

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 28 Mar 59	2. LOCATION Albuquerque, NM	12. CONCLUSIONS <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 <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Prob. Reflection <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 29/0330Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Civilian (Student)	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 5 secs	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS 20-25	9. COURSE East
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Twenty to twenty-five objs, rnd, size of marble, color bluish-green, traveling in ragged "V" formation, wobbling a little.		11. COMMENTS It is very probable sighting was caused fm car headlight reflections.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 25 SEP 52)

RA 31 02 10 59

111051 07 23

CZCSQC3682CWYD830

PP RJEDSQ

DE RJWFDN 27

P 302245Z

FM COMDR 34TH ADD

TO RJWFAL/COMDR ADC

RJEDSQ/COMDR AIR TECHNICAL INTEL CENTER

RJEZHQ/ASS CHIEF OF STAFF INTEL HQ USAF

RJEZHQ/COMDR OIS HQ USAF WASH 25 D C

INFO RJWFAL/COMDR 1006TH AISS

RJWFKF/COMDR CADF

BT

UNCLAS FROM INT 1739. SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT REPORT.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT

1. ROUND
2. MARBLE
3. BLUISH GREEN
4. 20 TO 25
5. RAGGED V FORMATION
6. WOBBLED A LITTLE
7. NEGATIVE
8. NO SOUND

→ 24E4g
3
44K2a2
7W

PAGE TWO RJWFDN 27

9. NONE

B. DESCRIPTION OF COURSE OF OBJECT

1. JUST HAPPENED TO LOOK IN THE DIRECTION

2. 77 DEGREES ABOVE THE HORIZON

3. 15 DEGREES ABOVE THE HORIZON

4. STRAIGHT COURSE NO CHANGE IN ALTITUDE

5. OVER THE SANDIA MOUNTAINS BLOCKED BY THE MOUNTAIN TOPS

6. 5 SECONDS

C. MANNER OF OBSERVATION

1. GROUND VISUAL

2. NAKED EYE

3. N/A

D. TIME AND DATE OF SIGHTING

1. 29/03302-7 = 2030 LOCAL

2. NIGHT

E. [REDACTED] ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

F. 1. [REDACTED] NE ALBUQUERQUE N. MEXICO

STUDENT UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

[REDACTED] 13, 6 [REDACTED] NE ALBUQUERQUE N MEXICO

2. N/A

PAGE THREE RJWFDN 27

G. WEATHER AND WINDS-ALOFT CONDITIONS AT TIME AND PLACE OF SIGHTING

1. THIN OVERCAST 60 MILES

2. 280 DEGREES 5

310 DEGREES 10

330 DEGREES 15

310 DEGREES 20

300 DEGREES 35

290 DEGREES 35

260 DEGREES 45

3. ESTIMATE 26, 500 FT MSL

4. 59 MILES

5. 10/10 THIN CIRRUS

6. NONE

H. NONE

I. NON

J. NONE OVER ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

K. DEPUTY FOR OPERATION, 34TH ADD

L. NONE

M. MR. [REDACTED] HAD STEPPED OUTSIDE OF HIS HOME WHEN HE SIGHTED THE
OBJECTS AND CALLED HIS FRIEND MR. [REDACTED]

BT

36/2250Z MAR RJWFDN

NNNN

OFFICIAL U.S. AIR

Page 1

U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will not be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object? <i>Spring</i> _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____	2. Time of day: <i>around midnite</i> Hours _____ Minutes _____ (Circle One): A.M. or <input checked="" type="radio"/> P.M.
3. Time Zone: (Circle One): a. Eastern <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. Central c. Mountain d. Pacific e. Other _____	(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving b. Standard
4. Where were you when you saw the object? <i>near Montgomery</i> _____ Nearest Postal Address _____	<i>Auburn</i> _____ City or Town _____ <i>Alabama</i> _____ State or County _____
5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration) a. Certain b. Fairly certain c. Not very sure d. Just a guess	Hours _____ Minutes _____ Seconds <i>2 23</i> Seconds _____
5.1 How was time in sight determined? <i>guessed</i>	
5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	
6. What was the condition of the sky? DAY a. Bright b. Cloudy	NIGHT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Bright b. Cloudy
7. If you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object? (Circle One): a. In front of you b. In back of you c. To your right d. To your left e. Overhead f. Don't remember	

FORM FTD OCT 62 164 This form supersedes FTD 164, Jul 61, which is obsolete.

FORCE UFO FORM

Page 2

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

- a. None
- b. A few
- c. Many
- d. Don't remember

8.2 MOON (Circle One):

- a. Bright moonlight
- b. Dull moonlight
- c. No moonlight—pitch dark
- d. Don't remember

9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS (Circle One):

- a. Clear sky
- b. Hazy
- c. Scattered clouds
- d. Thick or heavy clouds

WEATHER (Circle One):

- a. Dry
- b. Fog, mist, or light rain
- c. Moderate or heavy rain
- d. Snow
- e. Don't remember

10. The object appeared: (Circle One):

- a. Solid
- b. Transparent
- c. Vapor
- d. As a light
- e. Don't remember

11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? (Circle One):

- a. Brighter
- b. Dimmer
- c. About the same
- d. Don't know

11.1 Compare brightness to some common object:

flashlight or stronger

12. The edges of the object were:

(Circle One): a. Fuzzy or blurred
b. Like a bright star
c. Sharply outlined
d. Don't remember

e. Other _____

(Circle One for each question)

13. Did the object:

- a. Appear to stand still at any time?
- b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?
- c. Break up into parts or explode?
- d. Give off smoke?
- e. Change brightness?
- f. Change shape?
- g. Flash or flicker?
- h. Disappear and reappear?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	Don't know
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	Don't know
Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Don't know
Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Don't know
Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Don't know
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	Don't know
Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Don't know

Official U.S. Air Force

Page 3

14. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?

yes - incredibly fast

15. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):

Yes

No

Don't know.

IF you answered YES, then tell what

it moved behind:

16. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One):

Yes

 No

Don't know.

