PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE: 11 August 1958	2. LOCATION: Rock Springs & Rawlins, Wyo	12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other ☒ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local GMT 12/0630Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual Binoculars ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. SOURCE: Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION: 40 mins	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS: one 9. COURSE: West	

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Round ball-like obj, red & blue (dull red) red & white tail extending to South. Was stationary, then moved westerly & disappeared.

11. COMMENTS

No planets visible. Mars just rising in East. Arcturus setting in West. No positional info given. Object possibly Arcturus; however, cannot conclude without elev or azimuth. Also possible comet.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

1 Witness

12/0630Z Aug

1/2/3 } 4E-4

44X2a

(6)

TELEPHONED
TO DO
NO. 71222
TIME 0822Z
Date 12 Aug
By:

CZCSQG070ZCQYB130

Y RJEDWP

DE RJWPSB 3B

Y 1207292

TO RJEDEN/COMMANDER AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

RJWPGU/COMMDER 29TH AIR DIVISION

RJEDWP/COMMMANDER AIR TECH. INTELLIGENCE CENTER

RJEPHQ/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS USAF

BT

/U N C L A S S I F I E D/U F O B ATTN: ATIAA-2C

1. A. ROUND BALL LIKE

B. ABOUT LIKE SUN

C. RED AND BLUE DULL RED

D. ONE MEADORS NEAR BY COMING FRON THE ROUND BALL

E. NONE

F. NONE

G. RED AND WHITE TAIL EXTENDING TO SOUTH

H. NONE HEARD

I. NONE

PAGE TWO RJWPSB 3B

2. A. JUST SAW IT

B. STATIONARY THEN MOVING WESTERLY IN WHAT direction WAS object sighted?

C. MOVING WEST

D. STATIONARY THEN MOVED WESTERLY

E. DISAPPERED FROM SIGHT ← where did obj. disappear?

F. 40 MIN ← NOTE: IN SIGHT FOR 40 MINUTES

3. A. GROUND VISUAL WITH BINOCULARS ← NOTE

B. BINOCULARS

C. AIRCRAFT IN AREA WERE ASKED TO LOOK FOR OBJECT BUT WERE UNABLE TO SEE IT ← NOTE: an note! and could

4. A. 120630Z 0630-7 = 2330 not all object!

B. NIGHT

5. ROCKSPRING WYO. RALWINS WYO

6. A. CIVILIAN [redacted] CAA ATCS OPERATORS

AT ROCKS SPRING WYO

V. QUICKS RAWLINGS WYO. ATCS

B. N/A

7. A. RALWINS WYO CLEAR AND 15 MI VIS.

B. CALM, 360/10, 020/10, 270/15 320/15, 310/30, 270/30, NONE

N NNE W NW NW W

8. NEGATIVE

PAGE THREE RJWPSB 3B

9. COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT IN AREA WILL TRY TO GET A SIGTING

10. COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT FLYING ALONG AIRWAY

11. 1/LT FENDER USAF RECEIVED INFO FROM D.W. AT SLAT LAKE ARTC

12. NEGATIVE

BT

12/0730Z AUG RJWPSB

ATIC Comment:

1. Mars & Venus very prominent this month.
2. All heavenly (planets) bodies move west.
3. Object seen for 40 minutes.
4. The observer probably saw one of the above two planets.

Prob. ASTRO

NNNN

Mars Appears Late

The red planet Mars, steadily approaching nearer to the earth, will be the brightest object in the sky when it appears late in August evenings.

BY JAMES STOKLEY

► THE RED PLANET Mars, [illegible] than any other planet or star visible at the same time, will appear in the eastern sky late in August evenings. This is the first time this year it can be seen for any length.

Since last September, when it was farthest away, on the opposite side of the sun, Mars has been drawing closer to the earth. [illegible] distance of [illegible] miles on Aug. [illegible] it comes to within [illegible] miles on the [illegible] During the month the approach will [illegible] and it will be nearest Nov. 5, when [illegible] more than [illegible] miles away. [illegible] that it will be for the next 15 years.

Although the accompanying maps show the appearance of the evening skies in August, Mars is not shown. This is because they are prepared for about ten o'clock, your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving) at the beginning of August, an hour earlier at the middle and two hours earlier at the end of the month. Mars rises for these hours.

