PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 29 Oct 59	2. LOCATION Canada North Kamloops, British Columbia	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 30/0300Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. SOURCE Military	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 10-15 mins	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE West

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Obj moved fm horizon to horizon in 10-15 mins. Circular or oval 1 1/2 -2 ft in diameter. Fire red or orange color, no tail, sound, or other noticable features. Obj glowed & speed was estimated at 590 mph. No radar contact & no rptd air traffic in area.

11. COMMENTS

Request for additional info not complied with & case is considered as insufficient data.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE DIVISION
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

29 OCT 59

13

H/aly

AF IN : 34400 (3 Nov 59)

ACTION: CIN

INFO : SAFS, OOP

SMD C086

CZCHQA565ZCQJA484

RR RJEZHQ

DE RJWZDM 10A

R 021820Z

FM 25 ADIV MCCHORD AFB WASHINGTON

TO RJWFAL/AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

RJEDSQ/AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

RJEZHQ/HEADQUARTERS USAF AFCIN

RJEZHQ/SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE SAFIS

BT

UNCLASSIFIED/250IN 11 8273. UFOB REPORT. THE FOLLOWING UFOB REPORT IS FORWARDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AFR 200-2: SECTION ONE

1. CIRCULAR - OVAL

2. 11/2 - 2 FEET

3. ORANGE - FIRE RED

4. ONE

5. NONE

6. NONE

7. NONE APPARENT 8. NONE 9. NONE

SECTION TWO:

AF IN : 34400 (3 Nov 59)

PAGE TWO RJWZDM 10A

1. GLOW

2. 45 -090DEGREES

3. 45 -270DEGREES

4. STREAIGHT AT ABOUT 500 KNOTS

5. OVER HORIZON

6. 10 - 15 MONUTES

SECTION THREE:

1. VISUAL GROUND 2. NONE 3. NONE

SECTION FOUR:

1. 300300Z

2. NIGHT

SECTION FIVE:

1.DK QF 3151 (NORTH KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA,CANADA)

SECTION SIX:

1. NONE

2. WARREN G. MARVEL S/SGT, 825TH ACWRON, COMM CENTER SPECIALIST, F-6.

SECTION SEVEN:

1. CLEAR - CEILING INDEFINITE

2. ALTITUDE DEGREES KNOTS

AF IN : 34400 (3 Nov 59)

PAGE THREE RJWZDM 10A

SURFACE	170	15
6,000	250	30
10,000	270	40
26,000	270	50
18,000	280	60
30,000	-	-
40,000 - 80,000	-	-

3. CLEAR

4. 15 PLUS

5. ZERO

6. NEGATIVE

7. NONE

SECTION EIGHT:

1. APPARENTLY NONE

SECTION NINE:

1. NONE - NO RADAR CONTACT WITH OBJECT

SECTION TEN:

1. NO TRAFFIC REPORTED

SECTION ELEVEN:

1. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER - APPARENT SIZE AND SPEED OF OBJECT INDICATES

UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

AF IN : 34400 (3 Nov 59)

PAGE FOUR RJWZDM 10A

POSSIBLE WEATHER PHONOMENON. REPORTED SPEED APPARENTLY RULES OUT BALLOON POSSIBILITY.

SECTION TWELVE:

1. NONE

BT

02 2038Z NOV RJWZDM

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

SPACE BELOW RESERVED FOR COMMUNICATION CENTER

4E4g 20 1 12

TA 036
TOT 05/2043Z
JV
18E

PRECEDENCE		TYPE MSG (Check)			ACCOUNTING SYMBOL	ORIG. OR REFERS TO	CLASSIFICATION OF REFERENCE
ACTION	ROUTINE	BOOK	MULTI	SINGLE			
INFO				X	AF	25 OIN 11 8273	UNCLAS

FROM:

ATIC, W-P AFB

TO:

McCHORD AFB, WASH.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

/UNCLAS/FROM: AFCIN-4E4g 11-22 40-E

ATTN 25TH ADIV, YOUR MSG 25 OIN 11 8273, DTD 2 NOV 59, REPORTING AN UFO SIGHTING OVER B. C. CANADA. WAS THE SIZE OF THE OBJ, AS REPORTED, AN ESTIMATE OF THE ACTUAL SIZE, OR IS IT A COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE? IN SECTION TWO, PAR THREE OF MSG, THE OBJ IS REPORTED TO HAVE DISAPPEARED AT 45 DEGREES ELE TO THE WEST. IN PAR FIVE OF SAME SEC, IT IS REPORTED TO HAVE DISAPPEARED OVER THE HORIZON. REQ CLARIFICATION ON THIS POINT. DID THE OBJ PASS DIRECTLY OVER OBSERVER? HOW DID OBSERVER ESTIMATE OBJECT'S SPEED? REQ A CHECK BE MADE FOR OTHER WITNESSES, AND THEIR DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT.

DATE	TIME
4 NOV	0732
MONTH	YEAR
NOV	1959

WRITER

SYMBOL: AFCIN-4E4g

TYPED NAME AND TITLE (Signature if required): MAJOR ROBERT J. FRIEND MS

PHONE 69216 | PAGE NR. 1 | NR. OF PAGES 1

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

RELEASER

SIGNATURE: Nicholas Post

TYPED (or stamped) NAME AND TITLE

RECEIVED

NICHOLAS POST
Assistant Deputy
Science & Components

DD FORM 1 MAY 55 173 REPLACES DD FORM 173, 1 OCT 49, WHICH WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 30 Oct 59	2. LOCATION Dayton, Ohio	12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☒ Was Astronomical Meteor ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local GMT 31/0011Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. SOURCE Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 4 secs	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE West

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Obj shaped like a comet w/a bright red tail & white sparks observed to explode. Movement East to West. In sight for 4 secs.

11. COMMENTS

Probably a bolide oservation.Case listed as astronomical. Meteor.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

[redacted]

(150 . 1 Im

U. S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET

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, and will be regarded as confidential material. 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?

30 (Day) Oct (Month) 59 (Year)

2. Time of day: 2011 (Hour) _____ (Minutes)

(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.

3. Time zone:

(Circle One): a. Eastern
b. Central
c. Mountain
d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

_____ (Nearest Postal Address) Dayton (City or Town) Ohio (State or Country)

Additional remarks: _____

5. Estimate how long you saw the object. _____ (Hours) _____ (Minutes) 4 (Seconds)

5.1 *Circle one of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 5.*

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

6. What was the condition of the sky?

(Circle One): a. Bright daylight
b. Dull daylight
c. Bright twilight
d. Just a trace of daylight
e. No trace of daylight
f. Don't remember

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, TWILIGHT, or DAWN, 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

ATIC FORM NO. 164 (13 OCT 54)

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

8.1 STARS *(Circle One)*:

a. [illegible]
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. Was the object brighter than the background of the sky?

