

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 15 Sep 61	2. LOCATION 20.50N 176.00E (Pacific)	12. CONCLUSIONS		
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local GMT 15/1720Z	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	<input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Meteor <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE civilian	7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 5 - 10 seconds	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Streak changing from hot blue to dull red passing through 25 degrees of arc in 5-10 seconds at 10 deg elevation. 4X as bright as Venus. Exploded at end of sighting.			11. COMMENTS Description consistent with meteor analysis.	

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

UNCLASSIFIED

15 SEP 61 07 54

NNNN

OPERATIONAL
IMMEDIATE

TELEPHONED
To SPD
No. 71722
Time 0753Z
Date 15 Sep 61
By: SPD

1 7E(ufo)
2 -X20-
3 -
4 -
5 -

Classification Cancelled
(or changed to) UNCLASSIFIED
Auth. Director TDR
Date 29 MAY 1969
AFR 2054, Par 2-1a
25 Jan 68

SQA021HQA064

OO RJEDSQ

DE RJWZKD 144

O 150240Z ZEX

FM 5AF FUCHU AIR STA JAPAN

TO RJEZHQ/USAF WASHINGTON DC

RJEZHQ/COFS USAF WASHINGTON DC

RJWFAL/ADC ENT AFB COLORADO

RJEDSQ/JAFSC FTD WRIGHT PATTISON AFB OHIO

BT

5 FICO 1409-61

FIVE FICO RPT FICO ONE FOUR ZERO NINE DASH SIX ONE X FOR

INT OFF THIS IS AN UFO REPORT X FOLLOWING INFORMATION OBTAINED BY

MAJOR BEEBE CMM FIVE FICO CMM IN INTERVIEW WITH PILOT AND NAVIGATOR

OF AIRCRAFT INDICATED BELOW CLN VISUAL OBSERVATION CLN ONE X

AIRCRAFT TYPE CLN PAN AM SEVEN ZERO SEVEN CMM PILOT WOLV X TWO

TIME OF SIGHTING KLN ONE FIVE SLANT ONE SEVEN TWO ONE ZULU SEP ONE

NINE SIX ONE THREE X DURATION OF SIGHTING CLN FIVE TO TEN SECONDS

FOUR X AIRCRAFT POSITION CLN TWO ZERO FIVE ZERO SLANT NOVEMBER SLANT

ONE SEVEN SIX ZERO ZERO ECHO FIVE X AIRCRAFT ALTITUDE CLN TWO EIGHT

CMM ZERO ZERO ZERO FEET X SIX X TIME AND RELATIVE BEARING CLN STREAK

UNCLASSIFIED

Streicherfenn 230 deg. & 305 deg. west

PAGE TWO R J W Z K D 144

FROM TWO THREE ZERO DEG TRUE TO THREE ZERO FIVE DEG TRUE SEVEN X THRU
ONE ZERO X UNKNOWN X REMAKRS CLN ALFA X OBJECT CHANGES FROM HOT
BLUE TO DULL RED X BRAVO X APPEARED TO EXPLODE AT END OF SIGHTING X
~~CHARLIE~~ ^{26° 45'} X AIRCRAFT HEADING TWO SIX ZERO DEG TRUE BODY WAS OBSERVED
FROM THREE ZERO DEG OFF BOW TO FOUR FIVE DEG AFT RPT AFT BEAM X ~~Q/A~~
DELTA X BODY HIGH ABOVE OBSERVING AIRCRAFT X ECHO X SIZE FOUR TIMES
LARGER THAN VENUS AT PLANET BRIGHTEST X FOXTRO X AIRCRAFT NO X SEVEN
ZERO SIX KMM FLIGHT NR X SEVEN FOUR SEVEN X SCP DASH THREE

BT

1510245Z SEP R J W Z K D

NNNN

Classification Cancelled
(or changed to _____)
Auth. -
By _____
Date _____

UNCLASSIFIED

-D DOWNGRADING AND
INTERNALS; NOT
DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10

No Case (Information Only)

3 September 1961
San Francisco, California

1961

On the morning of Sept. 3rd, Mrs. Mae Harold of San Francisco saw a cylinder-shaped object hovering over the western edge of the city. It was visible for thirty minutes before disappearing toward the southeast.

