

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE <u>25 October 1957</u>	2. LOCATION <u>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</u>	12. CONCLUSIONS	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local <u>1836</u> GMT <u>26/0036Z</u>	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	<input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Meteor <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE <u>Civilian</u>	7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION <u>four seconds</u>	
8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS <u>8 - 14</u>	9. COURSE <u>not given</u>	10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING <u>Eight to fourteen disc-like objects size of a pea at arm's length. Dim orange-yellow steady color. No sound. Straight path. Vanished.</u>	
11. COMMENTS <u>Color, flight path & length of sighting indicate a meteor.</u>			

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

25 Multi 26/00362

29 OCT 57 09 24 Oct 29 00 44 '57

RD208

WPD004 YMB003TAHA882AHRLLLLLRRR043AHZ017

MM RJEDDN RJEDWP RJEPHQ ✓

DE RJEDAH 172

M 281830Z

FM COMDR 2473D ARFC MILWAUKEE WISC ✓

TO RJEDDN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO SPRINGS COLO

INFO RJEDAH/COMDR 37TH AIR DIV ~~TRUAX~~ FLD MADISON WISC

RJEDWP/COMDR AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CTR WRIGHT PAT AFB OHIO ✓

RJEPHQ/DIR OF INTELLIGENCE HQS USAF WASH DC

BT- ✓

PROJECT CROSS CHECK CACR

74E476

34X20

Area C (M)

atic

57 OCT 29

07:52

UNCLAS/OOPN 3241. UFOB. IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7D AFR 200-2

THE FOLLOWING IS SUBMITTED /1/ -/A/ ROUND DISC LIKE /1/ /B/ PEA

AT ARMS LENGTH. /1/ /C/ - DIM ORANGE YELLOW STEADY. ?

/1/ /D/ - 8 TO 14 ^{number} /1/ /E/ INVERTED V /1/ /F/ - NONE. /1/ /G/ - NONE. ?

/1/ /H/ - NO NOISE. /1/ /I/ - NONE. /1/ /B/ - ALMOST 90 DEGREES. ^{overhead} ELEVATION

/2/ /C/ - ABOUT 70 DEGREES. ^{13 in sight} /2/ /D/ - STRAIGHT PATH. /2/ /E/ - VANISHED. ?

/2/ /F/ - 4 SECONDS. /3/ /A/ - GROUND VISUAL. /3/ /B/ - NAKED EYE. ?

/3/ /C/ - N/A. /4/ /A/ - 1836 local /6:36 PM/ /OCT 37. 14/ /B/ - NIGHT.

3/5/ [REDACTED] MILWAUKEE WISC 6/ /A/ [REDACTED] AGE 36

*Very short sighting
"almost a flash"* *color* *flight path*

CLUES!

*possibly meteorite
(ASTRO)*

PAGE TWO RJEDAH 172

[REDACTED] ST MILWAUKEE WISC MECHANICAL ENGINEER FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AGE 38 SAME ADDRESS MACHINIST FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] /5/ /B/ - N/A. /7/ /A/ - CLEAR. /7/ /A/ - WIND NNW 17. /7/ /C/

CLEAR. /7/ /D/ 15 MILES. /7/ /E/ - NONE CLEAR. /7/ /F/ - NONE. /8/

- NONE. /9/ - NONE. /10/ - NONE. /11/ LT COLONEL KENNETH H. POWERS

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS 2473D ARFC MILWAUKEE C. THIS TING

COMPARABLE IN MANY RESPECTS TO ANOTHER REPORTED TO 37TH ADIV ABOUT

12 JUL 57 /MAN SAW SEVERAL ORANGE DISCS UNDER THE MOON IN SOUTHWEST

SKY. NO EXPLANATION /12. NONE

ATIC
Does NOT HAVE This Report

BT

23/20432 OCT RJEDAH

See Fall Constellations

Some characteristic fall constellations are visible in the southern sky during October, which also brings an unusual solar eclipse visible only from Antarctica.

By JAMES STOKLEY

ALTHOUGH the autumn skies do not have the brilliance of those of winter, there are some interesting and characteristic constellations which now shine in the south.