Even more brilliant than Mars is Jupiter, which sets, at the beginning of the month, about two hours after sunset. It, too, falls to get on our maps. However, it is in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin, the eastern part of which is shown low in the southwest, to the right of Scorpius, the scorpion. Jupiter is a little to the east of Spica, the brightest star in Virgo.

One planet is shown on the maps. This is Saturn, fainter than either Mars or Jupiter, but equal to a first magnitude star. It is in Ophiuchus, the serpent-bearer, seen in the southwestern sky. Just below is the constellation of Scorpius with the red star Antares.

Vega: Most Brilliant Star

The most brilliant star of the August evening sky is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre, which stands almost overhead at the times for which the maps are drawn. Nearly toward the south is Aquila, the eagle, with Altair. Toward the east is Cygnus, the swan, in which Deneb is to be found.

Another bright star, second only to Vega, is in the west. This is Arcturus, in Boötes, the bear driver, a reference to its proximity to Ursa Major, the great bear, of which the "big dipper" is a part. This figure is seen to the northwest. In the lower part are the two "pointers," whose direction leads to Polaris, the pole star, which is part of the little dipper in Ursa Minor, the little bear.

The stars mentioned, except Polaris, are all of the first magnitude, but some fainter ones are also seen, which form characteristic groups, easily identified.

[illegible] for example, is Sagittarius, the archer. The stars near the centre of it resemble [illegible] the handle to the left and the point to the right, not unlike the bow, shaped as an arrow, that make the tail of the scorpion. In the east is the "great square," mainly part of Pegasus, the winged horse, the square resting on one corner.

Far to the left comes to Alpheratz, which is in Andromeda, the fettered princess. And to the left we see her mother, the queen, Cassiopeia. These stars form a huge W, standing, on one side, the top of the letter to the left.

Starry Metropolis

When we look toward the region of the constellation of Sagittarius in the south, we are looking "downtown" in the metropolis of stars of which we are a small and rather insignificant part. For the stars, many of which, like the sun, may well be accompanied by a family of planets, are arranged somewhat like houses and other buildings. Here is a great city. At the center these structures are packed very closely together; farther out they are more scattered. Then comes an interurban area where you find only an occasional house, until you approach [illegible] At the heart of [illegible] the buildings are [illegible] closely packed.

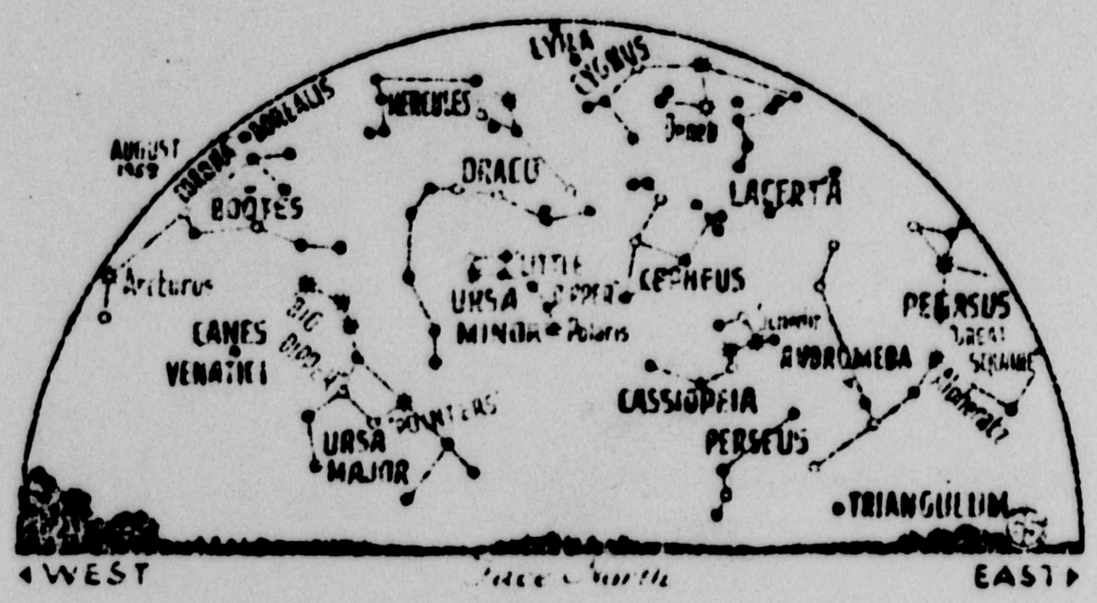
[illegible] the Milky Way [illegible] shaped somewhat like two soup plates stuck together facing each other. It is about [illegible] thousand million stars. The diameter of the galaxy is about [illegible] quadrillion miles. Expressed in the astronomer's units, this is about [illegible] light years. (A light year is about six trillion miles—the distance a beam of light will travel in a year.) At the center the thickness is about [illegible] light years.