(Circle One): a. Yes b. No c. Don't remember

10. IF it was BRIGHTER THAN the sky background, was the brightness like that of an automobile headlight?:

(Circle One) a. A mile or more away (a distant car)? 10 mi
b. Several blocks away? much brighter
c. A block away?
d. Several yards away?
e. Other

11. Did the object: *(Circle One for each question)*

a. Appear to stand still at any time?	Yes	No	Don't Know
b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?	Yes	No	Don't Know
c. Break up into parts or explode?	Yes	No	Don't Know
d. Give off smoke?	Yes	No	Don't Know
e. Change brightness?	Yes	No	Don't Know
f. Change shape?	Yes	No	Don't Know
g. Flicker, throb, or pulsate?	Yes	No	Don't Know

12. Did the object move behind something at anytime, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: _____

13. Did the object move in front of something at anytime, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, than tell what it moved in front of: _____

14. Did the object appear: *(Circle One)*: a. Solid? b. Transparent? c. Don't Know.

15. 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 _____		

16. Tell in a few words the following things about the object.

a. Sound no

b. Color Bright Red Tail — white Spots

17. 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.

Comet

18. 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 _____

19. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? no.
Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

20. 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.

From E - W Great speed falling toward earth

21. IF POSSIBLE, try to guess or estimate what the real size of the object was in its longest dimension.
10 feet. estimate

22. How large did the object or objects appear as compared with one of the following objects *held in the hand* and at about arm's length?

(Circle One):

N.A.

a. Head of a pin
b. Pea
c. Dime
d. Nickel
e. Quarter
f. Half dollar
g. Silver dollar
h. Baseball
i. Grapefruit
j. Basketball
k. Other _____

22.1 *(Circle One of the following to indicate how certain you are of your answer to Question 22.*

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Uncertain

23. How did the object or objects disappear from view? Exploded while traveling

24. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, we would like for you to imagine that you could construct the object that you saw. Of what type material would you make it? How large would it be, and what shape would it have? 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.

N.A.

25. 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
e. At sea
f. Other _____

26. 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. Flying near an airfield?
e. Flying over a city?
f. Flying over open country?
g. Other _____

27. What were you doing at the time you saw the object, and how did you happen to notice it?

Driving South Point 4

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

28.1 What direction were you moving? *(Circle One)*

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

28.2 How fast were you moving? 50 miles per hour.

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

(Circle One) Yes No

29. What direction were you looking when you first saw the object? *(Circle One)*

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

30. What direction were you looking when you last saw the object? *(Circle One)*

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

31. If you are familiar with bearing terms (angular direction), try to estimate the number of degrees the object was from true North and also the number of degrees it was upward from the horizon (elevation).

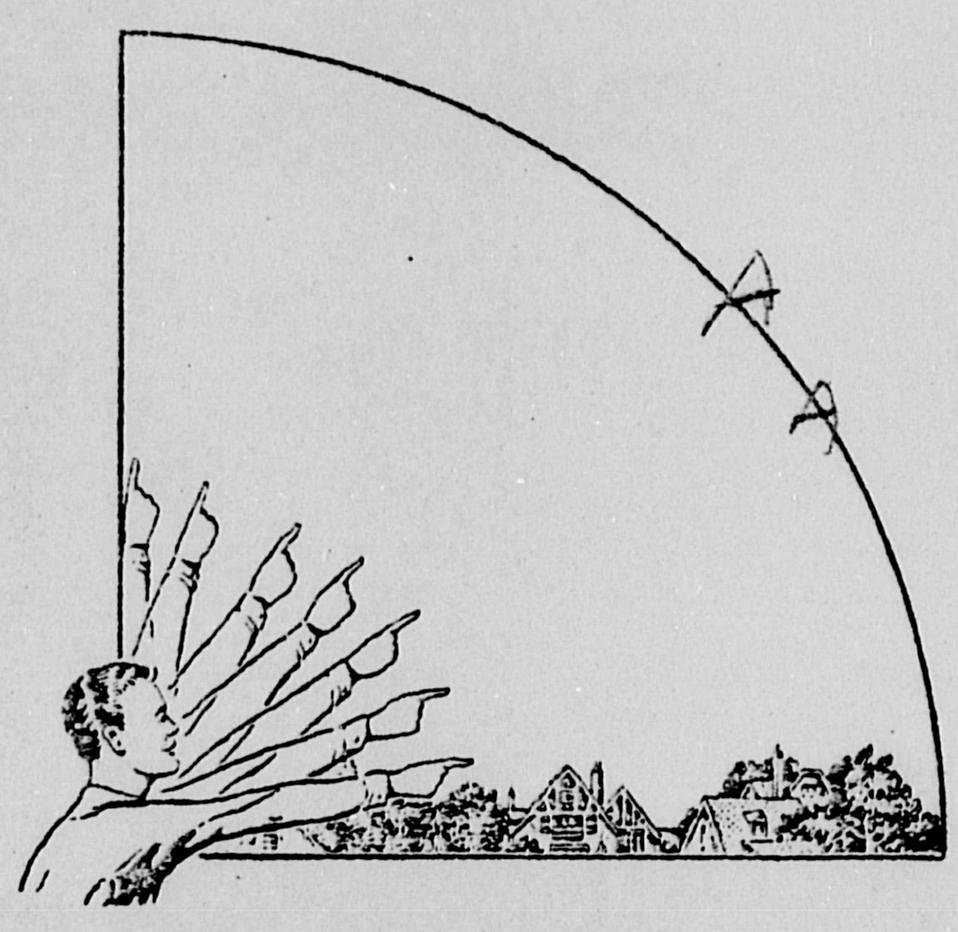
31.1 When it first appeared:

a. From true North 180 degrees.
b. From horizon 30 degrees.

