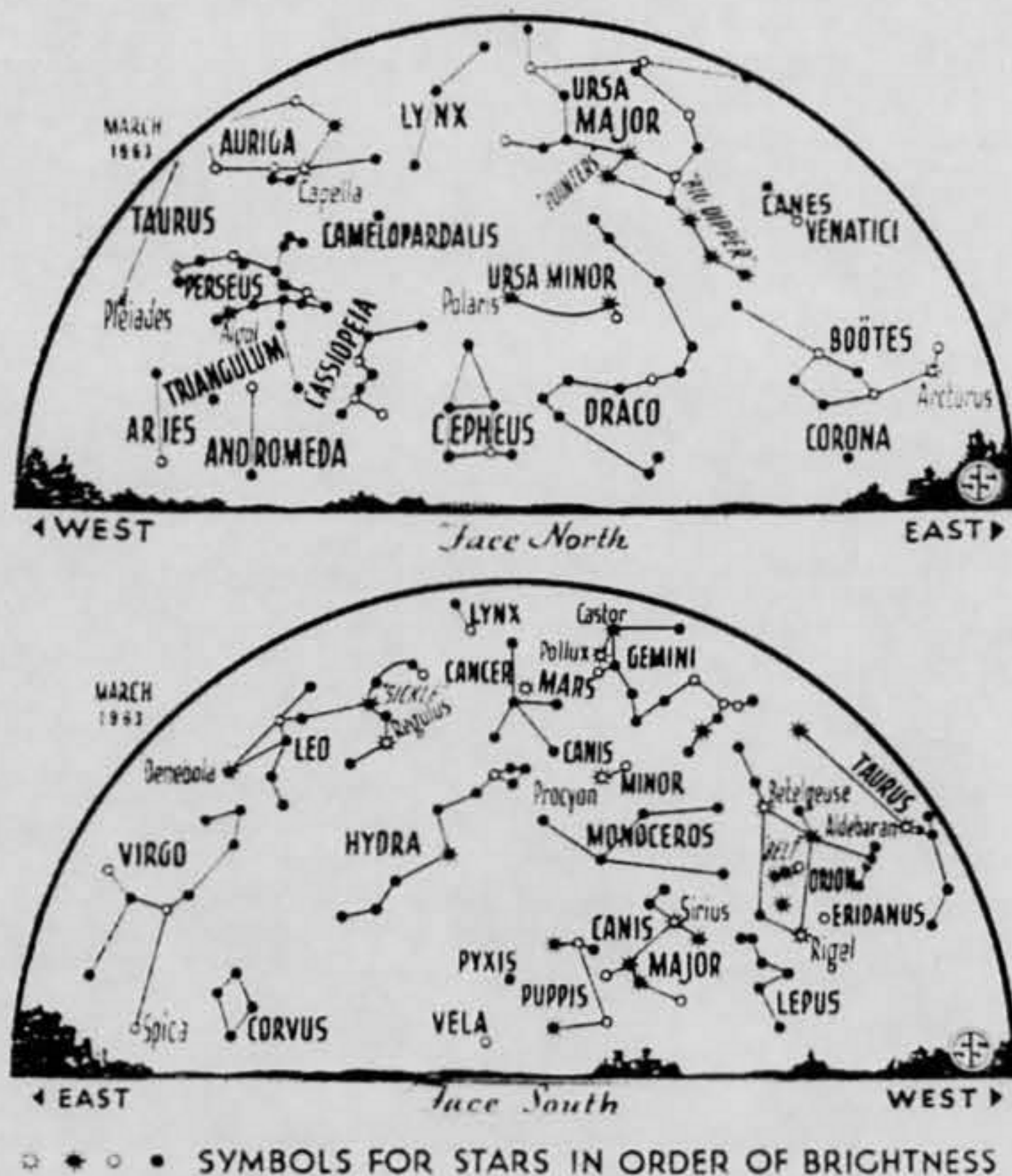
Of all the planets in the sky, the one that has attracted most popular interest is undoubtedly Mars. And this is largely due to the controversial features observed on its surface called "canals." These were discovered in 1877 by an Italian astronomer, Giovanni Schiaparelli (uncle of the famous dress designer). He saw what were apparently straight markings across the planet, and he called them "canali." Although this really means "channels," the word was translated as "canals."

This suggested that they had an artificial origin, and around 1900 the American astronomer, Percival Lowell, announced his theory that they really were canals, built by intelligent beings to carry water from the frozen polar caps to irrigate the arid areas. But few other astronomers were able to see the canals. And even those who could see them, when the observing conditions were at their finest, might find that they broke up into a mass of smaller details.

In fact, it was suggested that the canals were entirely illusory. Minor details randomly distributed, it was said, will appear as a network of straight lines when you cannot see them clearly. And some experiments supported this view. Perhaps some of the canals can be explained in this way—but not all of them, in the opinion of today's Martian experts.

