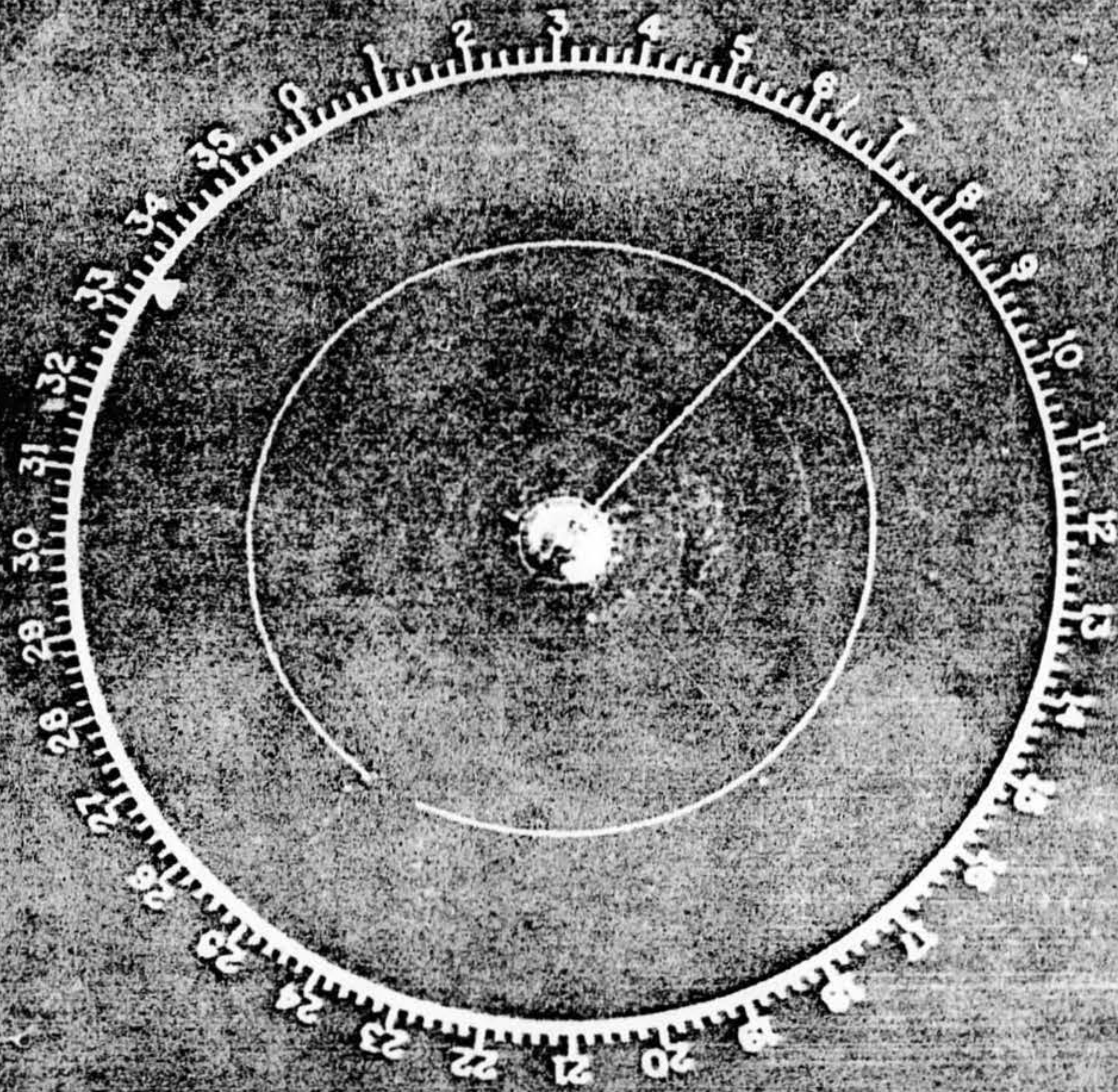


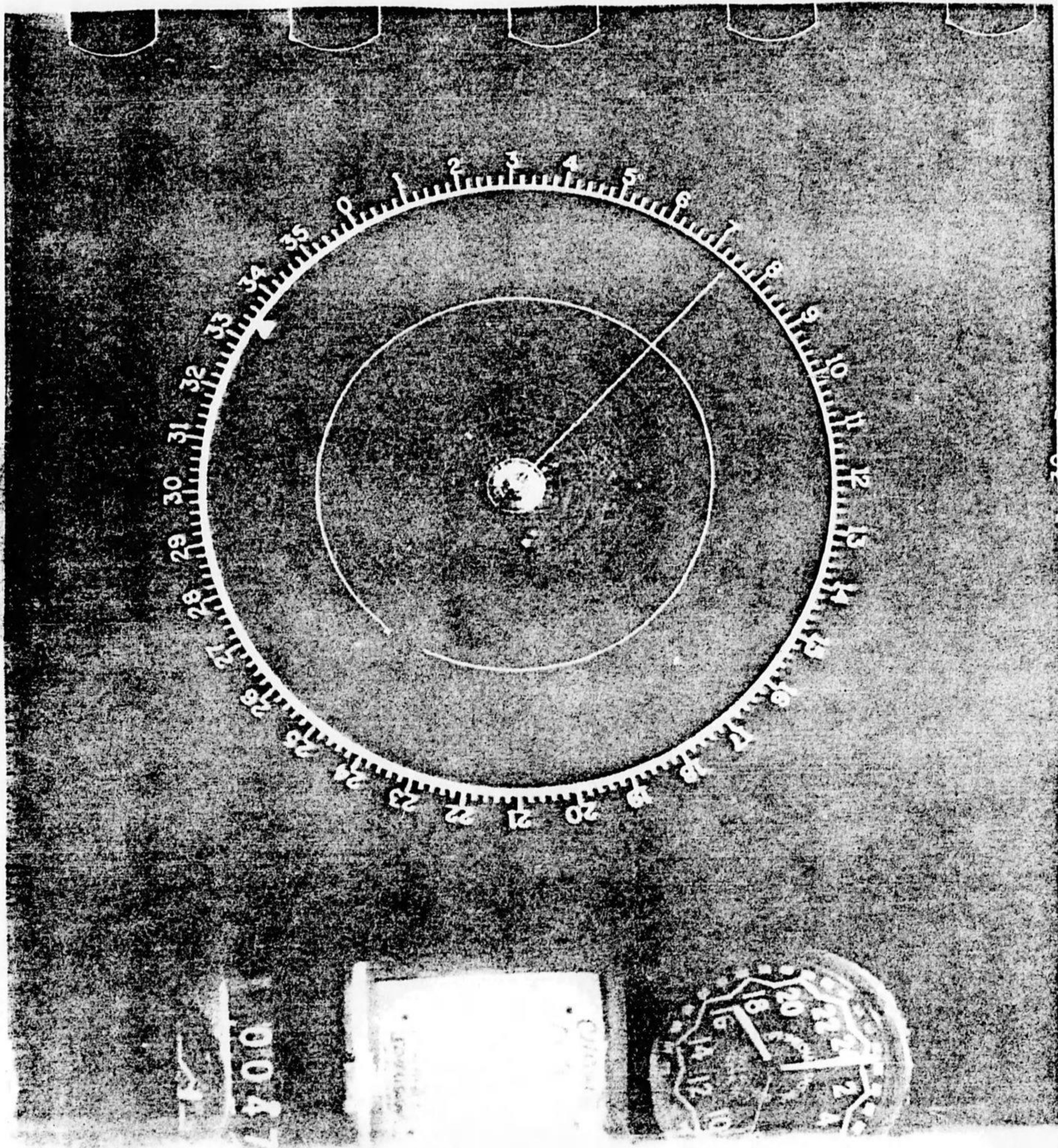
PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

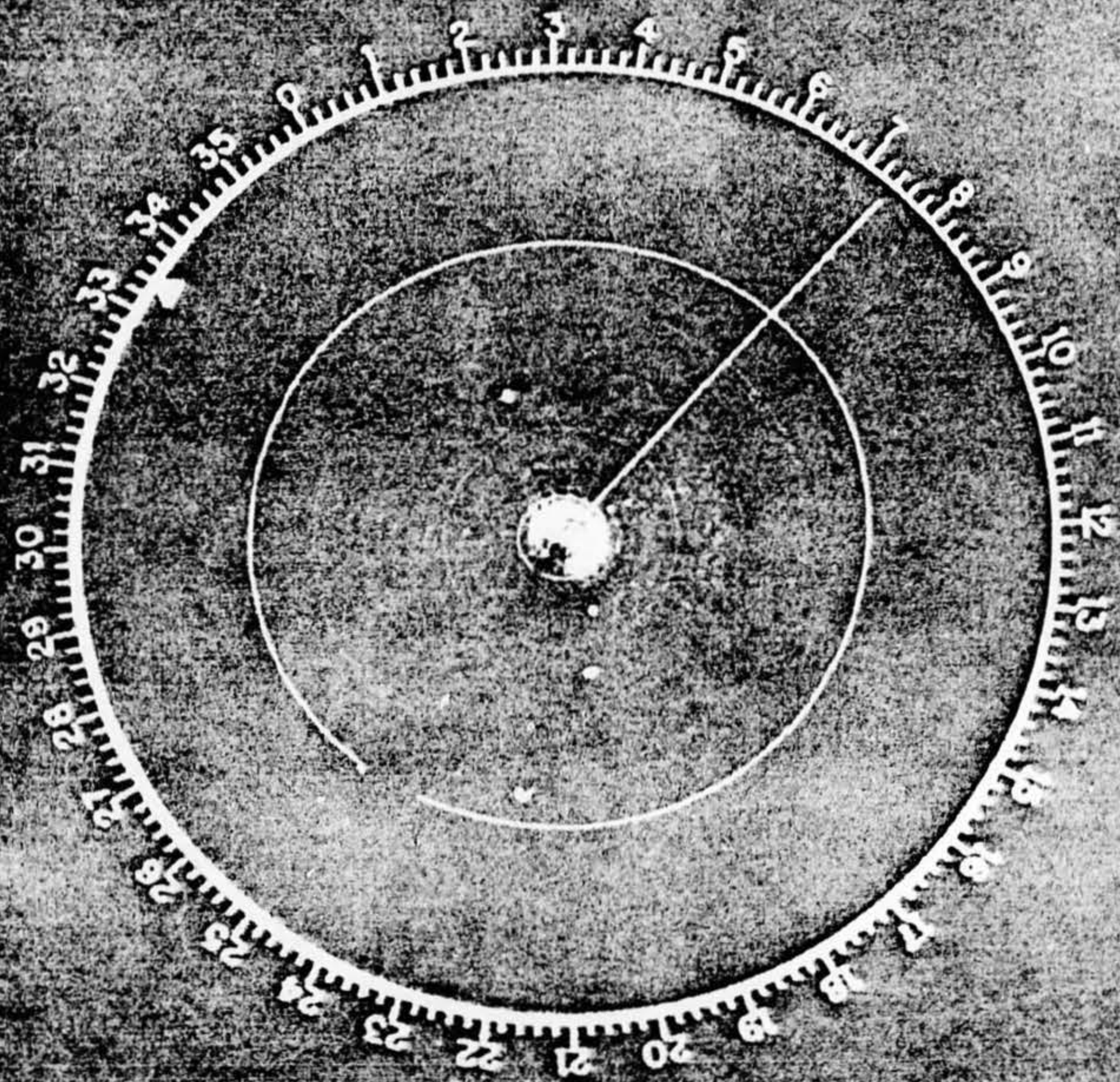
1. DATE 31 May 1963		2. LOCATION 44N 49W (Atlantic)		12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☒ Electronic Interference from within a/c. ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown in a/c.	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 31/1703Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☐ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☒ Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No		6. SOURCE Military			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 3 minutes		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS three			
9. COURSE ---					
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Four radar returns with flight path changeable. Radar film submitted for analysis.				11. COMMENTS Three tracks, two following identical paths at 120 dgr from the a/c. All speeds are the same (1400 mph). No visual sighting although the blips were indicated at ranges of 2, 3 1/2, and 5 miles. Sighting possibly caused by equipment malfunction, or more likely by other electronic equipment within the plane.	



