PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE	2. LOCATION	12. CONCLUSIONS
31 March 1963	Brooklyn, New York	☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon
3. DATE-TIME GROUP	**4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION**	☐ Was Aircraft ☒ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft
Loc 8030-2035/2050-2100 GMT 01/0130Z Apr	☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS	**6. SOURCE**	☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical
☐ Yes ☒ No	Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION	**8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS** / **9. COURSE**	☐ Other_____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown
1. 5 minutes 2. 10 minutes	one / SW, NE	

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

A/C sighted going SW with what appeared to be lights forming a circle. Lower than a commercial plane would fly and at about 1/3 speed. First impression was that obj looked like a floating mine. Obj was as large as DC-4 fm nose to tail w/lower half of obj vague. Circles of lights around center appeared to be moving as in a theatre markee. Lights large in comparison to remainder of obj. Sound similar to a/c flying very high. Lights moved fm left to right on SW flight & right to left on return.

11. COMMENTS

Sighting has all characteristics of a/c with advertising banner of lights. Check of local flights at this date not feasible as the obj is within present capabilities of conventional a/c & does not present a threat to security of the U.S.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE
26 March 1963

2. LOCATION
Duluth, Minnesota
French River, Minnesota

3. DATE-TIME GROUP
Local _____
GMT 27/0500Z, 27/0507Z

4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION
☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar
☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar

5. PHOTOS
☐ Yes
☒ No

6. SOURCE
Military & Civilian

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION
1. 3 seconds
2. 3-6 seconds

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS
one exploding

9. COURSE
south

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING
1/ Round blue green object similar to a flare observed at 60 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth in straight flight to 45 dgr elevation 180 dgr azimuth at which time it faded. Duration 3 seconds.
2/ Round bluish white turning red breaking up and fading observed for 3-6 seconds at 45 dgr elevation 230 dgr azimuth. Disappeared at same azimuth on horizon. Object broke up.

11. COMMENTS
Multiple report of meteor sighting.

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

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

31 March [illegible]

[redacted]

Upon calling the N.Y. Plantation, I was told they had no idea what it was I was [illegible] but advised me to get in touch with the Civil Defense Office. They referred me to the Uniform Information Bureau, [illegible] gave me address to your office and told me to get it verified.

Enclosed is a detailed description of one of my ancestors, the mother of my family and some personal [illegible] of the street & the town that [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Very truly yours

[redacted]

Bradley [illegible]

To: USAF Project Office
Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C.

From: [redacted]
[redacted]
Brooklyn 4, N.Y.

Date: April 1, 1963

Subject: Unknown Air Vehicle
Sighting: Sunday - March 31, 1963
Time: 1st. 8:50 to 8:55 P.M.
2nd 8:10 to 9:00 P.M.
Not Echo Balloon
Weather: Clear, Dry - Hazey Moon
Location: 1st. Facing North East: object moving from NE to SW
2nd " " " : " " SW to N.E
Height: Lower than regular commercial planes fly over this area (approx. 2500 ft.)
Speed: Approximately 1/3 as fast as commercial plane flying at same altitude.

Description: First impression, looked like floating mine with rotating lights.

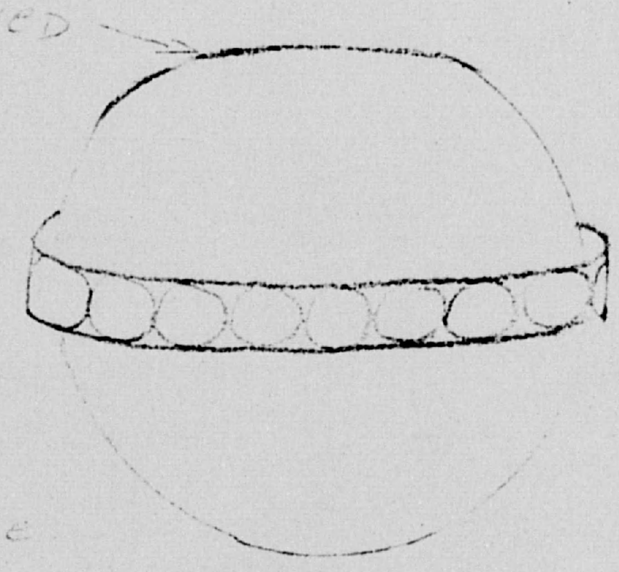
Further observation. Large round object, as large around as a 4 engine plane from nose to tail, no protrusions on upper roundness. Lower half, crowe. Circles of lights around centre, appeared to be moving (like a theatre marker)

(over)

these lights were very large. In comparison with the rest of object possibly 3 to 5 ft. circles. Light did not appear any brighter than ordinary incandescent lights (not like spots or show lights) these lights moved from left to right as the object moved from NE to SW and right to left on its return from SW to NE.

Sounds similar to an airplane flying very high. (No pulsation or droning)

top appeared flattened



lower half hard
not sure if round or flattened like top half.

After watching for several minutes it disappeared behind housetops. Did not seem to increase speed at any time.

Shortly after 1st sighting heard sound of jet + saw green star size light flash upward from the direction of Floyd Bennet or possibly Jamaica. It appeared to follow the object until both disappeared gone SW - on the return, over NE - nothing followed.

ASTRONOMY

Mars Still Shines Brightly

Mars is rapidly drawing away from earth but is still easy to identify by its red color and its brightness, greater than any visible star except Sirius, James Stokley reports.