IF you answered YES, then tell what

in front of:

17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object:

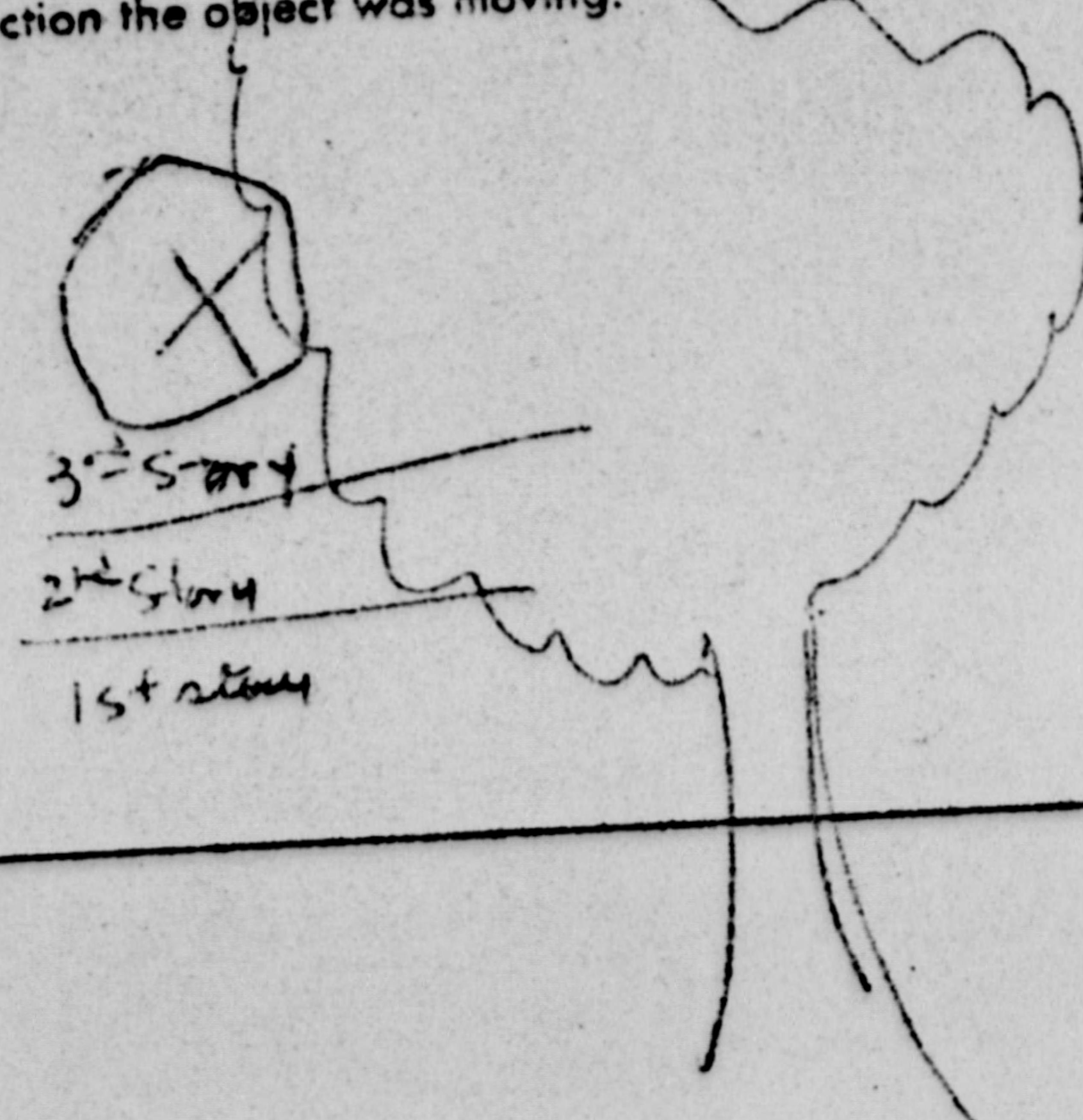
a. Sound high, shrill, sharp sound not very loud

b. Color ?

18. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

1/2

19. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.



UFO form continued

Page 4

20. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? _____

21. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? 12'

22. Where were you located when you saw the object?

(Circle One):

- a. Inside a building
- b. In a car
- c. Outdoors
- d. In an airplane (type)
- e. At sea
- f. Other _____

23. Were you (Circle One)

- a. In the business section of a city?
- b. In the residential section of a city?
- c. In open countryside?
- d. Near an airfield?
- e. Flying over a city?
- f. Flying over open country?
- g. Other _____

24. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

24.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)

- a. North
- c. East
- e. South
- g. West
- b. Northeast
- d. Southeast
- f. Southwest
- h. Northwest

24.2 How fast were you moving? _____ miles per hour.

24.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

25. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

a. Eyeglasses	Yes	No	e. Binoculars	Yes	No
b. Sun glasses	Yes	No	f. Telescope	Yes	No
c. Windshield	Yes	No	g. Theodolite	Yes	No
d. Window glass	Yes	No	h. Other <u>Contact lenses</u>		