0049



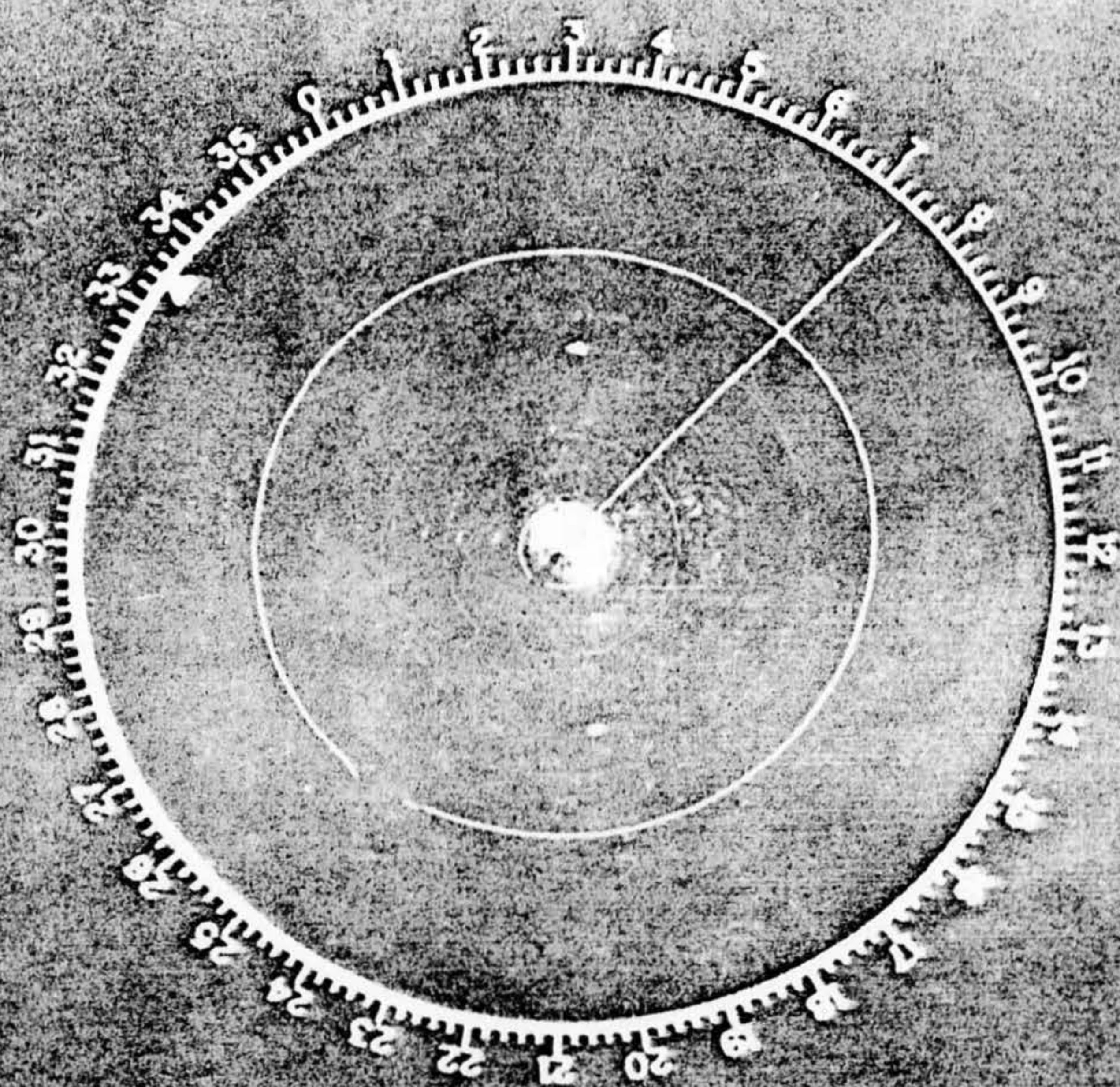




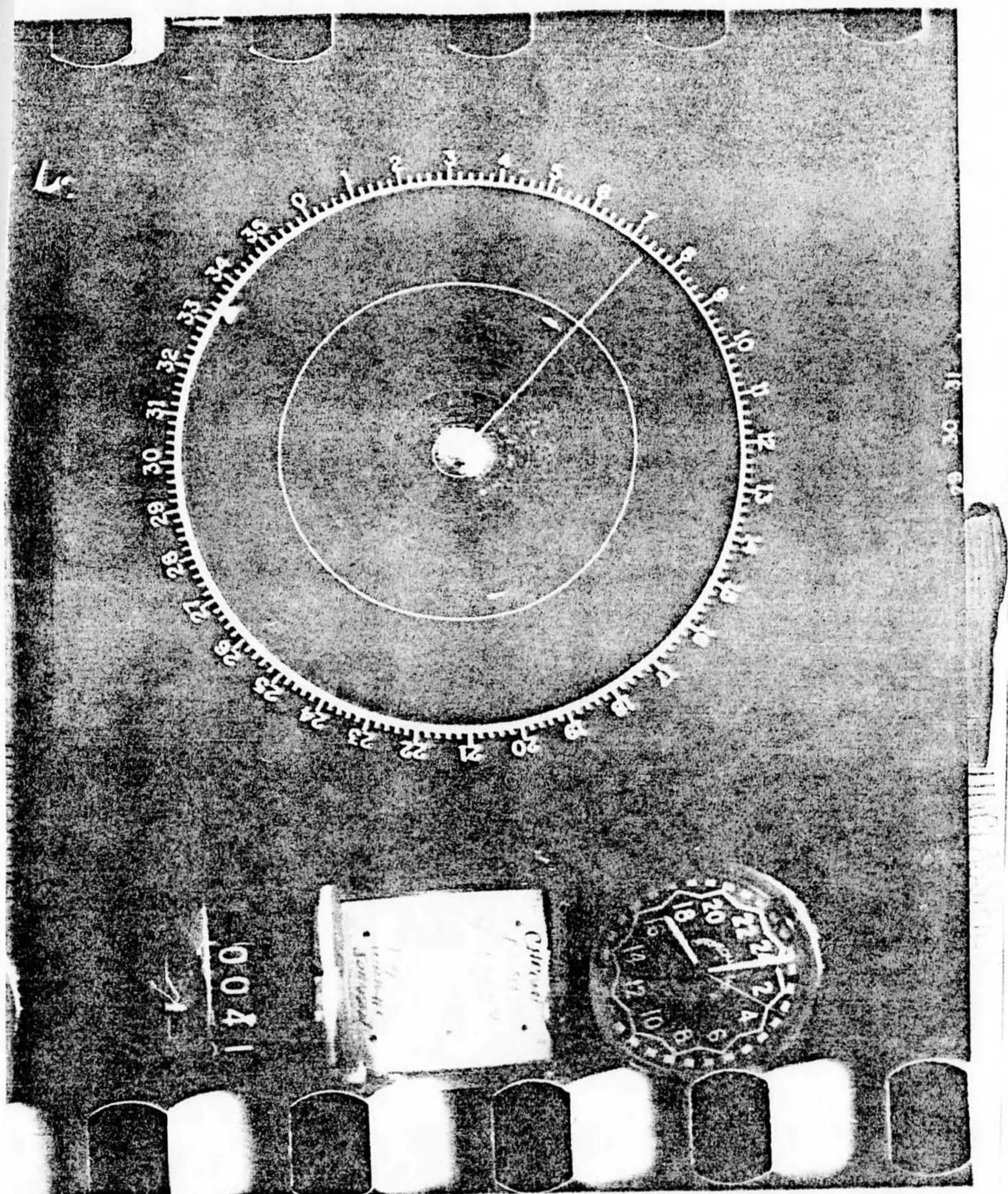
15 06 62

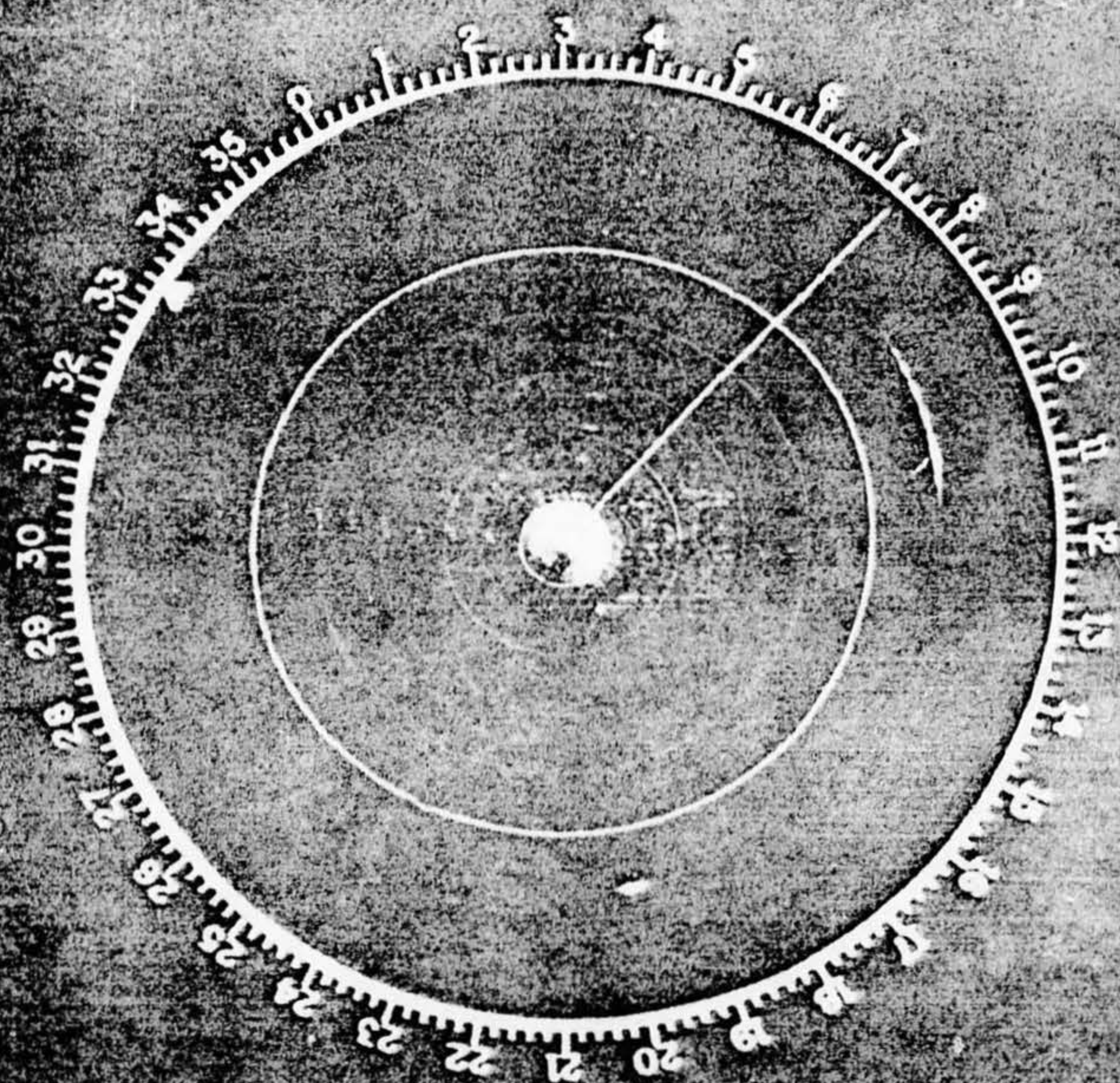


0045

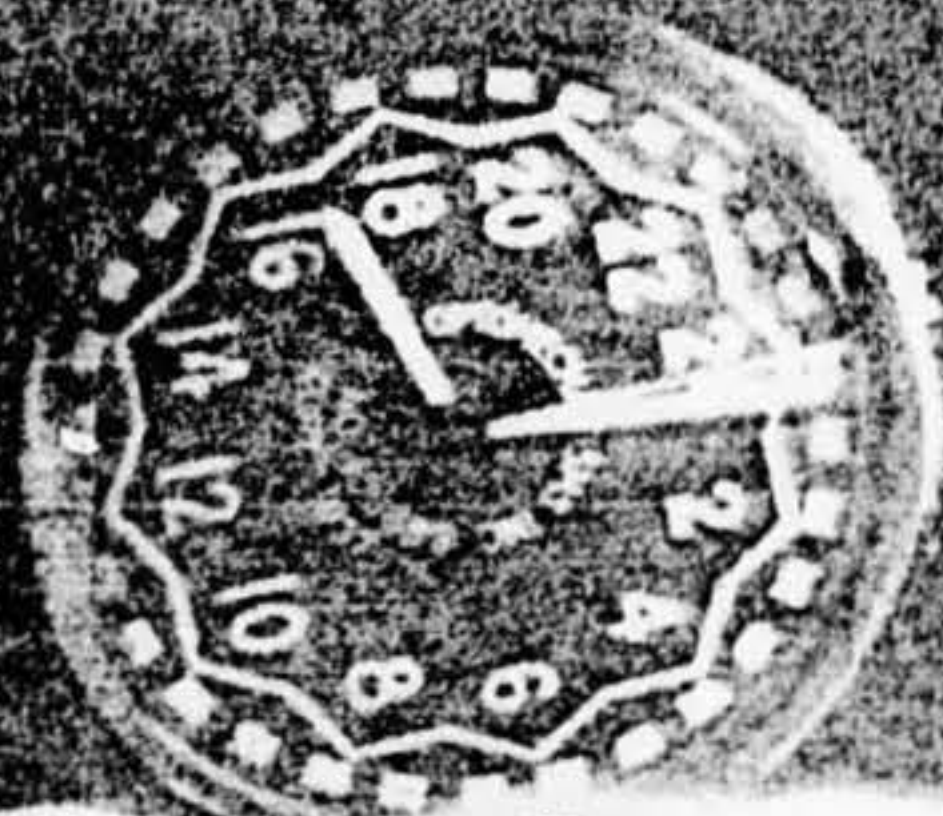


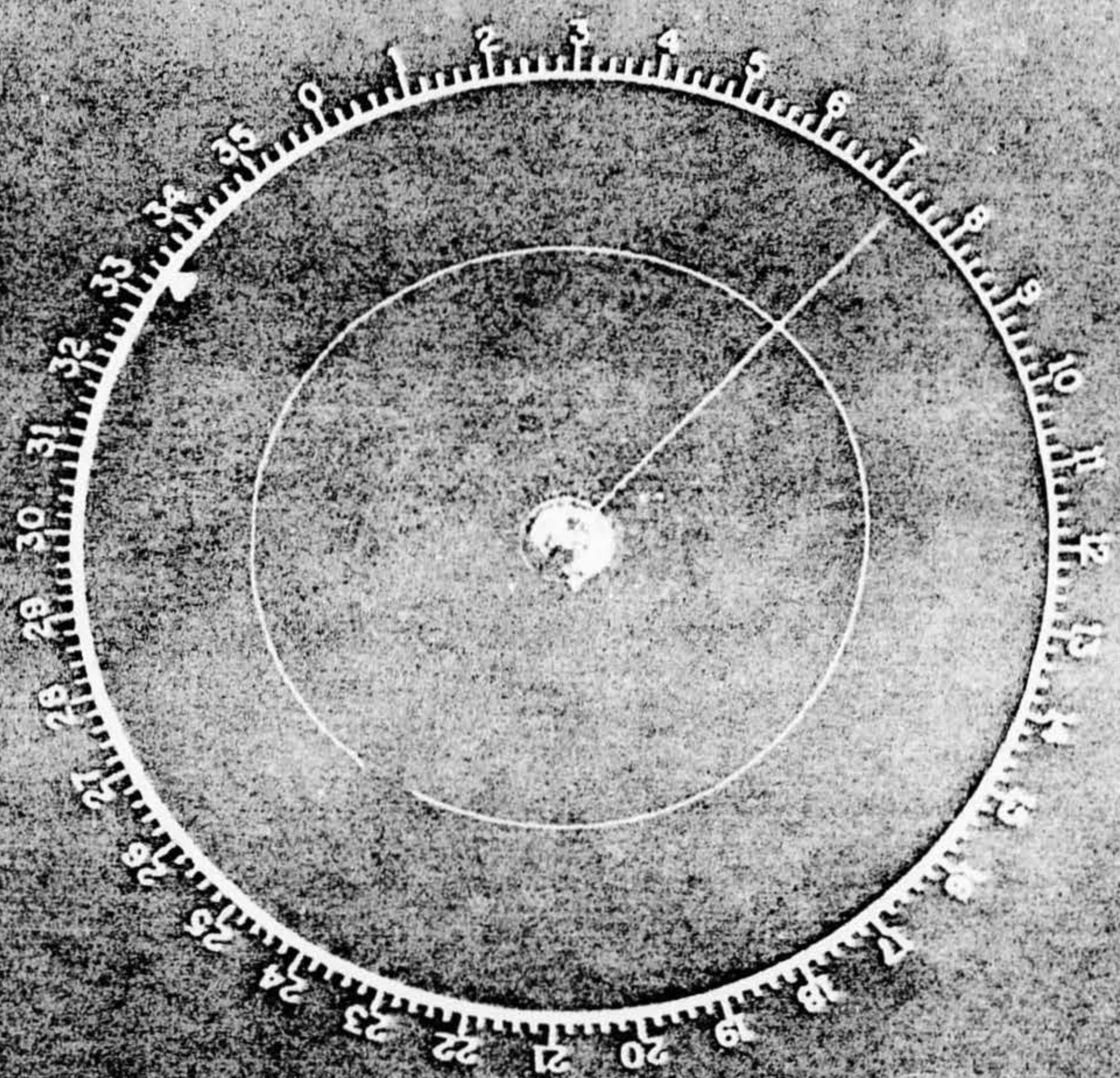
0043





0400

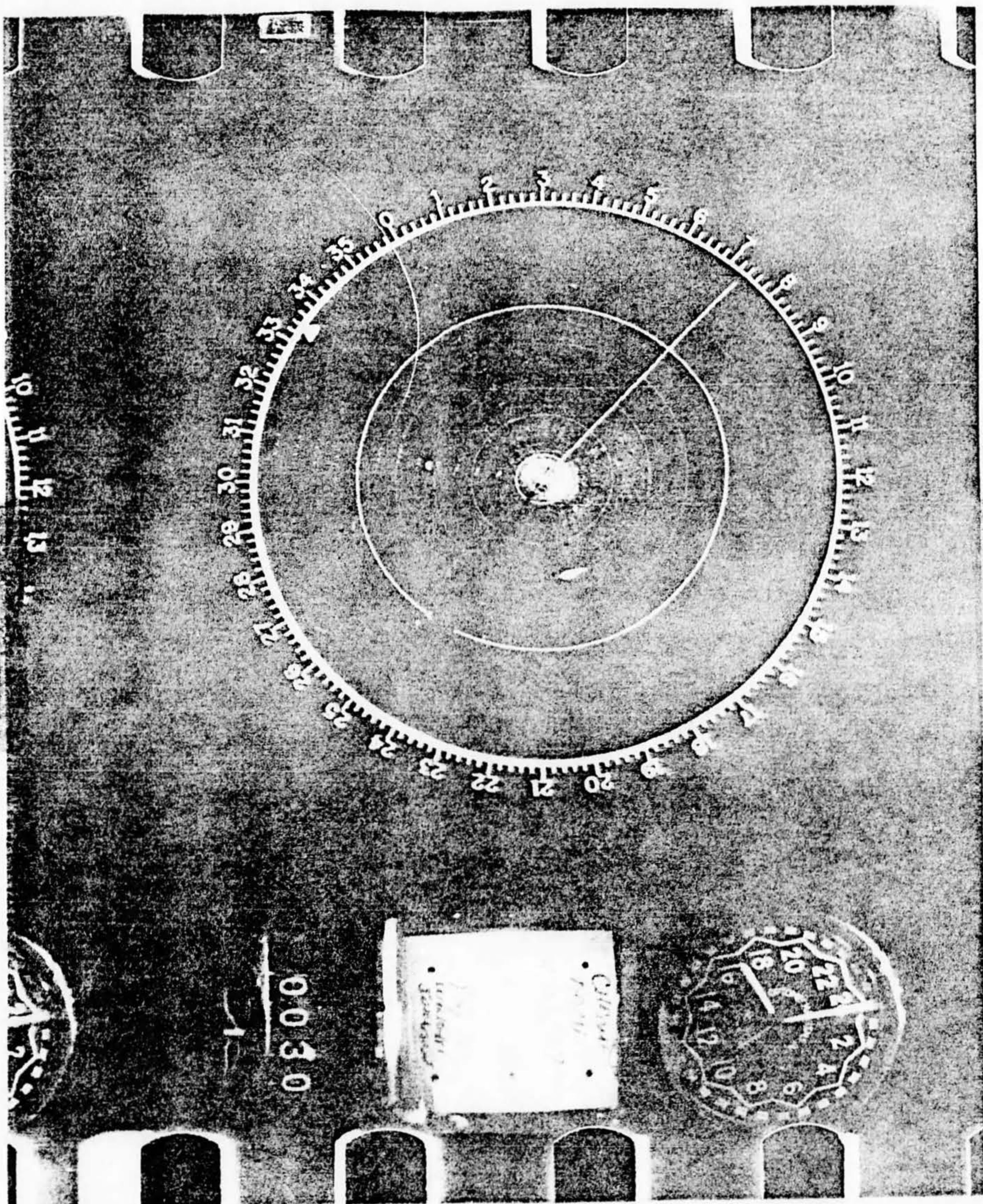




CHURCH
DOVE
4 MAY 13
1740
WILKINSON
FOOT 11

0035





HEADQUARTERS
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: TDEED

26 June 1963

SUBJECT: Evaluation of UFO Report From Dow AFB, Maine

TO: TDEW (Lt Col Friend)

1. Three separate tracks are visible on the scope, two of them following identical tracks at 120 degrees from the aircraft heading. The third track is at a varying angle at about 315 degrees from the aircraft heading. All three tracks are traveling at the same speed -- 1400 mph.
2. It would appear that visual sighting of at least one target would be made (at noon) since all three tracks are headed for the observing aircraft and come within 2 miles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the aircraft before "disappearing."
3. Since the "targets" were not seen visually or on any ground radar, and since the apparent speeds are identical (two even traversing identical angular paths) it is considered likely that these scope returns are a result of either equipment malfunction or more probably are caused by other electronic equipment on the plane.
4. Still, only insufficient data was submitted. The range on the scope was not indicated but is assumed to be 2 miles between range markers. Likewise the weather is said to be "N/A" but it would have a bearing on visual observation as well as radar operation.