➤ ALTHOUGH MARS is rapidly moving away and getting fainter as it does so, the planet remains a conspicuous feature of the March evening skies.

Its position, at the middle of the month, is shown on the accompanying maps. These give the appearance of the skies about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of March; an hour earlier at the mid-month and two hours earlier at the end. Mars is high in the south, in the constellation of Cancer, the crab.

Mars Easy to Identify

Two features make Mars easy to identify. First is its brightness, greater than any visible star except Sirius, which is lower and to the right in Canis Major, the great dog. Also, Mars is distinctly red in color. And it shines with a steady light, unlike the twinkling stars.

On Feb. 2, Mars made its closest approach to earth, for this visit; then it was 62,280,000 miles away. Now it is rapidly receding: to 69 million miles on March 1, and 89 million miles on the 31st. Because of this it is rapidly dimming. At the end of March it will be about half as bright as at the beginning of the month.

While the constellation of Cancer is one of the least conspicuous of the 12 constellations of the zodiac—the path of the planets—two prominent groups attend it on either side. To the right is Gemini, the twins, with the stars Castor and Pollux. To the left is Leo, the lion, with the sub-group called the sickle. First magnitude Regulus is at the end of the sickle's handle.

Below Gemini stands Orion, the most brilliant of all the constellations. Three stars in a row depict the belt of this celestial warrior, as he was shown on the old star maps. Above the belt is Betelgeuse and below is Rigel. Both are bright stars—of the first magnitude.

Taurus, the bull, is to the right of Orion, with brilliant Aldebaran. To the left, a little lower, is Sirius, in Canis Major, and above this is Procyon, in Canis Minor, the little dog.

In the northwest, to the right of Taurus and somewhat higher, is Auriga, the charioteer, with Capella. Two other first magnitude stars are also shown on the maps. Low in the northeast is Bootes, the herdsman, with Arcturus. And in the southeast, below Leo, is Virgo, the virgin. In it is Spica, close to the horizon, where atmospheric absorption of its light makes it look much fainter than it will a few months from now when it will be high in the southern evening sky.

Mercury and Jupiter, during March, are too close to the sun's direction to be visible, but Venus rises about two hours ahead of the sun and shines brightly in the southeast. So does Saturn, but as Venus is some 65 times as bright, it is easy to identify them. Venus passes directly north of Saturn on March 20. And on the 22nd the moon passes them also. These three objects, so close together, will form an interesting spectacle in the early morning sky.

Mars "Canals" Controversy

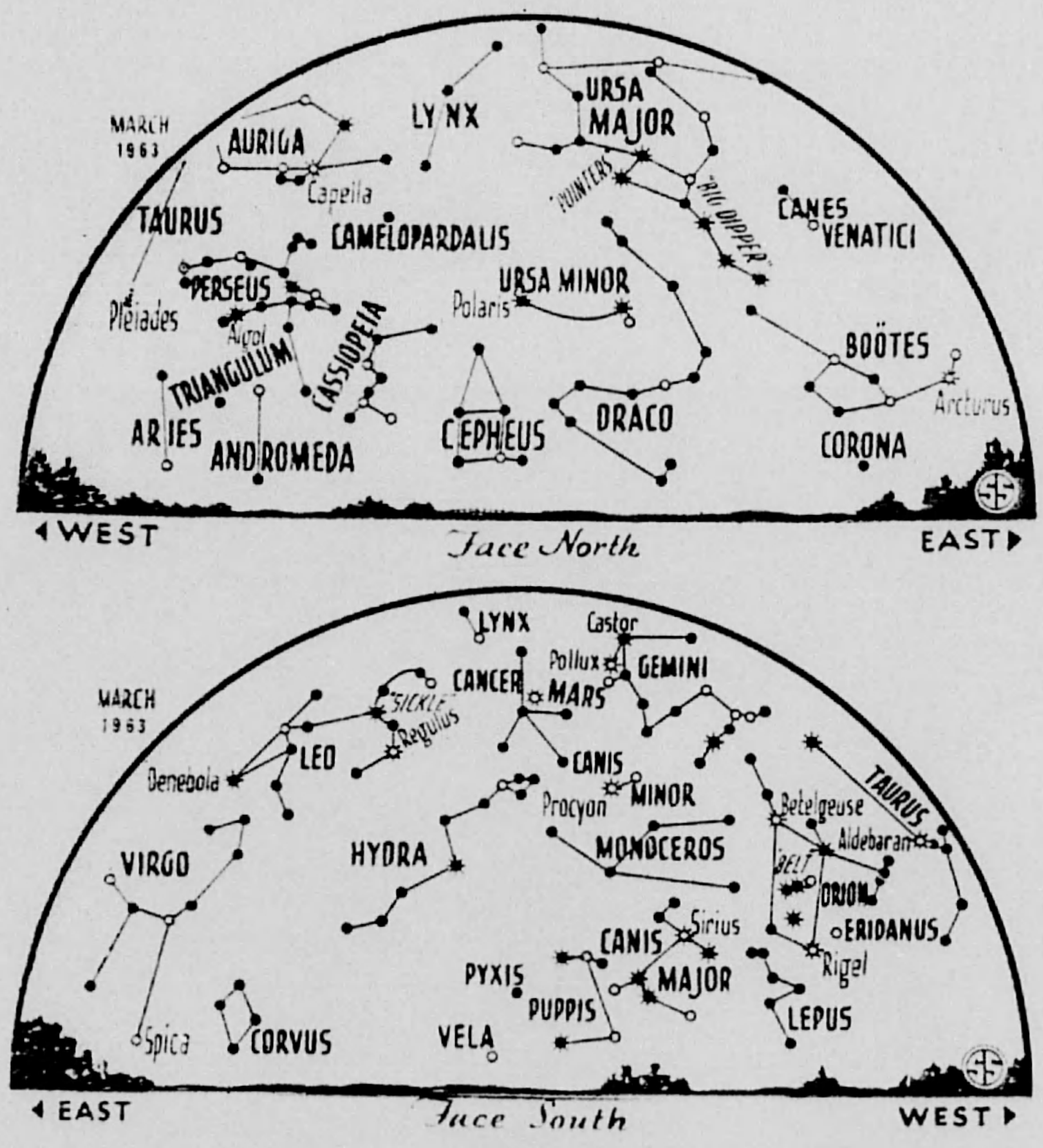
Of all the planets in the sky, the one that has attracted most popular interest is undoubtedly Mars. And this is largely due to the controversial features observed on its surface called "canals." These were discovered in 1877 by an Italian astronomer, Giovanni Schiaparelli (uncle of the famous dress designer). He saw what were apparently straight markings across the planet, and he called them "canali." Although this really means "channels," the word was translated as "canals."