Sept. 3, San Francisco, Calif. A cylinder, or projectile-shaped UFO, with two bright lights was reported hovering over the western edge of the city, in the early morning hours. According to the Enterprise Journal, photographs were taken and they will be evaluated by "military authorities."

Jupiter Dazzles the Eye

Jupiter is nearly 20 times as bright as a first magnitude star in September. Seen in Sagittarius, the archer, it stands in the south next to Saturn, James Stokley reports.

ONCE AGAIN we have two bright planets in the evening sky.

Jupiter is the more brilliant; shining nearly 20 times as bright as a typical first magnitude star, it is conspicuous in the south in the constellation of Sagittarius, the archer. No star, and no other planet seen at the same time, is as prominent, and this makes it easy to identify. Saturn is a short distance to the right, and in the same constellation. It is considerably fainter, although equal to a bright star of the first magnitude.

Both of these planets, as well as the stars, are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they look about ten p.m., your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) on Sept. 1. They appear similarly about nine o'clock at the middle of the month and eight o'clock at the end.

The brightest star of these evenings is seen high in the west. It is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. Still higher, almost directly overhead for the times of our maps, is Deneb in Cygnus, the swan. Part of this group is shown on the northern sky map, the rest (with Deneb) on the southern. And high in the south, in Aquila, the eagle, is the star called Altair.

Deneb, Altair and Vega are all of the first magnitude, or brighter. In addition, three other first magnitude stars are shown on the maps, but they all are so low that their light is considerably dimmed by the greater thickness of atmosphere it has to penetrate.

Capella Stands Low in Northeast

Low in the northeast is Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer. This will move into a more prominent position in the evening sky during the autumn. Arcturus, in Boötes, the herdsman, is low in the northwest. During the late spring and summer it was more prominent in the evening sky, and now it is about to disappear from view.

And low in the south in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish, is Fomalhaut, now at about its best position for our latitude, and as high as it ever comes for us. From more southerly countries it rises higher. At Porto Alegre, in southern Brazil, it passes directly overhead.

In the eastern sky you will find Pegasus, the winged horse, and this contains a rather prominent figure, even though the stars are not so bright. This is the "great square," whose regular shape makes it easy to locate. Actually, the northernmost star, called Alpheratz, is not in Pegasus at all. It is in the next-door constellation of Andromeda, which represents the mythological princess who was chained to the rock.

Look toward the north. The great dipper, part of Ursa Major, the great bear, is near the horizon, and poorly placed. But extending upward from it is the long and winding constellation of Draco, the dragon. It winds around Ursa Minor, the lesser bear, of which the pole star, Polaris, is part. And to the other side of Polaris, in the northeast, stands Cassiopeia, the queen. A little higher is Cepheus, the king.

As for the other naked-eye planets, Venus is now visible in the eastern sky, for about two hours before sunrise. Mercury and Mars are too nearly in the same direction as the sun to be visible easily.

In the solar system, as far as we know, there are 31 natural satellites—smaller bodies accompanying planets. Earth has one, Mars two, Jupiter twelve, Saturn nine, Uranus five and Neptune two. None has been discovered attending Mercury, Venus or Pluto.

Our moon is the only satellite visible to the naked eye from earth. Most of the others require rather large telescopes in order to see them. But this is not true for the four larger satellites of Jupiter, which were the first astronomical objects to be discovered after the invention of the telescope in 1610.

It was in January of that year that an

Italian astronomer named Galileo Galilei turned his crude little instrument on Jupiter and saw what seemed to be three faint stars nearby. He thought, at first, that these were distant stars that happened to be in about the same direction as Jupiter, and thus were seen in the same part of the sky.