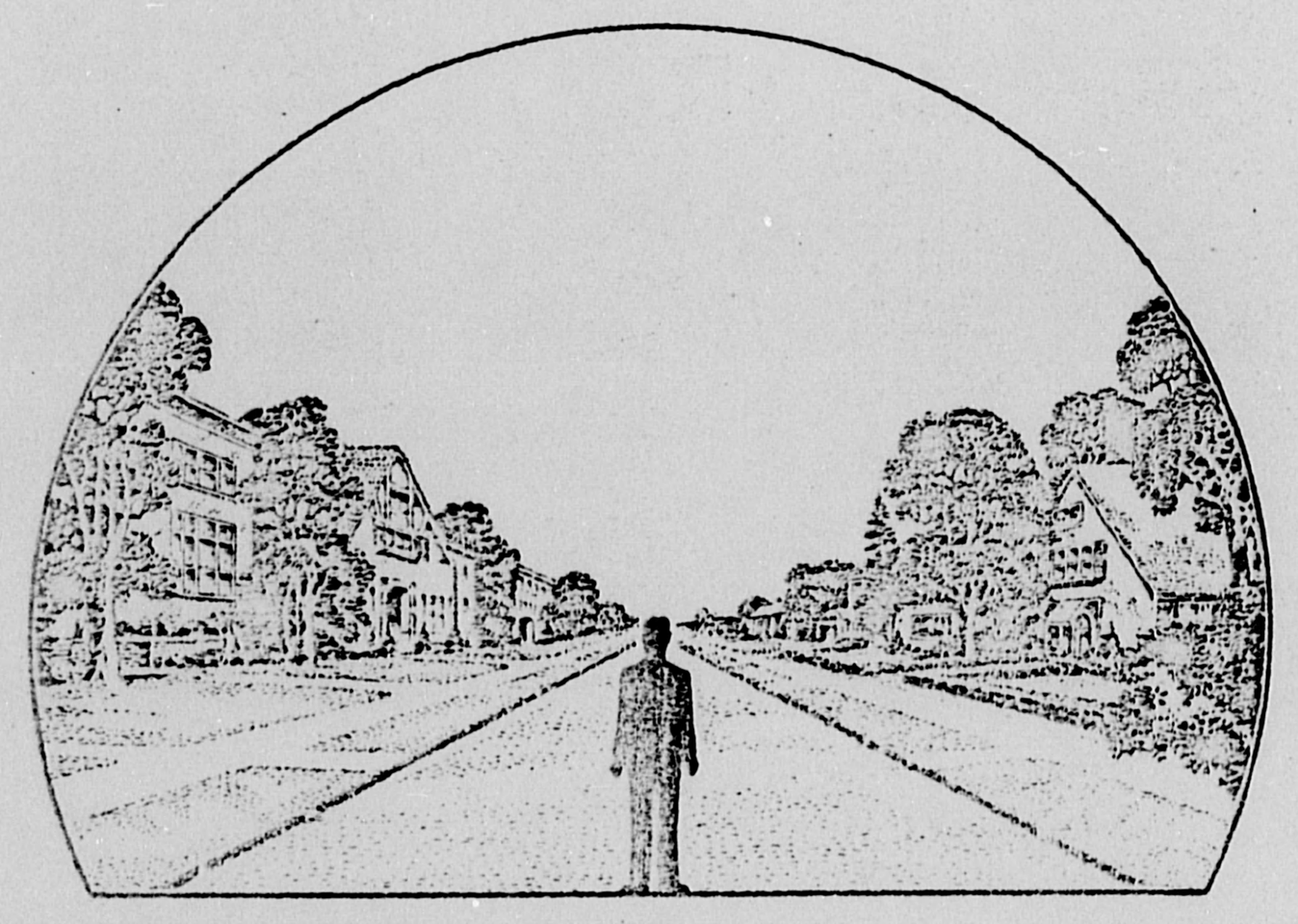
31.2 When it disappeared:

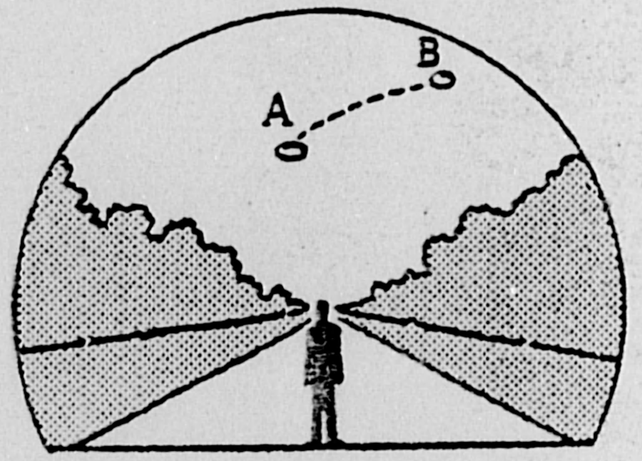
a. From true North 180 degrees.
b. From horizon 25 degrees.

32. 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.



33. In the following larger sketch place an "A" at the position the object was when you *first* saw it, and a "B" at its position when you *last* saw it. Refer to smaller sketch as an example of how to complete the larger sketch.





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

34.1 CLOUDS *(Circle One)*

a. Clear sky
b. Hazy
c. Scattered clouds
d. Thick or heavy clouds
e. Don't remember

34.2 WIND *(Circle One)*

a. No wind
b. Slight breeze
c. Strong ~~wind~~
d. Don't remember

34.3 WEATHER *(Circle One)*

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

34.4 TEMPERATURE *(Circle One)*

a. Cold
b. Cool
c. Warm
d. Hot
e. Don't remember

35. When did you report to some official that you had seen the object?

30	Oct	59
Day	Month	Year

36. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

36.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too?

(Circle One) Yes No

36.2 Please list their names and addresses:

37. Was this the first time that you had seen an object or objects like this?

(Circle One) Yes No

37.1 IF you answered NO, then when, where, and under what circumstances did you see other ones?

Same Condition

38. In your opinion what do you think the object was and what might have caused it?

Meteor

39. 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? _____ m.p.h.

40. 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? _____ feet.

41. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME [redacted] Last Name [redacted] First Name [redacted] Middle Name

ADDRESS [redacted] Street Tatwood City _____ Zone Ohio State

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]

What is your present job? Transportation W-P

Age 48 Sex _____

Please indicate any special educational training that you have had.

a. Grade school _____
b. High school X
c. College _____
d. Post graduate _____
e. e. Technical school _____
(Type) _____
f. Other special training _____

42. Date you completed this questionnaire: _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

"Such Goin's On Scare Me" DAYTON DAILY NEWS 28 OCT 59

100-Foot Balloon Shot To 250-Mile Altitude

LAUNCHED AT 1740 28 OCT 59

From Wire Dispatches

WALLOPS ISLAND, Va., Oct. 28—Space scientists shot a 100-foot balloon to an altitude of 250 miles over the Atlantic ocean about dusk today. The big inflatable sphere created wonderment among millions along the eastern seaboard from South Carolina to Maine.

The launching was a test of the inflatable satellites which later will be used in communications experiments, as reflectors of radio and radar beams in space.

The national aeronautics and space administration (NASA) said the experiment achieved its aim of testing the vehicle's ejection and inflation machinery.

The two-stage launching rocket, producing 130,000 pounds of thrust, poured out a bright vapor trail in the evening sky which contributed to the wide visibility.

Newspaper, radio and police switchboards all along the coast were flooded with calls.

"The craziest thing in the world," said Prof. Robert Brown, director of the moonwatch station in New Haven, Conn., who tracked the object with his telescope without knowing what it was.

An elderly unidentified lady told the Portland, Maine, weather bureau:

"Such goin's on scare me. It looked like the Russians to me."

At takeoff, the inflatable balloon carried by a 5½-ton rocket was jammed into a magnesium container only 26½ inches in diameter. After ejection, it measured 100 feet in diameter. So large it would barely fit in the street between two big city buildings, it weighed only about 130 pounds.

The first stage consisted of a Sergeant solid propellant rocket with two smaller Recruit rockets to increase the initial thrust.