This suggested that they had an artificial origin, and around 1900 the American astronomer, Percival Lowell, announced his theory that they really were canals, built by intelligent beings to carry water from the frozen polar caps to irrigate the arid areas. But few other astronomers were able to see the canals. And even those who could see them, when the observing conditions were at their finest, might find that they broke up into a mass of smaller details.

In fact, it was suggested that the canals were entirely illusory. Minor details randomly distributed, it was said, will appear as a network of straight lines when you cannot see them clearly. And some experiments supported this view. Perhaps some of the canals can be explained in this way—but not all of them, in the opinion of today's Martian experts.

Through large telescopes on the surface of the earth and under the most favorable conditions, we cannot see Mars any better than we can see the moon through a pair of binoculars. But even so, a great deal of information has been assembled about this mysterious planet. Using the best available photographs, from observatories in many parts of the world, astronomers at Harvard University and the University of Texas are working on the Mars Map Project. They expect that by the time astronauts make the first mission to Mars they will have a map that is far more accurate than any now available.

As we launch satellite observatories, operating above the atmosphere that seriously limits earth-bound astronomers, even on mountain tops, we may obtain better views of Mars. And doubtless new information will be obtained by space probes flying past



☼ ✸ ○ • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

CE FIELDS

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Domestic Animal Cancer Rate Highest in Cows

➤ THE COW appears to have a higher cancer rate than any other large domestic animal, but dogs and cats are also susceptible.

Serious economic loss results from a variety of tumors in the large domesti mals, Dr. J. E. Moulton of the Sch Veterinary Medicine, University of fornia, Davis, told the Conference on zootiology of Cancer in Animals held at New York Academy of Sciences in N York.

Eye tumors and cancer of the ly nodes occur before slaughter age in c Among cats, cancer of the blood-for tissues far outnumbers all its other n nant tumors, and among dogs, v types of leukemia are prevalent.

Boxers had more leukemic tumors any other dogs among 300 cases revi by Dr. Hilton A. Smith of the A Forces Institute of Pathology, Washi D. C. Cocker spaniels ranked next, fox terriers third, Boston terriers fourt German shepherds fifth in the inciden malignant tumors. Tumors in dogs occ late middle age, from five to nine ye

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 2

ASTRONOMY

Drawings of Sunspots Aid Solar Understand

➤ ASTRONOMERS have become hand artists to sketch the spots of th that cannot be easily photographed.

The shape and structure, growth a cline of the always active sunspots c accurately drawn in detail as fine penumbral filament measuring one s of an arc or less, about 1/2000 of the eter of the moon.

This method is particularly valuable when poor atmospheric conditions prevent clear photography, reported Patrick S. McIntosh of the Sacramento Peak Observatory in Sunspot, N. Mex., part of the Air Force Cambridge Laboratories in Hanscom Field, Mass.

Superior quality photography of sunspots are certain only when the telescope is lifted above the atmosphere, or on those rare occasions when weather conditions permit use of the full resolving power of telescopes on the ground.

With the 3.5-inch telescope of the Sacramento Peak Observatory, observations were made through eyepieces that magnify 80 and 160 times, using a full aperture neutral chromium filter. The drawings were corrected for distortion and then enlarged to a uniform scale of one second of arc per millimeter by comparing them with the Sacramento Peak Observatory projection drawings made with a 6-inch telescope.

Any young astronomer considering investigating this method should remember this warning: Do not look directly at the sun with your naked eye or through a telescope unless it is heavily shaded with a dense filter. Your eyes can be irreparably damaged or blinded by careless observation. Sunglasses are NOT sufficient protection.

Visual drawings are sometimes influenced by the subjectivity of the designer, and must be corrected by comparison with projection drawings. Sometimes the details of the sunspots are too complex to be copied, or their r reco Ve

Mars—as the Mariner flew by Venus last December.

Already such a Soviet Martian probe is on its way; if all goes well it will report back within a few months. Perhaps within a year the U. S. Mariner B will be launched toward the red planet—and it will give us by television some brief close-up glimpses of the Martian surface.

