

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. DATE 30 Sept - 7 Oct 1963 | 2. LOCATION Murfreesboro, Tennessee | 12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Satellite (ECHO I) <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| 3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local Not Reported GMT Not Reported | 4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar |
| 5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | 6. SOURCE Civilian | |
| 7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION Not Reported | 8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One | 9. COURSE NE and/or SE |
| 10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Ltr to President referred to SAFOI. Evaluated as ECHO. | 11. COMMENTS Object conforms with ECHO passage. | |

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

Jack

October 14, 1963

Dear [REDACTED]

The Office of the President has asked the Air Force to reply to your letter concerning an object which you reported seeing in the southern section of the sky during the first part of this month.

You and your friends have probably been watching Echo satellite, which has circled over the Nashville area several times during the period September 30th through October 7th. During the evening of October 5th it could be seen north of Nashville and Murfreesboro at approximately 6:49 p.m., Central Standard Time, moving southeast approximately 73 degrees above the horizon.

Sincerely,

CHARLES T. VAN VLIET
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Public Information
Division
Office of Information

Mr. [REDACTED]

Murfreesboro, Tennessee

cc: [REDACTED]

ASTRONOMY

Four Planets Appear in Sky

Jupiter and Saturn continue to shine brightly in the September evening skies while Mars and Venus, just barely visible, appear low on the horizon.

By JAMES STOKLEY

► TWO BRIGHT PLANETS, splendid Jupiter and Saturn, shine in the September evening sky.

Their positions—and those of the stars as well—are shown on the accompanying maps as they appear about 11:00 p.m., your own kind of daylight saving time at the beginning of September. They will look the same way at 10:00 the middle of the month and at about 9:00 as it comes to an end.

Jupiter is the brighter of the two, about minus 2.4 on the astronomer's scale of magnitude, or brightness. It is in the constellation of Pisces, the fishes, and rises soon after sunset; after that it is visible through the rest of the night.

Saturn's magnitude is now about 0.6, which makes it a sixteenth as bright as Jupiter, and it is in Capricornus, the horned goat. It rises an hour or so before sunset, and is visible until a little before sunrise. Both planets, at the times for which the maps are drawn, are in the southern sky. Saturn is directly south; Jupiter farther east, i.e., to the left.

Mars and Venus Appear

Two other planets are also in the evening sky but they are not easy to see. This is especially true of Venus, which is still so nearly in the same direction as the sun. It sets only a few minutes after sunset. And Mars, now quite faint because it is far away, sets in the west just about the time the sky is getting entirely dark.

Brightest star visible on September evenings is Vega, high in the western sky in Lyra, the lyre. Overhead is Cygnus, the swan, with brilliant Deneb. And high in the south, above and to the right of Saturn, you will see Aquila, the eagle, with the bright star called Altair.

These three stars are all of the first magnitude. So are three others now visible, but they are all so low in the sky that they do not shine as brilliantly. At such low altitudes, their light has to pass through a considerable thickness of the atmosphere, which makes them look faint.

Low in the south is Fomalhaut, in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish. This star is far south, and never rises much higher than it is now. Low in the northwest stands Bootes, the herdsman, with the star Arcturus. During the summer this was high in the evening sky, but is soon to disappear until next year. Low in the northeast stands brilliant Capella, part of Auriga, the charioteer. During coming months it will climb higher and higher. Next winter it will be

in the south, along with the other brilliant stars visible at that time of year.

Using any three stars in the sky, you could draw lines between them and make a triangle. But now you can see one such triangle that is particularly prominent. Sometimes called the "summer triangle" because it is high overhead in that season, it is also visible in early autumn.

Directly overhead at the times for which our maps are drawn is the constellation of Cygnus, the swan; partly on the northern map, partly on the southern. This group is also called the "Northern Cross." At the top, toward the northeast, is the star called Deneb. Just to the west is Lyra, the lyre, with Vega. And toward the south is Aquila, the eagle, with Altair. It is this trio of stars—Vega, Altair and Deneb—that form the summer triangle.

All three of these stars are of the first magnitude, meaning that they are among the brightest stars in the sky. However, they do vary considerably in brightness. Vega is near the head of the list of first magnitude stars. Deneb, however, is near the bottom—just about bright enough to miss classification as second magnitude. Altair comes in the middle.

In common usage, magnitude refers to the size of an object, but in its astronomi-

cal sense it has nothing to do with the actual dimensions of a star. Rather it indicates the brightness, and some relatively small stars are much more brilliant than bigger ones.