Through large telescopes on the surface of the earth and under the most favorable conditions, we cannot see Mars any better than we can see the moon through a pair of binoculars. But even so, a great deal of information has been assembled about this mysterious planet. Using the best available photographs, from observatories in many parts of the world, astronomers at Harvard University and the University of Texas are working on the Mars Map Project. They expect that by the time astronauts make the first mission to Mars they will have a map that is far more accurate than any now available.

As we launch satellite observatories, operating above the atmosphere that seriously limits earth-bound astronomers, even on mountain tops, we may obtain better views of Mars. And doubtless new information will be obtained by space probes flying past



THE FIELDS

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Domestic Animal Cancer Rate Highest in Cows

► THE COW appears to have a higher cancer rate than any other large domestic animal, but dogs and cats are also susceptible.

Serious economic loss results from a variety of tumors in the large domestic animals, Dr. J. E. Moulton of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, told the Conference on Zootiology of Cancer in Animals held at New York Academy of Sciences in New York.

Eye tumors and cancer of the lymph nodes occur before slaughter age in cows. Among cats, cancer of the blood-forming tissues far outnumbers all its other important tumors, and among dogs, various types of leukemia are prevalent.

Boxers had more leukemic tumors than any other dogs among 300 cases reviewed by Dr. Hilton A. Smith of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C. Cocker spaniels ranked next, fox terriers third, Boston terriers fourth, German shepherds fifth in the incidence of malignant tumors. Tumors in dogs occur at middle age, from five to nine years.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

ASTRONOMY

Drawings of Sunspots Aid Solar Understanding

► ASTRONOMERS have become hand artists to sketch the spots of the sun that cannot be easily photographed.

The shape and structure, growth and decline of the always active sunspots can be accurately drawn in detail as fine penumbral filament measuring one-tenth of an arc or less, about 1/2000 of the diameter of the moon.

This method is particularly valuable when poor atmospheric conditions prevent clear photography, reported Patrick S. McIntosh of the Sacramento Peak Observatory in Sunspot, N. Mex., part of the Air Force Cambridge Laboratories in Hanscom Field, Mass.

Superior quality photography of sunspots are certain only when the telescope is lifted above the atmosphere, or on those rare occasions when weather conditions permit use of the full resolving power of telescopes on the ground.

With the 3.5-inch telescope of the Sacramento Peak Observatory, observations were made through eyepieces that magnify 80 and 160 times, using a full aperture neutral chromium filter. The drawings were corrected for distortion and then enlarged to a uniform scale of one second of arc per millimeter by comparing them with the Sacramento Peak Observatory projection drawings made with a 6-inch telescope.

Any young astronomer considering investigating this method should remember this warning: Do not look directly at the sun with your naked eye or through a telescope unless it is heavily shaded with a dense filter. Your eyes can be irreparably damaged or blinded by careless observation. Sunglasses are NOT sufficient protection.

Visual drawings are sometimes influenced by the subjectivity of the designer, and must be corrected by comparison with projection drawings. Sometimes the details of the sunspots are too complex to be copied, or their reproduction is difficult.

reco.

V.

Mars—as the Mariner flew by Venus last December.

Already such a Soviet Martian probe is on its way; if all goes well it will report back within a few months. Perhaps within a year the U. S. Mariner B will be launched toward the red planet—and it will give us by television some brief close-up glimpses of the Martian surface.

• Science News Letter, 83:122 February 23, 1963

Celestial Time Table for March

March EST

1	11:00 p.m.	Pluto nearest earth, distance 2,985,000,000 miles
2	12:18 p.m.	Moon in first quarter
6	1:01 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum
	5:00 p.m.	Moon passes Mars
8	9:51 p.m.	Algol at minimum
10	2:49 a.m.	Full moon
13	3:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,200 miles
16	5:00 p.m.	Jupiter behind sun
18	7:08 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
20	6:00 p.m.	Venus passes Saturn
21	3:20 a.m.	Sun over equator, spring begins in Northern Hemisphere
22	5:00 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
	8:00 a.m.	Moon passes Venus
25	7:10 a.m.	New moon
26	2:47 a.m.	Algol at minimum
	3:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 222,600 miles
28	11:36 p.m.	Algol at minimum
31	10:15 p.m.	Moon in first quarter.

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

• Science News Letter, 83:122 February 23, 1963

rapidly and fits onto an especially designed automobile trailer.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

TECHNOLOGY

GI Jeep Radio's Voice Made Much Stronger

► GI JEEPS now have 100-pound, double-distance radios to report information and receive commands. The two-way transistorized set is called the "Angry-106." It uses single sideband circuitry that reaches miles over rough country, with ten times the signal power, and twice the range of earlier jeep radios.

The Angry-106 was completed in two years by the U. S. Army Electronics Research and Development Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N. J. Its contractor was General Dynamics Electronics of Rochester, N. Y.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Platinum Electrodes Help Diagnose Heart Defects

► A QUICKER and more accurate diagnosis of the surgically correctable defects in the valves that control the flow of blood through the heart and lungs may be achieved by inserting tiny platinum electrodes into the heart chambers.