But, as he continued to watch, night after night, these "stars" behaved in a most peculiar way. Sometimes they were on one side of Jupiter, sometimes on the other. One night there were only two, and on another occasion he saw four.

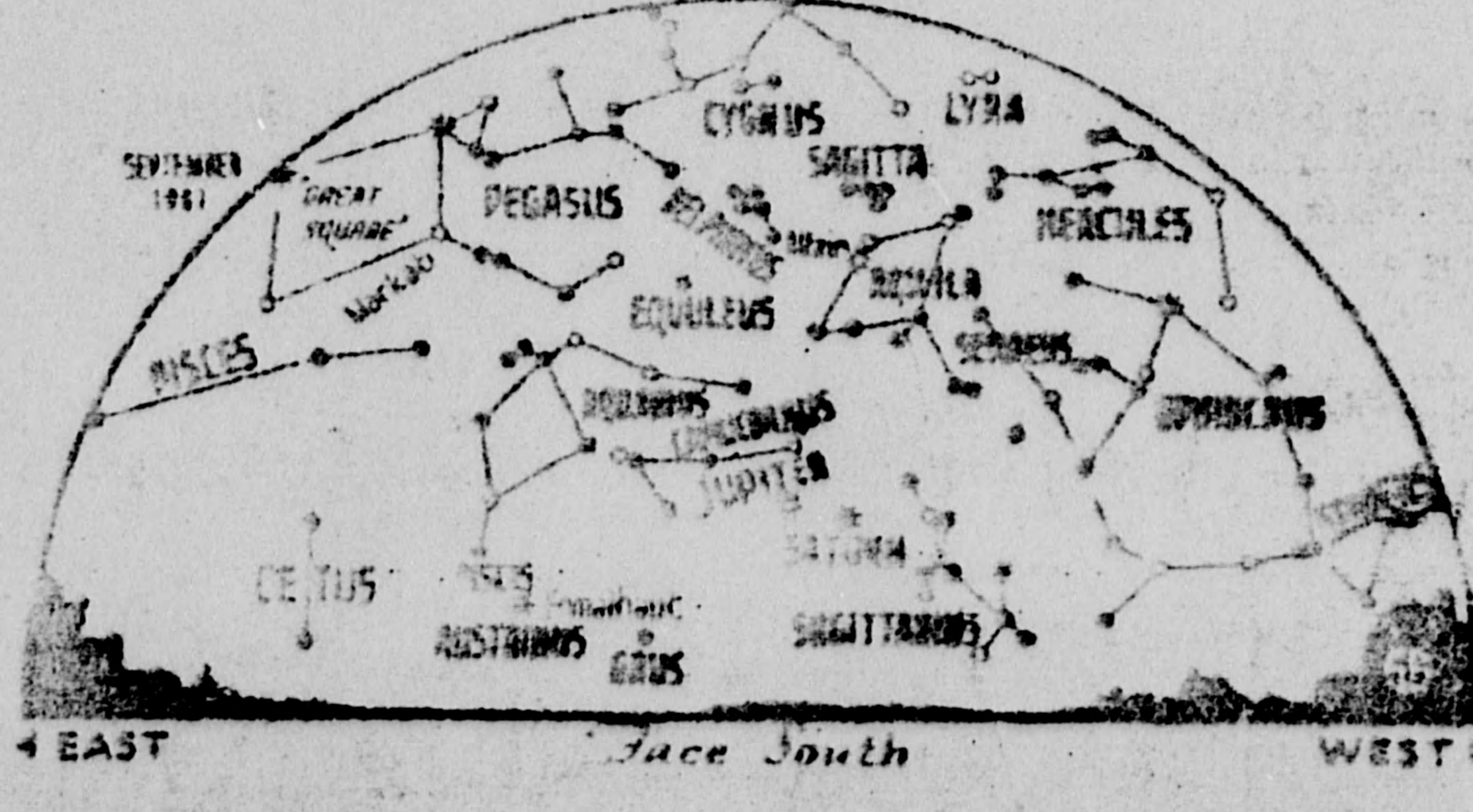