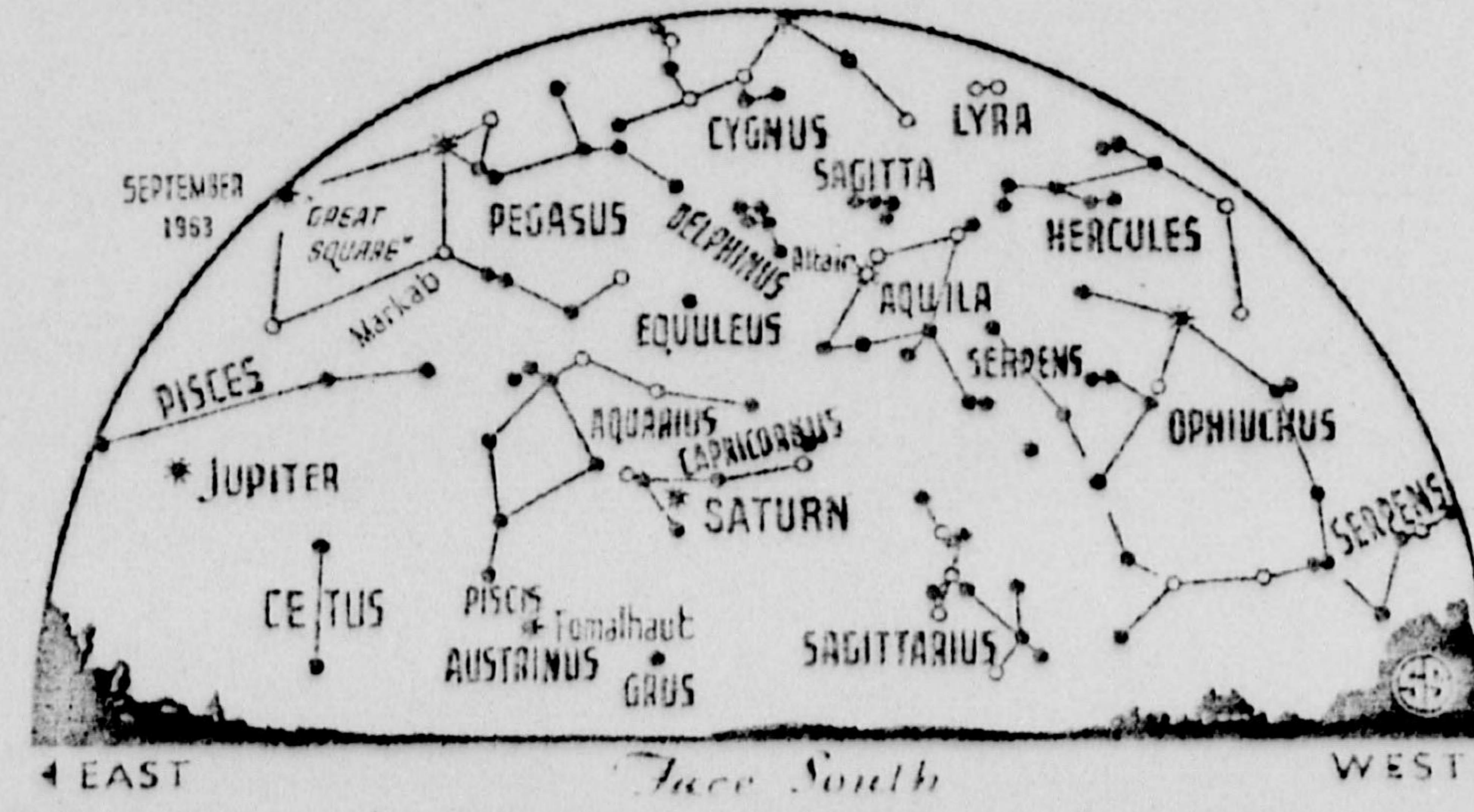
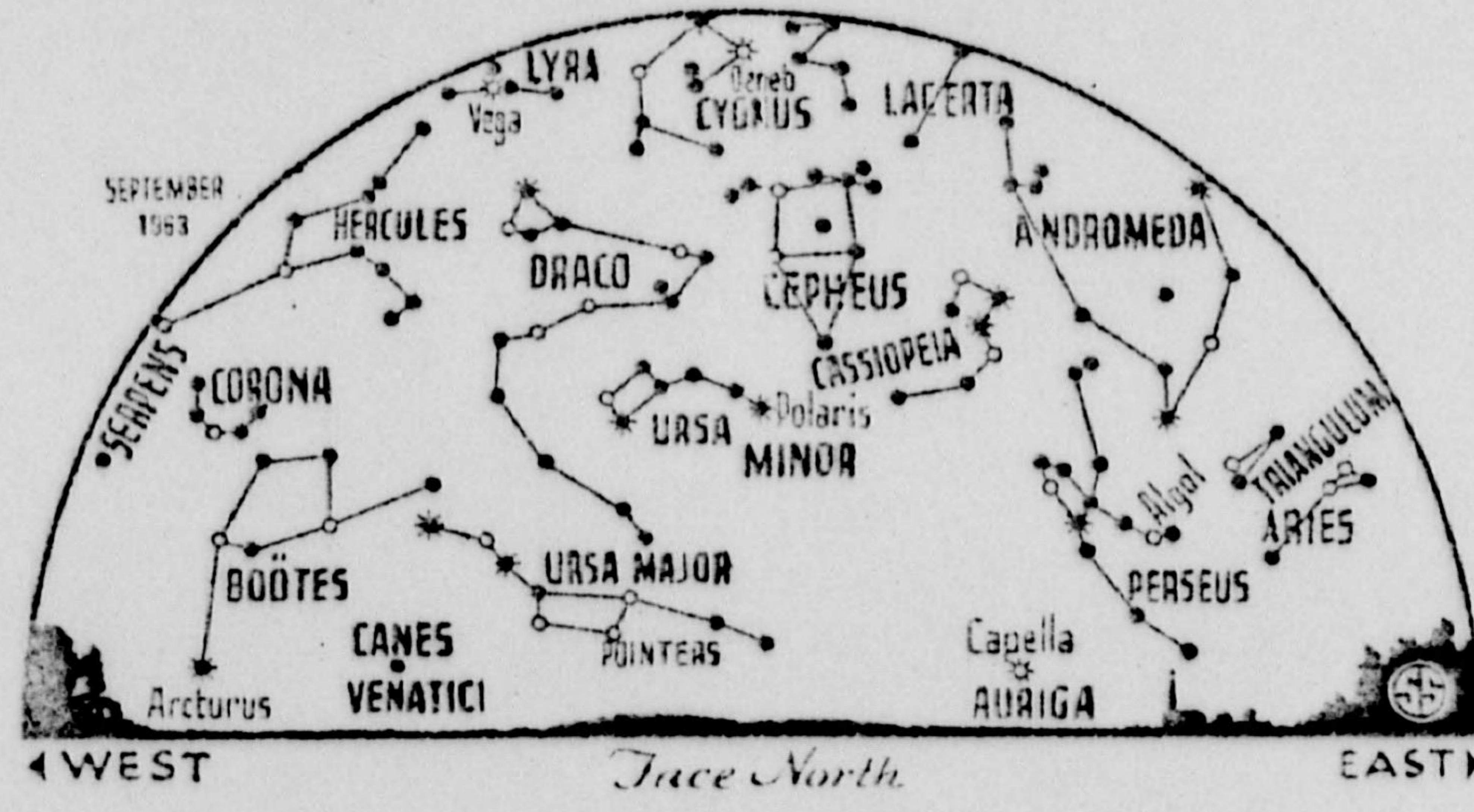
About two centuries B.C. a Greek astronomer named Hipparchus first classified stars in this way. The brightest he called first magnitude and the faintest that he could see with the naked eye (for the telescope had not yet been invented) he called sixth. This system is still used, though with some modifications. A first magnitude star is 100 times as bright as one of the sixth magnitude; one of any magnitude 2,512 times as bright as the next fainter.