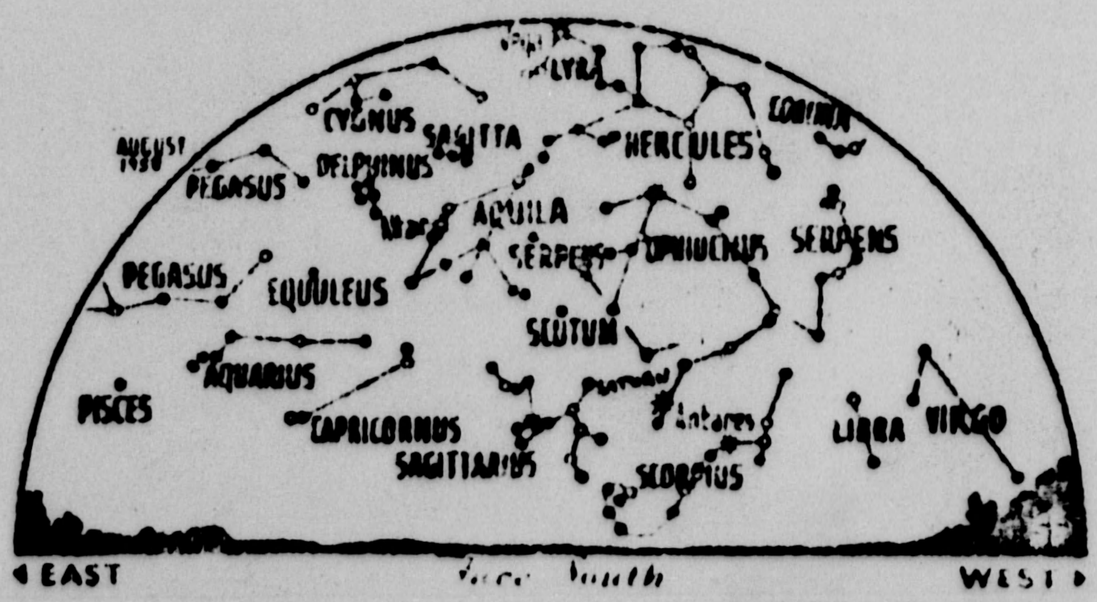
Earth Is "Up-town"

The earth is located about two-thirds of the way out from the center to the edge and at this distance the thickness of the galaxy is perhaps 2,500 light years. The center is in the direction of Sagittarius, so when we look that way, we are looking downtown.

The whole galaxy is rotating, although not like a wheel. Rather it is similar to the motion of the planets in the solar system, with those innermost going fastest. At the sun's distance from the center, it makes one complete revolution in some 200,000,000 years, a period sometimes called the "cosmic year."

It is because of the shape of the galaxy that we see the Milky Way, which is the concentration of stars as we look out toward the edge, in the galactic plane. Toward the sides, the stars are much more sparse. At this time of year we can see the Milky Way





SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

extending from Cassiopeia in the north, through Cygnus nearly overhead, down to Sagittarius in the south. It is hard to see from cities, in competition with city lights, but with a dark sky out in the country it is readily apparent. Even a pair of binoculars will show that it consists of a swarm of individual stars and they are most numerous in the direction of Sagittarius, where the Milky Way looks brightest. This, of course, is the direction of the galactic center, which is about 30,000 light years away.

Millions of Galaxies

Just as there are other cities, beyond the limits of your own, at various distances, so are there other galaxies, millions of them, in fact, scattered throughout the universe. One of the closest is just visible to the naked eye, on a dark night, in Andromeda. Its position is shown by a small "x" on the map.