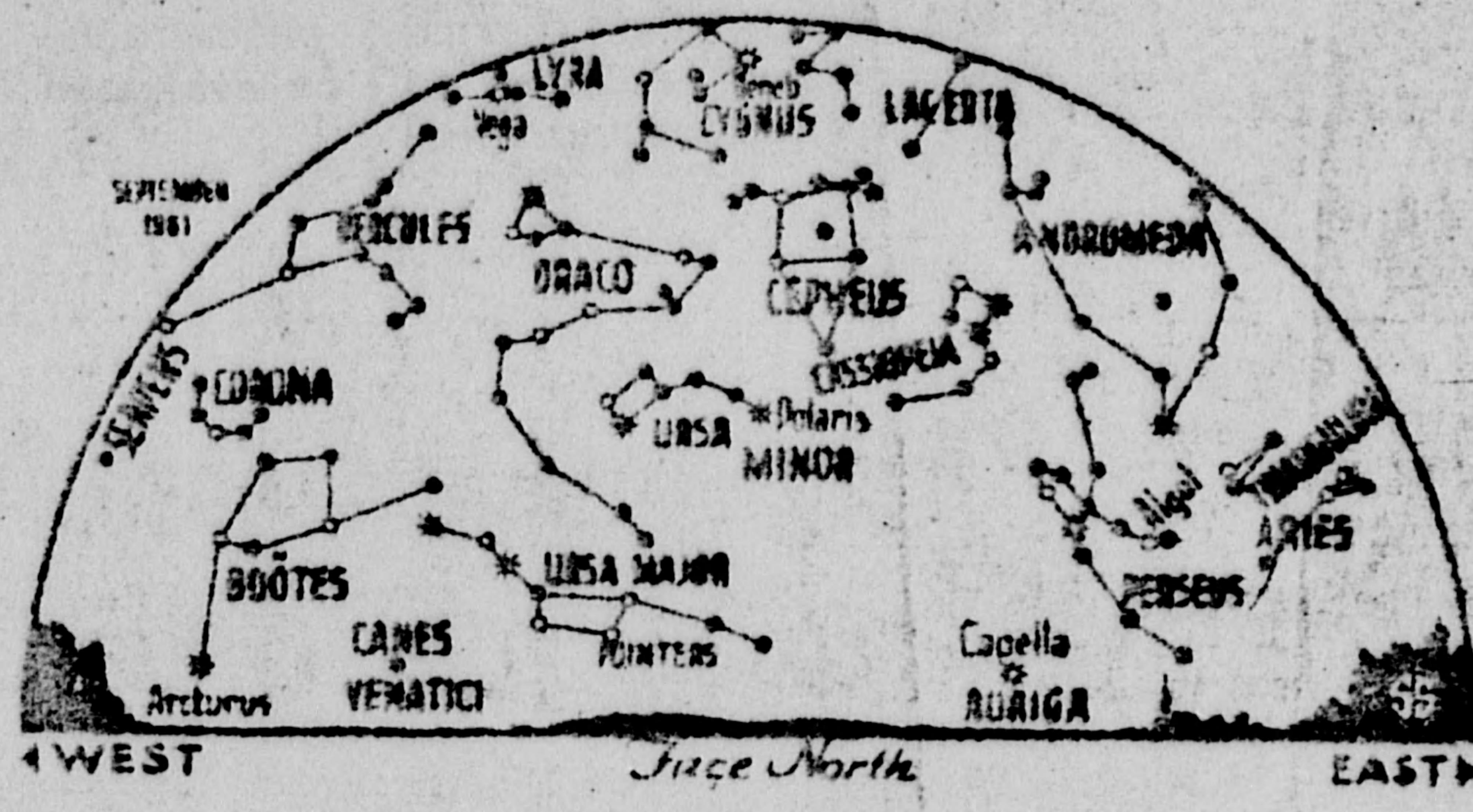
Soon he realized what they were—not stars, but satellites, or "moons," revolving around Jupiter just as the moon revolves about earth. Later they were given names. In order out from the planet, they are Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.