VINCENT D. BRYANT
TDEED

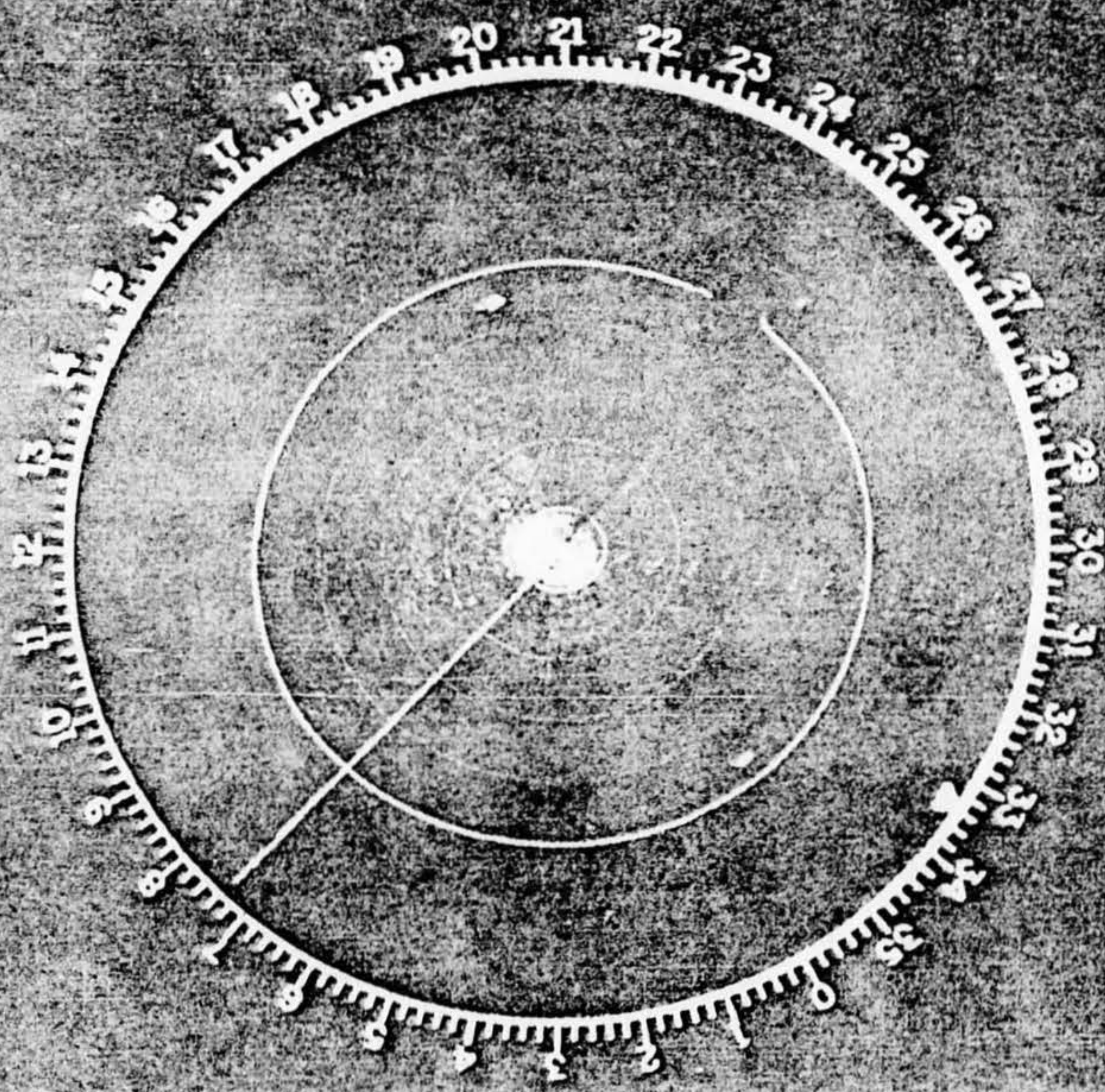
Case No. 23 - I don't feel there was sufficient information to corroborate electronic interference.

DR HYNEK LETTER EXTRACT



9200

1



ASTRONOMY

Mars Still Visible in May

Mars, still visible on May evenings, is about as bright as Regulus in the constellation Leo, both of which are located in the southwest portion of the skies.

By JAMES STOKLEY

► THE PLANET MARS joins with nine bright stars that shine in the evening skies of May.

Three of these stars, as well as Mars, are visible high in the south. Their positions are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the sky as it looks about 11:00 p.m., your own kind of daylight saving time, at the first of May; 10:00 p.m. at the middle of the month and 9:00 p.m. at the end.

Toward the southwest is the constellation of Leo, the lion, with the first magnitude star called Regulus. This, and five stars above in a hook-shaped formation, form a group called the sickle. However, as the lion was pictured on the old star maps, the blade of the sickle, which curves upwards and then down, toward the southwestern horizon, marked the animal's head.

Mars Close to Regulus

Mars is now in this same part of the sky, and about the same brightness as Regulus. On the astronomical brightness scale, Mars is magnitude 1.2, and Regulus 1.3. They are easy to distinguish, however, as the planet shines with a steady reddish light, unlike the twinkling glow of the star.

All month Mars will draw closer and closer to Regulus and on the last night of May will pass about a degree to the north of it. (A degree in the sky is about twice the diameter of the moon.)

About as high as Leo, toward the southeast, is Bootes, the herdsman, with Arcturus, about 2.5 times as bright as Regulus. Below is Virgo, the virgin, in which stands Spica, a star only slightly brighter than Regulus.

The constellation of Bootes extends over into the map of the northern half of the sky and there it comes near the end of the handle of the big dipper, which is part of Ursa Major, the great bear. The dipper is now seen inverted; at the bowl's left are the two stars called the pointers. Their line, followed downward, brings you to the north star, Polaris.

Under the great bear are several bright stars that were conspicuous in the south on winter evenings, but are now about to disappear for a while. In Gemini, the twins, is Pollux, along with his fainter brother, Castor. Farther right is Auriga, the charioteer, with Capella, and to the left of the twins is Procyon, in Canis Minor, the little dog.

Low in the northeast stands Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. Under it is Cygnus, the swan, with Deneb, a first magnitude star that is dimmed because it is now very low in the sky and so is shown as second magnitude.

During summer evenings these will be much more prominent. In August, for U. S. observers, Vega is directly overhead, brighter than any other star that you can see.

As for the other naked-eye planets, Saturn rises in the east about 2:30 a.m. (your own kind of daylight saving time), just as Mars is setting in the west. Jupiter rises about two hours before the sun. Venus appears low in the east about an hour before the sun rises. You can see it as a very brilliant "morning star" even as the dawn is breaking. Mercury is not visible this month. It comes between earth and sun on May 17.

Many astronomers all over the world are now pointing their telescopes toward Lyra, photographing a faint object that, on the first of May, is in the position marked by a small "x," just above the letter "s" in Cygnus. Because it is so close, the object's motion through the sky is very fast and its position will change rapidly. However, it will take an astronomical telescope to see this object, which is the tiny planet Betulia, probably no more than 25 miles in diameter.

Thousands of such minor planets are known, but on May 21 Betulia will come within 14,600,000 miles of the earth. Astronomically speaking, this is very close.

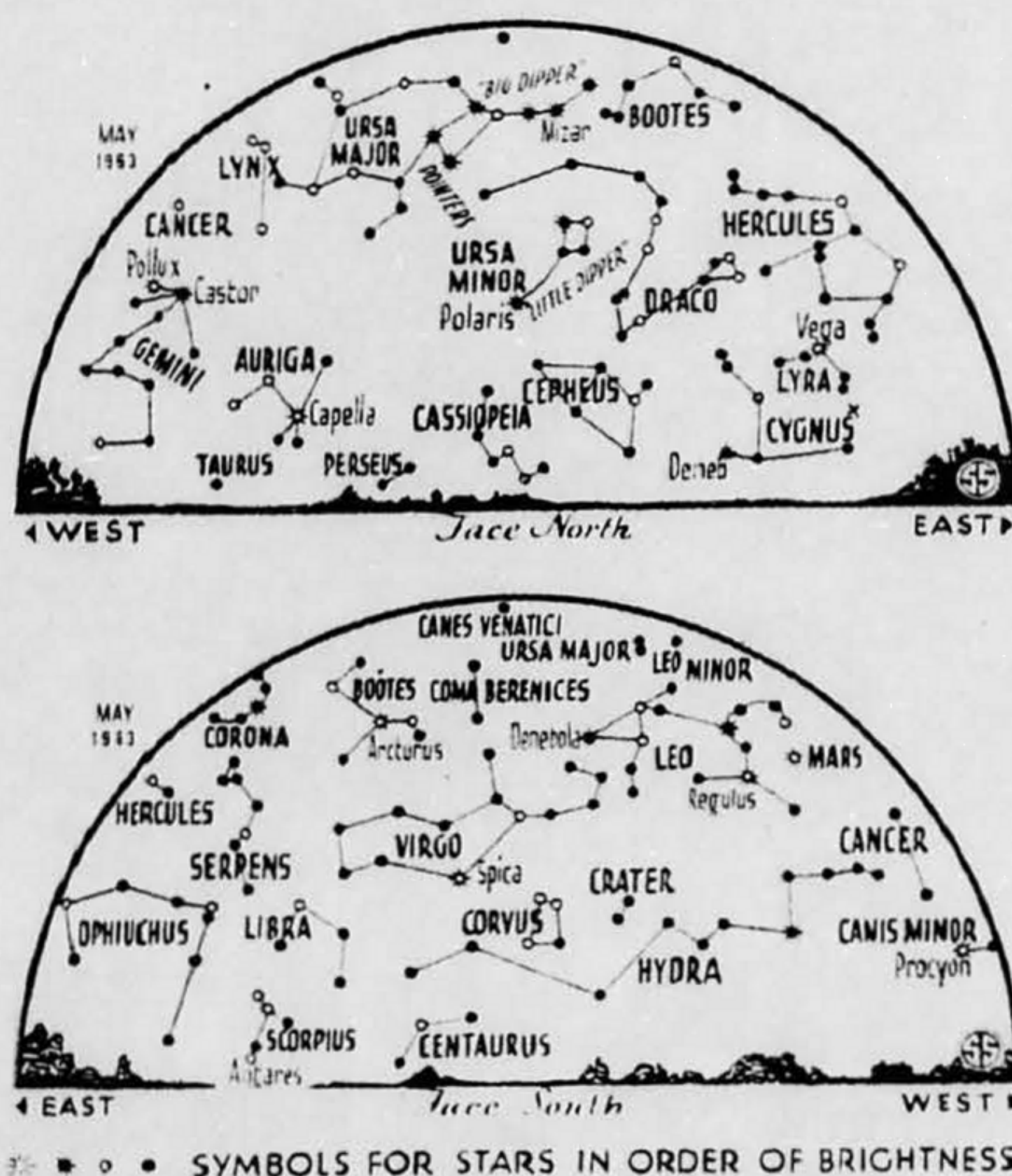
Actually there are at least four other

minor planets that have come even closer in recent years. Amor, discovered in 1932, can approach within 10 million miles, while Apollo, also found in 1932, can make a 6.5-million mile approach. Adonis was found in 1936; it can come within about 1.5 million miles. The record seems to be held by Hermes, which Walter Reinmuth discovered from the Heidelberg Observatory in Germany in 1937. Only about a mile in diameter, it passed within about 500,000 miles—about twice the distance of the moon at its farthest.

Betulia Approaches Earth

But we had no advance warning that these visitors were coming. They were not discovered until they were already close. The approach of Betulia on May 21 will break the record for a predicted close approach. The closest before this was in 1931 when Eros came within 16,200,000 miles. At that time 44 observatories in many parts of the world observed it carefully and charted its path. The purpose was to find more accurately the length of the astronomical unit, which is the mean distance of the earth from the sun (about 93 million miles).

The relative distances of the planets from each other and from the sun can be determined precisely from the laws of planetary movement. That is, you can draw a map of the solar system in which the proportions are accurate, but this is not very useful unless you have a scale of miles. But if you



THE FIELDS

PSYCHOLOGY

Drinking Increases Sensuous Thoughts

► SOCIAL DRINKING increases sensuous thoughts while decreasing restraining thoughts, psychologists told the meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association in New York.

College men who drank liquor at a fraternity party had many more thoughts about love, sex and romance than those who had soft drinks. As the party progressed, the drinkers let up censorship of their imaginations.

Unlike the soft beverage drinkers, the students drinking liquor became less concerned about time. Being on time for appointments, having enough time to do what they wanted, or wasting time waiting for others became less and less important.

One or two drinks does not seem to be enough to cause these changes, Rudolph Kalin, Dr. David C. McClelland of Harvard University and Michael Kahn of Yale University told the meeting.