Its distance is about 1,500,000 light years, so it is by far the most distant object that one can see with the naked eye.

In size the Andromeda galaxy equals ours. It may even be somewhat bigger. This represents a reversal of opinion among astronomers in recent years for they used to think it considerably smaller than ours. Then they found that the dimensions of our own had been overestimated, which partly removed the discrepancy.

Next they revised the distance scale for the other galaxies, and the one in Andromeda turned out to be about twice as far as they had supposed. Therefore, to look the size that it does in the sky, it had to be twice as large.

Life in Space?

As we reach out farther and farther into space, with bigger and bigger telescopes, more and more galaxies come into view. Some, like the one in Andromeda, have a spiral structure, like a huge pinwheel. Others are shaped like a flat lens, and show few details of structure. A third class shows an irregular shape, with no particular form. These are the components of our universe: millions and millions of galaxies, each containing millions or even billions of stars.

A good proportion of these stars are probably accompanied by planets like those around the sun. Many of these planets may well be inhabited. It no longer seems that our earthly life is unique—or nearly so.

Celestial Time Table for August

August EST

5	1:00 p.m.	Moon farthest: distance 251,300 miles.
7	4:48 a.m.	Moon passes Mars
	12:46 p.m.	Moon in last quarter.
12	early a.m.	Meteors visible: emanating from constellation of Perseus.
13	6:02 a.m.	Moon passes Venus.
14	10:33 p.m.	New moon.
17	10:06 a.m.	Moon nearest: distance 226,200 miles.
19	10:06 a.m.	Moon passes Jupiter.
21	2:45 p.m.	Moon in first quarter.
23	2:47 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
29	12:53 a.m.	Full moon.

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

Science News Letter July 26, 1958

INFO ONLY

Aug 58

SAFOICC/Mrs Cassel/jad/79079/11 Apr 67

APR 1 1 1967

Dear [redacted]

This replies to your letter concerning your unusual observation nine years ago.

Your sighting will be filed for information purposes only since at this late date a comprehensive study is not possible. I want to thank you for reporting your observation to the Air Force.

Sincerely,

GEORGE P. FREEMAN, JR.
Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief, Civil Branch
Community Relations Division
Office of Information

[redacted]
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301

COORDINATED BY: SAFOI-CC

SAFOIC Coord cy
Cmbk cy
Rdrs cy
Acty cy
Stbk cy

[redacted]

Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301

March 11, 1967

Project Blue Book
Wright Patterson Air Base
Dayton, Ohio -

Gentlemen -

I don't know why I am writing you but have read books & articles for years and feel I should report what my husband and I saw.

This was in mid-January in broad daylight out on a clear day about 4:30 PM - when I saw this object going and steadily moving in the southern sky from west to east. It was not near us, at about a 45° angle from north and was silent.

I showed it to my husband and we watched it till out of sight. Size is 15-20 times the size of a star is from (is 50 now) and has proportional

Proposed reply to letter from [redacted]

Dear [redacted]

This replies to ~~Reference~~ your letter ~~of 11 March 1967~~ concerning your unusual observation nine years ago. ~~The information~~ Your sighting will be filed for information purposes only since at this late date, a comprehensive study is not possible.

I want to thank you for reporting your observation to the Air Force.

INFORMATION, NO METEOR REPORTS FROM OREGON AREA AT THIS PARTICULAR D.T.G.

[redacted]

August 7, 1958.

Report of Unidentified Objects

Sighted in Neighborhood of Bermuda on July 15, 1958.

(per U.S.A.F. Headquarters Wire of July 15)

These objects were quite possibly fireballs or meteors (but which, would depend on size and brightness which are not described). If they were large objects, they could be fireballs and, while it would be remarkable that so many fireballs could be seen in such a short space of time (ten in half an hour), it is not outside the bounds of possibility.

Their varied and sometimes opposite directions would, of course, rule out any chance of them being connected with any single normal artificial satellite.