Deneb Most Luminous

Of course, the term generally refers to the apparent brightness of a star. It may look bright because it really is; or because, though faint, it is relatively close to earth. Of the three stars in the triangle, Deneb is by far the most luminous; it is actually about 16,000 times as bright as the sun. But it is at a distance of about 1,600 light years. (One light year—the distance light travels in a year—is about six trillion miles.)

Vega is 26.5 light years away and about 50 times the sun's brightness. Altair is a fairly close neighbor—only 16.5 light years from us—and about 9.5 times as bright as the sun.

To take care of such differences astronomers also classify stars by their absolute magnitude. This is what the magnitude would be, if the star were at a standard



• • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

THE FIELDS

ZOOLOGY

**Stork's Snapping Bill
Nature's Best Mousetrap**

► THE BILL of the American wood stork can snap shut on an unsuspecting fish faster than the blink of an eye.

The wood stork, which inhabits the streams of Florida, has been equipped by nature with a "mousetrap" beak. To catch its dinner, the stork walks along, moving its bill from side to side through the water. When a fish comes in contact with the bill, the bill snaps shut. The stork does not even have to see the fish—his bill closes automatically, by reflex.

This reflex is one of the fastest known in nature—only 25 thousandths of a second elapses between the time the fish first touches the stork's bill and the moment it snaps shut. In contrast, it takes 40 thousandths of a second to blink an eye when a person is startled.

These findings were reported by M. P. Kahl Jr. and L. J. Peacock of the departments of zoology and psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, in *Nature*, 199:506, 1963.

• *Science News Letter*, 84:121 Aug. 24, 1963

PSYCHOLOGY

Negro Children Discourage Own Mental Abilities

► NEGRO CHILDREN think less of their own mental abilities than white children do.

The reason may be that society teaches them to think they are not as good as other children and gives them more opportunity to feel inferior than to cultivate their talents.

Regardless of the explanation, Negro children underestimate their ability to do schoolwork to a significantly greater extent than white children. This finding emerged in a study of 823 Negro and white junior high school boys and girls.

Each child was asked to name the person he thought was his intellectual equal, to estimate whether he himself stood in the top or bottom half of his homeroom class, and to estimate his ability to do college work in the future.

Personal answers were compared with actual abilities as measured by an intelligence test.

In addition to the differences between Negro and white evaluations of ability, Dr. Ruth C. Wylie of Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., found differences between the estimates of white girls and white boys and upper and lower socioeconomic levels of children.

Girls were more modest than boys in rating their intellectual abilities, she found, and children of lower socioeconomic levels thought less of their ability to do schoolwork than children of upper levels.

Here again, the reason may be that society teaches a girl to minimize her intellectual talents and teaches a lower class child that he will not get too far by merely exercising his brain.

Differences between Negroes and whites, Dr. Wylie said, may stem from the same conditions as the differences between social classes.

Reporting in the *Journal of Personality*, 31:201, 1963, she pointed out that all the children had a tendency to rate themselves as better than they actually were. However, the fact that all children overestimated their abilities did not obscure the differences between white and Negro, boys and girls, and upper and lower classes.

• *Science News Letter*, 84:121 Aug. 24, 1963

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Fluirus Fine+ Continent

distance of 32.6 light years. Thus, the absolute magnitude of Altair is 2.2, of Vega 0.5. For Deneb it is minus 7.1, which means that it is more than 1,500 times the brilliance of a first magnitude star.