These appear on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they appear about ten o'clock, your own kind of standard time—add one hour for daylight saving time—at the first of October; nine o'clock at the middle of the month and eight o'clock at the end.

High in the southern sky are the four stars marking the great square in Pegasus, the winged horse. Actually, only three of these are in Pegasus; Alpheratz, the one in the upper left-hand corner, is in the neighboring group of Andromeda, the chained lady. Diagonally opposite is Markab, which is in the horse's neck, as the figure was drawn on the old star maps.

The row of stars extending downward and to the right from Markab form the head. The stars extending westward from the upper right-hand corner are his forefeet, for the animal is shown upside-down!

If you follow downward the line of the right side of the square, you will come to a bright star, low in the south, which is called Fomalhaut, and is part of Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish. This is about as high as it ever gets, in our northern latitudes.

That is why it is represented by the symbol for a second-magnitude star, even though it is of the first magnitude, according to the system whereby the astronomer reckons star brightnesses. Because it is so low, its light has to pass through a greater thickness of the earth's atmosphere than if it were higher in the sky.

The symbols on our maps show the stars as they appear and they are only shown with their full brightness when they are fairly high.

Constellations of the Zodiac

Just below the square we find Pisces, the fishes, which is one of a row of constellations extending diagonally across the southern sky, down to the southwestern horizon. The others are Aries, the ram; Aquarius, the water-carrier; Capricornus, the sea-goat, and Sagittarius, the archer.

These are constellations of the zodiac; another is Taurus, the bull, low in the northeast. Beyond Sagittarius, and visible earlier in the evening than the times for which the maps are drawn, is Scorpius, the scorpion, also a zodiacal constellation.

The zodiac is the path through which the sun, moon and planets seem to move, and

at present Venus is in Scorpius. It sets, at the beginning of October, about an hour and three-quarters after the sun, but by the end of the month it remains above the horizon for nearly two and a quarter hours after sunset.

Of magnitude minus 3.7, Venus is far brighter than any other star or planet, so there is no difficulty in finding it.

Another planet, Saturn, is in the same part of the sky. Although of the first magnitude, it is less than a sixtieth as bright as Venus. At the beginning of October, Venus is to the west of Saturn. Moving eastward, it passes Saturn on Oct. 20.

The other naked-eye planets (Mercury, Mars and Jupiter) are now all so nearly in the same direction as the sun that they are not visible.

Returning to the stars, we find that some of the brightest of those now visible appear to the right of Pegasus. High in the west is Cygnus, the swan, with first-magnitude Deneb. Just below this star is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. To the left of Lyra is Aquila, the eagle, with the star called Altair.