• Science News Letter, 83:122 February 23, 1963

Celestial Time Table for March

March EST

1	11:00 p.m.	Pluto nearest earth, distance 2,985,000,000 miles
2	12:18 p.m.	Moon in first quarter
6	1:01 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum
	5:00 p.m.	Moon passes Mars
8	9:51 p.m.	Algol at minimum
10	2:49 a.m.	Full moon
13	3:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,200 miles
16	5:00 p.m.	Jupiter behind sun
18	7:08 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
20	6:00 p.m.	Venus passes Saturn
21	3:20 a.m.	Sun over equator, spring begins in Northern Hemisphere
22	5:00 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
	8:00 a.m.	Moon passes Venus
25	7:10 a.m.	New moon
26	2:47 a.m.	Algol at minimum
	3:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 222,600 miles
28	11:36 p.m.	Algol at minimum
31	10:15 p.m.	Moon in first quarter.

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

• Science News Letter, 83:122 February 23, 1963

rapidly and fits onto an especially designed automobile trailer.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

TECHNOLOGY

GI Jeep Radio's Voice Made Much Stronger

➤ GI JEEPS now have 100-pound, double-distance radios to report information and receive commands. The two-way transistorized set is called the "Angry-106." It uses single sideband circuitry that reaches miles over rough country, with ten times the signal power, and twice the range of earlier jeep radios.

The Angry-106 was completed in two years by the U. S. Army Electronics Research and Development Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N. J. Its contractor was General Dynamics Electronics of Rochester, N. Y.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Platinum Electrodes Help Diagnose Heart Defects

➤ A QUICKER and more accurate diagnosis of the surgically correctable defects in the valves that control the flow of blood through the heart and lungs may be achieved by inserting tiny platinum electrodes into the heart chambers.

Drs. Eliot Corday and Robert B. T. Skelton of the University of California, Los Angeles, Medical School and Cedars of Lebanon Institute for Medical Research have developed such a technique in experimental animals.

The electrodes, which are specifically sensitive to a vitamin C solution, are placed one on either side of a valve through a catheter technique. This involves inserting them via long, flexible tubes which are pushed in through blood vessels going to the heart.

A test solution of vitamin C is then injected into the heart via the catheter on the downstream side of the valve.

If the valve is normal, only the electrode on the downstream side of the valve will sense the test solution. If the valve is defective, some of the solution with regurgitate back through the valve and be detected by the electrode on the upstream side.

The UCLA investigators believe that with refinement in the instrumentation and catheter system they will be able to detect the amount of regurgitation through the valve. This would enable a physician to evaluate the degree of valvular insufficiency and whether the patient might benefit from surgery or medical treatment.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

MEDICINE

New Cancer Treatment From Detection Method

➤ DOING what surgery cannot do, a new method of treating cancer with radioactive iodine has been developed by a team of Walter Reed General Hospital physicians.

It uses a method formerly confined to diagnosis—the viewing of lymph vessels by X-rays following the injection of contrast material.

This procedure is now being used to treat tumors of the genitourinary tract through administration of radioactive iodine. The treatment may precede or follow surgery.

By injecting a mixture of radioactive iodine and ethiodol, the contrast material, the researchers can eliminate lymph nodes not reached by surgery.

Dr. Fouad A. Halaby of the hospital's radiological service said results with 15 persons have been encouraging, with no complications or adverse side effects. The new method also can relieve the pain of patients who cannot tolerate further external irradiation or drugs. A much larger dose of radiation can be administered by this procedure than by conventional external means, he said. Maj. David M. Seitzman, Maj. Robert Wright and Capt. James H. Freeman, reported their findings in the American Journal of Roentgenology, Radium Therapy and Nuclear Medicine, Jan. 1963.

• Science News Letter, 83:121 February 23, 1963

No Case (Information Only)

Yeovil, England
2 March 1963

Yeovil mystery

The following [illegible] was published in the Western [illegible] March [illegible]—[illegible] any of your readers [illegible] anything like [illegible] sky on Saturday evening [illegible] 2 March 1963 [illegible] any explanation of what I saw.

"My attention was drawn to what, at first, appeared to be two stars flying close to each other, low in the sky, towards the north-east. This in itself did not seem unusual, until later I noticed that they were not in their original position; they were slowly moving in a westerly direction. I thought at first that it was an aeroplane.

"I began to doubt this, however, as the two 'lights' moved closer. It was 6.42 p.m. By now they had gained speed and brightness and appeared not to be passing as much east to west as coming towards me. Their colour when first sighted was similar to a star, but as they approached they became whiter.

"After a while they were directly ahead and quite high in the sky. Their elevation was approximately 45 degrees and in the north. They slowed and stopped. The lights by now were very bright. The sky was clear and all was very quiet: there was no sound at all, just those two white lights. They remained stationary for between 15 to 30 seconds and then, moving slowly at first, then with ever-increasing speed, they vanished into the night in the direction from which they came. There was no noise at all from anywhere, and there was certainly nothing to suggest the presence of an aeroplane or helicopter. They vanished approximately 10 minutes after they were first sighted.

"What was it? Could it have been something from Yeovilton or Westland, or was it another 'unidentified flying object'? Could anyone suggest?—R. C. P. Terrell, 46 St. Michael's Avenue, Yeovil.

"[Letters have been received from other Yeovil readers who give similar descriptions and times, asking if anyone has an explanation of these two 'bright lights.' Both Westland and the A.N. Air Station at Yeovilton state that none of their planes were flying at the time. — Editor.]"