Drs. Eliot Corday and Robert B. T. Skelton of the University of California, Los Angeles, Medical School and Cedars of Lebanon Institute for Medical Research have developed such a technique in experimental animals.

The electrodes, which are specifically sensitive to a vitamin C solution, are placed one on either side of a valve through a catheter technique. This involves inserting them via long, flexible tubes which are pushed in through blood vessels going to the heart.

A test solution of vitamin C is then injected into the heart via the catheter on the downstream side of the valve.

If the valve is normal, only the electrode on the downstream side of the valve will sense the test solution. If the valve is defective, some of the solution will regurgitate back through the valve and be detected by the electrode on the upstream side.

The UCLA investigators believe that with refinement in the instrumentation and catheter system they will be able to detect the amount of regurgitation through the valve. This would enable a physician to evaluate the degree of valvular insufficiency and whether the patient might benefit from surgery or medical treatment.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

MEDICINE

New Cancer Treatment From Detection Method

► DOING what surgery cannot do, a new method of treating cancer with radioactive iodine has been developed by a team of Walter Reed General Hospital physicians.

It uses a method formerly confined to diagnosis—the viewing of lymph vessels by X-rays following the injection of contrast material.

This procedure is now being used to treat tumors of the genitourinary tract through administration of radioactive iodine. The treatment may precede or follow surgery.

By injecting a mixture of radioactive iodine and ethiodol, the contrast material, the researchers can eliminate lymph nodes not reached by surgery.

Dr. Fouad A. Halaby of the hospital's radiological service said results with 15 persons have been encouraging, with no complications or adverse side effects. The new method also can relieve the pain of patients who cannot tolerate further external irradiation or drugs. A much larger dose of radiation can be administered by this procedure than by conventional external means, he said. Maj. David M. Seitzman, Maj. Robert Wright and Capt. James H. Freeman, reported their findings in the American Journal of Roentgenology, Radium Therapy and Nuclear Medicine, Jan. 1963.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

1963

[illegible]

"What was it? Could it have been some silly little Yachtman or Millionaire or was it another 'unhappily married' subject? I cannot say and suggest.—R. C. P. Terrell, 45 St. Michael's Avenue, Newell.

"[Letters have been received from other Yeovil readers who give similar descriptions and times, asking if anyone has an explanation of these two 'bright lights.' Both Westland and the A.N. Air Station at Yeovilton state that none of their planes were flying at the time. — Editor.]"

(2) The mystery wandering object which frightened three young girls in Flintshire, near Llangollen, last Friday has been seen again.

This thing, says Mr. P. Hall, of Stockton, Chillinghampton, is hovered in the sky for about a minute before moving off.

"I was not a firm believer in flying objects until last Saturday night, when I saw what at first appeared to be two very bright stars," says Mr. Heal. "The object started to move. As it passed overhead I saw two very bright lights at the front and a monster red light at the back, flashing like a great ball of fire. My first afraid it was a plane, but there was no engine sound."

There was no engine started.
 2. Ford says the object went
 out of the sky, increased in
 size, then turned back. Sud-
 denly it stopped and hovered for
 a moment. Then it made a
 sharp U-turn and flew
 away. The landing off and
 back.

"I have seen a woman and child
 about midnight, on some two wheel-
 ed vehicle, passing over the bridge. Now
 a day or two since I have seen
 a mysterious object over Yeovil. "I
 thought that I had met my slave
 but it was definitely not an Aero-
 plane. It had a sound like a
 steam locomotive. The only other
 cause for the noise is a light at
 Yeovil. I have seen nothing like it
 in the night. Yeovil said he saw
 two of them flying round the
 island in the day coming
 over Yeovil from the Southampton
 direction. "I cannot go to my
 old den and we watched the
 birds go over the river. They
 seemed to dip and then came
 back and disappeared in the
 direction of Southampton. In sum-
 "I told one or two people but
 they thought I had gone mad or
 something." —D. Galt, 24 Julian
 Avenue, Wallisdown, Poole, Dor-
 set.

6 March 1963
Cleveland, Ohio

CLEVELAND-E 142nd St area-Mar 6, 1963-5PM
A piece of hot metal, weighing about 6 lbs, crashed through the roof of a colonial-type home. The object, made of cast-iron and measuring about 7" on a side, was triangular in shape. It was found on the floor of the attic-too hot to touch. "It looked like a part of an automobile's fly-wheel," said the startled home-owner. Speculation was that it is a part of an aircraft's brake-plate mechanism. The Federal Aviation Agency has taken charge of the strange "intruder."

Mr. H. R. White again

Six.—On the morning of Wednesday, March 6, time 3.55 a.m., whilst in my garden investigating noises, I noticed in the western sky the full moon which was fairly low on the horizon. Suddenly my attention was distracted by a bright object low in the sky climbing gradually about half to a mile away coming from the direction of W. by N. to N. and on a south-west, north-east course. It was gleaming silver and may have been a little smaller than Venus, when it is nearest Earth, but not quite as bright, circular in shape and about 100 ft. in diameter, travelling over 500 m.p.h. apparently noiseless. I had this object in view for about 30 seconds before it disappeared. I believe behind a cloud, at about 15° at a height between 1,000 and 3,000 ft.