It may be interesting to note that we have three other recent reliable reports of somewhat similar unidentified objects, as follows:

Las Cruces, N.M.	July 25	03 27	U.T.
Portland, Oregon	August 1	08 26	
Chapel Hill, N.C.	August 4	01 15	

Color was not mentioned in the Las Cruces case. The Portland object changed from white to red and was almost one-fourth of the moon in size. The Chapel Hill object was one-tenth of the moon's diameter and had a large orange tail. All were travelling in a more or less easterly direction.

Also of interest, for whatever the coincidence may be worth, is the fact that the two time intervals between the last Bermuda west-to-east sighting, and the Las Cruces and Portland observations, have a common denominator, or common basic period, of about 345 minutes. The Chapel Hill sighting can also be included in this time grouping if we use one-third of this period, namely, 115 minutes, as the common basic period for all three intervals. (N.B. The Portland sighting time is only very approximate).

A.B.G.

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NX31 3,1958

WASHINGTON, AUG 4 - (UPI)--ASTRONOMERS TODAY TOLD ROCKET-AGE MOONWATCHERS EARLY TODAY TO GO BACK TO SLEEP -- THAT WAS NOT A ROCKET THEY SAW APPARENTLY HEADED FOR THE MOON.

IT WAS THE PLANET MARS, A NAVAL OBSERVATORY SPOKESMAN SAID.

IN NEW YORK, AN ASTRONOMER FOR THE HAYDEN PLANETARIUM ALSO SAID IT APPEARED THE OBJECT WAS MARS. HE EXPLAINED THAT, IN ITS PRESENT CYCLE, MARS WAS BRIGHTER THAN IT HAS BEEN SINCE EARLY 1957. MOREOVER, THE ASTRONOMER, DR. KENNETH FRANKLIN, SAID THE PLANET WOULD BECOME INCREASINGLY BRIGHTER, IN RELATION TO THE MOON, DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, REACHING ITS PEAK IN NOVEMBER. THEREAFTER, HE SAID, ITS BRIGHTNESS WOULD DIMINISH SLOWLY.

THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT HAS DISCLOSED THAT IT PLANS TO TRY TO LAUNCH THE FIRST U.S. "LUNAR PROBE" ROCKET AT CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA., BETWEEN AUG. 17 AND AUG. 20, THOUGH TECHNICAL PROBLEMS MAY DELAY THE FIRING INTO SEPTEMBER. THE RUSSIANS ARE KNOWN TO BE WORKING ON A MOON SHOT OF THEIR OWN AND THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THEY ALREADY TRIED ONCE UNSUCCESSFULLY.

LAST NIGHT NEWS AGENCIES AND ASTRONOMERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY WERE PHONED BY EXCITED CITIZENS WHO REPORTED SEEING A BRIGHT OBJECT IN SPACE IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOON. SOME REPORTS SAID THE OBJECT WAS HURTLING TOWARD THE MOON.

PHONE CALLS TO OBSERVATORIES SEEMED TO DISPEL THE EXCITEMENT.

MARTHA SHERMAN, A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY, SAID SHE'D SEEN THE OBJECT, TOO. BUT AFTER OBSERVING IT AND CONSULTING CHARTS SHE IDENTIFIED IT POSITIVELY AS THE PLANET MARS WHICH HAPPENS TO BE AT THAT ANGLE JUST NOW -- BUT MUCH FARTHER AWAY THAN THE MOON.

AT THE GEROGETOWN UNIVERSITY, ASTRONOMER OWEN MATTINGLY TOOK A LOOK TOO.

HE DIDN'T SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFY THE BRIGHT OBJECT, BUT HE SAID IT WAS " A BRIGHT STAR OR POSSIBLY A PLANET."

MATTINGLY SAID NO ROCKET FIRED FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON WOULD REMAIN VISIBLE IN SPACE FOR VERY LONG: IT

REMAIN VISIBLE IN SPACE FOR VERY LONG: IT JUST WOULDN'T BE BIG ENOUGH TO HAVE THE BRILLIANCE OF A STAR OR PLANET.

NO COMMENT WAS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FROM THE NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, WHICH TRACKS THE U.S. AND RUSSIAN EARTH SATELLITES.