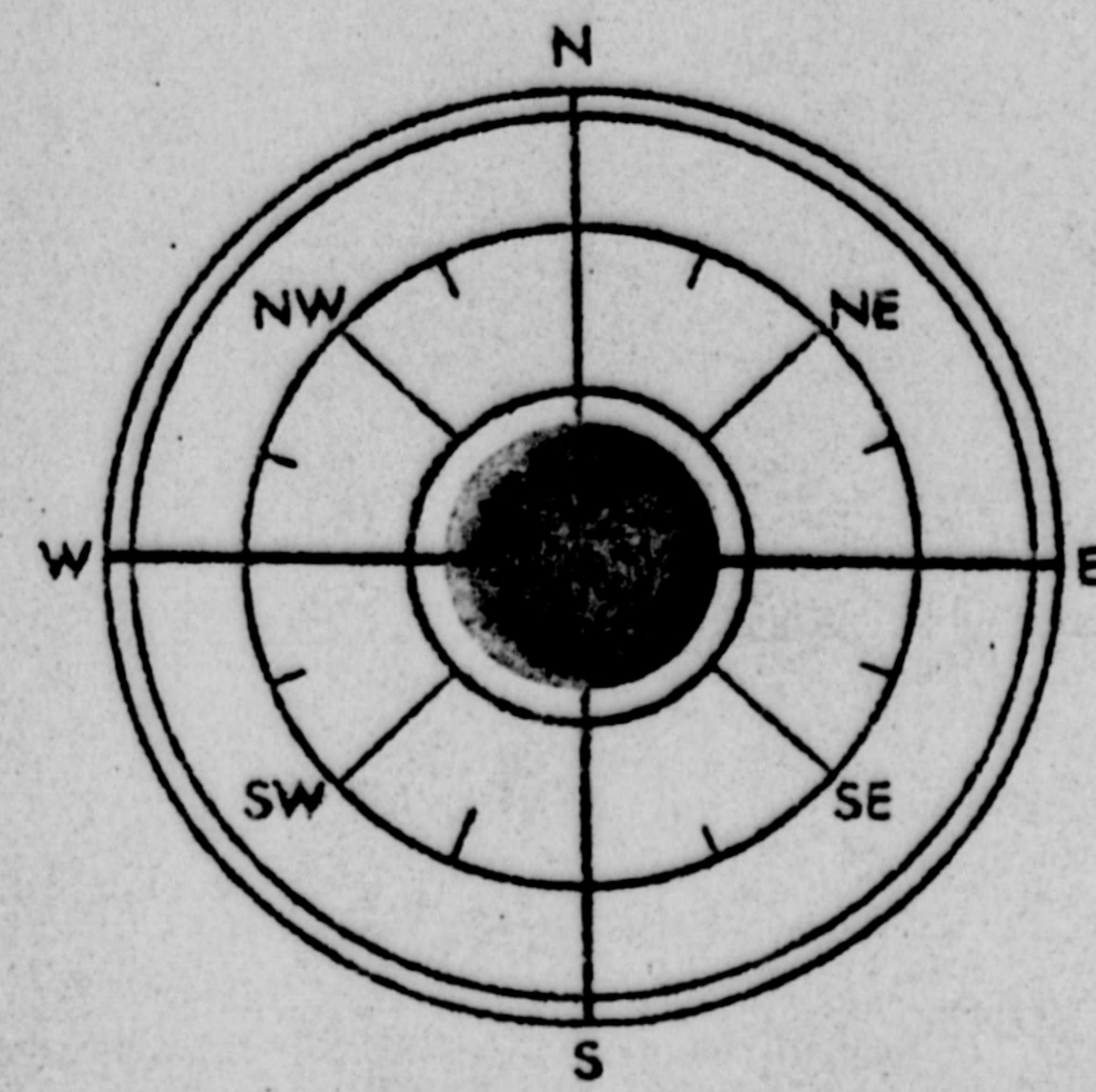
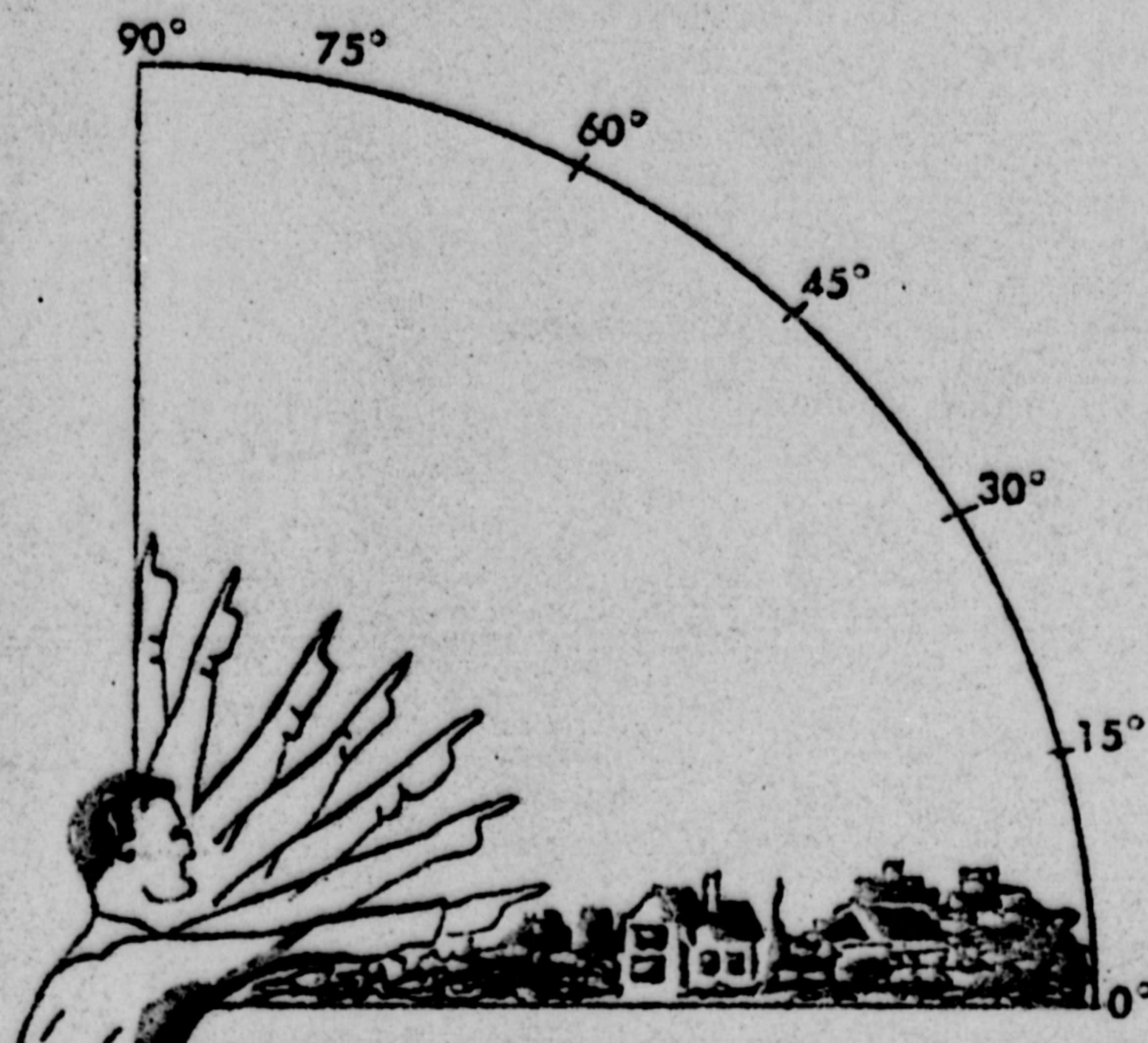
26. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

It was dark & mostly all I could see was sort of object with 2 blinking lights about the size that could hold 1 person setting down. Someone was watching me, I know, as it was a most eerie feeling. Suddenly, it took off incredibly fast after blinking & blinding.