The second stage was an Allegany ballistics laboratory X-248 solid propellant rocket which later will serve as a third stage for the Delta satellite launching vehicle.

The sphere was made of mylar plastic coated with aluminum half of one-thousandth of an inch thick.

It was visible for about 10 minutes before it dropped.

NASA said it was unable to determine at once how far the sphere traveled before it fell into the Atlantic. Its peak altitude was 253 statute miles.

Inflation of the balloon was begun by residual air inside it. Inflation was completed when four pounds of water, released from two plastic bags, vaporized, fully inflating the 523,598 cubic foot sphere.

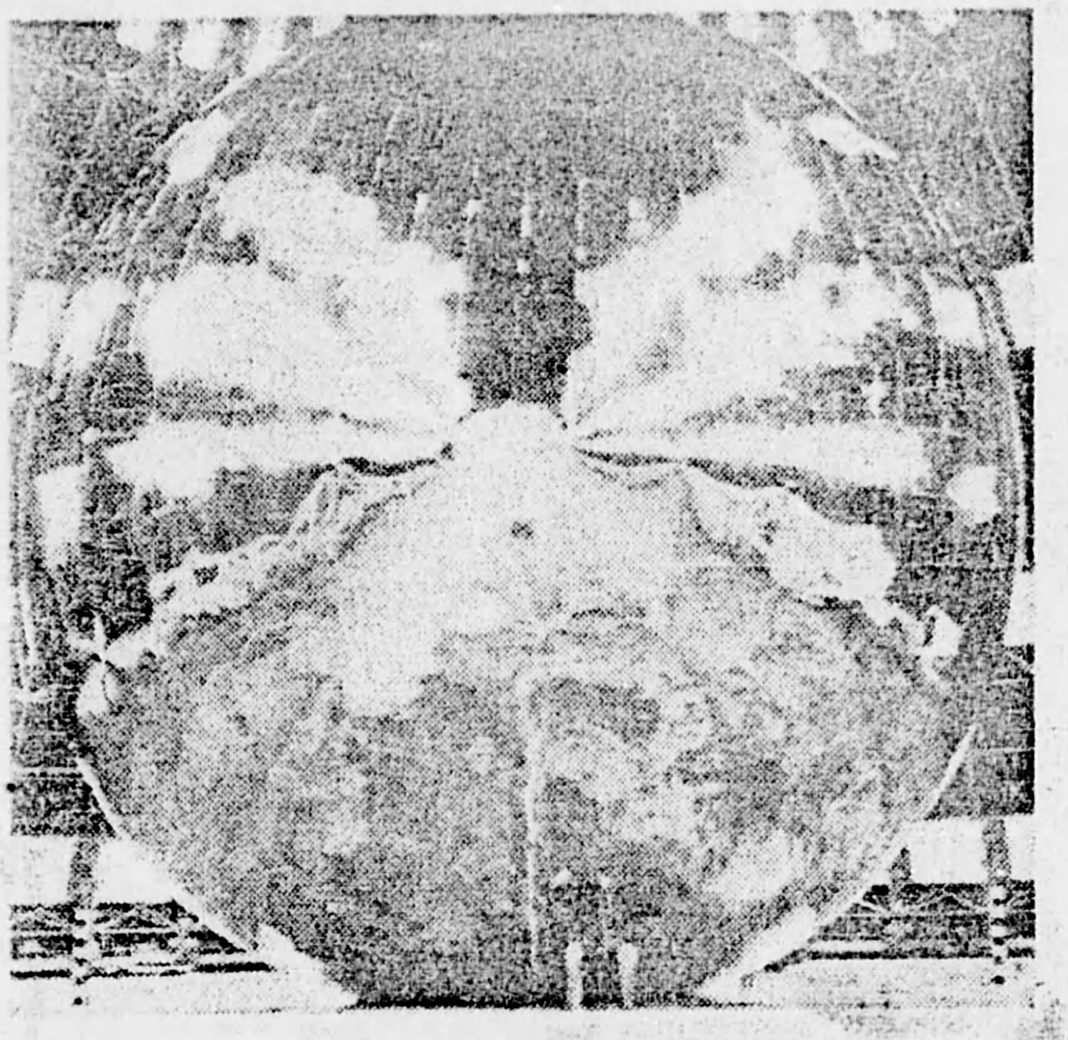
Good Morning

Start The Day With Chuckle

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Oct. 28—(AP)—The Dorchester county grand jury ended a two-day session by recommending, among other things, the removal of chewing gum from jury room chairs.

Dayton Daily News

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1959



HUGE SPACE BALLOON DWARFS TECHNICIANS
Inflated 350 Miles Above Earth

Big Balloon Spectacular Thing to See

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—(AP)—The United States has a spectacular new entry in the space derby—a balloon as big as a 10-story building that inflates 250 miles above the earth.

The first space balloon launching yesterday at Wallops Island, Va., was a smashing success. Not only did the balloon perform as planned, but it also startled the dickens out of hundreds of citizens all over the Eastern Seaboard.

The balloon, 100 feet in diameter, was the biggest object anyone has ever sent up into the fringes of space. But it only weighed 120 pounds.

It was not meant to go into orbit, and soon fell back into the sea. It was visible for 10 minutes. Later, the National Aeronautics and Space administration hopes to put some of these giant space travelers into orbit around the earth.

CIVIL DEFENSE officials checked in with their headquarters within minutes. Newspaper, police and radio station telephone switchboards were glutted with calls from the curious or the apprehensive.

The balloon was sent up in a two-stage rocket with a thrust of 130,000 pounds. This is how the space agency said it worked:

The whole huge balloon was folded into a container 26½ inches in diameter. The entire payload, container and all, weigher 190 pounds.

The sphere was made of plastic and coated with silvery aluminum outside.

After the balloon was released 250 miles up, air trapped inside it began to expand it. Then four pounds of water in two plastic bags was released inside the balloon. At that altitude the water expanded into vapor and completed the blowing up of the balloon. A full size it contained 523,598 cubic feet.

The balloon carried no electronic instruments.

NASA

URGENT

1ST NIGHT LEAD BALLOON

WALLOPS ISLAND, VA., OCT. 28.--(UPI)--AMERICAN SCIENTISTS SENT A 100-FOOT BALLOON 240 MILES INTO THE SKIES OVER PENNSYLVANIA ABOUT DUSK TODAY, TOUCHING OFF "FLYING SAUCER" REPORTS ALONG THE EASTERN SEABOARD.

PEOPLE WHO SAW THE SHOOT DESCRIBED IT VARIOUSLY AS A "BLIMP WITH LIGHTS," A PLANE SPOUTING JET-ASSISTED HELICOPTER AND BIG PLANES WITH FLASHING LIGHTS FLYING EXTREMELY CLOSE TOGETHER. THE SIGHTINGS RANGED FROM RICHMOND, VA., AS FAR NORTH AS NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

THE BALLOON WAS LAUNCHED BY THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA) IN ONE OF A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS THE GOVERNMENT HOPES WILL LEAD TO PLACING ONE OF THE BALLOONS IN ORBIT AROUND THE EARTH.