I telephoned the Evening News, Daily Mail and the Warrington Evening News, who later published the details of my sightings. I also contacted the Air Ministry, Department of Land, and submitted details of my sightings to a Mr H. E. White. I mentioned that I was definitely not a weather balloon, meteor, comet or aircraft. I also mentioned that I was very interested in aviation, and might be sent some well illustrated book with such things to read. I said I was a housewife, I had a large garden, and a few domestic animals, and I had never before reported anything like I had seen. I thought I had enough to be interesting to him, and that it was the answer to his search for a twin to Mr White's reply. Hoping that it was most likely to have been Echo Satellite all along, and that it must have been the largest satellite ever built and traveling at the lowest altitude ever known to me. I did explain to him that I had seen many satellites and had watched them crossing the sky for several minutes at many miles altitude. I have checked up on Echo Satellite sightings for Wednesday, March 15, and a read is follows:

3. Visible from 3.29 a.m. to 3.54 a.m., coming out of eclipse in the south, reaching maximum elevation 54° in the south and setting in the east, passing through Bootes, Ophiuchus and Aquila. Also visible from 5.28 a.m. to 5.58 a.m., rising in the west, reaching maximum elevation 52° in the south and setting in the south—so passing through Bootes, Ophiuchus and Aquila.—D. J. A. Briggs, 202 Hayden's Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19.

Source: Flying Saucer
Review (Jul-Aug 63)

Wimbledon Saver:

The following account is taken from the *Wimbledon Borough News* issue of March 15: "Artist David Briggs painted the Air Ministry to report: 'I've seen a flying saucer. . . . And now Mr. Briggs, Haydon's Road, Wimbledon, wants to know: Did anyone else see it?'"

"It would be good if someone could confirm the sighting," he said.

"These are the details he gave the Air Ministry:

"Time of signing: 8:55 a.m.
on Wednesday last week (March
6).

"Description of unidentified flying object: Gleaming silver, a little smaller than Venus when it is nearest Earth, but not as bright. Circular, about 100 ft. in diameter.

"Speed: Over 500 m.p.h., apparently noiseless.

"Position: Somewhere over Wimbledon Common, speeding from south-west to north-east.

" Said 28-year-old Mr. Briggs: " It was definitely not a winter halloo, meteor, comet or asteroid. I was interested in these matters since the time that I was alerted by weather to make such a mistake. I saw it when I went into the garden to investigate noises—I thought we must have had a colder. I saw the object for about 30 seconds before it disappeared behind clouds."

No Case (Information Only)

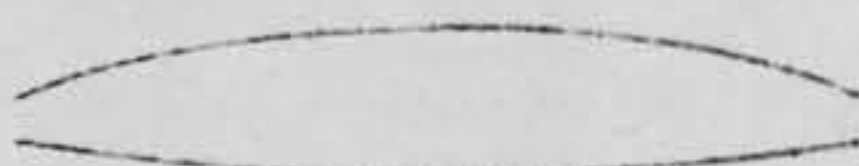
9 March 1963
Lewistown, Montana

Source: Saucer News (Sep 63/ Vol 10, No 3)

SAUCER LANDING IN MONTANA: A report from Lewistown, Montana, dated March 2nd, tells of a saucer sighting two weeks previously, made by a hermit living in a mountainous area near there. Arno Biggs, called "the hermit of the Snowy Mountains," saw a strange contraption hover and then land on the ice of Crystal Lake. He said that the object cast a brilliant, almost radiant light as it hovered over the lake and finally dropped to the ice in the black stillness of the night. Biggs stated that the UFO appeared to be silver in color, was saucer-shaped on the bottom, and had a small oval compartment at the top. A door mysteriously appeared in the oval part of the saucer, but nobody got out. The object remained on the lake for about 10 minutes. Then the door closed and the saucer arose quickly from the lake and disappeared into the east. Biggs said that he detected only a slight buzzing sound from the object while it was in motion.

Cigar-Shaped Object

Sir—Driving with my wife on Sunday, March 10, at approximately 6.30 pm, in an easterly direction, just miles from London side of the M4, I saw a small red circular object through a break in the clouds. At first I took it to be sunset, but then realised that this was impossible since we were heading east. I pointed it out to my wife and we both watched it approaching, growing both larger and more "pearly" coloured. It then detached and into a cigar shape and appeared to have two circular red objects, thus:



It then started moving rapidly to the right and then seemed to have a circular object once again and disappeared in the sky. Following my wife's statement, which was witnessed by her two 12-year-old children.

Seeing it in a break in the clouds made it extremely difficult to estimate either size or distance. At a guess I should say its height was 8,000 feet and 15 to 20 miles away. While circular it was approximately the size of the moon and elongated three times the diameter.

I should mention that we have always been sceptical as to the existence of flying saucers and such like and never kept an open mind on whether what we saw was indeed from some other planet or some phenomenal trick of light from the moon. It was definitely not an airplane or a rocket machine, indeed, it appeared to be not so much as far as a very luminous mass of light.