Celestial Time Table for September

SEPT. EDT

| | | |
|----|------------|---|
| 2 | 1:00 a.m. | Moon passes Saturn |
| 3 | 3:34 p.m. | Full moon |
| 6 | 3:00 a.m. | Moon passes Jupiter |
| | 12:00 noon | Moon nearest; distance 226,800 miles |
| 10 | 7:43 a.m. | Moon in last quarter |
| 17 | 4:51 p.m. | New moon |
| 20 | 10:00 p.m. | Moon passes Mars |
| 22 | 9:00 a.m. | Moon farthest; distance 251,900 miles |
| 23 | 2:24 p.m. | Sun over equator; autumn commences in Northern Hemisphere |
| 29 | 8:00 a.m. | Moon passes Saturn |

Subtract one hour for CDT, two hours for MDT, and three hours for PDT.

• *Science News Letter*, 84:122 Aug. 24, 1963

to eradicate the disease.

• *Science News Letter*, 84:121 Aug. 24, 1963

TECHNOLOGY

Mushmobile Tested by Department of Defense

► A TRULY amphibian vehicle, capable of traveling through water, mud, slush and snow has been successfully tested.

Designed and built by the Chrysler Corporation for the Department of Defense, the 2,300-pound vehicle can go virtually everywhere. The unusual machine is known as the Marsh Screw Amphibian. It is powered by an internal combustion engine and propelled by two giant revolving screws that enable the craft to bore its way through any kind of mush, no matter how deep.

The screws are large hollow cylinders filled with styrofoam and fitted with continuous spiral blades. They act as pontoons, enabling the vehicle to float in water. The vehicle can carry six passengers plus the driver or a cargo of more than a thousand pounds.

• *Science News Letter*, 84:121 Aug. 24, 1963

AGRICULTURE

Cotton Growers Depend On Weather Service

► THE U.S. WEATHER BUREAU is a cotton grower's best friend. In recent years the Bureau's Agricultural Weather Service has saved the cotton growers many millions of dollars.

Like most farmers, cotton growers are highly dependent on the weather—knowledge of the next rainfall or temperature change can make the difference between profit and loss on a year's crop. Since a cotton crop remains in the field eight months, it is exposed to the weather even more than other crops and information about the weather is especially important.

The Agricultural Weather Service aids the cotton growers in many ways. It provides specialized farm weather forecasts and around-the-clock weather teletypewriter service, as well as conducting research on agriculture-weather relationships. It provides an extension advisory service to tell farmers whether crop conditions are favorable, and whether or not to plant, spray or harvest.

• *Science News Letter*, 84:121 Aug. 24, 1963

MEDICINE

Twins Bear Children After Kidney Transplantation

► IDENTICAL TWINS have had five children between them following a successful kidney transplantation from one to the other.

This "happy ending" was reported seven years after the transplant between 21-year-old sisters, both married but childless. The sister who needed the kidney was in danger of death at the time, having a three-year history of kidney inflammation, high blood pressure, congestive heart failure and severe gastrointestinal hemorrhage.

Slightly more than a year after receiving the kidney, the formerly ailing sister became pregnant. She was delivered by cesarean section, and later had a second child, also delivered by cesarean surgery. Her doctors used this method as a precaution, but believe it may not have been necessary.

The donor sister had three full-term babies with no complications from her solitary kidney. One healthy kidney can perform the function of two.

The team of Harvard Medical School and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital surgeons reporting these cases said the kidney had been transplanted into a new location because of the difficulty of procedure, but that "further refinements in operative techniques" need not be sought because of the gratifying results.

Drs. Joseph E. Murray, Duncan E. Reid, J. Hartwell Harrison and John P. Merrill reported the findings in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, 269:341, 1963, published in Boston.

Drs. Merrill, Murray and Harrison performed a precedent-breaking kidney transplant in 1960 between non-identical male twins.

• *Science News Letter*, 84:121 Aug. 24, 1963

No Case (Information Only)

September, 1963
Kent, England

Source: Flying Saucer Review - Nov 1963

Kent visitor

The lunch edition of the London *Evening Standard* on September 19 carried the following item in its Kent Newsletter section: "A mysterious nocturnal object with an orange-red glow has been sighted hovering over Kent coast towns and has led to a spate of flying saucer rumours. It was first seen at Margate by Mr. Taffy Rooke, a reliable witness. A few days later there was a sighting at Ramsgate. The latest is by a couple at Herne Bay. The R.A.F. at Manston has no idea what the object can be. Each time it appeared to hover a few hundred feet up before rapidly flying off to sea."

No Case (Information Only)

September, 1963
Southampton, England

Source: Flying Saucer Review - 100-00-63

Southampton mystery

Mr. Peter J. Kelly has drawn our attention to a letter which appeared in the *Southern Evening Echo* on September 6. The correspondent, whose name and address were supplied to the editor of the newspaper signs himself "Curious." The letter reads as follows: "Every night between 11 p.m. and midnight (B.S.T.) a bright light appears in the sky just over the roof tops practically due east. It has the appearance of a very bright star; it travels very, very slowly upward and towards the south, not rising vertically but upward at an angle which is always the same. Can you or any of your readers tell me the source of the light and what it is?"

A large meteorite which flashed across the skies of Southern California in daylight last September 3rd was the object of an intense search by scientists, who were hopeful of finding in it fossils that would prove the existence of life on other worlds. Previous claims of fossil finds in meteorites have been doubted or discounted because the meteorites were found long after impact, allowing time for earth materials to contaminate the specimen. This one, seen by hundreds of people before it crashed in rugged mountain country, had not been located at last report.