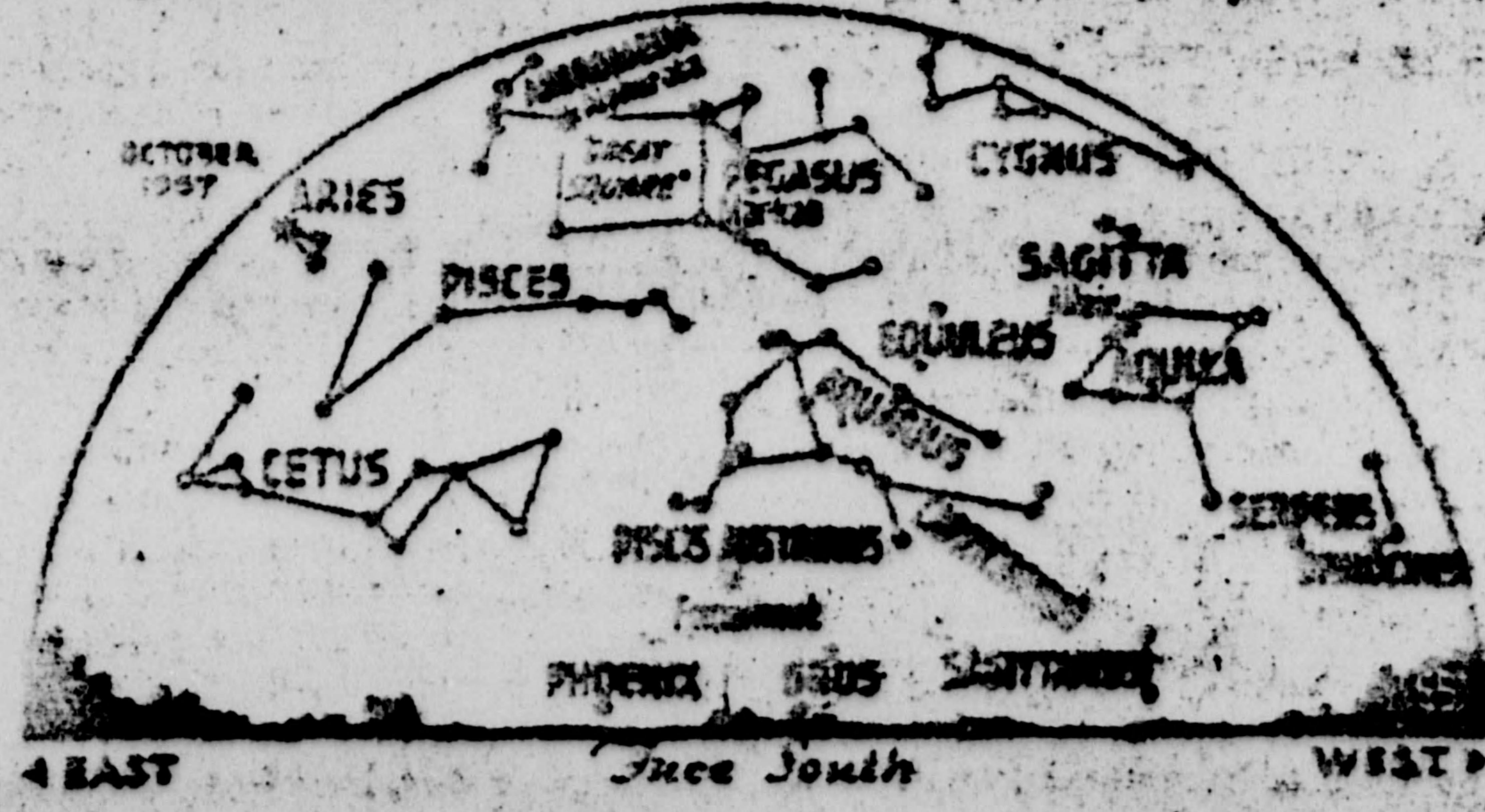
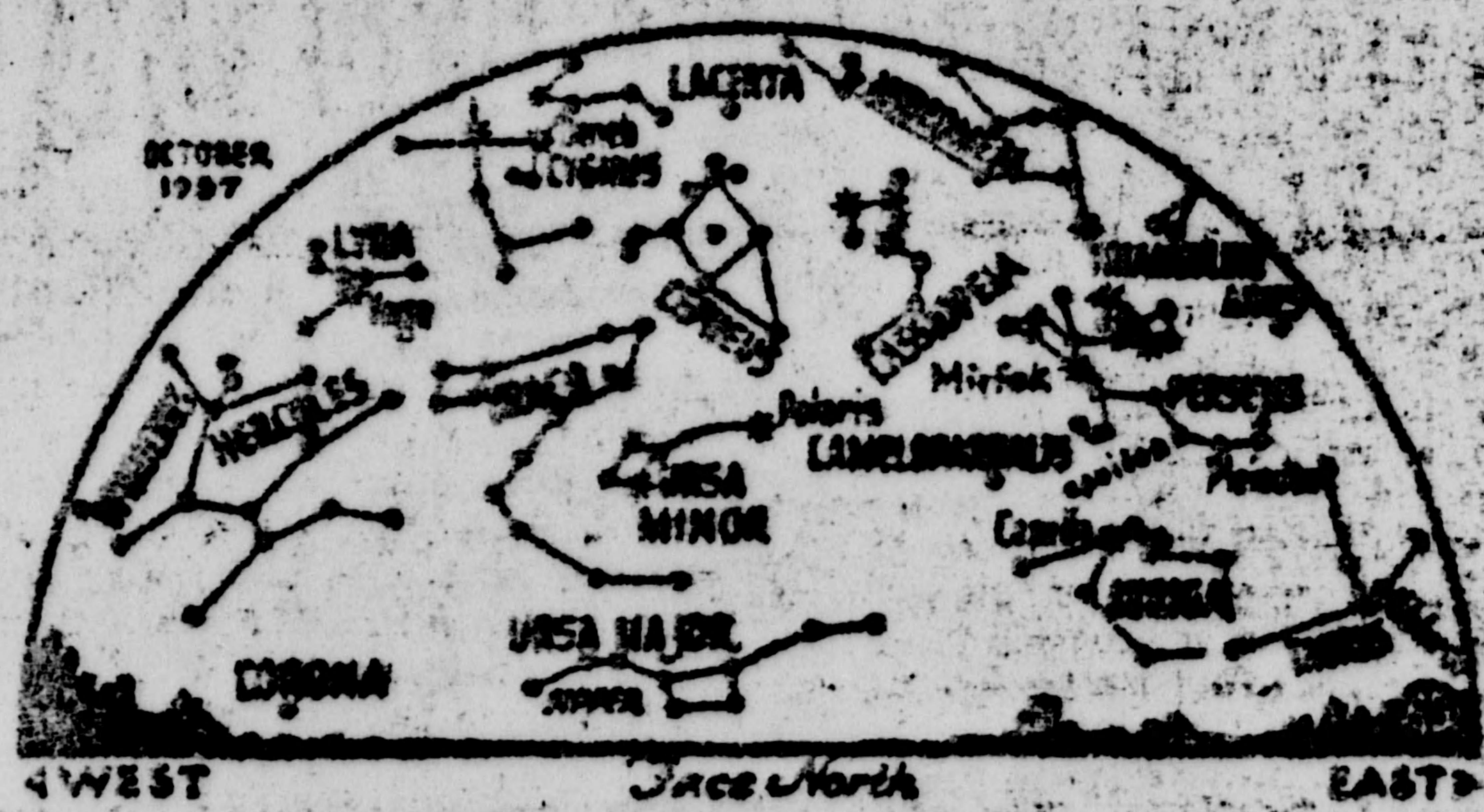
Now, moving over to the east we find, near the horizon at the map-times, brilliant Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer. To the right is part of Taurus, the bull, with a reddish star called Aldebaran. Both of these belong to that brilliant array of stars which will be so prominent to the south during winter evenings.