The second item is a report that appeared in the *Western Daily News* in its March 5 issue:

(1) The mystery whirling object which frightened three young girls at Tinsbury, near Bath, last Friday has been seen again.

This time, says Mr. P. Heal, of Stockhill, Chilcompton, it hovered in the sky for about a minute before moving off.

"I was not a firm believer in flying objects until last Saturday night, when I saw what at first appeared to be two very bright stars," says Mr. Heal. "The object started to move. As it passed overhead I saw two very bright lights at the front and a monster red light at the back, flashing like a great ball of fire. My father said it was a plane, but there was no engine sound."

Mr. Heal says the object went across the sky, increased its speed, and then turned back. Suddenly it stopped and hovered for about a minute. Then it made a funny whirling sound for five seconds and was moving off and disappeared.

2 March

The other evening reports:

The whirling thing has been seen again. First came two weekend reports from near Bath. Now a Mr. Charles Kocher has seen a mystery object over Yeovil. "I could not make out any shape but it was definitely not an aeroplane. It made a sound like a sewing machine," he said yesterday. Mr. Kocher, a fitter at Yeovil's Rod Hill station, who lives in Eastville, Yeovil, said he saw two brilliant white lights about 2,000 ft. up in the sky coming over Yeovil from the Sherborne direction. "I called out to my children and we watched the lights go over the town. They seemed to dip and then came back and disappeared in the direction of Sherborne," he said. "I told one or two people but they thought I had gone mad or something."—D. Cadel, 24 Julyan Avenue, Wallisdown, Poole, Dorset.

No Case (Information Only)

6 March 1963
Cleveland, Ohio

CLEVELAND-E 142nd St area-Mar 6, 1963-5PM
A piece of hot metal, weighing about 6 lbs, crashed through the roof of a colonial-type home. The object, made of cast-iron and measuring about 7" on a side, was triangular in shape. It was found on the floor of the attic-too hot to touch. "It looked like a part of an automobile's fly-wheel" said the startled home-owner. Speculation was that it is a part of an aircraft's brake-plate mechanism. The Federal Aviation Agency has taken charge of the strange "intruder."

No Case (Information Only)

6 March 1963 Wimbledon, London England

Source: Flying Saucer Review (Jul-Aug 63)

Mr. H. R. White again

Sir,—On the morning of Wednesday, March 6, time 3.55 a.m., whilst in my garden investigating noises, I noticed in the western sky the full moon which was fairly low on the horizon. Suddenly my attention was distracted by a bright object low in the sky climbing gradually about half to a mile away coming from the direction of Wimbledon Common on a south-west, north-east course. It was gleaming silver and may have been a little smaller than Venus, when it is nearest Earth, but not quite as bright, circular in shape and about 100 ft. in diameter, traveling over 500 m.p.h. apparently noiseless. I had this object in view for about 30 seconds before it disappeared, I believe behind a cloud, at about 45° at a height between 1,000 and 5,000 ft.

I telephoned the *Evening News*, *Daily Mail* and the *Wimbledon Boro' News*, who later published the details of my sighting. I also contacted the Air Ministry Department of Unidentified Flying Objects and submitted details of my sighting to a Mr. H. R. White. I told him that it was definitely not a weather balloon, meteor, comet or aircraft. I also mentioned that I was very interested in watching the night sky and was quite well acquainted with such things to make a mistake. Furthermore, I said that a plane at the same distance in the same conditions would have been reported larger in size. I asked him if he would be kind enough to let me know if he found out what it was. He agreed to do this. In answer to Mr. White's reply, suggesting it was most likely to have been Echo satellite, all I can say is that it must have been the largest satellite ever built and traveling at the lowest altitude ever known to me. I did explain to him that I had seen many satellites and had watched them crossing the sky for several minutes at many miles altitude. I have checked up on Echo Satellite sighting for Wednesday, March 6, and it read as follows:

"Visible from 3.30 a.m. to 3.38 a.m., coming out of eclipse in the south, reaching maximum elevation 54° in the south and setting in the east, passing through Bootes, Ophiuchus and Aquila. Also visible from 5.28 a.m. to 5.38 a.m., rising in the west, reaching maximum elevation 32° in the south and setting in the south-east, passing through Bootes, Ophiuchus and Aquila.—D. J. A. Briggs, 292 Haydons Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.

Wimbledon Saucer

The following account is taken from the *Wimbledon Boro' News* issue of March 15: "Artist David Briggs phoned the Air Ministry to report: 'I've seen a flying saucer. . . .' And now Mr. Briggs, Haydons Road, Wimbledon, wants to know: Did anyone else see it?

"'It would be good if someone could confirm the sighting,' he said.

"These are the details he gave the Air Ministry:

"Time of sighting: 3.55 a.m. on Wednesday last week (March 6).

"Description of unidentified flying object: Gleaming silver, a little smaller than Venus when it is nearest Earth, but not as bright. Circular, about 100 ft. in diameter.

"Speed: Over 500 m.p.h., apparently noiseless.

"Position: Somewhere over Wimbledon Common, speeding from south-west to north-east.

"Said 28-year-old Mr. Briggs: 'It was definitely not a weather balloon, meteor, comet or aircraft. I am interested in these matters and am too familiar with aircraft in particular to make such a mistake. I saw it when I went into the garden to investigate noises—I thought we might have had a raider. I saw the object for about 30 seconds before it disappeared behind cloud.'"