Official U.S. Air Force

Page 5

27. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you last saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the compass when you last saw the object.



28. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.

29. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? _____
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

UFO form continued

Page 6

30. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates and location.

no

31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? (Circle One) Yes No

31.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One) Yes No

31.2 Please list their names and addresses:

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME

Last Name

First Name

Middle Name

ADDRESS

Street

Pensacola 32503 Fla

Zone

State

TELEPHONE NUMBER

AGE 30 SEX F

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any special experience, which might be pertinent.

33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

Day

Month

Year

no one; at the time I had heard of none + didn't want people to think I was crazy.

Official U.S. Air Force

Page 7

34. Date you completed this questionnaire:

20 Day 2 Month 67 Year

35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.

JFO form continued

Venus Becomes Prominent

Mercury is also visible for a few days near March 12, when the most favorable greatest eastern elongation for 1959 occurs. Partial lunar eclipse will be seen on March 24.

By JAMES STOKLEY

► VENUS, shining brilliantly low in the western sky for two hours after sunset, is the most conspicuous object in the evening skies during March, except for the moon.

Another planet, Mercury, will appear for a few days around March 12. It will be seen below Venus and will set earlier, before twilight has entirely faded.

Neither Venus nor Mercury is shown on the accompanying maps, since they are drawn for a later hour: 10:00 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the beginning of March; 9:00 p.m. at mid-month and 8:00 p.m. at the end. However, Venus is so bright that it will be seen long before any other planet or any star, and there will be no doubt of its identity.

Although Mercury, when it comes into view, will be only about 1/25th as bright as Venus, it will still be brighter than most first magnitude stars.

A third planet, Mars, is also visible in March, and does appear on the maps. It is high in the west, in the constellation of Taurus, the bull, a little above the red star Aldebaran, which it resembles in color. Mars is slightly fainter than Aldebaran, but still bright enough to rank in the first magnitude on the astronomical scale.

Mars and the other planets have no light of their own. They shine by reflected sunlight. But the stars are many times farther away; their distances are numbered in trillions of miles. Each star is a sun, shining with its own light.

Sirius Is Brightest Star

The brightest star now visible in the evening is Sirius, the dog star. It is located in the southwest, in Canis Major, the greater dog. A little higher is another, and smaller, dog, Canis Minor. In this group shines the star called Procyon. Still higher are the twins, Gemini, with Castor and Pollux. The latter is a first magnitude star, while Castor is ranked in the second magnitude.

To the right of Sirius and a little higher is the magnificent constellation known as Orion, the hunter. This boasts two stars of the first magnitude: Betelgeuse, above, and Rigel, below. Between them are three stars in a row that form the hunter's belt, a feature of Orion that helps in identifying the constellation.

Farther to the right is Taurus, already mentioned as the location of Mars, and the bright star Aldebaran. Above and to the right of Taurus (shown on the northern sky map) is Auriga, the charioteer, and brilliant Capella.

Next to the Gemini, toward the left, is Cancer, the crab, a faint constellation which merits attention chiefly because it is one of the 12 that mark the zodiac, the path of the sun, moon and planets. There are no bright stars in Cancer but it does contain a little star cluster visible to the naked eye, called Praesepe, or the beehive.

Left from Cancer, is located the most brilliant of the zodiacal constellations, Leo, the lion. It is marked by a smaller group called the sickle, with Regulus at the end of the handle. The blade of the sickle is supposed to mark the lion's head and Denebola, at the other end of the group, his tail.

Below Denebola is Virgo, the virgin, with Spica. This star is also of the first magnitude. However, at the position indicated it is so low that much of its light is absorbed in passage through the atmosphere and it is considerably dimmed.

The great dipper is high in the northeast. It is part of Ursa Major, the greater bear. The two stars in the bowl of the dipper indicate the direction of Polaris, the pole star. Following the curve of the handle toward the right, Arcturus appears in Bootes, the herdsman, the last of the first magnitude stars of the March evening skies.

In ancient Greece, when Venus was visible in the evening sky as it is now, it was called Hesperus. When it was seen in the morning hours, before sunrise, as it was last summer and fall, it was called Phosphorus. The early Greeks did not realize that the same planet shifted from one side of the sun to the other, and thus was visible alternately as an evening, and as a morning, star.