On the celestial program for October there is an eclipse of the sun, but almost the only people to see it will be the members of the scientific parties located in Antarctica, making observations in connection with the current international Geophysical Year.

An eclipse of the sun occurs when the moon passes between sun and earth, so that the lunar shadow falls on our planet.

This shadow has two parts: the umbra, or inner shadow, where the moon completely hides the sun, and the outer penumbra, from which the lunar disc would only partially cover the sun's face. Where the umbra reaches, an eclipse is total; from the penumbra only a partial eclipse may be observed.

During the night of Oct. 22, by U. S. time, most of Antarctica, the southern tip of Africa, and the southernmost parts of Madagascar and New Zealand, as well as a large portion of the Indian Ocean, will be covered by the penumbra, so that a partial eclipse of the sun will be observed from these regions.



• • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRILLIANCE

The umbra, however, will just graze the earth's atmosphere, barely touching it along the Antarctic coast, near Halley Bay, where a British expedition is located. Scientists there will be able to take advantage of this opportunity for some unique observations, if the weather is clear; if it is not, the eclipse should still be useful.

One important phase of the IGY program is concerned with the ionosphere, the layer of the atmosphere that reflects radio waves back to the ground, and is affected by the sun's radiation. When the moon cuts this off, important observations are expected.

Without traveling to Antarctica, anyone who can see the evening skies in October will be able to see another eclipse—not once but several times. This will be of the star called Algol, in the constellation of Perseus, the champion, which is seen in the northeast, just above Auriga.