The fraternity members drank an average of 14.14 ounces of 86 proof alcohol. Those in a group that averaged only 4.07 ounces per person were not affected in the same way.

The general effects of social drinking are often neglected by psychologists who concentrate on the drinker's loss of intellectual abilities and physical coordination, the psychologists said.

For this study, a typical social situation was set up. The students were not aware that alcohol research was being conducted. Every 25 minutes, the party or discussion was interrupted and the students wrote sets of stories about pictures shown to them.

From the stories, the psychologists saw how the students' thoughts changed as they drank.

• Science News Letter, 83:265 April 27, 1963

ANTHROPOLOGY

Man's World Reversed By Pregnancy Cravings

► IT IS DEFINITELY a man's world in Laggala, Ceylon, but women have found a way to turn the tables: dola-duka.

Since ancient times, men have revered dola-duka, the intense pregnancy cravings of their wives.

While Americans make light of a pregnant woman's craving for strange foods and rare combinations, Laggala villagers know dola-duka is a serious matter, Dr. G. Obeyesekere, University of Ceylon anthropologist, reported in *American Anthropologist*, 65: 323, 1963.

In Laggala, it is a sin to deny a woman her cravings. The ears of the fetus will rot if a woman's cravings are not satisfied, it is

held. A pregnant woman may hold this threat over her husband to make him fetch and carry, wait on her and look after the children.

Escaping from the man's world once in a while helps the Laggala women live with it the rest of the time, Dr. Obeyesekere explained.

determine one of the distances in miles, then you can make the scale.

The 1931 program, arranged by the International Astronomical Union, was designed to find one such distance—that of Eros. Coming so near, this was possible. After 10 years of work in analyzing these observations, the late Sir Harold Spencer Jones, who was Astronomer Royal of England, announced that the astronomical unit was 93,003,000 miles. This was a little longer than astronomers had previously supposed it to be.

But other methods of determining the unit's length have given a value somewhat different. And so have radar methods. These involve bouncing radio waves off Mars and Venus, and accurately timing the echo's return to earth. Some of the differences are as much as 100,000 miles, and astronomers do not know the reason for such a discrepancy. Perhaps new work, based on observations of Betulia, may give a clue.

Betulia, incidentally, was discovered on May 22, 1950, and is named after the wife of Dr. Samuel Herrick, astronomer at the University of California at Los Angeles. He is a long-time specialist in observing minor planets. With the aid of a colleague, Mrs. M. P. Francis, he calculated the time table for its visit this year and has urged that it be observed.

Celestial Time Table for May

MAY EDT

5	9:00 a.m.	Neptune nearest earth, distance 2,723,000,000 miles
6	midnight	Moon farthest, distance 252,500 miles
8	1:24 p.m.	Full moon
16	5:00 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
	9:37 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
17	11:00 p.m.	Mercury between earth and sun
19	noon	Moon passes Jupiter
21	1:00 a.m.	Moon passes Venus
22	midnight	New moon
29	4:00 a.m.	Moon passes Mars
30	12:56 a.m.	Moon in first quarter

Subtract one hour for CDT, two hours for MDT, and three hours for PDT.

• Science News Letter, 83:266 April 27, 1963

disposal systems to 70% of urban and 50% of rural populations throughout Latin America.

3. Reduction of infant mortality.
4. Improvement of nutrition.
5. Training national health personnel and improving health services.

At the week-long conference the leaders set up guidelines, priorities and methods for achieving the objectives of the charter.

Their working assumption is that health plans are an important, inseparable part of social and economic progress.

• Science News Letter, 83:265 April 27, 1963

MEDICINE

Harmless Heart Murmurs Common in Children

► MANY CHILDREN are denied physical activity because of harmless, or innocent, heart murmurs.

Innocent murmurs occur in 25% to 50% of school children, Dr. Bernard L. Segal of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia told a Hahnemann symposium.

Innocent murmurs can be sorted out from organic murmurs by careful use of the stethoscope at the bedside without recourse to expensive or hazardous diagnostic procedures, Dr. Segal said.

• Science News Letter, 83:265 April 27, 1963

CHEMISTRY

Bureau of Mines Reports On Properties of Flames

► STUDIES of the fundamental properties of flames from Bunsen type burners have been summarized and interpreted by the Bureau of Mines to provide new insights and to guide future research into the theories and applications of combustion, the Department of the Interior reports.

Flames differ in a number of ways according to their source, manner of burning, turbulence and luminosity. When candle flames or gas jets were used for illumination it was desirable to have little specks of unburned carbon dancing in the flame to make a bright yellow light. However, when gas is burned sootlessly in a stove or furnace, the lack of luminosity indicates efficiency.

A Bunsen flame, almost colorless, is one of the most efficient and most easily studied types of flame. Facts learned while experimenting with Bunsen flames can be applied in studying or using any other efficient flame.

Since a roaring jet flame propelling a supersonic airplane or a fire in the shaft of a coal mine resembles a Bunsen flame, the turbulent burning of a gas-air mixture in a duct, the research contributes to a basic understanding of jet-engine flames and safety engineering problems in a mine shaft.

• Science News Letter, 83:265 April 27, 1963

DENTISTRY

70% Fewer Cavities With Phosphate-Fluoride

► STANNOUS FLUORIDE, now used to treat children's teeth, and a part of some toothpaste formulas, has a potential rival in a phosphate-fluoride solution that cuts dental decay 70%. "Promising" results of seven years' preliminary research were announced at the meeting of the International Association for Dental Research at Pittsburgh by Dr. Finn Brudevold of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary. The researcher said there was no reason why the phosphate-fluoride solution could not be put into dentifrices or mouth lozenges, although it might be a difficult chemical task to perfect the best mixture.

• Science News Letter, 83:265 April 27, 1963

NC 10

Recvd 24 Nov 67

May 1963

3. When was it seen?
 (Date and time)

Nearest Postal Address: CITY OR TOWN STATE - COUNTY

4. How long was it in sight?
 (Total Duration)

Hours minutes seconds

- a. certain
- b. fairly certain
- c. not very sure
- d. just a guess

5. Was object in sight continuously? yes/no

6. What was the condition of day?

- DAY NIGHT
- a. bright
- b. cloudy
- c. bright
- d. cloudy

7. If you saw it during the night what did you notice concerning the stars and moon?

- 7. STARS
- a. none
- b. few
- c. many
- d. don't remember
- 7. MOON
- a. bright
- b. dull
- c. none
- d. Don't remember

8. The object appeared

- a. solid
- b. transparent
- c. as a light
- d. don't remember

1. Did you see the object?
 2. How close?
 3. How long?

4. Did it stand still?
 5. Did it move?
 6. Did it speed up?
 7. Did it back away?
 8. Did it go into parts?
 9. Did it glow?
 10. Did it smoke?
 11. Did it brighten?
 12. Did it make noise?
 13. Did it flicker?
 14. Did it disappear?

15. Did you see the following?
 a. yes a.no a. don't know
 b. yes b.no b. DK
 c. yes c.no c. DK
 d. yes d.no d. DK
 e. yes e.no e. DK
 f. yes f.no f. DK
 g. yes g.no g. DK
 h. yes h.no h. DK
 i. yes i.no i. DK
 j. yes j.no j. DK

16. Describe the following in your own words.
 17. What color?

18. Draw a picture of the object, label it, and give any details of it.

19. Describe the object in your own words.
 20. What color?

Dear Mr. [illegible]

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same.

I am sorry to hear that you are still in the hospital. I hope you will be able to return home soon. I am sure you will be able to get on your feet again. I am sure you will be able to get on your feet again.

I am sure you will be able to get on your feet again. I am sure you will be able to get on your feet again.

Very truly yours,

← my copy of her sketch

Source: Flying Saucer Review (Jul-Aug 63)

Flying saucer scare in the Cape

Police called in

The Flying Saucer Review is grateful to Mr. Philipp J. Human for having sent the following account which appeared in the Johannesburg Sunday Times for May 5.

FOR two weeks there has been a living cancer scare in the small, farming community of Decatur, eight miles from Clanton, in the Camp.

Groups of farmers — some armed with guns — have been hunting orange lights and power-seeds, which have mysteriously appeared en masse in the area.

The owner has also donated five stream bank plantations on the farm to Mr. Wernersbach. They have contributed two streambank plantations and three Mr. Smith's native oak grove. There are natural seedlings for these plants.

Meanwhile, reports of Hindu farmers burning their farms in protest have been coming in from many areas.

Farmers have kept vigil at Mr. Norwood's farm this week in an attempt to track down the owner of these strange phenomena, but so far with little

STUDY CLASS

Mr. E. H. Nieuwendt, a Back-
lost farmer — the Nieuwendt
family of brothers own several
farms in the area—believes that
the falling stones and the things
emanating from the bent farm
house are directly connected with
the appearance of strange flying
objects he has seen hovering over
his farm on several occasions.

The words "The morning of next
I saw some people looking like a
living statue. I just saw a face
from the distance."

I thought it was an old photo
and was in the car.

The object moved 12 ft wide
and 10 ft high, rose at the
ground when I saw it, and went
off at terrific speed into the sky,
where it hung about five minutes
before it ~~fell~~ ^{disappeared} into the
plasmastrut near by. Then it
reappeared.

The next evening a unknown laborer Hans Hager, said an object hovering just the town. He ran from it in terror. He told the other laborers, who ran out to look at the strange thing machine.

Since then, others have seen human rights.

Mrs. G. E. Newwoodt, of another farm on the Jan Drieh River, claims to have seen a living snake three times.

she said it looked like the

mean, and she thought it came from another world.

Now many people are seeing strange living objects over the area, and reports are coming in of herds of cattle being frightened by red glowing lights, dogs fleeing in terror because of strange noises coming from various sources, and ghostly figures appearing on several farms.

The highly vulgar to the name of Mr. Sant'annunzio, and the things on the part of the people are continuing.

Sergeant J. A. Herber, of the police, went at Clark's home, visited Mr. Smith's home during the weekend. He reported, "I heard three bangs during the night. Perhaps it was caused by the closing of the door when the rooming was full, this could be the explanation."

Homeowners in the area are flying just. A prominent resident said some people were convinced that they were being invaded by flying saucers from Mars.

"It is the worst scare of this kind I have known in the area," he said, "and local farmers are certainly taking no chances. They are ready for anything."

There are no air fields in the area which could explain the nightly lights in the sky, and there have been no reports of meteorological balloons released over the area, which is inland.

Extract from "Sky and Telescope" Vol. XXV, No. 5; May 1963

New Comet Alcock

Among the attractions of May skies is a fairly bright comet, 1963b, discovered by G. E. D. Alcock in England on March 19th. At that time it was an 8th-magnitude diffuse glow near Delta Cygni. The newcomer was moving nearly directly toward the earth; hence its apparent motion was very slow during the next two weeks.

There is close agreement between the preliminary orbits calculated by B.G. Marsden (Yale University Observatory) and Michael McCants (College Station, Texas). Both show that Comet Alcock is moving in a plane almost perpendicular to the earth's orbit, the inclination being $86\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. The comet will pass through perihelion on May 6th, 145 million miles from the sun.

During May the conditions of visibility will be very favorable, because the earth will be between comet and sun. The comet will be at opposition on May 12th, in declination $+50$ degrees, only six days after perihelion. Thus Comet Alcock will be well placed for viewing all night long by Northern Hemisphere observers, as it moves southwestward across Draco, Bootes, and Canes Venatici. In June the comet will pass from Coma Berenices into Virgo.

Apparently, Comet Alcock will verge on naked-eye visibility in mid-May, when its integrated magnitude is predicted as 6.6 by Mr. Marsden, 6.4 by Mr. McCants. However, forecasts of comet brightness are always uncertain, and the object might

well be a magnitude or two fainter than anticipated. Hence small telescopes or binoculars will probably be required to detect Comet Alcock. Its all-night accessibility will favor special observing projects, photographic and visual.

Systematic observations of the comet's brightness and dimensions are desirable.