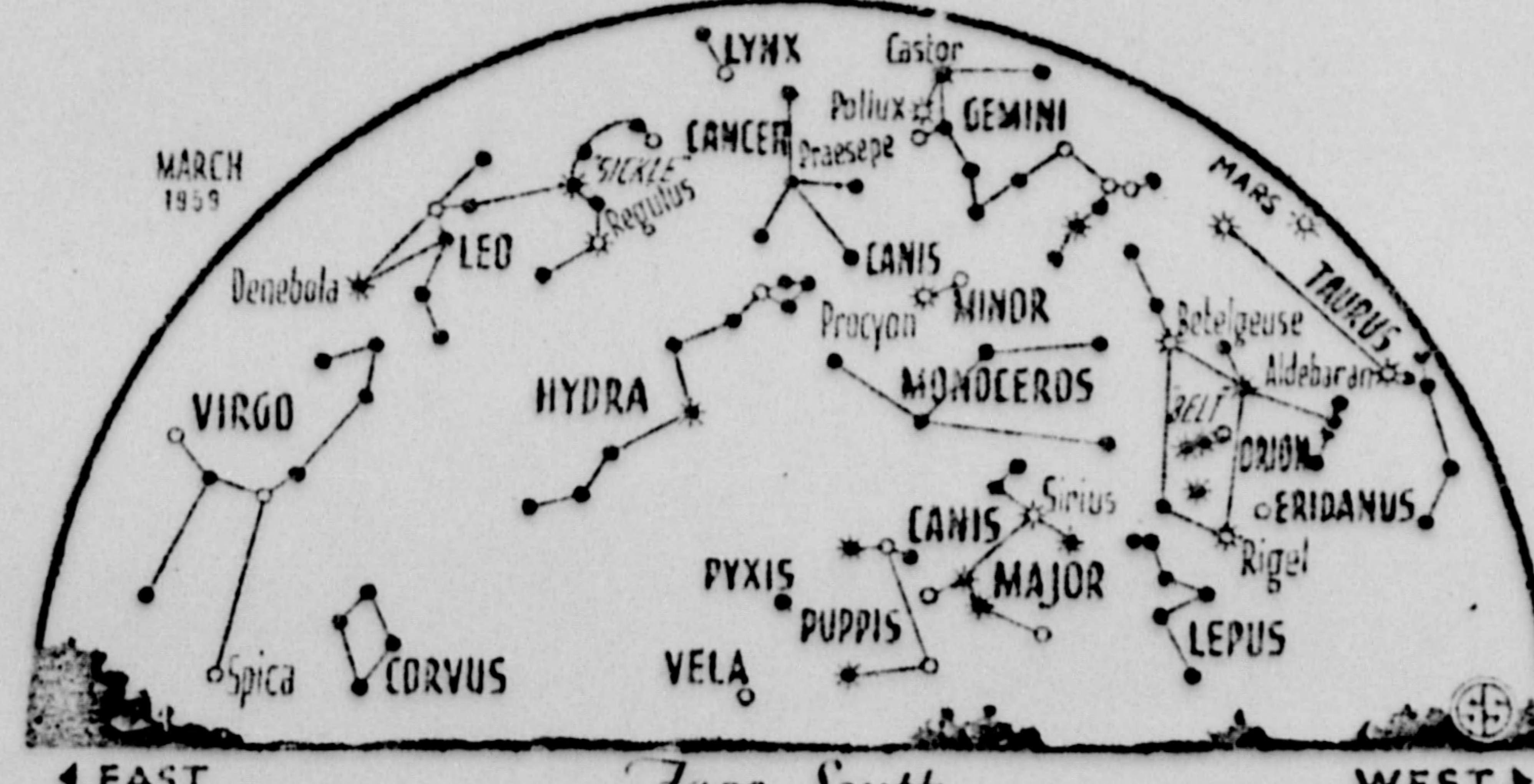
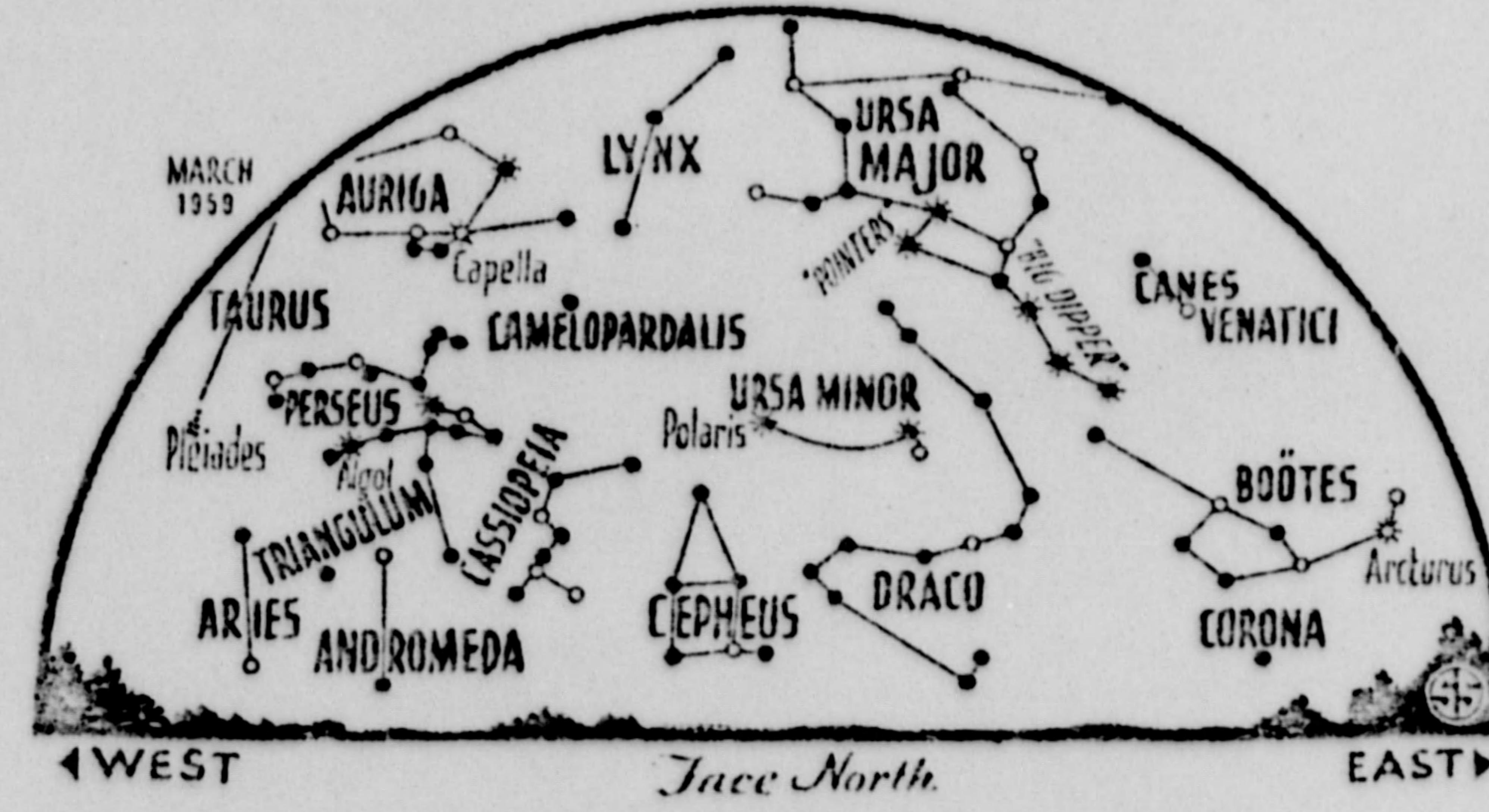
Actually Venus moves around the sun at an average distance of 67,000,000 miles (the earth's distance is 93,000,000 miles), and takes 225 days for one revolution. Every 584 days it catches up and comes approximately between the earth and sun. This position is called inferior conjunction.