No Case (Information Only)

9 March 1963
Lewistown, Montana

Source: Saucer News (Sep 63/ Vol 10, No 3)

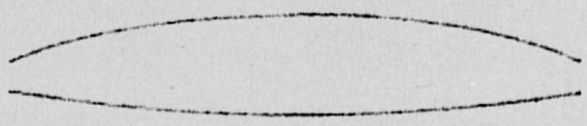
SAUCER LANDING IN MONTANA: A report from Lewistown, Montana, dated March 9th, tells us of a strange sighting two weeks previously, made by a hermit living in a mountainous area near there. Amos Biggs, called "the hermit of the Snowy Mountains," saw a strange contraption hover and then land on the ice of Crystal Lake. He said that the object cast a brilliant, almost radiant light as it hovered over the lake and finally dropped to the ice in the black stillness of the night. Biggs stated that the UFO appeared to be silver in color, was saucer-shaped on the bottom, and had a small oval compartment at the top. A door mysteriously appeared in the oval part of the saucer, but nobody got out. The object remained on the lake for about 10 minutes. Then the door closed and the saucer arose quickly from the lake and disappeared into the east. Biggs said that he detected only a slight buzzing sound from the object while it was in motion.

No Case (Information Only)

10 March 1963
Didcot, England

Cigar-Shaped Object

Sir,—Driving with my wife on Sunday, March 10, at approximately 6.35 p.m. in an easterly direction three miles the London side of Didcot, I saw a bright red circular light through a break in the clouds. At first I took it to be sunset, but then realised that this was impossible since we were heading east. I pointed it out to my wife and we both watched it approaching, growing both larger and more "pearly" coloured. It then flattened out into a cigar shape and appeared to have two circular red objects, thus:



It then seemed to move slightly to our left and then receded into a circular shape once again and disappeared. In all we, including my five-year-old daughter, watched it for two or three minutes.

Seeing it in a break in the clouds makes it extremely difficult to estimate either size or distance. At a guess I should say its height was 8,000 feet and 15 to 20 miles away. While circular it was three-quarters the size of the moon and elongated three times the diameter.

I should mention that we have always been sceptical as to the existence of flying saucers and such like and must keep an open mind on whether what we saw was indeed from some other planet or some phenomenal trick of light from the moon. It was most definitely not an airplane or other machine, indeed, if appeared to be not so much an object as a very luminous mass of light.

We are most interested to know whether you have received any other reports from that neighbourhood for that evening. — N. Lonsdale, [illegible] Chelsea Square, London S. [illegible].

(No similar reports have been received from the Didcot area on or about the date mentioned. Our reader is, however, referred to the sighting and photograph on page 17 in this issue.—Editor.)

No Case (Information Only)

12 March 1963
Albany, New York

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 2 (Whole Number 52) JUNE, 1963

SAUCER NEWS

Combined with THE SAUCERIAN BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

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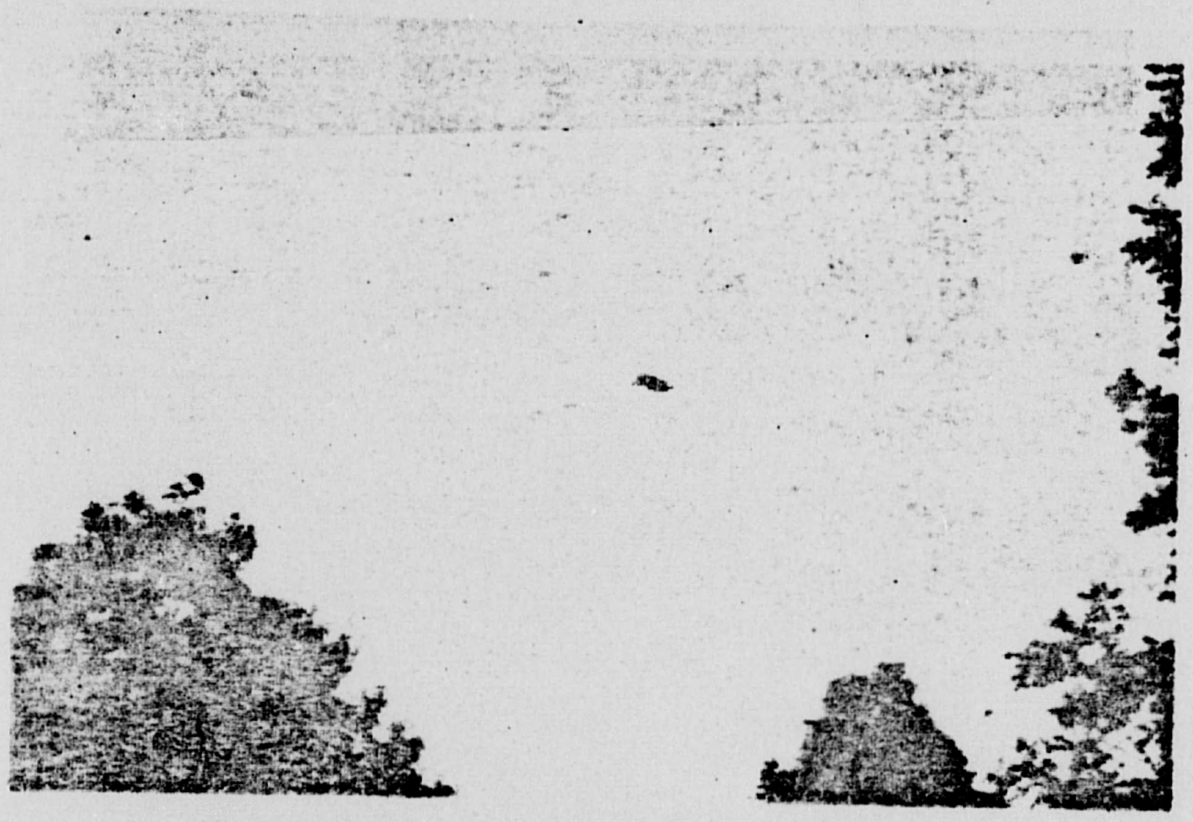