ALTHOUGH AMATEUR MOONWATCHERS REPORTED THEY SAW THE OBJECT MOVING TOWARD THE MOON, FRANKLIN SAID THE SITUATION WAS ACTUALLY THE REVERSE -- THAT IS, THE MOON WAS MOVING TOWARD MARS. FROM THE EARTH, HOWEVER, HE EXPLAINED, THE PHENOMENON WOULD GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE REVERSE WAS TRUE.

FRANKLIN ATTRIBUTED THE ACUTE INTEREST TO A RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO LAUNCH A "LUNAR PROBE" ROCKET AND RUSSIA'S AVOWED INTENTION OF TRYING TO SHOOT A ROCKET TO THE MOON.

JA-JR726A

C
O
P
Y

Press Release

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

3 Aug 58
New Jersey

SOURCE: SAUCER NEWS, Oct, Nov 1958

...Persons in widely scattered parts of northern New Jersey reported last Aug. 3rd that they had seen a bright glowing ball circling just beneath the moon on the previous Friday night...

INFO ONLY AKITA JAPAN 3 AUGUST 1958

Trains on the Shonan and

JAPAN

'Flying Saucer' Seen in Akita

AKITA (Kyodo) — A green, black-eyed "flying saucer" was reported here last night.

Two residents of Yuzawa, Akita Prefecture said they saw the luminous object at about 8:30 p.m. One witness said the object was yellow-green and had two black eyes.

She said the circular-shaped object flew across the sky southeast of the city for about one second.

PROBABLY METEOR

Japan Times

Gov. Yasui's

3 AUGUST CHAPEL HILL N.C. METEOR NO CASE, INFO
04/0115 Z

[redacted]

August 7, 1958.

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A.B.C.

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NO CASE INFO ONLY 7 AUGUST 1958

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1958 THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Boom, Balloons Mystify Utah Residents

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 8 —(AP)—A couple of heavenly happenstances jarred and mystified Salt Lake valley residents last evening.

First there was an explosion, later identified as a sonic boom caused by a plane breaking the sound barrier. Some observers thought they saw a missile and two chase planes in the sky. Newsmen were told that further information was classified, but that the military knew of no missiles over Utah at the time.

Moments later came the balloons—two of them, one leaking an odd-smelling gas. They floated down from the sky and landed southeast of Salt Lake City as Henry Engh, 45, and his family stood in their yard discussing the blast noise.

The boom thunderclapped over some 30 miles of the valley, and many residents ran outside to see what caused it. Many reported seeing the craft overhead—two tiny jets high in the sky following a larger, black craft. No damage was reported.

Maj. Gen. Maxwell E. Rich, Utah's adjutant general, identified the noise as a sonic boom but added: "All other information about it is classified."

He said he saw no connection betwene the boom and the unmarked balloons. He ordered an Air National Guard

News story on cluster-balloon tests conducted by the Air Force

unit to take charge of the plastic objects and try to identify them.

The balloons were not identified immediately. The weather bureau said they weren't theirs: Weather balloons are filled with helium or hydrogen, a spokesman said, neither of which has an odor.

As for the boom, the Strategic Air Command headquarters at Omaha said it had no operational missile units in the Utah area.

Other missile centers in Southern California and New Mexico—as well as the Defense Department in Washington—said there was no missile firing yesterday.

The balloons, of clear plastic, were about four feet long and 18 inches in diameter. They were bound together, Engh said, with firecracker string and had a blue paper-like material, somewhat like rice paper, betwene them. They carried no markings or instruments.

NOISE

BUENOS AIRES - SOURCE: SAUCER REVIEW - SEP & OCT 63

NO CASE(INFORMATION ONLY)

8 Aug 1958
Buenos Aires

We will begin by giving the testimony (as communicated by Mr. Cristian Vogt) of an official of the Provincial Senate of the Province of Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic who was driving his 1946 Ford car along the road between Unsue and Bolivar on August 8, 1958, when his engine suddenly stalled. His dash-board clock stopped, showing 1 27 a.m. The witness got out to find the cause of the breakdown, cleaned the distributor-heads, and then tried to get the car going again, but in vain. Only then did he notice, at a distance of 300 or 400 metres, what seemed to be a machine which was approaching relatively slowly, and close to the ground. He thereupon put his lights off. The phenomenon observed by him was not completely symmetrical, as the witness speaks of a flatness of the "hind-part"; a tenuous phosphorescence was given off from the thing. The phenomenon was accompanied by a soft whirring, like the noise of a fan varying according to its movements. The witness describes this "machine" as having a cupola or cockpit that emitted a blinding bluish light. Finally ,the thing rose, at a "staggering" speed, towards the south, giving off whistling noises. Returning to his car, the witness found that the needle on his oil-gauge had gone "crazy," but that he was able to start the engine again.