THE SPACE AGENCY SAID THE EXPERIMENT ACHIEVED ITS AIM OF TESTING THE VEHICLE'S EJECTION AND INFLATION MACHINERY. DATA ON ITS PERFORMANCE WAS RADIOED BACK TO EARTH. THE BALLOON WAS NOT MEANT TO GO INTO ORBIT.

THE TWO-STAGE LAUNCHING ROCKET, PRODUCING 130,000 POUNDS OF THRUST, PRODUCED A BRIGHT VAPOR TRAIL IN THE EVENING SKY WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THE WIDE VISIBILITY.

VIEWERS IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA BEGAN REPORTING THE FLASHING OBJECT SHORTLY BEFORE 6 P.M., EST., OR ABOUT 20 MINUTES AFTER IT WAS LAUNCHED AT 5:40 P.M., EST., ALONG THE VIRGINIA COAST. NEW YORK POLICE SAID THEY RECEIVED 75 CALLS BY 6:15 P.M.

MORE 1172SP

NA-37A

ADD 1ST NIGHT LEAD BALLOON WALLOPS ISLAND X A X 6:15 P.M.

SOME WITNESSES SAID THE BALLOON LOOKED LIKE A GIANT HELICOPTER THAT WAS SHOOTING OFF FLARES.

REMINISCENT OF "FLYING SAUCER" REPORTS, VIEWERS DIFFERED WIDELY IN DESCRIBING JUST WHAT THEY SAW. SOME IN THE NEW YORK AREA SAID IT LOOKED LIKE A GIANT HELICOPTER THAT WAS SHOOTING OFF FLARES. OTHERS DESCRIBED IT AS TWO PLANES WITH FLASHING LIGHTS.

[redacted], OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., SAID THE BALLOON OR VAPOR TRAIL LOOKED LIKE "A BLIMP WITH LITTLE SILVER LIGHTS." SIMILAR REPORTS WERE RECEIVED AT RICHMOND.

THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO PUT ONE OF THE BALLOONS INTO ORBIT NEXT YEAR TO CARRY OUT EXPERIMENTS WITH LONG-RANGE COMMUNICATIONS AND TO DENSITY MEASUREMENTS IN THE THIN UPPER ATMOSPHERE. THE BIG SPHERES ALSO COULD BE USED FOR RADAR EXPERIMENTS.

AT TAKE-OFF, THE INFLATABLE BALLOON, CARRIED BY A 5-1/2 TON ROCKET, WAS JAMMED INTO A MAGNESIUM CONTAINER ONLY 26-1/2 INCHES IN DIAMETER. AFTER EJECTION, IT MEASURED 100 FEET IN DIAMETER. SO LARGE IT NEARLY FIT IN THE STREET BETWEEN TWO BIG CITY BUILDINGS, IT WEIGHED ONLY ABOUT 100 POUNDS.

IT WAS MADE OF PLASTIC WITH AN ALUMINUM COAT ONLY ONE-HALF OF ONE THOUSANDTH OF AN INCH THICK.

INFLATION OF THE BALLOON WAS BEGUN BY RESIDUAL AIR INSIDE IT. INFLATION WAS COMPLETED WHEN FOUR POUNDS OF WATER, RELEASED FROM TWO PLASTIC BAGS, VAPORIZED, FULLY INFLATING THE 523,555 CUBIC FOOT SPHERE.

(PICKUP 6TH PGH: IN THE FORTHCOMING, ETC.)

WB734P..

WASTA

WALLOPS ISLAND, VA., OCT. 25.--(UPI)--AMERICAN SCIENTISTS LATE YESTERDAY ROCKETED A 100-FOOT ALUMINUM-COATED BALLOON TO AN ALTITUDE OF 240 MILES OVER THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THE LAUNCHING TOUCHED OFF "FLYING SAUCER" REPORTS FROM BOSTON TO FLORIDA.

THE BALLOON WAS LAUNCHED BY THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA) IN A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS THE GOVERNMENT HOPES WILL LEAD TO PLACING A SIMILAR BALLOON IN ORBIT AROUND THE EARTH.

THE SPACE AGENCY SAID THE EXPERIMENT ACHIEVED ITS AIM OF TESTING THE VEHICLE'S EJECTION AND INFLATION MACHINERY. DATA ON ITS PERFORMANCE WAS RADIOED BACK TO EARTH. THE BALLOON WAS NOT MEANT TO GO INTO ORBIT.

THE TWO-STAGE LAUNCHING ROCKET, PRODUCING 130,000 POUNDS OF THRUST, PRODUCED A BRIGHT VAPOR TRAIL IN THE EVENING SKY WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THE WIDE VISIBILITY.

VIEWERS IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA BEGAN REPORTING THE FLASHING OBJECT ABOUT 20 MINUTES AFTER IT WAS LAUNCHED AT 5:40 P.M., EST, FROM THE VIRGINIA COAST. NEW YORK POLICE SAID THEY RECEIVED 75 CALLS BY 6:15 P.M.

WITNESSES DIFFERED WIDELY IN DESCRIBING JUST WHAT THEY SAW. SOME IN THE NEW YORK AREA SAID IT LOOKED LIKE A GIANT HELICOPTER THAT WAS SHOOTING OFF FLARES. OTHERS SAID IT APPEARED TO RESEMBLE TWO PLANES WITH FLASHING LIGHTS. THE BALLOON OR VAPOR TRAIL ALSO WAS DESCRIBED AS LOOKING LIKE "A BLIMP WITH LITTLE SILVER LIGHTS."

THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO PUT ONE OF THE BALLOONS INTO ORBIT NEXT YEAR TO CARRY OUT EXPERIMENTS WITH LONG-RANGE COMMUNICATIONS AND FOR DENSITY MEASUREMENTS IN THE THIN UPPER ATMOSPHERE. THE BIG SPHERES ALSO COULD BE USED FOR RADAR EXPERIMENTS.

AT TAKE-OFF, THE INFLATABLE BALLOON WAS JAMMED INTO A MAGNESIUM CONTAINER ONLY 26-1/2 INCHES IN DIAMETER ATOP THE 3 1/2 TON ROCKET. AFTER EJECTION, IT MEASURED 100 FEET IN DIAMETER. SO LARGE IT WOULD BARELY FIT IN THE STREET BETWEEN TWO BIG CITY BUILDINGS, IT WEIGHED ONLY ABOUT 100 POUNDS.

IT WAS MADE OF PLASTIC WITH AN ALUMINUM COAT ONLY ONE-HALF OF ONE-THOUSANDTH OF AN INCH THICK.

LLG15A..