Observe Jupiter's Satellites

You can see these four satellites with a good pair of binoculars, which is a considerably better instrument than Galileo's primitive telescope. They must be held very steady, however, perhaps with your arms resting on some firm support.

Io takes 1 day, 18 hours to revolve around the planet; Europa goes around in 3 days, 13 hours, Ganymede in 7 days, 4 hours, and Callisto in 16 days, 17 hours.

Europa and Callisto are of the sixth magnitude, just at the limit of naked eye visibility with a dark clear sky. Io and Ganymede are of fifth magnitude, enough



• * • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

No Case (Information Only)

3 September 1961
San Francisco, California

1961

On the morning of Sept. 3rd, Mrs. Mae Harrell of San Francisco saw a cylinder-shaped object hovering over the western edge of the city. It was visible for thirty minutes before disappearing toward the southeast.

Sept. 3, San Francisco, Calif. A cylinder, or projectile-shaped UFO, with two bright lights was reported hovering over the western edge of the city, in the early morning hours. According to the Enterprise Journal, photographs were taken and they will be evaluated by "military authorities."

ASTRONOMY

Jupiter Dazzles the Eye

Jupiter is nearly 20 times as bright as a first magnitude star in September. Seen in Sagittarius, the archer, it stands in the south next to Saturn, James Stokley reports.

► ONCE AGAIN we have two bright planets in the evening sky.

Jupiter is the more brilliant; shining nearly 20 times as bright as a typical first magnitude star, it is conspicuous in the south in the constellation of Sagittarius, the archer. No star, and no other planet seen at the same time, is as prominent, and this makes it easy to identify. Saturn is a short distance to the right, and in the same constellation. It is considerably fainter, although equal to a bright star of the first magnitude.

Both of these planets, as well as the stars, are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they look about ten p.m., your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) on Sept. 1. They appear similarly about nine o'clock at the middle of the month and eight o'clock at the end.

The brightest star of these evenings is seen high in the west. It is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. Still higher, almost directly overhead for the times of our maps, is Deneb in Cygnus, the swan. Part of this group is shown on the northern sky map, the rest (with Deneb) on the southern. And high in the south, in Aquila, the eagle, is the star called Altair.

Deneb, Altair and Vega are all of the first magnitude, or brighter. In addition, three other first magnitude stars are shown on the maps, but they all are so low that their light is considerably dimmed by the greater thickness of atmosphere it has to penetrate.

Capella Stands Low in Northeast

Low in the northeast is Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer. This will move into a more prominent position in the evening sky during the autumn. Arcturus, in Bootes, the herdsman, is low in the northwest. During the late spring and summer it was more prominent in the evening sky, and now it is about to disappear from view.

And low in the south in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish, is Fomalhaut, now at about its best position for our latitude, and as high as it ever comes for us. From more southerly countries it rises higher. At Porto Alegre, in southern Brazil, it passes directly overhead.

In the eastern sky you will find Pegasus, the winged horse, and this contains a rather prominent figure, even though the stars are not so bright. This is the "great square," whose regular shape makes it easy to locate. Actually, the northermost star, called Alpheratz, is not in Pegasus at all. It is in the next-door constellation of Andromeda, which represents the mythological princess who was chained to the rock.

Look toward the north. The great dipper, part of Ursa Major, the great bear, is near the horizon, and poorly placed. But extending upward from it is the long and winding constellation of Draco, the dragon. It winds around Ursa Minor, the lesser bear, of which the pole star, Polaris, is part. And to the other side of Polaris, in the northeast, stands Cassiopeia, the queen. A little higher is Cepheus, the king.

As for the other naked-eye planets, Venus is now visible in the eastern sky, for about two hours before sunrise. Mercury and Mars are too nearly in the same direction as the sun to be visible easily.

In the solar system, as far as we know, there are 31 natural satellites—smaller bodies accompanying planets. Earth has one, Mars two, Jupiter twelve, Saturn nine, Uranus five and Neptune two. None has been discovered attending Mercury, Venus or Pluto.