INFO ONLY ALMOGARDO, NEW MEXICO 8 AUG 1958

Indianapolis Star

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1958

11:30 pm

brates

8 AUG 58

'Flying Saucers' Formed Cluster, Observers Say

Alamogordo, N.M. (UPI) — A group of unidentified flying objects "clustered like a star" hovered for more than an hour near here Friday night and then suddenly "broke apart and disappeared," witnesses said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Aerial Research Phenomena Organization filter center here said a total of nine persons had reported seeing the mysterious objects.

A check of nearby military bases, airports and the United States Weather Bureau disclosed there were no jets or weather balloons aloft at or near the time of the sightings, between 10 p.m. and 11:30 p.m., filter center director L. J. Lorenzen said.

An employe of the Alamogordo school system, Izaac Car, told the filter center: "I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it myself."

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

9 Aug 58
Detroit, Mich

SOURCE: SAUCER NEWS, Oct, Nov 1958

....32 people in Detroit, Michigan saw a mysterious fireball that bobbed and weaved over the Detroit airport for nearly four hours on the night of Aug.9th. The CAA was informed of the sight-

12 - 31 AUGUST 1958 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
12	Madras, Oregon	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
12	Atlantic City, New Jersey	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
12	Beebeetown, Iowa	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
12	San Antonio, Texas	[redacted]	Balloon
12	Cleveland, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
12	Las Vegas, Nevada	[redacted]	Other (GROUND LIGHT)
13	Atlantic, North of Azores	Military	Insufficient Data
13	Long Island, New York	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
13	Ponca City, Oklahoma	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
13	Burbank, California	[redacted] (PHOTO/NR)	Balloon
14	New Port, Arkansas	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
14	Newburgh, New York	[redacted]	Aircraft
14	Angel's Peak, Nevada	Military	Other (INCONSISTENT DATA)
14	West Point, Mississippi	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
14	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Satellite (SPUTNIK III)
15	Brookfield, Ohio	[redacted]	Aircraft
15	Roswell, New Mexico	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
16	Detroit, Michigan	[redacted]	Aircraft
17	Warren, Michigan	[redacted]	UNIDENTIFIED
17	Birmingham, Michigan	[redacted]	Satellite (SPUTNIK III)
17	Essex, Maryland	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
18	Columbus AFB, Mississippi	[redacted]	Aircraft
18	Bismark, North Dakota	[redacted]	Balloon
18	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey	Multi	Aircraft
18	Minot, North Dakota	[redacted]	Aircraft (REFUEL OPR)
19	Beacon, New York	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
19	Steward AFB, New York	Military	Satellite (SPUTNIK III)
20	Eastern Mediterranean	Military	Satellite (SPUTNIK III)
20	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (ARCTURUS)
21	Vinton, Oelwein, Iowa	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
21	Kansas City, Kansas	[redacted]	Aircraft
21	Rock Springs, Wyoming	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
22	USSR (North Pacific)	Military (Vis/Air)	Astro (METEOR)
24	Ridgefield, Washington	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
24	Atlantic 36.42N 70.25W	Liberian Tanker	Insufficient Data
26	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Balloon
26	Lexington, Kentucky	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
26	Park Ridge, Illinois	[redacted]	Aircraft
27	Deering, New Hampshire	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
27	Old Bridge, New Jersey	[redacted]	Astro (MARS)
29	Brooklyn, New York	[redacted]	Aircraft
30	Gray AFB, Killeen, Texas	Military RADAR	Insufficient Data
31	Denver, Colorado	[redacted]	Insufficient Data

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Aug	Universe	Science News Ltr	
Aug	Lebanon, Oregon	Newsclipping	
13	Selma, Alabama	Newsclipping	
15	Cleveland, Ohio	Newsclipping	
18-19	Cleveland, Ohio	Neff (Ltr(	