B53

UNCLASSIFIED

A-15

1963 JUN 13 02 22

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3)XM

Classification Cancelled

Auth *[Signature]*
By *[Signature]*
Date 2 MAY 1969

AFR 205-1, Par 2-17a
3 Jan 68

UNCLASSIFIED

y. 1963

SAUCERS IN THE NEWS

Westlake, Ohio, May 6, 1963. Mr. Robert Alaimo sighted a round star-like UFO over Westlake. The size of a 50s piece at arm's length, it seemed to have a falling motion at times. He estimated its altitude to be from 2000-3000 feet. It turned a red color near the end of the sighting. (Look-See, Cleveland UFOlogy Proj.)

No Case (Information Only)

7 May 1963
Liverpool, England

7 MAY 1963

Source: Flying Saucer Review (Jul-Aug 63)

ENGLAND

Liverpool saucer

The *Daily Express* on May 8 carried a photograph of Robert Hirst, the thirteen-year-old boy who saw and drew a picture of a flying saucer near Liverpool. The account reads as follows:

"Thirteen-year-old Robert Hirst let out a yell as he looked through the kitchen window. There was a flying saucer in the back garden. His mother rushed to his side—and she saw it, too."

"Yesterday, tangle-haired Bob and his Mum went to the local police station to tell them about the uninvited guest."

"People may laugh at us, but we definitely saw something that looked like a flying saucer," said 34-year-old Mrs. Margaret McCutcheon, of Mottram Close, Kirkby, near Liverpool. "We were watching the television when the saucer went off and Bob went to put a shilling in the meter. He shouted out and when I went to him he pointed through the window."



Drawing made by Robert Hirst

"It was about 16 ft. in diameter and was hovering just over the garden—it seemed to have two aerials and a red light fixed to it. There was a low buzz coming from the flying saucer, and the light kept flashing on and off."

"Added twice-married Mrs. McCutcheon: 'It stayed for nearly a minute and then went

off over the rooftops.'

"Bob added at five, said: 'I have seen pictures of flying saucers on the television and in books. It was just like one of them.'

"Then he drew a picture of what it looked like. Said a police spokesman: 'It doesn't appear to be a police matter so we are not concerned about the report.'

Liverpool, England, May 3, 1963. At 11:10 P.M. 4 witnesses saw a metallic grey saucer-shaped object about 40 feet in altitude and 80 feet away. The object was about 16 feet in diameter and had a red pulsating light and antennae on its dome. The sighting lasted 5 to 6 minutes. (Credit: DIGAP, Cheshire England, H. Bunting). Drawing of object reproduced below:



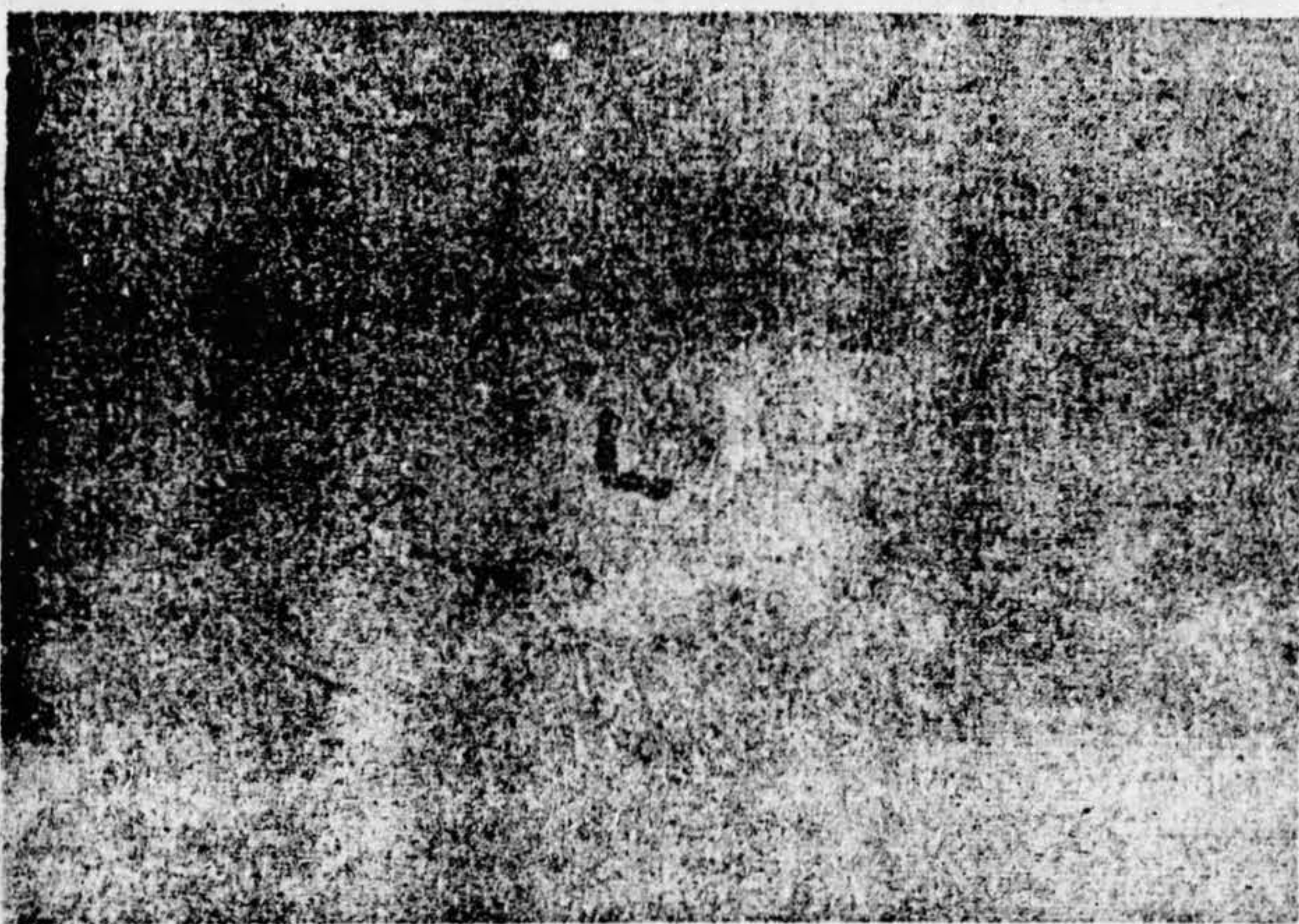
Color - metallic gray.
Made a sound like a humming top.

No Case (Information Only)

7 May 1963
New Orleans, Louisiana

New Orleans, Louisiana, May 7, 1963. At noon on this date residents in the business district spotted a boomerang-shaped UFO which appeared to be made of flimsy silk-like material. Navy planes were sent up to investigate. Weather Bureau Forecaster E.L. Hill stated that he saw the object and 2 smaller "pieces" from the Bureau's 14th floor office. The 2 smaller objects appeared to fall to the earth several blocks away. (Look-See).

Scan Mystery Sky Object



—States-Item photo.

'WHATSIT' RESEMBLES BOOMERANG

A mysterious, undulating streamer floating high above the business section had New Orleanians craning their necks at noon today.

There was no immediate explanation of the origin or nature of the phenomenon.

It appeared to be a broad strip of some filmy, silk-like material which furled and unfurled in the light air beneath a cumulus cloud which an hour later dumped a heavy shower on the central business area.

Forecaster E. L. Hill of the U.S. Weather Bureau Office said he watched the mysterious stuff from the bureau's 16th floor offices at the Federal Building, and saw

both the large streamer and two smaller pieces. The latter two, he said, fell a few blocks away.

"There were also a few fragments, about the size of your hand," Hill said. "One of the pieces appeared to land on Canal st. at about Loyola. The other fell in back of the Charity Hospital complex. This piece dropped on the edge of a roof and 'crawled off.'"

The U.S. Naval Air Station sent up planes to have a look at the stuff, but had no immediate report. The Federal Aviation Agency flight control office said it had no idea what the streamer might be.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

OL 86—NO. 230

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1963

PRICE 5c

No Case (Information Only)

9 May 1963
Mt Zion, Wisconsin

SOURCE: IAPA - SEP 63

Case 77, Mt. Zion, Wisconsin, May 9, 1963. Lisle Myers, a Mt. Zion farmer, saw a flying disc flashing red and white. A jet came into view, and the disc suddenly shot straight up into the air. (NICAP Reporter.)

10 May 1963

Eagle Bend, Minnesota

Source: APRO Bulletin July 1963

Another strange and frightening experience appeared in THE EAGLE BEND NEWS of Thursday, May 23, 1961, under the heading: "What Was It? A Phenomenon?"

A strange, frightening phenomenon was witnessed a week ago Wednesday evening, May 10th, by Richard Vogt, who resides south of Eagle Bend. The incident, which as yet has University of Minnesota scientists baffled, occurred on the aforementioned evening at about 11:30 p. m. about one and one-half miles south of Osakis, Minnesota.

In an interview with the individual involved, the News learned that Richard Vogt was enroute home from a business trip which had taken him several miles south of Osakis. When enroute to his home Vogt noted what he described as a ball of fog approximately three feet in diameter, and somewhat elongated, descending toward him from a perfectly clear sky at about a forty-five degree angle. It approached with such rapidity that Vogt was unable to take any evasive action and the mysterious object struck the automobile on the upper section of the hood and windshield. The sound of the impact of the strange matter with the vehicle Vogt describes as he imagines it would sound if driving at a high rate of speed into a thrown shovel full of fine gravel.

A tremendous amount of heat was generated and the interior of the vehicle was heated almost instantaneously to a near unbearable heat, and the windshield which received the full impact of the "fog mass" was extremely hot to the touch. It was so hot, in fact, that to have held the hand in contact with the glass for more than a very brief moment would have resulted in a burn.

Mr. Vogt was so startled by the unusual happening that at first he envisioned an atomic blast, a disintegrating rocket or nose cone, or perhaps even some other newer and more deadly weapon as the result of scientific research. He admitted having felt very uncomfortable as a result of his experience.

As proof of his harrowing experience, Mr. Vogt has his Chevrolet automobile. The pit marks which were burned into the windshield, the circular cracks in the glass which resulted from the intense heat, and the burned specks in the finish of the hood, are all there to corroborate his story.

This strange phenomena has been reported to the University of Minnesota scientists and one, W. J. Luyten, after discussing it with several colleagues, seems to have no definite answer as yet. His personal feeling is that it might have been either a collection of small meteorites, surrounded by some gas produced when they came through the atmosphere or that it was what is sometimes called "ball lightning." This latter is, however, usually a very dangerous affair, and if it hits anything such as the windshield of a car, the object that is struck usually disintegrates.

The matter has been referred to other colleagues of the University scientist who are more informed on matters such as this, and will be evaluated to a greater degree."

10 May 1963
BELFAST MAINE

SOURCE: SACKETT REVIEW - SEP 4 OCT 63

**Mystery blaze at
Belfast, Maine**

We are indebted to Mr. Welton F. Farrow for sending in the following accounts. The first appeared in the Waterville *Morning Sentinel* of May 11. Some coming from the sky—it may have fallen from a passing plane—set a waterfront warehouse afire Friday.

Whatever it was hit the Maplewood Poultry Co. building and exploded. The noise was audible for several blocks. Firefighters doused the flames with minor damage. But they could find no trace of the mysterious source of the blast.

Foreman Rene Gagne said he saw a "round, blue object" streaking from the sky, hit the building about 20 feet from the ground. He said it seemed to turn green when it exploded. State Fire Inspector William Phillips agreed the fire seemed to have started from something that fell from the sky.

Police Chief Oscar Horne said a two-engine aircraft had been seen in the area. He theorized something might have fallen from it. Brunswick Naval Air Station said Belfast officials told them their planes could have been in the area at the time but it wasn't certain.