No Case (Information Only)

8 September, 1963
Lancashire, England

Source: Flying Saucer Review - Nov-Dec 63

Lancashire sky puzzle

From the *Lancashire Evening Post*, September 12: "Mr. T. W. Turner, of Liverpool Road, Hutton, describes an unusual sight in the sky when travelling from Broughton-in-Furness to

Greenodd, on Sunday night in a letter to the *Post*: 'The sky to the west was filled with a peculiar yellow glow, not unlike that from sodium street lamps. I watched the spectacle for about 30 seconds during which its brilliance steadily increased to a maximum at which it remained for about five seconds, before fading as gradually as it increased. Mystified, I resumed my journey, but had no sooner got under way than the display was repeated.'

"A curious feature was that the light was not reflected from the under-side of the cloud layer, as would have been the case had it come from a conflagration on the ground, but shone through and obviously came from above.'

"Mr. Taylor thinks that the spectacle was caused by a satellite's re-entry into the earth's atmosphere, but, he queries, would a satellite be visible for ten minutes? He saw the glow in the sky at about 9.45 p.m., fifteen minutes earlier than Mrs. Tindley, and he thinks it possible that her sighting was only an approximation."

Texas Tower Men See Light

Nineteen men aboard Texas Tower II of Cape Cod, including foreman Patrick Loreno, reported an unusual experience which appeared to be the nautical equivalent of a flying saucer sighting on the night of 12 September 1963.

Tower personnel called in by radio to the Coast Guard to request an investigation of an object they spotted 3 miles from their location. The Coast Guard dispatched a boat but the object seen by the Tower men had sunk before the boat reached the area where the object was seen. A subsequent search by plane which took over an hour revealed nothing.

The Coast Guard told the Staten Island Advance that "They (the Tower personnel) say it had a controlled white

light and smoke appeared on the surface and seemed like steam."

Loreno is in charge of the crew which had been dismantling the tower—which was a part of the early warning radar defense network. The sighting of the mysterious object was made at a time when visibility was "excellent"—according to the Coast Guard all 19 men saw the object for a period of 20 minutes.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

SOURCE: FSIC October 1963

13 September 1963
Akron, Ohio

AKRON, OHIO.....September 13....7:15 PM
A large, luminous, white object was observed in a stationary position over Rte 224. The observers were looking west down Rte 224 from S Arlington St. Using points of reference to mark any movement, the observers were satisfied that it did not move in the 15 minutes continuous watching. At an angle of elevation of about 20°, the object seemed to alternate between disc & oval shapes. When in the form of a disc, the object was a very shiny white; as an oval its luminosity diminished with a color change to yellow-orange. At arm's length the object was slightly larger in diameter than a woman's thumb, (Mrs Bralek's). Observers saw what appeared to be a short jet stream shaped like a thick dash - very pronounced to the left and above object. It disappeared in about 3-4 minutes.... After driving away, they continued to see the object minutes later, and lost sight when they descended into lower area.....
Observers: Mr & Mrs Joseph Bralek and Mrs Eves.

Another observer driving southward on Rte 71, a few miles from Rte 18, described the object in much the same way as the Braleks. He saw it for a considerable time - saw it last around sunset. He said the object seemed to remain still -but watched it only briefly while stopped. The time was approximately 7:15 to 7:30 when he first saw it according to Roy Renner..... Ed. comment: The nearest radiosonde balloon ascensions are made from Pittsburgh, Pa. If this was in fact a balloon from Pittsburgh, it would of necessity have reached a great altitude. The object would also have travelled contrary to the prevailing westerly winds.

COMET PEREYRA (1963E)

ALAN McCURE's picture on this is due's from older records, a striking scene in the morning sky of September 16th. Unfortunately, no one saw Comet Pereyra's full grandeur, for at discovery on September 14th it was already three days past perihelion and fading rapidly.

Comet 1963e was first sighted by Fermín Pereyra of Santiago, Chile, as a diffuse 2nd-magnitude object about 5° northeast of Alphard (Alpha Hydrae). Mr. McClure's first photograph (see facing page) was made two days later, on the morning of September 16th, from Mount Pinos, north of Los Angeles, California.