Algol, also known as beta Persei, is the second brightest star in this constellation; the brightest is Mirfak, a little to the left. Ordinarily, Algol is of magnitude 2.06, while Mirfak is 1.80, or about 25% brighter.

Below Algol (under the letter P in Perseus) is the star called epsilon Persei, of magnitude 2.88, and Algol is about twice as bright.

However, if you look at these stars at about 9:07 p.m. on the evening of Oct. 18, you will find that their order of brightness has changed, and epsilon is about 50% brighter than Algol, which is now only a third as bright as it is normally. On the evenings of Oct. 19 and 20, Algol will shine with its normal brightness, but on the 21st, 2.87 days after its previous diminution in brightness, it will again have faded.

Actually, Algol is not a single orb, but consists of two stars revolving around the center of gravity of the pair. There are many binary stars of which this is true, but with an eclipsing binary the plane of revolution is nearly in line with the earth, and one star is much fainter than the other.

Thus, every 2 days 20 hours 49 minutes, the dark component of Algol passes partially in front of the bright one and produces an eclipse, which dims its light. It takes about ten hours for the complete passage of the dark star.

Celestial Time Table for October

Oct. EST

5	12:00 noon	Jupiter behind sun.
	5:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 232,000 miles.
8	4:42 p.m.	Full moon (Hunter's Moon).
13	3:30 a.m.	Algol at minimum.
16	12:19 a.m.	Algol at minimum.
18	8:44 a.m.	Moon in last quarter.
19	9:07 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
20	7:00 a.m.	Venus passes Saturn.
21	8:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 224,400 miles.
	5:56 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
22	11:43 p.m.	New moon; total eclipse of sun, visible from Antarctica.
25	10:47 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
26	10:17 a.m.	Moon passes Venus.
30	5:43 a.m.	Moon in first quarter.

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

Science News Letter, September 28, 1957

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, 24 October (AP)—The town of Portales in eastern New Mexico was blanketed today by a cobweb-like substance which fell from the sky. Silky threads, some of them 50 feet long, draped across telephone and power lines. They created a nuisance in corn and cotton fields, where harvest is underway.

A possible explanation for the mysterious substance came from an engineer at Sandia Weapons Base in Albuquerque. He said it was caused by millions of minute particles of dust high in the atmosphere. He said the dust particles, rubbing together, cause a static charge. This, in turn, caused the dust to fall to earth in the cobweb form. The engineer said he had heard of similar occurrences in Bakersfield and Fresno, California.

Other falls, of course, have been reported in various areas in the world, and have come to be known as Angels' Hair, often connected with flights of unknown aerial objects over the same areas either before, during, or after the fall of the cobweb-like material, some of which then behaves in most unusual manner.

Perhaps another two-mystery enigma is forming. Some time ago it was cracked windshields and disappearing garden hoses, burrowing into the ground. Now, for the 1957 Halloween season it was chunks of ice of large and somewhat improbable proportions coming from the sky (?), and cobwebs (again ?) covering entire towns!

GOSSAMER FALL HERALDS SAUCER WAVE

In view of the good evidence in the preceding item that "gossamer" may properly be identified with angel hair - or, at least, may not properly be identified with spider web - it may be significant that a typical gossamer fall occurred at Portales, New Mexico, on October 23-24, 1957. Levelland, Texas, the scene of UFO landings ten days later, is only 66 miles southeast of Portales - a remarkable coincidence, if it is a coincidence. (Aimé Michel writes that the great European landing wave of late 1954 was likewise ushered in by angel-hair falls.) Our source for the details is the Portales News-Tribune, October 24, 25, 27:

The cobwebby strands, "apparently falling from a great height" and up to 50 feet long, began to fall west of Portales in the late afternoon of the 23rd, and by the next morning were drifting down on Portales itself. Characteristically, they fell in enormous quantities, "a lot heavier south of here than in Portales ... all the way to Hobbs" (110 miles south of Portales). Most likely it was falling also at Levelland, which is closer to Portales than Hobbs is. It was found not to be radioactive. Apparently, not a soul had ever heard of gossamer falls, and an extraordinarily ridiculous theory was propounded by an anonymous "engineer at the Sandia Base at Albuquerque," who declared that the threads were composed of "atmospheric dust" matted together in strands by a static electricity charge. This "explanation" was syndicated by AP all over the country. Eventually, however, someone was found who knew that gossamer is supposed to be spider web: "Dr. William Kister, University of New Mexico biologist, offered the spider-web explanation tentatively, without examining the material." The News-Tribune editors went to the library, found that the books said the same thing, and happily published a story (Oct. 27), with the flat headline, "Gossamer Shower Due to Spiders." The only corroboration: "Airmen at Cannon Air Force Base reported they found tiny spiders attached to the silken threads." (No one in Portales had noticed anything of the sort, and we doubt very much that this "report" is accurate.) The AP syndicated this explanation across the country, and ten days later, in precisely the same area, the November saucer-landing wave erupted.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

19 Oct 57
Fairfax, Va

Source: Flying Saucers - May 58

22 Oct 57
Dayton, Ohio

Several Report Seeing Red Satellite, Rocket

By KARL ABRAHAM

Journal Herald Staff Writer

The Soviet satellite and the third-stage rocket which precedes it by some 35 minutes were reported seen by some half-dozen Daytonians last night, despite a generally dense cloud cover at 25,000 feet. *Tues. 22, '57*

Reports of the sightings from 6:48 to 8:50 p.m. came both from adults and youngsters, all of whom claimed to have seen the flying objects with their naked eyes. The length of sightings ranged from three to 60 seconds. The object moved southwest to northeast.

The satellite came closest to Dayton at exactly 6:46.40 p.m., according to Lloyd Root, director of research for the Behm Glass Co.

Listening to sensitive radio equipment at his home at 213 East Whipp road, he fixed the distance from Dayton at that time at 418 miles.

Root determines the distance of the satellite by measuring the change in frequency of its radio transmissions as they approach and depart.

On the basis of these calculations he predicted the following times of passage for the satellite today: 3:08, 4:44 and 6:20 a.m., 5:02, 6:40 and 8:18 p.m.

Root said the best time to sight the satellite, weather permitting, would be at 6:40 p.m. The rocket, somewhat more brilliant, usually passes from 30 to 35 minutes before the satellite, or about 6:05 p.m.

Here's Root's schedule for tomorrow: 1:22, 2:58, 4:36 and 6:14 a.m. and 4:56, 6:34, 8:12 and 9:50 p.m. However, it is not expected that the satellite will pass close enough to Dayton to be visible. *Wed. 23 '57*

The satellite passes over the North American continent at least 14 times each day.

15 October 1957
Bernardsville, New Jersey

October 15, 1957: At about 6:45 p.m. EDST, half an hour after sunset, Mrs. Mildred E. Simms was driving home from Morristown, N.J. She was two miles from Bernardsville and had just turned from Route 202 into North Maple Avenue, which runs south to Basking Ridge. At that moment her attention was suddenly attracted by an extremely brilliant golden-yellow light to her left, "as large as two fused headlights." Her first impression was that an airplane with landing lights on was coming right at her. She stopped and rolled down the window; no sound could be heard. Some Black Angus cattle were grazing in the field; the light was beyond them, but she could not estimate its distance. It was well above the ground, though she was only certain of this the next morning, when she inspected the site by daylight, and noted that there was no hill or tower in that direction. Its direction was east-northeast, exactly opposite to Venus (with which, besides, Mrs. Simms is perfectly familiar; this light, she says, was incomparably larger and more conspicuous, though still smaller than the full moon.) It seemed to wobble, but this may have been illusory. After watching for five minutes, she started up and drove on southward. The light remained visible, apparently in the same place (now being left behind her.) Near Lyons, three miles to the south, she stopped and watched it again. From here it appeared in the north-northeast, smaller, but still large enough to see that it had apparently tilted: it presented a luminous crescent convex upward, with a dark rounded portion (perhaps the lower surface) below the crescent. She drove over the hill and lost sight of it.