THE ABOVE PHOTO (not related to the Moore story, which begins on Page 10), was sent to us by a correspondent in Albany, N.Y., who wishes to remain anonymous. He states that at about 2:30 p.m. on the afternoon of March 12th, 1963, he was sitting on the back porch of his home when a UFO flew into sight at low altitude and hovered for several seconds. Our correspondent rushed into the house for his camera, and took three pictures in quick succession as the object moved away slowly toward the east. It made no sound.

Albany, New York, March 12, 1963. A correspondent of SAUCER NEWS who wishes to remain anonymous photographed a UFO on this date. He states at about 2:30 P.M. on this afternoon he was sitting on the back porch of his home when a UFO flew into sight at low altitude at hovered for several seconds. The photo shows a small disc, gray in color, flying over several trees. (Source: SAUCER NEWS, James Moseley).

No Case (Information Only)

20 March 1963
Rathlin Island, Ireland

NORTHERN IRELAND
Search off Rathlin

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW reader Mr. T. Thompson has sent us the following account taken from the Belfast *News Letter* in its issue of March 21: "Trans-Atlantic shipping arriving in the United Kingdom altered course late last night to help Portrush lifeboat and coastal craft search an area off Rathlin Island after two red flares had been sighted by coastguards. 20 March

"At least one R.A.F. aircraft, believed to have been on exercise, was also diverted to assist in sweeping the area — about two miles off Bull Point lighthouse at the western end of the island.

"Requested broadcasts were being made this morning for shipping passing the search area to look out for a vessel in distress. The alarm was raised by Ballycastle coastguards who estimated the position of the flares. No further distress signals had been seen.

"Mystery still surrounded the signals late this morning. No ships passing through the area—on a main coastal shipping route—reported having seen the flares. Many trans-Atlantic vessels which would normally pass about ten miles off shore on their way to Scotland had altered course to steam within two miles off Rathlin.

"This morning coastguards said the search area was ablaze with ships' lights as the search continued. It had been difficult, they said, to pin-point the position as only one bearing had been obtained on the flares."

No Case (Information Only)

21 March 1963
Wallsend, England

Over Wallsend

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne *Evening Chronicle* carried the following report in its March 21 issue: "A Longbenton man has claimed he saw what may have been a flying saucer hovering over Wallsend.

"He is Mr. William Muir, of Rowanberry Road. He has written to the Editor of the *Evening Chronicle* in the hope that someone may be able to corroborate his story.

"He saw the 'object' on March 8, at about 8.30 in the evening, while walking in High Heaton.

"The object was shaped like two discs joined together by a tube and was grey-blue in colour he writes."

No Case (Information Only)

22 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

LOCAL SIGHTINGS

AKRON, Ohio-March 22-10:10 PM-Mrs. Bralek has a habit of surveying the sky when outdoors. It was a clear night when she spotted a moving orange object, the size of a medium star. The light was first seen in the area of Orion's belt in a southerly direction. She called to her daughter for her 10 x 50 binoculars. In the binoculars the object resolved itself into a sphere the apparent size of the eraser end of a pencil. As it moved directly westward, it hovered in at least five different instances. The duration of these hoverings ranged from momentary to four seconds. After watching the orange object move through about 25° toward the western horizon, she was distracted by another object which arced through the sky at low altitude. It also moved from E to W. It was like a baseball in size, the color was bluish-green, and was giving off sparks like a 4th of July sparkler. The object was seen for 4-5 seconds before disappearing very low in the sky. She said something black seemed to be attached or trail the object. "It looked like a piece of black lace," she said. When she shifted her attention to the original orange object, it was gone. Duration, overall 4-5 minutes. No sound.

Information Only
Source: APRO BULLETIN, November 1963

22 March 1963
Richardson, Texas

Scout Leader Observes Strange Light

On the afternoon of March 22, 1963, between 3:30 and 4:00 p. m., Mrs. Barbara Warren, an assistant den mother at Richardson, Texas, witnessed the passage overhead of unusual aerial objects. The four UFOs were described as being white in color and oval in shape, more rounded than oblique. The outlines were not sharp and were fuzzy around the edges. They moved at great speed and didn't reflect sunlight although it was a sunny day with good seeing conditions.

The first two which traveled toward the east passed one after the other and were not in formation. A few minutes later another one appeared, going west. This was immediately followed by a second object which was going west also, and which changed course suddenly and moved toward the north. No more were seen.

?