NX4A

DAY LEAD BALLOON
BY JOSEPH L. MYLER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON, OCT. 30--(UPI)--PUZZLED SCIENTISTS SOUGHT AN EXPLANATION TODAY FOR THE MYSTERIOUS "DANCING LIGHTS" REFLECTED FROM THE GIANT SPACE BALLOON LAUNCHED WEDNESDAY EVENING AT WALLOPS ISLAND, VA.

THEY HAD EXPECTED THE ALUMINUM-COATED BALLOON, BIG AS A 10-STORY BUILDING, TO GLOW BRIGHTLY AS IT CAUGHT THE RAYS OF THE SETTING SUN.

BUT THEY WERE COMPLETELY UNPREPARED, SAID A SPOKESMAN FOR THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA), FOR WHAT THEY ACTUALLY SAW.

THIS HAS BEEN VARIOUSLY DESCRIBED BY COMPETENT OBSERVERS AS DANCING LIGHTS, SCINTILLATIONS, SHOOTING SPARKS, AND FLASHING BEAMS REMINISCENT OF TWINKLING CHRISTMAS TREE LIGHTS.

"IT WAS AN ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED PHENOMENON," THE NASA SPOKESMAN SAID, "AND THE SCIENTISTS ARE HUNTING FOR AN EXPLANATION."

THE BIG BALLOON, CRUMPLED INTO A 30-INCH CONTAINER, WAS ROCKETED INTO SPACE 250 MILES ABOVE THE ATLANTIC OFF NASA'S WALLOPS ISLAND STATION TO TEST MECHANISMS FOR EJECTING IT FROM THE CONTAINER AND INFLATING IT TO ITS FULL 100-FOOT SIZE.

THE TEST, PRONOUNCED A COMPLETE SUCCESS, PAVES THE WAY FOR AN ATTEMPT IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS TO LAUNCH AN IDENTICAL BALLOON AT CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA., INTO A SATELLITE ORBIT AROUND THE EARTH.

SUCH A SATELLITE, SCIENTISTS SAY, SHOULD MAKE AN IDEAL REFLECTOR FOR USE IN LONG-DISTANCE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS. BECAUSE OF ITS HUGE SIZE AND LOW WEIGHT, ABOUT 190 POUNDS, THE BALLOON ALSO WOULD BE USEFUL IN MEASURING THE AIR DENSITY AT SATELLITE ALTITUDES. THIS WOULD BE DETERMINED BY ATMOSPHERIC DRAG ON THE BALLOON.

IN WEDNESDAY'S ROCKET SHOT, THE BALLOON CAME DOWN ABOUT 500 MILES AT SEA. FIFTEEN DIFFERENT STATIONS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE TO CAPE CANAVERAL TRACKED THE SPHERE WITH RADARS, TELESCOPES, OR CAMERAS FOR THE HALF-HOUR IT WAS ALOFT.

MORE MI140A

NX6A

ADD DAY LEAD BALLOON WASHINGTON X X X WAS ALOFT.

THEIR DATA AND FILMS HAVE BEEN SENT TO NASA'S LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER, HAMPTON, VA., FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY. THIS WILL DISCLOSE HOW LONG IT TOOK THE BALLOON, AFTER EJECTION FROM ITS CANISTER, TO INFLATE TO FULL SIZE.

SCIENTISTS HOPE ALSO TO FIND AN EXPLANATION FOR THE STRANGE LIGHT EFFECTS WHICH CAUSED HUNDREDS OF PERSONS UP AND DOWN THE COAST TO WONDER IF THEY WERE SEEING A GENUINE FLYING SAUCER.

ONE QUALIFIED OBSERVER SAID THE BALLOON "LOOKED LIKE A FANTASTIC LAMP WITH A GLOWING CENTRAL GLOBE RINGED BY DANCING SPARKLES."

A LOT OF OFF-THE-CUFF EXPLANATIONS HAVE BEEN OFFERED. ONE SUGGESTION WAS THAT THE PARTLY CRUMPLED BALLOON, BEFORE COMPLETE INFLATION, REFLECTED THE SUNLIGHT WITH VARYING INTENSITY AS IT TURNED, PRODUCING A SPARKING EFFECT.

ANOTHER WAS THAT SOME OF THE WATER VAPOR, USED TO SWELL THE BALLOON, LEAKED OUT AND TURNED INTO SNOW PARTICLES WHICH FLASHED BRIGHTLY. THE POSSIBILITY ALSO WAS RAISED THAT ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICAL EFFECTS WERE INVOLVED.

MI145A

ASTRONOMY

Total Solar Eclipse Coming

A total solar eclipse, taking place on Oct. 2, is a highlight of the astronomical year. It will be visible in part of the United States.

By JAMES STOKLEY

THE MAIN feature on the astronomical program for October is the first total eclipse of the sun visible in any part of the United States or Canada since 1954 and the last until 1970. On Friday morning, Oct. 2, people who live east of a line extending approximately from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan to Tallahassee, Fla., will see the sun rise at least partially eclipsed by the moon. That is, they will see it if the sky is clear along the eastern horizon.

And, for a few favored locations in Massachusetts (including Boston) and southern New Hampshire, the rising sun will be totally eclipsed. It will be completely hidden by the moon and its outermost layer, the corona, will be visible around it. With the intense glare of the solar disc cut off, the faint corona comes into view.

Of course, clouds or early-morning mists may well interfere with the view of the total eclipse around Boston. However, from Massachusetts, the path along which it is visible extends over the Atlantic Ocean, toward the Canary Islands and the coast of Africa. There a much better view is likely. Many astronomical expeditions have traveled to these locations, to make the observations that can best be carried out when the sun is thus hidden.

Jupiter and Saturn Seen

As for the evening skies of October, two bright planets are visible, but you will have to look rather early to see one of them. Jupiter, the brighter, is in the constellation of Scorpius, the scorpion, and sets, at the beginning of October, only two hours after sunset. Thus it does not appear on the accompanying maps, which depict the sky as it appears about 10 p.m. your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) at the first of October, an hour earlier at the middle and two hours earlier at the end.

Jupiter is now about seven and a half times as bright as Saturn, the other planet, which is in Sagittarius, the archer. Part of this constellation is shown on our maps, but not that in which Saturn stands. This planet sets in early October about four hours after the sun, just a little before the times for which our maps are drawn.

The brightest star of these evenings is Vega, high in the west in Lyra, the lyre. Second brightest is Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer, which is in the northeast. Then comes Altair, toward the southwest, in aquila, the eagle, a little to the left of Lyra. And above Lyra (shown partly on the northern map and partly on the southern) is Cygnus, the swan, with the star called Deneb.

Low in the east Taurus, the bull, is coming into view, with Aldebaran. While this star, like the others mentioned, is of the first magnitude, its low altitude makes it appear fainter than it would when higher in the sky. This is true also of Fomalhaut, in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish, low in the south.