Mrs. Simms's intelligence, and the facts that she is familiar with astronomical objects and took no previous interest in UFOs, influence us to take this report more seriously than if it had emanated from a witness not known to us. Information was obtained by Lex Mebane from Mrs. Simms's daughter (a co-worker of his) and subsequently directly from the observer.

18 Oct 57
Minneapolis, Minn.

SUNDAY OCTOBER 20



Balloonists

Gather High Flight Data

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 19—(AP)—

Two stratosphere explorers said today information they collected at a height of nearly 16 miles could clear the way for "extremely high altitude flights."

Na vy balloonists Malcolm D. Ross and Morton L. Lewis, Washington, D. C., detailed for newsmen a nine-hour flight that carried them from an open pit iron mine in Crosby, Minn., to Hermansville, Mich., yesterday.

One of the most notable aspects of the flight, they said, was the stability of the sealed aluminum gondola in which they rode.

"There really isn't much previous data on stability of platform at a high altitude such as this," Ross said.

"We had a double bubble and a compass aboard and found there was very little rotation at maximum altitude and that even our motions within the gondola did not tend to disturb the platform."

"This information we think may be very valuable and could be the prototype for extremely high altitude flights."

In contrast with their flight from Rapid City, S. D., which ended with a hair-raising fast drop, Friday's was so uneventful the balloonists devoted nearly full time to scientific observation and measurement.

Evaluation of all the data gathered in the flight is expected to take several weeks. The Navy listed the Ross-Lewis altitude at 24,300 feet.

15.

"THINGS" THAT GO BUMP IN THE NIGHT

The reader will have noticed that the November 1957 sighting wave in the U.S., like the Fall 1954 wave in France, has been marked by numerous reports of landings, with and without occupants. The skeptic who disbelieves all of these stories must conclude that the US population possesses an unsuspected streak of imagination, since, along with similarities, the stories show differences of unexpected details that call for considerable powers of invention. Take, for example, the story told by Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Potter, of South Lee, Mass., who were interviewed at their home by the Reverend Albert Baller of ~~Greenfield~~ after WBRK (Pittsfield) broadcast, on Nov. 6, Mrs. Potter's account of the experience, which had taken place about two weeks before. The following comes chiefly from Mr. Baller's letter about his talk with the Potters.

Between 2 and 3 a.m. the Potters were awakened by a noise like a jet about to land - "but not really like a jet, either." Looking out of their bedroom window, they saw the back yard illuminated by light that came around the corner of the house from a source that was then invisible. The lighted area "went bright and dim, bright and dim," and they could see three dark figures moving around, that "kept bumping into things and making a lot of racket." The "jet" noise had been replaced by a high-pitched whining sound; "it made my head ache all the time," Mrs. Potter said. "After a while" Mr. Potter shouted at the "things" to go away, and they ran behind a shed. About then, the source of the light moved around the corner of the house. It was "a kind of floating thing, about two feet from the ground and about six feet from the ground at the top." It was "sort of without any sharp or clear shape, but gave out light in front of it and under it; it was dark behind it." The figures "moved away," and the object moved off "up the hill," then into the sky. In the morning the Potters found the high grass in the next field matted down, objects near the shed kicked over, and a shovel broken. Mr. Baller was impressed by the way the observers told their story, and by its agreement in all essentials with the tape of the radio interview. A copy of this tape is being made for CSI.

Reports of physical distress seemingly caused by the proximity of a UFO, like Mrs. Potter's headache that went away when the "object" left, are not absolutely unique; but the blundering about, as if in the dark, may be the first report of its kind. (Note: Our remarks in the first paragraph are not to be taken as indicating that CSI accepts this report, or any other in this issue, at present. However, we give great weight to the opinion of our respected colleague, the Reverend Baller.)

URGENT

Bato. Oct 5th
FIJI Islands

FOLO OBJECTS 1957

HONOLULU, Nov. 4.-(UP)--THE FIJI GOVERNMENT, IN A REPORT RECEIVED HERE TODAY, SAID A WHITE CLERGYMAN AND FOUR NATIVES REPORTED SIGHTING A DAZZLING OBJECT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC SKIES WHICH GENERALLY MATCHED THE DESCRIPTION OF AN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT REPORTED IN TEXAS.