Lloyd Drinkwater, Waldo County civil defense director, reported radioactivity in the debris at the fire scene. There's always a certain amount in the air, Drinkwater said, and the significance of his findings couldn't be determined until he knew the day's up count for this area. He noted, however, that the count was higher around the debris than 100 feet away.

The second account, which amplifies the former, was contained in a broadcast by the Kennebec Broadcasting Company, also on May 11: "Belfast, Maine.—Authorities are at a loss today to explain the fiery object that streaked out of the sky yesterday and exploded against the side of a Belfast warehouse, touching off a small fire. Police Chief Oscar B. Horne said a team of State and local investigators could find no trace of the object at the Maplewood Poultry building on Front Street. The fire burned through shingles on the side of the three-story building.

Though a number of persons reported hearing a loud explosion—there was only one witness. Rene Gagne, a mechanic for the company, said a "ball of fire" about 15 feet long streaked out of the sky and hit the building about 12 feet above the ground. It exploded and touched off the fire. Waldo County Civil Defense Director said a geiger counter showed some radiation was present but not enough to indicate the area was contaminated by a meteor. Maine Aeronautics Commission Inspector John B. Nichols, of Augusta, questioned local rocketry groups but none of the members knew of any firings yesterday. Also at the scene was State Fire Inspector William Phillips. Horne said Phillips found no evidence of arson. An aircraft reported in the area at the time was traced to Brunswick Naval Air Station, but officials there said the two-engine plane carried nothing that could ignite a fire if dropped. Horne said there were no plans for any further investigation today because of the lack of clues.

Information Only

Source: APB Bulletin, November 1963

Sky Object Strikes Building, Causes Fire

On Friday, May 10, 1963, shortly after 10 a. m., an object described by witnesses as round, about 15 inches long and blue or green in color, struck a warehouse in Belfast, Maine and exploded.

The building belonging to the Maple Upholstery Company suffered minor damage from a fire which broke out as a result of the collision. It was reported that the first flames visible following the explosion were of a greenish hue. People in the area reported hearing a blast and Mr. Rene Gagne, a foreman, witnessed the occurrence. No traces of the mysterious object were found.

Mr. Floyd G. Drinkwater, Waldo County Civil Defense Director, investigated the site with a geiger counter and a slightly high radiation reading registered on the instrument. It was reported, however, that this was not enough to indicate contamination from an object from space like, for instance, a meteor. The general consensus among people interested in and investigating this incident was that the object was not an ordinary space object.

Flying Saucer Review (Jul-Aug 63)

NORTHERN IRELAND

A "smoke-ring" cloud

As will be seen from the report from the Belfast News Letter of May 10, a curious circular cloud has been reported over Northern Arizona earlier this year. A similar and inexplicable cloud has been seen over Belfast. The News Letter's account reads as follows: "A mysterious 'smoke ring' cloud seen over Belfast at 2.45 a.m. on Monday (May 13) and reported in the later editions of the News Letter that day was similar in appearance to that observed over Northern Arizona on February 28."

"According to Science, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Arizona cloud was unprecedented in years of sky-watching."

"The Belfast cloud was seen by a member of the Belfast News Letter's editorial staff. It lay in the south-east of the city and took the form of a large elliptical, smoke-ring-like cloud with a well-defined smoke ring and was of more precise shape than the Arizona cloud shown in the picture."

"Despite the high wind blowing at the time which caused other clouds to move quickly across the sky the ring remained stationary, maintaining considerable height. It diminished to form a smaller and more compact cloud with a darkish centre. This was kept under observation through binoculars for more than 20 minutes and during that time the cloud twice extended its length and separated to form two similar elongated clouds before finally fading."

"Dr. E. M. Lindsay, director of Armagh Observatory, who has expressed much interest in the phenomenon, does not attribute it to any astronomical cause."

"Science, reporting on the Arizona cloud, says: 'The cloud took the form of a large oval ring, clear in the middle. It remained brightly illuminated, even after the sun had set on high cirrus clouds. From 150 reports it was established that the cloud lay overhead in the vicinity of Flagstaff, Arizona. The circumstances of the field of vision that produced such a cloud form are very puzzling.'"

(Credit to Mr. Thomas Thompson.)

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW & LIFE MAG.

N IRELAND-May 13

The Belfast News Letter's account follows: A mysterious 'smoke ring' cloud seen over Belfast at 2:45 AM was similar in appearance to that observed over Northern Arizona on Feb 28. The picture of the Arizona cloud appeared in Life Mag. It appeared over Flagstaff at sunset. Doctor James McDonald, a meteorologist at the Inst of Atmospheric Physics in Tucson, has been accumulating the pictures. Using them as a basis for trigonometric calculation, he has made the startling discovery that the cloud was at least 26 mi high and 30 mi across - "a lot higher and bigger," he says, "than a cloud should be." Rockets, rocket planes, and bombs were checked out - negative - - no water droplets exist at that height to make a cloud.

UNCLASSIFIED

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THE T. J. B. COMPANY

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FORM NO. 10-1 (REV. 1-1-66)

UNCLASSIFIED

No Case (Information Only)

17 May 1963
Miami, Florida

Miami, Florida, May 17, 1963. On this night, at about midnight, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Zimmerman observed from their home, along with another couple, a cigar-shaped fireball travel from the western horizon to the northern horizon in about 3 minutes. The object, looking like a missile, fluctuated in color from red to orange. The actual distance of the object was estimated at 10-15 miles. As it moved northward, it changed shape to a rectangular object. (Credit: Bill Dunn Jr., UFOlogy Miami).

No Case (Information Only)

18 May 1963
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

LOCAL SIGHTINGS:

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO - Sat. May 18, 1963

At about 10:45 PM a restaurant worker stepped outside Jimandy's restaurant and was startled to see a round reddish-orange object which remained stationary for about 45 seconds. He described the object as round with clear-cut edges, uniform reddish-orange color, and though more brilliant than a caution (traffic) light, it wasn't blinding. The apparent size was "like a silver dollar," but upon close questioning, the object was determined to be about the size of a dime at arm's length. After watching it for what he thought was approximately 45 seconds, the object moved in a descending arc from its original 40° elev West, to a position directly South, where it disappeared at 20° elevation. The cloud cover was estimated by the observer as overcast at 1500' with a wind of 15mph from the WNW...intermittent light rain...no thunder. (The Akron-Canton weather station reported scattered cover at 3500 ft.

From statements made by the observer, the landmarks, wires, roofs, etc., in the area, the object was above a place between Jimandy's and the Green Cross Hospital, a short distance West. The path taken by the object was directly South from its position 40° elevation West. The object travelled about one block in its descending path which lasted about 3 seconds.

He said he expected to hear a crash. From the data it would seem that the object was nearby, in the neighborhood. No change in color or intensity, no sound or trail, just instantaneous disappearance.

Observer: Charles Willis

Note: In the March 1963 FSIC Bulletin, we reported an object sighted on 2-16-63, by a husband and wife, which tallied very closely with this sighting of May 18. That took place in Barberton, Ohio. This same color reported from Canton, O. on 1-14-63. Then on April 4th & 5th, a similar color was reported by observers in the Akron area. Characteristics: stationary position in all five; regular, slow, fluctuation in intensity in two; no change in intensity in three; two at close range.

20 MAY 1963

Source: Flying Saucer Review (Jul-Aug 63)

NEW ZEALAND

Light follows cars

On May 22, the *New Zealand Herald* carried the following report with an Adelaide, Australia, dateline: "A youth claims a mysterious flying object chased his car along a road in South Australia on Monday night (May 20)—the second report of such an occurrence in a week.

"The youth, who is 17, does not want his name published because he is afraid people will think he is 'crackers'.

"His father, who reported the matter to the police, said his son arrived home white, upset and frightened.

"The youth said he saw the object about 9.30 p.m. when driving between Glenore and Mt.

Gambier, near the Victorian border. He said the object was on one side of the road. He thought it was a truck or a bulldozer. Then, when his car was about 20 yards away, a bright light came on and dazzled him.

"I pulled up, the object moved across the road and I speeded up my car," he said.

"The light suddenly shot straight up into the air and hovered above the car while I drove underneath. Although I was driving at 50 or 60 miles an hour, the light followed the car. It was as bright as an arc light used in electric welding."

"The first report of the object was received by the Mt. Gambier police last Wednesday night (May 15), when a car-load of people reported that a bright light, which changed from red to white, followed their car for several miles.

(Credit to Mr. Ray Holden and Miss Aileen O'Donell.)

Mr. [REDACTED] has kindly passed along a clipping to us, dated May 21st, concerning a mysterious flying object which chased a car along a lonely road in South Australia. The car was driven by a 17-year-old youth, who asked that his name not be released by the newspaper. He said that he was driving along a country road at about 9:30 p.m., when he saw an object at the side of the road. Then, when his car was 20 yards away from the object, a bright light suddenly started to shine from it, dazzling him. As he pulled up, the UFO moved across the road to the other side. He then speeded up his car. The light shot straight up into the air and appeared to follow the car as he drove along at between 50 and 60 miles per hour. The light was as bright as the arc light used in electric welding. - A similar report was made a few days earlier in another part of South Australia, where a carload of people claimed that a bright light, which changed from red to white in color, followed their car for several miles...

SOURCE: IAPA - SEP 63

Case 78. South Australia, May 20, 1963. A youth, 17, reported that as he was driving home on a country road at 9:30 p.m., he saw an object on the side of the road. When he was 20 yards away from the object, a bright light shone from the object and it shot up into the air. It then followed the car at speeds up to 60 mph.

Youth Chased By Fiery Object

On the night of 20 May 1963, a 17-year-old saw an object which he at first thought was a truck or a bulldozer at the side of the road between Glencoe and Mt. Gambier, near the Victorian border, in Australia. He refused to let his name be used as he feared he would be called "crackers" (crazy). As he drew to within about 20 yards of the object, a bright light came on which was dazzling and the young man stopped his car. The object then moved across the road, and the boy started driving again, speeding up. Then the light shot straight up into the air and the car went underneath it. "Although I was going 50 or 60 miles per hour, the light followed the car. It was as bright as an arc welder's light," the youth said. The boy's father, who reported the incident, said that the boy arrived home "white, upset and frightened."

The same press report said that a similar object was seen by a carload of people on the night of the 15th of May and was reported to Mt. Gambier police. The people claimed the light, which turned from red to white, followed the car for several miles.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

21 May 1963

Bebington, England

Bebington sighting

The *Liverpool Echo* on May 22 reported the following sighting by Bebington cadets: "Nine members of the Bebington 1123 Air Training Corps Squadron last night saw an unidentifiable flying object from their headquarters in Cross Lane, Bebington. They kept it under observation for about five seconds.

"Cadet Warrant Officer Jeffrey Green, aged 20, of 19 Ferns Road, Brackenwood Estate, Bebington, said today that the object was in the shape of a sphere which had been sliced in two. It was brilliant gold in colour.

"I should imagine it was at an altitude of about 50,000 feet, possibly more. It seemed to hover and then it disappeared very quickly—too fast for it to be a jet aircraft. As it went from sight it seemed to be climbing in a westerly direction," said Warrant Officer Green.

"The object was unlike anything I have seen in aircraft recognition classes," added Mr. Green, who is employed in the Nuclear Physics Research Laboratory at Liverpool University and has been a member of the A.T.C. squadron for five years.

He added that as soon as he had seen the object he had called eight other cadets to witness it. "We saw it hovering for about three seconds and then climbing for another two seconds or so," he said.

"Bromborough police said they had received no reports of any unidentifiable flying objects in the vicinity last night. The cadets saw the object at about 9.15 p.m. (Credit to Mr. J. E. Doyle.)

No Case (Information Only)

27 May, 1963
Australia

SOURCE: Flying SAUCER REVIEW - Nov-Dec 63

AUSTRALIA

Twice the moon's size

From the *Adelaide Advertiser*, May 27: "Mr. F. Pfeiffer, a farmer, of Macclesfield, reported last night having sighted a large bright object in the north-west sky about 6.50. He said the object was about twice the size of the moon.