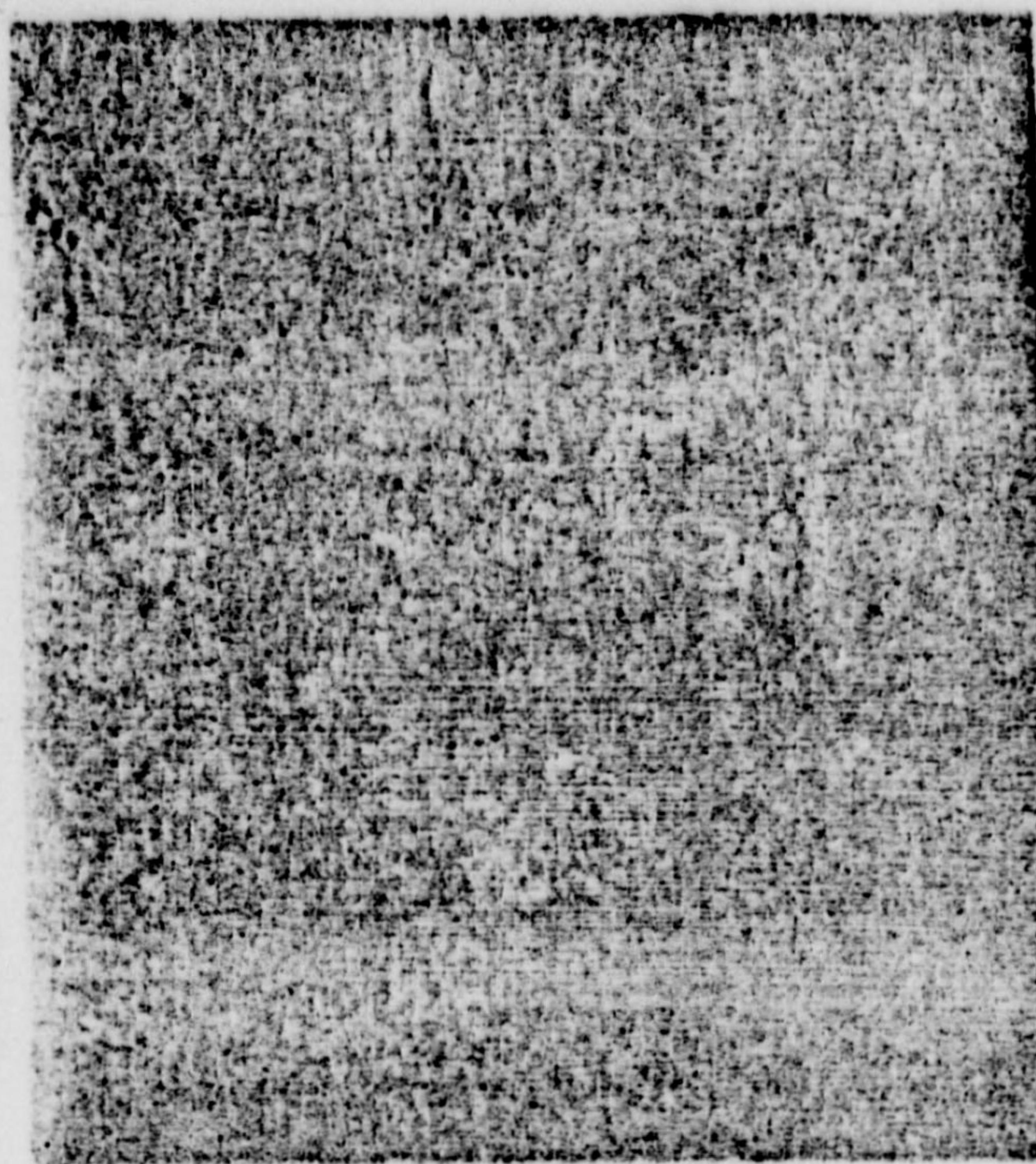
Morning twilight was already quite bright when he spied the comet tail in 7x50 wide-field binoculars, rising out of the haze near the horizon. As the head itself appeared, Mr. McClure did not recognize it at first, since it was faint compared to the tail. He writes:

"In the binoculars, the tail had a ghostly appearance, looking like a faint searchlight beam about $10\frac{1}{2}$ ° long. The coma seemed small in 20x80 binoculars, and a comparison with extra-focal images of stars gave its total magnitude as about 6.0.

"After some bad weather, on September 21st I again viewed the comet from Mount Pinos. Its tail seemed rather fainter, though still about $10\frac{1}{2}$ ° long, and the head had faded to about magnitude 7.0. Nevertheless, Comet Pereyra was still

an impressive sight in the wide-field binoculars, probably because it was farther above the horizon than before, and because of its large size."

Comet Pereyra turns out to have an orbit of exceptional interest. M. P. Candy reports in Circular 1844 of the International Astronomical Union his calcula-