THE REPORT ISSUED FROM SUVA, CAPITAL OF THE ISLAND GROUP, SAID THREE SEPARATE SIGHTINGS OF THE STRANGE FLYING OBJECT WERE REPORTED LAST WEEK.

FIRST, THE REPORT SAID, FOUR FIJIAN FISHERMEN FROM THE NABOUQALU VILLAGE IN BUA PROVINCE ON THE ISLAND OF VANUA LEVU SAID THEY SAW A "STRANGE OBJECT WHITE IN COLOR AND CIRCULAR IN SHAPE DESCENDING FROM THE SKY. THEY WERE VERY NEAR IT AND SAW IT HOVERING AT A STEADY HEIGHT OF 20 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

"IT APPEARED TO BE REVOLVING AND ON IT APPEARED TO BE THE FIGURE OF A MAN," THE SUVA REPORT CONTINUED. "AS THE FIJIANS APPROACHED IN THEIR BOAT A BLINDING LIGHT SHONE ON THEM. THEY SAID IT DAZZLED THEM AND MADE THEM FEEL WEAK.

"THEN THE OBJECT WENT STRAIGHT UP INTO THE AIR AND DISAPPEARED INTO THE NIGHT SKY," THE REPORT SAID.

MORE Z635P..

'Glowing' Craft Seen Across U.S., In Fiji Islands

REPORTED SIGHTINGS PRECEDING
WEEK OF OCT 23

THE FIJI GOVERNMENT
SAID A WHITE CLERGYMAN AND
FOUR NATIVES REPORTED SIGHTING
A DAZZLING OBJECT IN THE SOUTH
PACIFIC SKIES WHICH GENERALLY
MATCHED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE
OBJECT.

R. O. Aveling, a Seventh Day Adventist official, the Fiji report stated, said that he saw the object stationary at an estimated 5,000 feet, swinging "in a balloon-like motion."

Four Fijian fishermen from the Nabouqalu Village in Bua Province on the Island of Vanua Levu said they saw a "strange white object and circular in shape descending from the sky," their government's report said.

THEY WERE very near it and saw it hovering at a steady height of 20 feet above the sea. It appeared to be revolving and on it appeared to be the figure of a man," the report said.

"As the Fijians approached in their boat a blinding light shone on them. They said it dazzled them and made them feel weak," the report added.

"Then the object went straight up into the air and disappeared into the night sky," it continued.

THE REV. AVELING said color of the object varied from clear white to deep flashing red before it disappeared suddenly after hovering in the cloudless sky for about five minutes.

INDIAN APERS
STP

REV G

26 - 31 OCTOBER 1957 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
26	Kassell, Germany	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
26-29	S of Caja Marca, Peru	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
27	Carlinville, Missouri	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
27	Minot, North Dakota	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
27	Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Canada	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
27	St Louis, Missouri	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
28	Kisalon, Mindinao	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
28	Wilmington, Delaware	Military	Astro (METEOR)
28	Ft Lauderdale, Florida	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
28	E of Kerhonkson, New York	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
28	Peru	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
28	Piedmont, Missouri	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
28	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
28	Charleroi, Pennsylvania	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
28	Mindanao, Phillipines	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
29	Baker, Florida	[REDACTED]	Balloon
29	Attapulgus, Georgia	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
29	Ely, Nevada (CASE MISSING)	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
30	Metairie, Louisiana	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
30	Hutton, Maine	Military	Astro (METEOR)
30	McDill AFB, Florida	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
31	44.43N 141.48E (Japan)	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
31	Bartlesville AFS, Oklahoma	[REDACTED] (Multi)	Balloon
31	Kanapolis, Kansas	[REDACTED]	Balloon
31	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
31	Massapequa Park, New York	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Oct 28	Universe	Science News Ltr	
28	London, England	Newsclipping	
29	Stamford, Connecticut	[REDACTED] (Ltr)	