"It came towards me and then remained stationary for about a second and a half before moving off at terrific speed," he said. In the circle of light were a number of bright lights. Mr. Pfeiffer said the object came from an area where he had previously noticed rocket sodium vapour trails.

"[No rockets were fired from Woomera yesterday.]"

20 May 1963
Source: Flying Saucer Review (Jul - Aug 63)

Astronomer sights saucer

In the early days of the flying saucer mystery it used to be objected that UFOs were never seen by astronomers. Even then this was untrue, but even now a sighting by a scientist is always welcome. The *New Zealand Herald* on May 31 reported as follows: "A mysterious orange object which was seen to flash across the sky above Canberra on Wednesday night is puzzling astronomers at the Mt. Stromlo Observatory. The director of the observatory, Professor B. Bok, and two other astronomers, saw the object at 9.58 p.m. on Wednesday as it sailed across the night sky. They watched it for one minute.

"They reported that the object was self-luminous and not glowing from reflecting the rays of the sun. It was orange-red in colour and travelled from west to east, passing almost directly over the observatory.

"It could not have been a meteor, because it was far too slow and did not leave a trail that a meteor of its size would have made. It appeared to be travelling too fast for a balloon.

The object was below a light cloud and did not lose its brightness in the 60 seconds it was watched.

"Professor Bok, who was born in Holland, is a world authority on the Milky Way and radio astronomy. He said yesterday that the object could have been a satellite but, if so, it was not one normally seen at Stromlo. It appeared at the wrong time and glowed far too brightly for a normal satellite.

"The Department of Civil Aviation said no planes were in the area at that time.

(Credit to Mr. Ray Holden)

No Case (Information Only)

about 31 May 1963
Canberra, NSW, Australia

ASTRONOMERS SIGHT SAUCER - - -

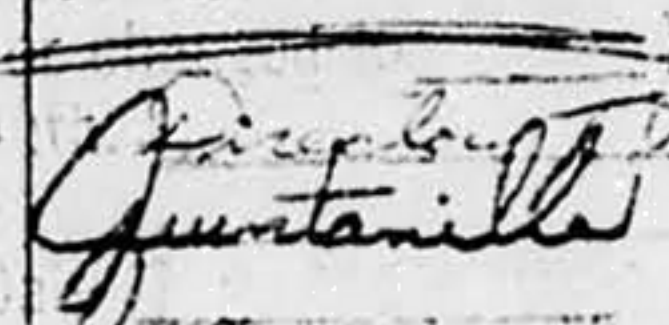
CANBERRA, NSW -Australia

The New Zealand Herald, on May 31, 1963,
reported as follows:

A mysterious orange object which was seen to flash across the sky above Canberra on Wed night is puzzling astronomers at the Mt Stromlo Obs'y. The director, Prof B Bok, and two other astronomers, saw the object at 6:58PM as it sailed across the night sky. They watched it for more than one minute.

"The object was below a light cloud and did not lose its brightness in the 30 seconds it was watched," said Dr Bok.

Prof Bok, who was born in Holland, is a world authority on the Milky Way and radio astronomy.

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 DD FORM 173
 1 MAY 55

REPLACES DD FORM 173, 1 OCT 49, WHICH WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

Astronomers Watch UFO In Australia

Dr. H. Gallnow, Miss M. Mowat and Professor Bart Bok, of the Mt. Stromlo observatory, saw a brightly-lit object as it sailed across the sky on 30 May 1963. They watched it for a period of one minute and gave this description: It was self-luminous and not glowing from reflecting the rays of the sun. It was orange-red in color and traveled from west to east, passing almost directly over the observatory. It could not have been a meteor because it was far too slow and did not leave a train that a meteor of its size would have made. It appeared to be traveling too fast for a balloon. It appeared to be below a light cloud and did not change brightness in the 60 seconds it was watched.

Professor Bok said the next day that the object could have been a satellite, but then pointed out that it was not one normally seen at Mt. Stromlo, appeared at the wrong time, and glowed far too brightly for a normal satellite. The Department of Civil Aviation said no planes were in the area at the time.

11-17-63
APRO Bulletin

What Did Cooper See?

In May 1963 while American Astronaut Gordon Cooper was in his 15th orbit over Australia, he reportedly saw an unidentified object going in the opposite direction. The following is a direct quote from the KFI Los Angeles radio broadcast which was piped in direct from Cape Canaveral: "However, during his 15th orbit NBC has reports from West Australia which indicate that an unidentified and somewhat mysterious light was visible from the capsule. These reports all said that the unknown space phenomenon was of a green color with a red tail. Spokesmen at Muchea (spelling may be wrong — the transcript is blurred here) the station in Australia, tracking this, said that the light, of course, had nothing to do with the capsule or its journey through space but the spokesman did not discount its presence up there."

The second report direct from Cape Canaveral May 16, 1963 8:00-8:05 a.m. (PDT). This portion began with Ellis Abel, NBC New York, who switched immediately to John Chancellor NBC Space Control, Cape Canaveral. Portion of his report pertaining to the UFO follows: "And after that he will be in the dark again over Australia as he was in the 15th orbit. At that time NBC News reports he saw unidentified light in the sky preceding in the opposite direction. Reportedly the light was green with a red tail. A spokesman at the Australia tracking station at Muchea said the light, of course, did not have anything to do with the capsule's flight but did not discount reports of its existence."

Rumors dribbling back to APRO via Cape Canaveral indicate that both Cooper and the Australian trackers observed the object. It is suspicious, to say the least, that after that one small report, no further information was available concerning the mystery object.

This brings to mind, however, the "snowflakes" or tiny lighted particles seen by Glenn and subsequent orbiting

(See Cooper—Page 5)

Cooper . . .

astronauts. Although Russian astronauts had supposedly preceded American astronauts into orbit around the earth they did not mention such bits of information until they were publicly mentioned by Glenn. However, at last inspection of reports concerning the mystery lights encountered by Glenn and others as they orbited into the sunrise, NASA had no explanation. Some researchers and UFO fans have noted this chain of occurrences with the implied notion that they could be spacecraft of a sort—monitoring objects, so to speak. The fact that these objects laid along the orbit of the astronauts at least strongly suggests that they may have had something to do with past orbits, of which there have been

many. It is a known fact that all American space launches have been along a prescribed orbital route. Whether or not these tiny and not identical particles are pieces of spacecraft long since disintegrated, or bits of matter from a spacecraft refuse system whether it be earth originated or not, is not likely to be determined for quite some time until, at least, samples can be obtained. That they are some kind of inert matter which are orbiting around earth or suspended at a specific altitude is quite obvious. If they were some type of tiny monitoring objects, it is difficult to understand why their sponsor would be intent on making them all apparently of a different size and shape. Their light, according to the viewers, was reflected, for they were only seen at sunrise.

1 - 18 JUNE 1963 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Summer	Middletown, New York	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
4	Mesa, Arizona	[REDACTED]	Astro (SUN DOG)
8	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
8	Skokie, Illinois	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
9	Seattle, Washington	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
9	Xenia, Ohio	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
9	Sioux City, Iowa	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
11	25.8N 89.56W (Gulf of Mexico)	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
13	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
13	Misawa AB, Japan	Military	BALLOON
13	34.00N 114.00E (Pacific)	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
13	Little Rock, Arkansas	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
13	Washington, D. C.	[REDACTED]	Other (SEARCHLIGHTS)
14	Ocean Station ECHO (Atlantic)	Military	SATELLITE
14	Chicago, Illinois	[REDACTED]	Other (ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS)
14	Houston, Texas	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
14	Greensboro, North Carolina	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
15	14.27N 69.57E (Indian Ocean)	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
15	Dallas - Ft. Worth, Texas	[REDACTED] (PHOTOS)	Other (EQUIPMENT IN WHICH PHOTOGRAPHER WAS RIDING)
15	San Jose, California	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
15	Randolph AFB, Big Springs, Webb AFB, Texas	Military - Civilian	Other (SATELLITE DECAY)
15	33.40N 175.00W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
16	39.09N 152.6E (Pacific)	Military	AIRCRAFT
16	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
16	San Jose, California	[REDACTED]	SATELLITE
16	28.30N 162.20W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
16	28N 162 W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
16	Albuquerque, New Mexico	[REDACTED] (PHOTOS)	Other (HOAX)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
June	Universe	Science News Ltr	
June	Sturgis, Michigan	[REDACTED] (Ltr)	
1	Chicago, Illinois	News Clipping	
1	Hong Kong, China	" "	
3	West Hollywood, Florida	" "	
4	Lyle, Minnesota	" "	
6	Surrey, England	" "	
8	Northbrook, Illinois	" "	
9	Sussex, England	" "	
9	Barberton, Ohio	" "	
10	Concordia, Argentina	" "	
10	Tallmadge, Ohio	" "	
11-12	Boulder City, Colorado	" "	
12	New Zealand	" "	
13	North Scituate, Mass.	" "	
13	Elgin, Illinois	" "	

1 - 18 JUNE 1963 SIGHTINGS

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
16	North City, New Zealand	News Clipping	
16	Cleveland, Ohio	" "	
18	Garfield, New Jersey	News Clipping (Ltr)	

HEADQUARTERS
397th BOMBARDMENT WING (H) (SAC)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
DOW AIR FORCE BASE, MAINE

UNCLASSIFIED

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DCOI/2nd Lt. Richard L. Gibbs/2270

SUBJECT: UFO

17 June 1963

TO: Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio ATTN: FTD

1. In reference to your message TDE 14-6-252 we are sending prints of unidentified objects. You will have the information requested by use of stated prints.
2. Additional information is as follows: no other aircraft reports observation. No reports of ground radar observation.

Richard L. Gibbs
RICHARD L. GIBBS
2nd LT., USAF
OIC, PREDICTION &
INTERPRETATION BRANCH

1 Atten
12 Prints

Classification Cancelled

Auth *[Signature]* TDP
By *[Signature]*
Date 12 MAY 1989

AFR 205-1, Par 2-17c
3 Jan 68

DOWN
DE

UNCLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: TDEW
SUBJECT: UFO Report

24 June 1963

TO: TDEED (Mr. Bryant)

Request analysis of the attached UFO report.

for
Robert J. Friend
ROBERT J. FRIEND
Lt Col, USAF
Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch

- 3 Atch
1. Msg fm 397BW Dow AFB,
Maine; dtd 12 Jun 63. (C)
T63-27265
2. Msg fm FTD WPAFB, O. to
397BW Dow AFB, Maine; dtd 14
Jun 63. (C) T63-27472
3. Ltr fm DCOI (2nd Lt Gibbs),
to FTD, WPAFB, O, dtd 17 Jun 63.
(C) T63-28860.

Classified by *[Signature]*
By *Quintanilla*
Date *27 Jun 68*
3 Jan 68

If inclosure *3* is withdrawn (or
not attached), the classification of this cor-
respondence will be downgraded to *Unclass* in
accordance with AFR205-1.

TDEED

26 June 1963

Evaluation of UFO Report From Dow AFB, Maine

TDEW (Lt Col Friend)

1. Three separate tracks are visible on the scope, two of them following identical tracks at 120 degrees from the aircraft heading. The third track is at a varying angle at about 315 degrees from the aircraft heading. All three tracks are traveling at the same speed -- 1400 mph.
2. It would appear that visual sighting of at least one target would be made (at noon) since all three tracks are headed for the observing aircraft and come within 2 miles, 3½ miles and 5½ miles of the aircraft before "disappearing."
3. Since the "targets" were not seen visually or on any ground radar, and since the apparent speeds are identical (two even traversing identical angular paths) it is considered likely that these scope returns are a result of either equipment malfunction or more probably are caused by other electronic equipment on the plane.
4. Still, only insufficient data was submitted. The range on the scope was not indicated but is assumed to be 2 miles between range markers. Likewise the weather is said to be "N/A" but it would have a bearing on visual observation as well as radar operation.

VINCENT D. BRYANT
TDEED

This case includes twelve (12) 8"x10"
photographs.