We are most pleased to know whether you have received any other reports from that neighbourhood for this evening.—N. G. Gossling, 10, Willesden Square, London N.W.10.

No similar reports have been received from that district since on or about the date mentioned. Our reader is, however, referred to the sighting and photograph on page 17 in this issue.—Editor.

No Case (Information Only)

12 March 1963
Albany, New York

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 2 (Whole Number 52)

JUNE, 1963

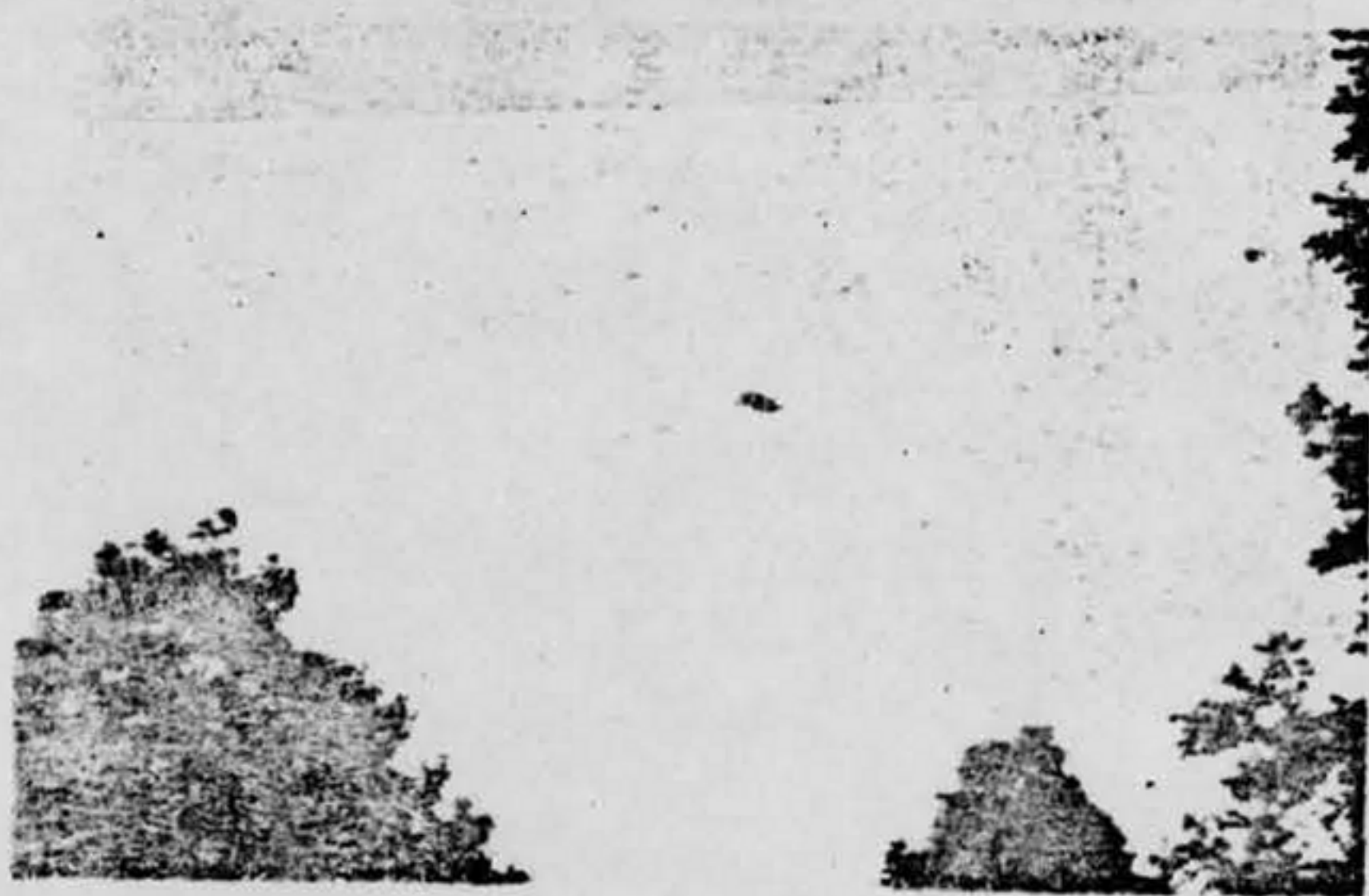
SAUCER NEWS

Combined with THE SAUCERIAN BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 163, FORT LEE, N. J.
OFFICE: 303 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-3743

EDITOR:
JAMES W. MOSELEY



THE ABOVE PHOTO (not related to the Moore story, which begins on Page 10), was sent to us by a correspondent in Albany, N.Y., who wishes to remain anonymous. He states that at about 2:30 p.m. on the afternoon of March 12th, 1963, he was sitting on the back porch of his home when a UFO flew into sight at low altitude and hovered for several seconds. Our correspondent rushed into the house for his camera, and took three pictures in quick succession as the object moved away slowly toward the east. It made no sound.