Our moon is the only satellite visible to the naked eye from earth. Most of the others require rather large telescopes in order to see them. But this is not true for the four larger satellites of Jupiter, which were the first astronomical objects to be discovered after the invention of the telescope in 1610.

It was in January of that year that an

Italian astronomer named Galileo Galilei turned his crude little instrument on Jupiter and saw what seemed to be three faint stars nearby. He thought, at first, that these were distant stars that happened to be in about the same direction as Jupiter, and thus were seen in the same part of the sky.

But, as he continued to watch, night after night, these "stars" behaved in a most peculiar way. Sometimes they were on one side of Jupiter, sometimes on the other. One night there were only two, and on another occasion he saw four.

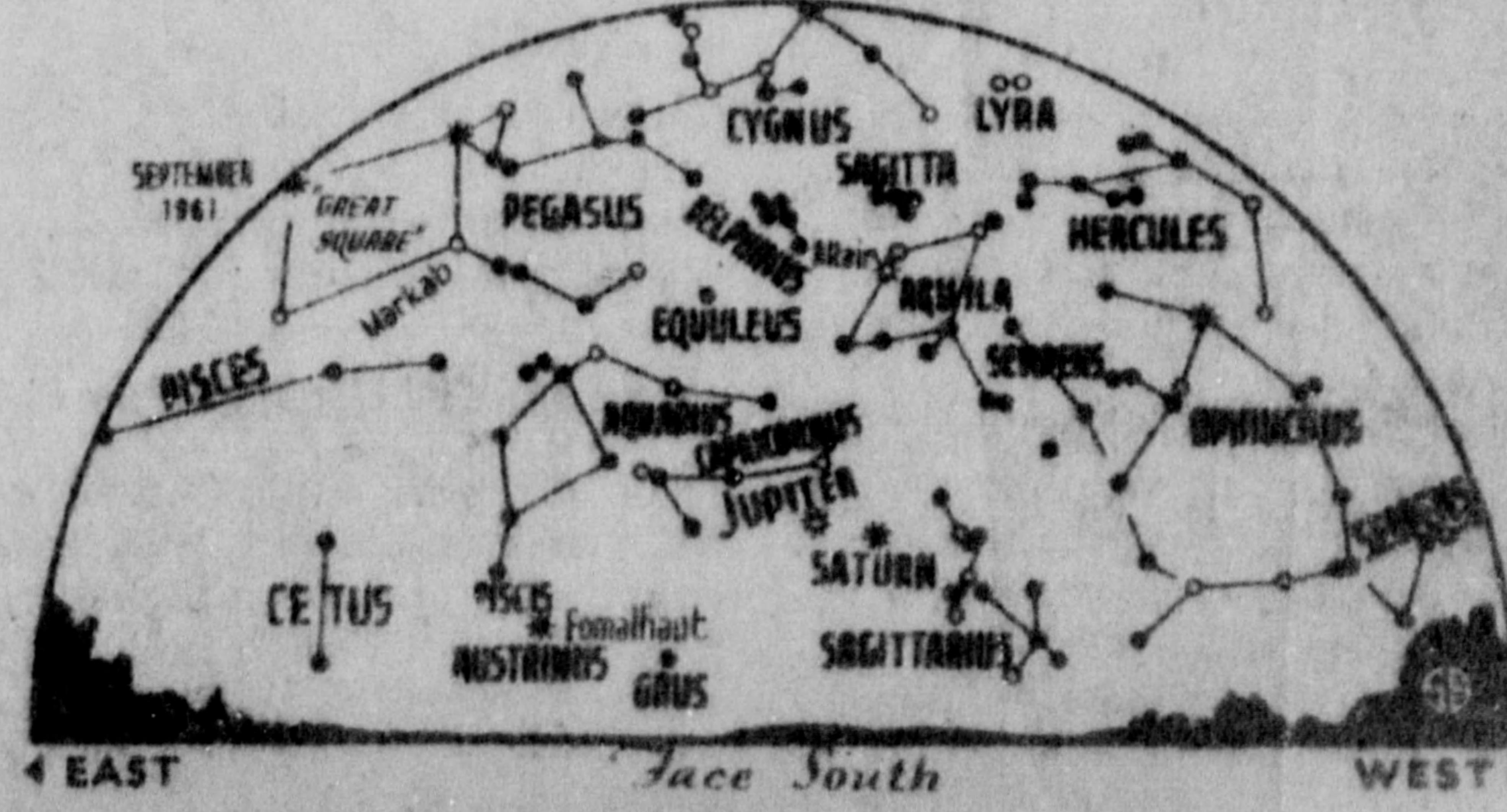
Soon he realized what they were—not stars, but satellites, or "moons," revolving around Jupiter just as the moon revolves about earth. Later they were given names. In order out from the planet, they are Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.