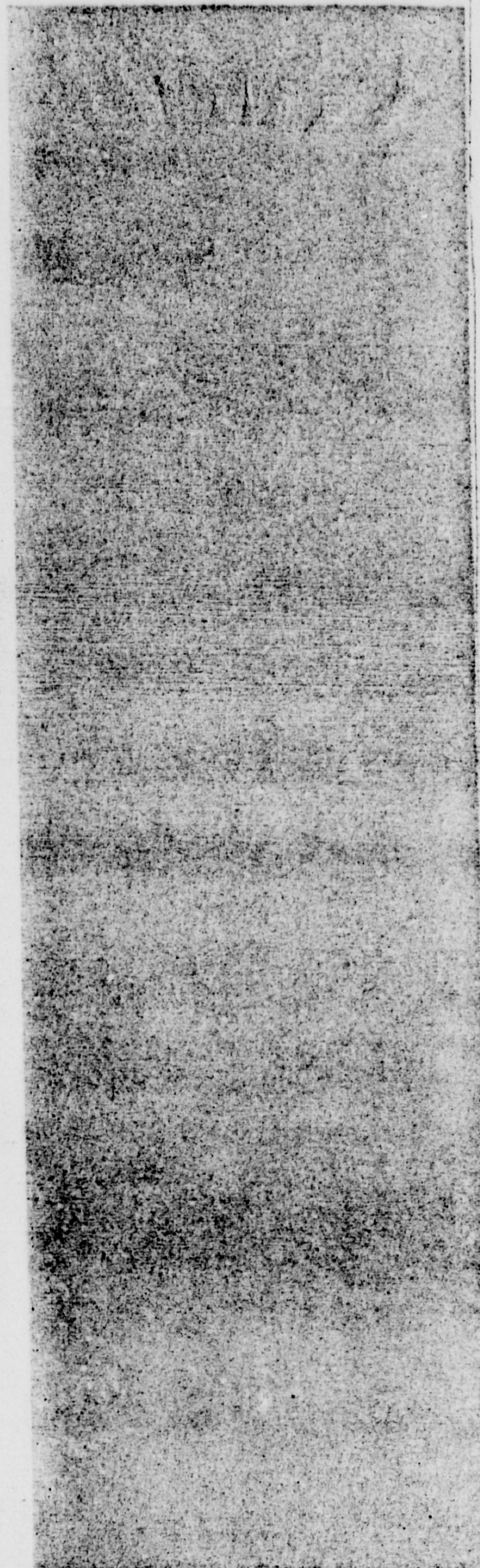


Comet 1963e, as filmed on September 16th at 13:25 UT by Mr. McClure, with a high-speed lens on a 35-mm. camera for this 10-second exposure. The bright star below the tail is Alphard.

tion of a parabolic orbit, from which it appears that this comet passed only 240,000 miles above the sun's surface on August 23rd. Its perihelion distance, longitudes of nodes and perihelion, and inclination, the orbit agrees very closely with that of the great comet 1892 II.

Thus Comet 1963e becomes another of the famous family of comets moving in practically identical paths around the sun. The others are the comet of 1668, 1843 I, 1880 I, 1882 II, 1887 I, and also 1945g. They have periods of the order of 1,000 years, and so are separate comets, rather than returns of the same object. All may be fragments of an enormous comet that broke up long ago.

Mr. Candy cites the following predicted places (1960 coordinates) for Comet Pereyra: October 28, $9^{\circ} 14' 1$, $-19^{\circ} 02'$, magnitude 9.4; November 7, $9^{\circ} 03' 1$, $-21^{\circ} 53'$, magnitude 9.8; November 17, $8^{\circ} 18' 5$, $-24^{\circ} 32'$, magnitude 10.2.



The scale of this September 21st photograph is about $0^{\circ} 55$ per inch. Alan McClure began the 12-minute exposure at 12:29 Universal time. He used an f/7 lens of 7-inch aperture and a fine-sensitive emulsion.

UAO's Upset TV Reception

Almost all of the 140 residents of Wonthaggi, South Dudley, Australia, watched an object "like an orange beach ball" which moved slowly across the sky and out over the sea at about 7:50 p.m. on the 19th of September 1963.

PMG Lineman Tom Lymer, 45, said, "It was flashing on and off like an aircraft light but it was many times bigger and brighter and moving slower than a plane." It was first sighted by children at a playground who rushed home and informed their parents who spread the word. A party of six members of the Victorian FS Research Society journeyed to Wonthaggi and the following is the information relayed here to APRO by Secretary Sylvia Sutton and Judith Maggee; as well as information from the newspaper reports.

Tom Lymer added to his statement: "Suddenly flame shot out and it traveled at a tremendous speed. We all lost it for a few moments, then the kids picked it up in the south. It was hovering. I ran inside to the wife and told her there was a flying saucer outside. She laughed at me. But when she came out and had a look she changed her mind."

Tom Ruby, 48, truck driver from South Dudley, said that after hovering, and still flashing on and off brightly, the strange object moved over the sea and disappeared. During the 25 minutes it was about, every TV set in Wonthaggi and South Dudley behaved "crazily." Some screens went blank, others produced a double picture, others only lines and some were just "snowy."

Mrs. Sutton reported: Mr. Lymer, the lineman, confirmed the reports published in the newspapers. John Waters, 17-year-old student, saw two objects on Saturday night. One appeared first, travelling in an arc but not stopping and the second object came over a little higher and followed the same trajectory.

Des Pugh, 15, saw one object on Fri-

(See UAOs-TV—Page 8)

UAOs-TV . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

day and Saturday nights. Brian Pugh, 12, saw one object on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. Joyce Pugh, 7, saw two objects on Saturday night. Mr. Chris Jolly, retired farmer, saw one object on Saturday night. All agreed that the time was about the same on each night.

Prior to any newspaper reports, at about 8:15 p.m., on Thursday, 19 September, Mrs. Sutton had received a phone call from a man at Mt. Eliza. He described a similar orange-colored object with flashing or blinking lights, traveling in a south to southeasterly direction. He and his family watched until it finally disappeared. This man asked if there had been any other reports given to Mrs. Sutton. She said there had been none up to that time. From his home at Mt. Eliza, Wonthaggi and Dudley South would have been in the direction in which he saw the object. Mrs. Sutton called the Air Force, the Weather Bureau, Civil Aviation and the Moorabin Light Aircraft and established that there were no balloons, kites, planes, etc., in the area at that time.

Mrs. Sutton also stated in her report, that when a disc-shaped object came down over Charles Brews' milking shed near Willow Grove in Gippsland, District, there was no effect on the milking machine—which was driven by diesel fuel. In the Gippsland District in the Latrobe Valley area, which produces one half of the electric power for the State of Victoria plans are in progress for supplying even more of the state's electric power. Also Wonthaggi and Dudley South are both coal mining towns. She then pointed out that UFOs appear to be preoccupied with locations of scientific and industrial importance.