Venus Lost in Solar Glare

Once in each revolution it is likewise far out beyond the sun, at superior conjunction. This happened last Nov. 11.

At either conjunction Venus is in line with the sun, and not visible, since it is lost in the solar glare. After superior conjunction it moves to the east of the sun, and follows that body in its daily motion across the sky.

As Venus get farther and farther away from the sun's direction, it remains visible longer and longer after sunset, thus becoming prominent in the evening sky, as it is now. Its "greatest elongation" to the east of the sun will come on June 23, when Venus will shine in the west for more than two and a half hours after sunset.



• * • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

THE FIELD

SURGERY

Atomic Beam Performs Brain Surgery on Human

► THE FIRST known brain operation with a proton beam, instead of surgical instruments, has been carried out at the Gustaf-Werner Institute for Nuclear Chemistry in Uppsala, Sweden.

The patient was a man of 54, suffering from acute pain and depression.

The beam of protons passes through the cranium and the intervening tissue without affecting them. It is concentrated sharply on the exact part of the brain, in this case less than half a cubic centimeter, to be destroyed.

The operation took about two hours. The patient was conscious the whole time. Anesthesia was not necessary as the operation was painless. He lay on an operating table placed inside a drum, his head held in position by clamps. The table was rotated after each radiation so that the beam struck the operation site from different angles.

The operating table was placed about 80 feet from the synchro-cyclotron and separated from it by two walls, one of them six feet thick. The beam was led from the synchro-cyclotron through a 60-foot-long tube that passed through a small hole in the six-foot wall.

Those on the operation team were Profs. Lars Leksell and Bror Rexed, and Drs. Patrick Sournander, Bengt Andersson, Borje Larsson and W. G. P. Mair.

Dr. Mair, an Aberdeen histologist, is now working at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London. He had been doing research at Uppsala for the past year.

The team pointed out that the idea of using a proton beam instead of surgical instruments originated at the University of California in Berkeley. There, Prof. Cornelius A. Tobias has used it for pituitary gland operations.

Science News Letter, February 21, 1959

BIOLOGY

Insect Juvenile Hormone Found in Mammals, Man

► THE "JUVENILE" HORMONE that helps control growth and aging in insects has been found in man.

Most mammalian tissues yield a substance showing juvenile hormone activity, Dr. Carroll M. Williams, a Harvard University biologist, said. The most active extracts of the hormone were prepared from the thymus gland of animals. This gland is located in the lower neck. Its exact function has never been determined.

At the present time there is no information as to whether the juvenile hormone is also acting as a hormone in humans or other higher animals, the scientist stressed.

Dr. Williams' co-workers included Miss Lynn U. Moorhead and Miss Jean F. Pulis,

also of Harvard. Their report appears in *Nature* (Feb. 7).

The exact chemical nature of the hormone is still unknown although scientists have obtained highly purified samples from insects. It is a stable, water insoluble molecule that belongs to the general class of lipids, or fats.

When the juvenile hormone is present in high concentration in insects, it blocks the formation of the pupa from the caterpillar, or the adult from the pupa. It acts to hold the insect in whatever stage it is in, and permits it to grow in this stage. It is for this reason that the hormone has been labeled the "status quo hormone."

"In view of the extraordinary biological activity of this hormone on the growth, metamorphosis and aging of insects, it seems important to decide whether the juvenile hormone may play a role in mammalian physiology or whether its presence in higher forms is something of a biochemical curiosity," Dr. Williams said.

The work was supported in part by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Science News Letter, February 21, 1959

MEDICINE

Foresee Early Diagnosis For Multiple Sclerosis

► EARLY DIAGNOSIS of multiple sclerosis, long known to be a frustrating and unsuccessful process, will soon be an accurate procedure, Dr. Leroy E. Burney predicted at the National Multiple Sclerosis Society conference in New York.

Diagnosis of this crippler that now affects more than 500,000 Americans has been difficult. Until recently the time lapse between onset of the disease and diagnosis was about six years, the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service pointed out.

Now early diagnosis is a distinct possibility through the use of new techniques, one of which measures the constituents of the cerebrospinal fluid.

Scientists have found that the carbohydrates associated with gamma globulin are increased in the spinal fluid of MS patients, whereas certain other constituents are increased in other conditions such as brain tumor.

Furthermore, Dr. Burney said, epidemiologic studies of MS have resulted in the accumulation of information concerning those the crippler attacks.

It is much more prevalent in colder climates. Incidence of MS is six times higher in Winnipeg, Canada, than in New Orleans, La. Northern European countries report a higher prevalence, while the disease is rather uncommon in tropical zones. It afflicts young adults, usually between the ages of 20 and 40. It affects both sexes.

Another mystery yet unsolved is the exact factor or factors that precipitate this disease. At times, the most popular theory has been that a virus, a spirochete, or bacteria might be the culprit. At other times, dietary deficiencies pointed the way toward a causal relationship. Allergic response, metabolic defect, vascular disturbances in the brain and spinal cord have all been considered.

Science News Letter, February 21, 1959

VIROLOGY

Garter Snake Can Harbor Sleeping Sickness Virus

► THE GARTER SNAKE may be the culprit in keeping one kind of sleeping sickness virus going throughout the cold winter.

Scientists have already established that during the summer western equine encephalomyelitis is spread through a mosquito-bird-mosquito cycle. However, an acceptable explanation for how the virus was maintained during the winter, migrating birds studied did not contain the virus, was lacking.