Albany, New York, March 12, 1963. A correspondent of SAUCER NEWS who wishes to remain anonymous photographed a UFO on this date. He states at about 2:30 P.M. on this afternoon he was sitting on the back porch of his home when a UFO flew into sight at low altitude and hovered for several seconds. The photo shows a small disc, gray in color, flying over several trees. (Source: SAUCER NEWS, James Moseley).

NORTHERN IRELAND Search off Rathlin

FLYING SQUADRON REVEREND FATHER
Mr. T. Thompson has sent us the
following account taken from the
Belfast News Letter in its issue
of March 21: "Trans-Atlantic
shipping arriving in the United
Kingdom altered course late last
night to help Portlough Island
and coastal craft search an area
off Rathlin Island after two red
flares had been sighted by coast-
guards. *10 March*

"At least one R.A.F. aircraft
believed to have been on duty
else, was also directed to assist in
sweeping the area—about 20
miles off the Point of Lough Beg at
the western end of the island.

"The R.A.F. aircraft were
looking for the missing ship
which, according to the search area
in which it was lost, was in the
The search was aided by R.A.F.
coastal command which illuminated
the position in the darkness. No
further distress signals had been
seen.

"Mystery still surrounded the
signals and the missing. No
ships passing through the area—
on a main coastal shipping route
—reported having seen the flares.
Many trans-Atlantic vessels which
would normally pass about ten
miles off shore on their way to
Scotland had altered course to
search within two miles of
Rathlin.

"This morning coastguards
said the search area was abuzz
with ships' lights as the search
continued. It had been difficult,
they said, to pin-point the posi-
tion as only one bearing had been
obtained on the flares."

No Case (Information Only)

21 March 1963
Wallsend, England

Over Wallsend

The Newcastle - upon - Tyne *Evening Chronicle* carried the following report in its March 21 issue: "A Loughborough man has claimed he saw what may have been a flying saucer hovering over Wallsend."

"He is Mr. William Muir of Rowanberry Road. He has written to the Editor of the *Evening Chronicle* in the hope that someone may be able to corroborate his story."

"He saw the object on March 5, at about 10.30 in the evening, while walking in Wallsend."

"The object was shaped like two discs joined together by a tube and was grey-blue in colour he writes."

26 / 27/0500Z

28 Mar 63 21 39z

PRIORITY

4 KM

INCLAS LUCIN-U-63-003. HQ USAF FOR CAPS AND AFGIN. REFERENCE
AFR 205-2. THE FOLLOWING UFO REPORT IS SUBMITTED.

- (1) ROUND
- (2) QUARTER
- (3) BLUE-GREEN

- (4) ONE
- (5) TWO
- (6) THREE
- (7) SIMILAR TO FLARE
- (8) NONE
- (9) NONE

- (1) APPEARED SUDDENLY
- (2) 90 DEGREES ELEVATION AND 100 DEGREES AZIMUTH
- (3) 45 DEGREES ELEVATION AND 150 DEGREES AZIMUTH
- (4) STRAIGHT
- (5) WENT OUT
- (6) THREE SECONDS

- (1) VISUAL
- (2) NONE
- (3) NONE
- (4) NONE, 07 MAR 63

22 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

LOCAL SIGHTINGS

AKRON, Ohio—March 22—10:10 PM—Mrs. Bralek has a habit of surveying the sky when outdoors. It was a clear night when she spotted a moving orange object, the size of a medium star. The light was first seen in the area of Orion's belt in a southerly direction. She called to her daughter for her 10 x 50 binoculars. In the binoculars the object resolved itself into a sphere the apparent size of the eraser end of a pencil. As it moved directly westward, it hovered in at least five different instances. The duration of these hoverings ranged from momentary to four seconds. After watching the orange object move through about 25° toward the western horizon, she was distracted by another object which arced through the sky at low altitude. It also moved from E to W. It was like a baseball in size, the color was bluish-green, and was giving off sparks like a 4th of July sparkler. The object was seen for 4-5 seconds before disappearing very low in the sky. She said something black seemed to be attached or trail the object. "It looked like a piece of black lace," she said. When she shifted her attention to the original orange object, it was gone. Duration, overall 4-5 minutes. No sound.

Source: *ALL INFORMATION*, November 1963

12 March 1963
Richardson, Texas

Scout Leader Observes Strange Light

On the afternoon of March 22, 1963, between 3:30 and 4:00 p. m., Mrs. Barbara Warren, an assistant den mother at Richardson, Texas, witnessed the passage overhead of unusual aerial objects. The four UFOs were described as being white in color and oval in shape, more rounded than oblique. The outlines were not sharp and were fuzzy around the edges. They moved at great speed and didn't reflect sunlight although it was a sunny day with good seeing conditions.

The first two which traveled toward the east passed one after the other and were not in formation. A few minutes later another one appeared, going west. This was immediately followed by a second object which was going west also, and which changed course suddenly and moved toward the north. No more were seen.