Although it contains no first-magnitude stars, a prominent October constellation is Pegasus, the winged horse, which is high in the south. In this is the "Great Square" and if you know it, you will be able to locate several other groups. Alpheratz, the star in the upper left-hand corner of the square, is in the next-door constellation of Andromeda, the chained princess. Below the square are the fishes, Pisces. The line of stars beginning with Markab, in the lower righthand corner of the square, is supposed to form the horse's head, and below it is Aquarius, the water-carrier. And off to the right of Pegasus is Cygnus, which we have already mentioned.

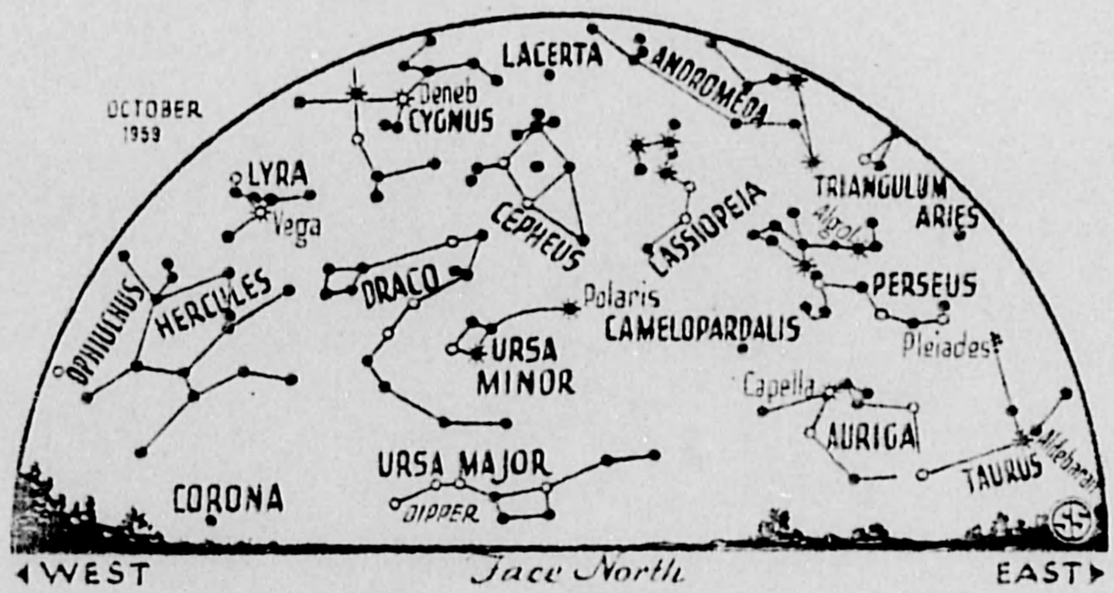
Although Jupiter and Saturn are the only evening planets at present, Venus is a brilliant object in the east after it rises about three hours before the sun. It is in the constellation of Leo, the lion, and it will be of maximum brilliance on Oct. 8. After that it will gradually fade and will go behind the sun next June, reappearing next autumn as a brilliant evening star. Mercury and Mars are now too nearly in line with the sun to be seen; the latter passes behind it on Oct. 29.

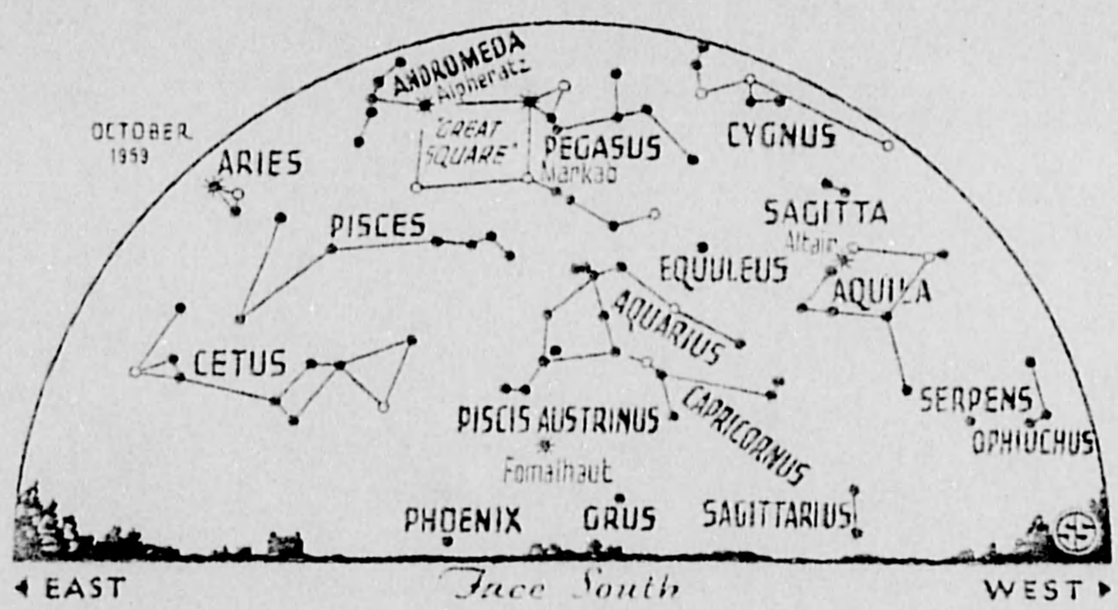
Referring again to the total eclipse, it is rather curious that the last two such events which were visible in the United States also were seen just after sunrise.

A total eclipse of the sun occurs when the moon's shadow sweeps across the earth. Because the sun is so much bigger than the moon the lunar shadow tapers to a point at about our distance. Sometimes it fails to reach earth at all. If at such a time the moon passes in front of the sun that body is not completely hidden; there is a ring of the solar disc visible around the moon, and we have what is called an annular eclipse.

But with a total eclipse, the tip of the shadow does reach the earth. It may be a hundred miles or so in diameter, and it sweeps across land and sea, from west to east, tracing out the long ribbon-shaped path of totality, from which the total eclipse is visible. Over a much larger area there is a partial eclipse, with the moon coming only partly in front of the sun.

On July 9, 1945, the shadow tip touched earth at sunrise in Idaho, so the path of totality started there and went northeast-





SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

ward across Canada and Hudson Bay. Then came one on June 30, 1954. The path began, at sunrise, in Nebraska and again it went to the northeast.

This time the shadow touches earth as the sun is rising a little to the west of Gardner, Mass. Then the path extends to the east, and on the coast it goes from Newbury, at the north, to Quincy, at the south. The center line, where the total eclipse lasts longest, about 55 seconds, goes through Marblehead. This is about 15 miles northeast of downtown Boston. But even from Marblehead the sun will be only about twice its own diameter above the sea horizon as totality starts. Even if the sky above is clear, a low-lying mist may well prevent observations.

Despite this, however, many astronomers from the Boston area, as well as from other parts of the United States, will set up instruments along the Massachusetts coast in this region, hoping that luck will be with them, and they will see this rare event.