Now, three U. S. Public Health Service scientists have found, there is evidence that the hibernating garter snake plays a role in overwintering of the virus.

Field studies showed the mosquito, *Culex tarsalis*, that transmits the virus spends the winter in rock piles also inhabited by snakes. Laboratory tests proved that the mosquito did feed on the snakes, also that snakes are susceptible to the virus.

"This is the first evidence," the scientists report, "to the best of our knowledge, that a virus which is an important parasite of avian and mammalian hosts can infect a cold-blooded vertebrate."

Virus was detected in very high dilutions of whole blood and tests indicated that the virus remained in the blood for a long time.

Leo A. Thomas, Carl M. Eklund and William A. Rush, all of the National Institute of Allergy, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., did the research reported in the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* (Dec., 1958).

Science News Letter, February 21, 1959

AERONAUTICS

XV-3 Flies Like Airplane, Takes Off Like Helicopter

► AN AIRCRAFT built to take off like a helicopter, then tilt its rotors and continue to fly like an airplane has been flown successfully for the first time at Fort Worth, Texas.

Bell Helicopter Corporation's XV-3 convertiplane, designed to combine the hovering and vertical flight capabilities of the helicopter with the relatively high cruising speed and long range performance of the airplane, achieved 100% in-flight conversion at an altitude of 4,000 feet and a speed of about 132 miles per hour.

Maximum speed of the XV-3 is estimated at about 173 miles per hour but Bell engineers said future larger versions would have more than double that speed capability.

The aircraft has two two-bladed rotors mounted near the tips of a relatively small wing. Each rotor mast axis tilts forward from the vertical through about 90 degrees. During the conversion process from vertical to horizontal, which takes 10 to 15 seconds, the lift load is transferred from the rotors to the wing.

The XV-3 is being developed for the U. S. Army under contract administered by the U. S. Air Force.

Science News Letter, February 21, 1959

After that it will close in rapidly, reaching inferior conjunction on June 1. During the fall and winter Venus will be in the morning sky again, until it reaches superior conjunction on June 23, 1960. By the autumn of next year, Venus will once more be shining in the evening sky.

Mercury goes through a similar, but accelerated, cycle, and it likewise had two names in ancient times. It was called Mercury in the evening and Apollo in the morning. This planet's mean distance from the sun is only 36,000,000 miles and it goes around once in 88 days.

The "synodic period," in which it catches up to earth, is 116 days, so three or four times each year it may come into the evening sky, when it reaches greatest eastern elongation.

March Brings Mercury

As far as seeing Mercury is concerned, the best such elongation is one that occurs near the beginning of spring, so the one on March 12 is the most favorable of the year. The next on July 8, is fairly good, but the next after that, on Nov. 3, is quite unfavorable.

March brings a partial eclipse of the moon, in which the moon enters partly into the shadow of the earth. This occurs on March 24, but during daylight hours in North America, so it will not be visible here. It will be seen over most of the Eastern Hemisphere, as well as Antarctica. About one-quarter of the moon's diameter will be shaded at the maximum eclipse.

On Saturday, March 21, at 3:55 a.m., EST, the sun, which has been moving northward in the sky since Dec. 22, will be directly over the equator at a point in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Somalia. This is the equinox, which marks the beginning of spring in northern countries, and of fall in those of the Southern Hemisphere.

Celestial Timetable for March

March EST

1	5:08 a.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
	9:54 p.m.	Moon in last quarter
3	5:05 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn
9	5:51 a.m.	New moon
10	7:14 p.m.	Moon passes Mercury
11	6:39 p.m.	Moon passes Venus
12	8:00 a.m.	Mercury at greatest elongation east of sun
14	4:00 a.m.	Moon farthest from earth, distance 251,800 miles
16	3:16 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness
	1:35 p.m.	Moon passes Mars
17	10:10 a.m.	Moon in first quarter
19	12:05 a.m.	Algol at minimum
21	3:55 a.m.	Sun over equator, spring begins in Northern Hemisphere
	8:54 p.m.	Algol at minimum
24	3:02 p.m.	Full moon; partial eclipse of moon visible in Australia, Antarctica, Asia, Europe and Africa
26	4:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 224,100 miles
28	12:35 p.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
29	5:00 a.m.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with sun
31	1:01 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
	6:06 a.m.	Moon in last quarter

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

Science News Letter, February 21, 1959

HAZARD SUMMARY REPORT ON THE ARGONNE
LOW POWER REACTOR (ALPR)—Abraham Smar-
dyk, Ed.—*Argonne Nat. Lab. (Office of Tech-
nical Services)*, 108 p., illus., paper, \$2.50. Re-
port of the reactor engineering division operated
by the University of Chicago.

HOW TO GET INTO COLLEGE—Frank H.
Bowles—*Dutton*, 157 p., \$2.95. 358 questions
answered by the president of the College En-
trance Examination Board.

INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF SOUND
TRANSMISSION: With Application to the Ocean—
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LABORATORY DISTILLATION PRACTICE—E. A.
Coulson and E. F. G. Herington—*Interscience*,
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THE POTENTIAL THEORY OF UNSTEADY SUPER-
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speed aircraft.

RESEARCH IN SPACE SCIENCE: Special Report
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A SOURCE BOOK IN GREEK SCIENCE—Morris
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FILE CLASS: _____
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31 MAR 1969

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Object

Maxwell Air Force Base
Montgomery, Alabama

Mr. [REDACTED] Hamilton, Alabama
reported to the Air Technical Intelligence Center that an object like
a meteorite fell on his farm. The ATIC requests that you conduct an
AFCIN-4X4 investigation in accordance with AFM 200-2.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

H. K. Gilbert

H. K. GILBERT
Colonel, USAF
Deputy for Science
and Components

PERM	
TEMP	
90 DAYS	
INITIAL	

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

SPACE BELOW RESERVED FOR COMMUNICATION CENTER

10172

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ACTION	ROUTINE	BOOK	MULTI	SINGLE	X	AF	ORIG

FROM:

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

ATIC W-P AFB

TO: MAXWELL AFB, MONTGOMERY, ALA

/UNCLAS/FROM: AFCIN-4E4g 4-825-E

RE OUR LTR, SUBJ "UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT", DTD 31 MAR 59.