=4AX

No Case (Information Only)

24 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

AKRON area-Mar 24, 1963-9:59 PM....Rte 21
Across bridge from Billman's Hdwe- -over-looks area around it...A soundless object with 2 white lights on either side of a red light, moving from WSW to a point just a few degrees east of N. The craft was in a shallow glide at speed of about 100 mph and 15°elev. It descended from left to right and finally out of sight. The lights were plainly visible in 7 x 50 binoculars-but no green light was observed,duration - 4 minutes....Alt about 2,000'...At 10:37PM two craft were seen from just west of the intersection of Bath & Northampton roads. The "craft" followed what appeared to be identical paths. They were seen separately, about 3 min apart. Their L to R movement started from the WSW, and proceeded to pass over the radio-tower area in the N. (Same area as previous sighting) They were low, speed 100-150mph, and 15-20°elev. Both carried vertical light patterns; red above and white below which went on &off alternately. No green light was seen... No sound...The craft proceeded at low altitude until they were too far to be seen. 7x50 binocs used. Duration...6-7 minutes...Two observers...

No Case (Information Only)

26-27 March 1963
Akron, Ohio

The FSIC is investigating a report of two "cylindrical lights" seen on Smith Rd west of Akron. This sighting took place on March 26-27 between midnight and 01:00AM.. The cylindrical lights seen through a snowstorm rose straight up. The driver's attempts to relocate the objects failed.

No Case (Information Only)

27 March 1963
Canton, Ohio

CANTON, OHIO.....3/27/63.....7:40 PM.
An object which blinked once in a while, and whose color was silver with an orange tint, was seen moving across the sky from SW to NE. The principal witness caught it at approx 80°elev. His brother, 2 sisters, a cousin, and a neighbor girl were also witnesses. At 7:50PM it went out of sight. At about 7:55PM they spotted 4 to 6 objects directly North at 35° elev that were moving toward the east. These objects were the same color and shape as the earlier object, but moving very fast. Within 3-4 minutes they were out of sight. Report submitted by Bruce Stambaugh. (First object possibly Echo, but Echo doesn't really blink - just fades.)

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No Case (Information Only)

28 March 1963
Portage Lakes area, Ohio

PORTAGE LAKES AREA-March 28, 1963-9:15PM
Tom Kiefer and mother, observers.....
Tom is a high school student. The object was a white light, slow-moving, and going toward the Western horizon. He caught sight of it somewhere between the moon and the horizon W. It was as large as a bright star....(first mag.)

He used 20x50 binoculars supported on a steady base. It was seen as a white light up and a red one down, the red one pulsating faster than once a second. He could not recognize it as a plane. No sound-no green right wing light. Duration 5 minutes.-----April 3, from 10:45 to 10:54 PM, he reported another white light moving from NW to SSW. It was low, soundless, and about 40° elevation-again no green light-not recognized as an aircraft. (also 20x50 binocs) - - -April 4, 10:05-10:10PM. A white light at 10° elevation and extremely bright was seen.... When it was due W in its S to N path, a red light was seen flickering. Again-no sound. No green light...

No Case (Information Only)

31 March 1963
Wooster, Ohio

WOOSTER, OHIO-March 31, 1963.....8:00 PM
Two women were driving along in the Northwestern suburb area of Wooster when a brilliant white light the size of an auto headlamp flashed downward from an estimated 35° angle. This object was seen through the front windshield and travelling in the same direction as the car. Suddenly, the object stopped its descent, seemed to hover momentarily, and then leveled off travelling ahead of the car. At first the car which was being driven at 30 mph kept pace with the "leading" object, but the big round light then gradually picked up speed until it seemed to be moving at an estimated 75 mph. It kept its low altitude and horizontal W to E line of flight and disappeared after 8 minutes. No sound or change of color, no radio or car trouble. Observers: Marcella Anderson & JoAnne Battig

1 - 30 APRIL 1963 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
3	Suva, Fiji Islands	Multiple	Astro (METEOR)
3	Joliet, Illinois	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
3	Chantilly, Virginia	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
3	32.32N 177.20W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
7	Duluth, Minnesota	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
8	62.26N 10.24W (Atlantic)	Military	SATELLITE
9	Duluth, Minnesota	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
11	02N 168.37W (Pacific)	Quantas Airlines	SATELLITE
13	Tampa, Florida	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
13	Moorcroft, Wyoming	[redacted]	SATELLITE
14	Kettering, Ohio	[redacted]	SATELLITE
15	Jebal, Lebanon	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
15	24.43N 166.23W (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
16	Gloucester, Massachusetts	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
18	Chantilly, Virginia	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
21	42.20N 173W (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
22	Speedway, Indiana	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
22	Macon, Georgia	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
22	Kauai, Hawaii	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
23	Cloquet, Minnesota	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
23	Hawthorne, Nevada	Military	Astro (METEOR)
24	Kauai, Hawaii	[redacted]	SATELLITE
26	Lorton, Virginia	[redacted]	Astro (SUN DOG)
26	27N 150 W (Pacific)	[redacted]	SATELLITE
27	Pearl Beach, Michigan	[redacted]	BALLOON
28	50.35N 170.10W (Pacific)	Civil Airlines	SATELLITE

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Apr	Universe	Science News Ltr	
1	Petaluma, California	Saucer News	
4	Akron, Ohio	FSIC	
4	Lancashire, England	FSR	
5	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	FSIC	
5	Southern California	IAPA	
6	San Diego, California	FSIC	
7	Copenhagen, Denmark	IAPA	
8	Newcastle, England	FSR	
8	New South Wales, Australia	APRO Bulletin	
13	Hollister, California	IAPA	
16	El Cajon, California	IAPA	
18	Tasmania	FSR	
19	Ripon, Wisconsin	Saucer News	
19	Rotorua, New Zealand	IAPA	
23	New Jersey area	Sky & Telescope RPT	
24	Northern California	IAPA	