But if they do not, they will only have to wait until 1970 for the next total eclipse of the sun visible in the United States. On March 7, the path of totality will pass across northern Florida and the coastline of Georgia and the Carolinas. This will be in midafternoon, so the weather chances should be fairly good.

Celestial Time Table for October

Oct.	EST	
2	7:31 a.m.	New moon (total eclipse of sun visible about 5:50 a.m. from Mass., partial eclipse visible at sunrise over eastern U. S. and Canada).
	8:11 p.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness.
4	4:00 p.m.	Moon nearest, distance 226,000 miles.
5	6:42 p.m.	Moon passes Jupiter.
7	11:59 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
8	6:00 a.m.	Venus at greatest brilliancy, in early morning sky.
16	10:58 a.m.	Full moon.
20	1:04 a.m.	Algol at minimum.
	2:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,100 miles.
22	9:52 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
24	3:22 p.m.	Moon in last quarter.
25	6:41 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
28	8:10 a.m.	Moon passes Venus.
31	5:41 p.m.	New moon.

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

Science News Letter, September 26, 1959

No Case (Information Only)

23 October 1959
foot of Mt. Gwoira Range
New Guinea

MORE SIGHTINGS IN NEW GUINEA AREA

The following listed sightings have been forwarded by our Australian Representative, Peter E. Norris, and indicate continuing activity in the New Guinea area.

Observations of Unidentified Flying Objects

Friday, 23rd October 1959. Between 10 and 11 p.m. by Micah AIGABA, Registered Mission Teacher, Anglican Mission, Pumani, M.B.D. Papua. In the Daga country, at foot of Mt. Gwoira Range.

A very big light came over from the direction of Boianai (about 40 miles to the S.E.) It came straight towards Mount Gwoira (a precipitous mountain about 4500 ft. high, which stands about 5 miles E. of Pumani, dominating the scene). At first it was quite low, but when it reached the vicinity of Mt. Gwoira it ascended until it appeared to be vertically over the summit of the mountain. It then hovered stationary for a long time (an hour? the observer had no watch). Finally it descended until it seemed almost to touch the top of the mountain, but moved away in a northward direction, keeping about the same height, passing over Monari and Medino and then veering eastwards and circling round the coastline of the Cape Vogel Peninsula (apparently, though it was probably much nearer) and finally disappearing in the direction of Boianai again.

The appearance of the light was round (a disc or a globe?). It was dazzlingly bright, especially when moving and changed colour continuously, the basic colours being green, red and yellow. Parts of the object showed different colours simultaneously. "It twinkled." The colours changed about every three minutes. (This seems contradictory, but there it is). It was about equal to half the size of the moon, but was far brighter. The speed, when moving was "faster than an aeroplane" (i.e., a light aircraft, not a jet). It seemed larger and brighter when moving. "Like a fire in the sky." There was no trail or rays nor did it appear to illuminate the ground (it was probably too high).

Other witnesses Anastasia (Micah's wife) John (mission helper) and Bewabewa, Village Chief, and others unspecified. There was great excitement (they shouted out).

Friday 30th Oct. (one week later). By Micah AIGABA and others, Anglican Mission, Pumani. Approximately same time. The same object seen again. Exactly the same appearance and colour changes. But this time it did not come so near. It appeared again from the direction of Boianai and seemed to move northwards, following the coast (actually the coast there runs N.E., so it may have gone a bit inland). This time it disappeared to the north and was not seen to return.

Told to the Revd. N. E. G. Cruttwell by Micah and John.

(Sgd.) N. E. G. Cruttwell

No Case (Information Only)

23 October 1959
Los Angeles, California

NX28A

LOS ANGELES, OCT. 23--(UPI)--A BRIGHT OBJECT BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A METEOR STREAKED ACROSS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAST NIGHT, CAUSING HUNDREDS OF RESIDENTS TO REPORT SEEING A BURNING AIRPLANE PLUNGING TO EARTH.

POLICE AND SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS FROM SAN DIEGO TO SANTA BARBARA--ABOUT 250 MILES APART--REPORTED RECEIVING CALLS FROM RESIDENTS WHO SPOTTED THE BRIGHT OBJECT.

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS CASTING A GREENISH-WHITE LIGHT BEFORE DISAPPEARING OVER THE HORIZON. A FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY SPOKESMAN SAID HE BELIEVED THE OBJECT WAS A LARGE METEOR BURNING UP IN THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

LL456A

No Case (Information Only) 28 October 59
near Hong Kong
China

July 1, 1962
[redacted]
Portland 6, Oregon

Dear Sirs:

My husband and myself are very much interested in "Unidentified flying objects."

We were wondering if it would be in your limits to disclose information on sightings. If so, we are very concerned over sighting or observations on October 28, 1959. For it was on that evening near Hong Kong, China my husband sighted a type of craft. Supposed U.F.O.

If you can't further disclose the requested information. Please refer us to a party or parties that can.

Thank you.

Encl. At the time of my husbands sighting he was member of the U.S. Navy and it should be on my records. From U.S.S. Shangri-La - Carrier - CVA-38

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. [redacted]

NOVEMBER 1959 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Nov-Dec	Clarkson, Michigan	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Balloon
1	Eugene, Oregon	Multi	Astro (VENUS)
1	31.14N 61.51W (Atlantic)	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
2	20 Mi N of Statesville, North Carolina	[redacted]	Astro (VENUS)
3	Utica, New York	Military	Insufficient Data
4	Baghdad, Iraq	Asst Air Attache	Astro (METEOR)
4	E of Trinidad, West Indies	[redacted]	Other (MISSILE)
5	Montauk AFS, Long Island, New York	Military (RADAR)	Balloon
7	NNW of San Antonio, Texas	[redacted]	Aircraft
7	N of Hawaiian Islands (Pacific)	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
10	Phoenix, Arizona	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
11	Portland, Maine	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
12	Garden City, Long Island, New York	[redacted]	Balloon
12	S of Punta Campas, Mexico	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
13	260 Mi E of Resolution Island	Military	Astro (VENUS)
13	Indian House, NWT, Canada	Unknown	Insufficient Data
16	320 Mi E of Manteo, North Carolina	Military	Astro (METEOR)
17	Duncanville, Texas	[redacted]	Balloon
18	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
18	100 Mi N of Guam	Military	Astro (METEOR)
18	S of Crystal Springs, Mississippi	[redacted]	UNIDENTIFIED
24	11.55N 73.15W (Atlantic)	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
25	Farmington, Michigan	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
25	Bound Brook, New Jersey	[redacted]	Aircraft
26	Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina	Military	Astro (METEOR)
29	West Branch, Michigan	[redacted]	Insufficient Data

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
7	Vandenberg AFB, California	Newsclipping	
10	Washington, D. C.	Newsclipping	
17	Manhattan Beach, California	Newsclipping	
18	Wallope Island, Virginia	Newsclipping	
20	Vandenberg AFB, California	Newsclipping	
23	Papua, New Guinea	Newsclipping	
29	Miami, Florida	Newsclipping	