7
= 4AX

No Case (Information Only)

24 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

AKRON area-Mar 24, 1963-9:59 PM....Rte 21
Across bridge from Billman's Hdwe- -over-
looks area around it...A soundless object
with 2 white lights on either side of a
red light, moving from WSW to a point just
a few degrees east of N. The craft was
in a shallow glide at speed of about 100
mph and 15°elev. It descended from left to
right and finally out of sight. The lights
were plainly visible in 7 x 50 binoculars-
but no green light was observed, duration -
4 minutes...Alt about 2,000'...At 10:37PM
two craft were seen from just west of the
intersection of Bath & Northampton roads.
The "craft" followed what appeared to be
identical paths. They were seen separately,
about 3 min apart. Their L to R movement
started from the WSW, and proceeded to pass
over the radio-tower area in the N. (Same
area as previous sighting) They were low,
speed 100-150mph, and 15-20°elev. Both car-
ried vertical light patterns; red above and
white below which went on & off alternately.
No green light was seen... No sound...The
craft proceeded at low altitude until they
were too far to be seen. 7x50 binocs used.
Duration...6-7 minutes...Two observers...

No Case (Information Only)

26-27 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

The FSIC is investigating a report of two "cylindrical lights" seen on Smith Rd west of Akron. This sighting took place on March 26-27 between midnight and 01.00AM.. The cylindrical lights seen through a snow-storm rose straight up. The driver's attempts to relocate the objects failed.

No Case (Information Only)

27 March 1963
Canton, Ohio

CANTON, OHIO.....3/27/63.....7:40 PM.

An object which blinked once in a while, and whose color was silver with an orange tint, was seen moving across the sky from SW to NE. The principal witness caught it at approx 80° elev. His brother, 2 sisters, a cousin, and a neighbor girl were also witnesses. At 7:50PM it went out of sight. At about 7:55PM they spotted 4 to 6 objects directly North at 35° elev that were moving toward the east. These objects were the same color and shape as the earlier object, but moving very fast. Within 3-4 minutes they were out of sight. Report submitted by Bruce Stambaugh. (First object possibly Echo, but Echo doesn't really blink - just fades.)

CANTON, OHIO.....3/29/65.....7:40 PM.
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and whose color was silver with an orange
tint, was seen moving across the sky from
SW to NE. The principal witness caught it
at approx 80° elev. His brother, 2 sisters,
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ing toward the east. These objects were
the same color and shape as the earlier
object, but moving very fast. Within 3-4
minutes they were out of sight. Report
submitted by Bruce Stambaugh. (First ob-
ject possibly same, but item doesn't re-
ally blink - just flares.)

PORTAGE LAKES AREA-March 28, 1963-9:15PM
Tom Kiefer and mother, observers.....
Tom is a high school student. The object was a white light, slow-moving, and going toward the Western horizon. He caught sight of it somewhere between the moon and the horizon W. It was as large as a bright star....(first mag.)

He used 20x50 binoculars supported on a steady base. It was seen as a white light up and a red one down, the red one pulsating faster than once a second. He could not recognize it as a plane. No sound-no green right wing light. Duration 5 minutes.---April 3, from 10:45 to 10:54 PM, he reported another white light moving from NW to SSW. It was low, soundless, and about 40° elevation-again no green light-not recognized as an aircraft. (also 20x50 binocs) - - April 4, 10:05-10:10PM. A white light at 10° elevation and extremely bright was seen.... When it was due W in its S to N path, a red light was seen flickering. Again-no sound. No green light...

31 March 1963
Wooster, Ohio

WOOSTER, OHIO-March 31, 1963.....8:00 PM
Two women were driving along in the North-western suburb area of Wooster when a brilliant white light the size of an auto headlamp flashed downward from an estimated 35° angle. This object was seen through the front windshield and travelling in the same direction as the car. Suddenly, the object stopped its descent, seemed to hover momentarily, and then leveled off travelling ahead of the car. At first the car which was being driven at 30 mph kept pace with the "leading" object, but the big round light then gradually picked up speed until it seemed to be moving at an estimated 75 mph. It kept its low altitude and horizontal W to E line of flight and disappeared after 8 minutes. No sound or change of color, no radio or car trouble. Observers: Marcella Anderson & JoAnne Battig

1 - 30 APRIL 1963 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
3	• Suva, Fiji Islands	Multiple	Astro (METEOR)
3	• Joliet, Illinois	[REDACTED]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
3	• Chantilly, Virginia	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
3	• 32.32N 177.20W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
7	• Duluth, Minnesota	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
8	• 62.26N 10.24W (Atlantic)	Military	SATELLITE
9	• Duluth, Minnesota	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
11	• 02N 168.37W (Pacific)	Quantas Airlines	SATELLITE
13	• Tampa, Florida	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
13	• Moorcroft, Wyoming	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
14	• Kettering, Ohio	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
15	• Jebel, Lebanon	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
15	• 24.43N 166.23W (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
16	• Gloucester, Massachusetts	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
18	• Chantilly, Virginia	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
21	• 42.20N 173W (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
22	• Speedway, Indiana	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
22	• Macon, Georgia	[REDACTED]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
22	• Kauai, Hawaii	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
23	• Cloquet, Minnesota	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
23	• Hawthorne, Nevada	Military	Astro (METEOR)
24	• Kauai, Hawaii	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
26	• Lorton, Virginia	[REDACTED]	Astro (SUN DOG)
26	• 27N 150 W (Pacific)	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
27	• Pearl Beach, Michigan	[REDACTED]	BALLOON
28	• 50.35N 170.10W (Pacific)	Civil Airlines	SATELLITE