REQUEST DISPOSITION OF THE REQUESTED INVESTIGATION OF A METEORITE
AT HAMILTON, ALA.

COORDINATION:

AFCIN-4E4 Col Rethman DATE 28 Mar 59
Col RethmanAFCIN-4E Col Gilbert DATE 4/2/59
Col Gilbert

DATE	TIME
27	0940
MONTH	YEAR
Apr	1959

WRITER	S象征	TYPED NAME AND TITLE (Signature required)	SIGNATURE	
			REL	ASE
	AFCIN-4E4g	<u>Maj Robert J. Friend</u>		
PHONE	69216	PAGE NR. 1	NR. OF PAGES 1	
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED			

DD FORM 173
1 MAY 55

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

TYPED (or stamped) NAME AND TITLE

LOUIS J. HARRELL
CAPTAIN, USAF
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

31091201 AC 13

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

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you who not
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PRECEDENCE		TYPE MSG (Check)			ACCOUNTING SYMBOL	ORIG. OR REFERS TO	CLASSIFICATION OF REFERENCE								
ACTION	ROUTINE	BOOK	MULTI	SINGLE	X	AF	ORIG								
INFO															
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TO: MAXWELL AFB, MONTGOMERY, ALA															
ATTN: Col. Leslie Norton MG 6038															
<p>/UNCLAS/ FROM: AFCIN-4E4g 5-1025-E ATTN: Col. LESLIE NORTON</p> <p>REF YOUR TELEPHONE CALL TO THIS CENTER 14 MAY 59, REGARDING A</p> <p>REQUEST MADE BY THIS CENTER. YOUR OFFICE IS HEREBY RELIEVED OF THE</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY FOR INVESTIGATING THE UFO INCIDENT AT HAMILTON, ALA.</p> <p>BB</p>															
COORDINATION:															
<p>AFCIN-4E4 <u>George L. Benthman</u> DATE <u>19 May 59</u> <u>Col Benthman</u></p> <p>AFCIN-4E <u>Col. Hoffmann</u> DATE <u>1959</u> <u>Col Hoffmann</u></p>															
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE</td> <td>TIME</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18</td> <td>1230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONTH</td> <td>YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAY</td> <td>1959</td> </tr> </table>								DATE	TIME	18	1230	MONTH	YEAR	MAY	1959
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MONTH	YEAR														
MAY	1959														

DD FORM 173
1 MAY 55

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1959
NX49

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17.--(UPI)--THE NAVY SAID TODAY THAT A WEATHER BALLOON LAUNCHED FROM MINNESOTA FRIDAY HIT A HIGH-SPEED JET AIR STREAM AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE TRAVELED ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE WORLD.

IT SAID AN AUTOMATIC TIMING DEVICE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE CAUSED THE BALLOON'S 12-POUND LOAD OF INSTRUMENTS TO DROP THIS MORNING. IF THE BALLOON'S COURSE AND SPEED HAD NOT CHANGED, THIS WOULD HAVE OCCURRED OVER NORTHEAST ASIA.

THE BALLOON WAS SENT ALOFT FROM STANTON, MINN., AT 12:20 A.M. EST FRIDAY. IT WAS NOT EXPECTED TO SOAR BEYOND THE UNITED STATES. BUT IT DRIFTED INTO THE UPPER AIR STREAM AND BY 6:50 A.M. THE NEXT DAY WAS SPEEDING EASTWARD AT MORE THAN 100 MILES AN HOUR AT A HEIGHT OF 34,000 FEET.

THE FLIGHT WAS DESIGNED TO TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF A NEW TYPE PLASTIC BALLOON, SEALED AND WITHOUT BALLAST.

THE INSTRUMENTS TRANSMITTED PRESSURE, ALTITUDE AND POSITION DATA UNTIL RADIO CONTACT WAS LO

7,58
UNTIL RADIO CONTACT WAS LOST.

-0-
MCTDC

Balloon released from Stanton, Minn. at 1220 A.M. EST Friday, 13 March 1959. It was not expected to soar beyond the United States, but it drifted into the upper air stream and by 6:50 A.M. the next day was speeding eastward at more than 100 miles an hour at a height of 34,000 feet. The flight was designed to test the feasibility of a new type of plastic balloon sealed and without ballast. The instruments transmitted pressure, altitude and position data until radio contact was lost.

1959

30
34
HAG2
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, MARCH 22. --(UPI)-- TWO HUGE METEORS
ZOOMED LOW OVER THE SOUTHERN PART OF NORTH ISLAND IN THE NEW ZEALAND
GROUP TODAY. WHEN ONE PLUNGED INTO THE SEA, THE SHOCK WAVE ROCKED
BUILDINGS 50 MILES AWAY. NO DAMAGE WAS REPORTED.

CARTER OBSERVATORY IN WELLINGTON REPORTED THE FIRST OF THE FIRE-
BALLS WAS SIGHTED MOVING SOUTH TO NORTH EARLY THIS MORNING. IT
DISAPPEARED OVER THE HORIZON.

THE SECOND, LARGER METEOR WAS SEEN OVER THE SOUTHERN TIP OF
NORTH ISLAND NINE AND A HALF HOURS LATER. IT SHONE BRILLIANTLY IN
THE SKY NEARLY AN HOUR BEFORE SUNSET.

POLICE STATIONS, NEWSPAPERS, AND AVIATION CENTERS WERE SWAMPED BY
CALLS. MANY PERSONS THOUGHT THEY HAD SEEN A BURNING AIRCRAFT.
OTHERS SAID THE FIREBALL WAS BRIGHTER THAN THE SETTING SUN.

THE FIREBALL FELL INTO THE SEA 50 MILES EAST OF CAPE PALLISER.
THE SHOCK WAVE TOOK ABOUT FOUR MINUTES TO RUMBLE TO SHORE, WHERE IT
RATTLED STRUCTURES AT RIVERSDALE BEACH AND SHOOK WINDOWS IN HOUSES
SEVERAL MILES INLAND.

METRO

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