Observe Jupiter's Satellites

You can see these four satellites with a good pair of binoculars, which is a considerably better instrument than Galileo's primitive telescope. They must be held very steady, however, perhaps with your arms resting on some firm support.

Io takes 1 day, 18 hours to revolve around the planet; Europa goes around in 3 days, 13 hours, Ganymede in 7 days, 4 hours, and Callisto in 16 days, 17 hours.

Europa and Callisto are of the sixth magnitude, just at the limit of naked eye visibility with a dark clear sky. Io and Ganymede are of fifth magnitude, enough



• * • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

16 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1961 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
16	Valpariso, Indiana	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
17	Raleigh, North Carolina	[REDACTED]	Balloon
17	Johnson Island	Military	Astro (METEOR)
18	Middletown, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (SIRIUS)
18	WSW of Muroran, Hokaido, Japan	CASE Military	Astro (ANTARES)
18	Green Bay, Wisconsin	MISSING	Balloon
19	North Concord AFS, Vermont	Military	Balloon
20	Lincoln, New Hampshire	[REDACTED] (Visual)	1. Insufficient Data 2. Insufficient Data
20	Huntington, Indiana	Military (RADAR)	Satellite
21	Oahu, Hawaii	Military	Insufficient Data
21	Misawa, Japan	CASE MISSING	Balloon
21	38N 161W; 34.55N 154.40E (Pacific)	Pan American Airlines CIRVUS report	Other (MISSILE)
21	Madison, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	Other (REFLECTION)
22	Danbury, Connecticut	[REDACTED]	Other (FLARE)
22	Washington, D. C.	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
22	10.40N 167.01W (Pacific)	CASE MISSING	Satellite
22	67.38N 163.25W (Bering Sea)	Military	Astro (VENUS)
24	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
24	N of Tonopah, Nevada	[REDACTED]	1. Astro (JUPITER) 2. UNIDENTIFIED
25	Grafton, North Dakota	[REDACTED]	Balloon
25	Charleston, West Virginia	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
25	Guam	Military	Astro (METEOR)
25	Guam	Military	Astro (METEOR)
25	Pine Mountain, Georgia	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
25	Detroit Lakes, Minnesota	[REDACTED]	Other (CONTRAILS)
25	Ukiah, California	Military	Astro (METEOR)
26	Gathersburg, Maryland	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
27	Pacific Coast	Military (RADAR)	Other (ECM)
27	New York City, New York	[REDACTED]	Aircraft with Contrail
29	Waterton, Connecticut	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
30	Indian Springs & Las Vegas, Nevada	Multi (Visual)	1. Astro (VENUS)
30	Cape May, New Jersey	Military (RADAR)	2. Balloon
		US Coast Guard	Astro (AURORA)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Sep 16	Universe	Science News Ltr	/
24	Duluth, Chicago, Ft Wayne	AF (Ltr, [REDACTED])	
27	Bloomfield, New Jersey	Newsclipping	
29	Essex, Connecticut	Newsclipping	
	Warrenton, Virginia	Newsclipping	