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Apr	• Universe	Science News Ltr	
1	• Petaluma, California	Saucer News	
4	• Akron, Ohio	FSIC	
4	• Lancashire, England	FSR	
5	• Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	FSIC	
5	• Southern California	IAPA	
6	• San Diego, California	FSIC	
7	• Copenhagen, Denmark	IAPA	
8	• Newcastle, England	FSR	
8	• New South Wales, Australia	APRO Bulletin	
13	• Hollister, California	IAPA	
16	• El Cajon, California	IAPA	
18	• Tasmania	FSR	
19	• Rinon, Wisconsin	Saucer News	
19	• Rotorua, New Zealand	IAPA	
23	• New Jersey area	Sky & Telescope RPT	
24	• Northern California	IAPA	

1993-1994

9

28 MAR 63 21 48z

PRIORITY

(UFO)
3
4xm

BUCHANAN/ADIV TUNAS FLD WIL

BUCHANAN/ADIV TUNAS FLD WIL

BUCHANAN/ADIV TUNAS FLD WIL

BUCHANAN/ADIV TUNAS FLD WIL

BUCHANAN/ADIV TUNAS FLD WIL

BT

UNCLAS BUCIN-U-63-002. HQ USAF FOR INFO AND ACTION. REFERENCE AFR 200-2.

THE FOLLOWING UFO REPORT IS SUBMITTED.

(1) BOUND

(2) BASKETBALL

(3) BUCK WHITE AT FORT, BIL WHEN LAST SEEN

(4) BIL

(5) BIL

(6) BIL

(7) BIL

(8) BIL

(9) BIL UP

(10) BIL LOOKS UP WHILE ON DUTY

(11) BIL ELEVATION AND 200 DEGREE HEIGHT

(12) BIL ELEVATION AND 200 DEGREE HEIGHT

(13) BIL

(14) BIL UP AND PAID OUT

(15) BIL TO BIL

(16) BIL

(17) BIL

(1) [unclear]
(2) [unclear]
(3) [unclear]

(4) [unclear]
(5) [unclear]

(6) [unclear]

(7) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(8) [unclear]

(9) [unclear]

270/21

270/34

270/43

270/53

270/52

270/36

(10) 270/33

(11) HIGH TANK SITE

(12) 15 MILES PLUS

(13) 4.13 GYRO TRA TUN

(14) [unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

WALTER R.D. NICHOLS, CHIEF, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. NO COMMENT

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

WALTER R.D. NICHOLS

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 26 March 1963		2. LOCATION Duluth, Minnesota French River, Minnesota		12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 27/0500Z, 27/0507Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar		12. Was Astronomical meteor ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No		6. SOURCE Military & Civilian		12. Other _____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 1. 3 seconds 2. 3-6 seconds		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one exploding		9. COURSE south	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING 1/ Round blue green object similar to a flare observed at 60 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth in straight flight to 45 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth at which time it faded. Duration 3 seconds. 2/ Round bluish white turning red breaking up and fading observed for 3-6 seconds at 45 dgr elevation 230 dgr azimuth. Disappeared at same azimuth on horizon. Object broke up.				11. COMMENTS Multiple report of meteor sighting.	

31 March 1951

[REDACTED]

(Specimen 128)

Upon calling the N.Y. Phone Bureau, I was told they had no idea what it was I was looking for but advised me to get in touch with the Civil Defense Office. They referred me to the Defense Information Bureau who in turn gave me address to your office and told me to put it in writing.

Enclosed is a detailed description of my appearance and other information concerning family background, parents and where born. The information is true, correct and not of my own making. I am a good citizen and have no record. I am a member of the United States Army and have been in the service since 1942. I am a member of the United States Army and have been in the service since 1942. I am a member of the United States Army and have been in the service since 1942.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

these lights were very large. In comparison with the
rest of object possibly 3 to 5 ft. circles. Light did not
appear any brighter than ordinary incandescent lights.
(not like spots on flood lights) these lights moved from
left to right as the object moved from NE to SW
and right to left on its return from SW to NE.

Sound: Similar to an airplane flying very high. (No
pulsation or Droning)

Top appeared flattened



Lower half round

not sure if round or flattened like top half.

After watching for several minutes it disappeared
behind House tops. Did not seem to increase speed
at any time.

Shortly after 1st sighting heard sound of jet + saw
green star size light flash upward from the
direction of Floyd Street as possibly I think it
approached to follow the object until both disappeared from
SW - later return came NE - nothing followed.