20 September 1963
Huntsville, Arkansas

Egg-Shaped Object in Ark.

Mr. Frank Hudson, from his home near Huntsville, Arkansas, made an interesting observation of an egg-shaped object on 20 September 1963. At 6:55 p. m., CST, with good seeing conditions, the UFO was first seen moving very slowly westward about 10 degrees above the Southern horizon, and was visible at first as an over-size star-like object, its light being bright and steady. Through binoculars the object appeared as an egg in position so that the narrow part was pointing toward the ground. Near the top or large part of the object, was a dark area which at intervals moved downward toward what would be described as the middle part or midway between the two ends.

As time passed the object faded and turned to what was described as an orange color before it disappeared.

Mr. Hudson said the object disappeared because there was no sunlight shining on the object or light emanating from it. The possibility that this object may have been a balloon of some kind has neither been confirmed or disproved. Hudson has seen similar objects on May 9 and 10, 1956 and on October 31, 1960.

24 September 1963
St Charles, Missouri

**Bright Sphere
Near Home In Mo.**

At about 12:30 a. m. on September 24, 1963, a bright spherical light was seen hovering over trees some 100 yards from the front porch of Mrs. James Patterson who lives near Powell Park, in St. Charles, Missouri. A total of three people witnessed the object when it was first seen. However, the light quickly disappeared as it moved away. Sheriff's deputies were called upon to investigate. They saw the light but upon approaching it the object disappeared.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

SOURCE: Telecon

26 September, 1963
Dayton, Ohio

| MEMO ROUTING SLIP | | NEVER USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS, CONCURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS | ACTION |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| 1 TO | | INITIALS | CIRCULATE |
| | | DATE | COORDINATION |
| 2 | | | FILE |
| | | | INFORMATION |
| 3 | | | NOTE AND RETURN |
| | | | PER CON- VERSATION |
| 4 | | | SEE ME |
| | | | SIGNATURE |
| REMARKS INFO received on phone by Sgt Moody 26 Sep 63 Sgt Baker from SAC, 233-0368 observed following obj: 1700-Free falling obj slow fall, Valley St, looked like it was coming down near Huffman Dam. Observed at 1225 local (obj well above)(at least 10,000). a/c in pattern below object. checked - Flight Safety. No recovery on obj. Will notify if they find anything. | | | |
| FROM | | DATE | |
| | | PHONE | |

DD FORM 95 1 OCT 60

Replaces DD Form 94, 1 Feb 50 and DD Form 96,
1 Feb 50 which will be used until exhausted.

GPO 1961 : O-596753

1 - 31 OCTOBER 1963 SIGHTINGS

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>OBSERVER</u> | <u>EVALUATION</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 Fall | Thaxton, Virginia | | (PHYS. SPECIMEN) Other (THISTLE BLOOMS) |
| 1 Fall | Tupper Lake, New York | | (PHOTOS) Other (CREASE IN NEGATIVE & VAPOR CLOUDS) |
| 1 Oct | Milwaukee, Wisconsin | | INSUFFICIENT DATA |
| 2 | Concord, North Carolina | | SATELLITE |
| 2 | Baltimore, Maryland | | INSUFFICIENT DATA |
| 3 | Ashland, Kentucky | | AIRCRAFT |
| 3 | Dayton, Ohio | Multiple | AIRCRAFT |
| 4 | Bedford, Ohio | | UNIDENTIFIED |
| 5 | Pasadena, California | | AIRCRAFT |
| 6 | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | | Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT) |
| 6 | Dayton, Ohio (CASE MISSING) | Military | Astro (METEOR) |
| 7 | Lanham, Maryland | | BALLOON |
| 8 | Charleston AFB, South Carolina | Military | Astro (METEOR) |
| 8 | 32.07N 117.17W (Pacific) | | SATELLITE |
| 8 - 10 | Dayton, Ohio | | Astro (JUPITER) |
| 9 | Fallon, Nevada | Military | Astro (JUPITER) |
| 9 | Kansas City, Missouri | | INSUFFICIENT DATA |
| 9 | 40N 174.40W (Pacific) | Military | SATELLITE |
| 10 | Dayton, Ohio | Civilian | SATELLITE |
| 11 | Santa Fe, Argentina | | INSUFFICIENT DATA |
| 12 | 40.40N 173.30W (Pacific) | Military | SATELLITE |
| 12 | Redding, California | | INSUFFICIENT DATA |
| 14 | St. John, California CANADA | | SATELLITE |
| 14 | Lookout Mountain, Oregon | | Astro (METEOR) |
| 16 | Elmendorf AFB, Alaska | Military | Astro (METEOR) |
| 19 | Reeds Port, Oregon | Military | Astro (METEOR) |
| 19 | Bournemouth, England | | Astro (STAR/PLANET) |
| 19 | Barbers Point, Hawaii | Military | Other (MISSILE) |
| 23 | New Hampton, New Hampshire | | Other (CONFLICTING DATA) |
| 23 | Meridian, Idaho | | UNIDENTIFIED |
| 24 | Cupar Fife, Scotland | | UNIDENTIFIED |
| 25 | 21.49N 151.10W (Pacific) | Northwest Airlines | INSUFFICIENT DATA |
| 25 | Mitchell, South Dakota | | AIRCRAFT |
| 28 | Greece, New York | | AIRCRAFT |
| 29 | Fairfield, Illinois | | (PHYSICAL SPECIMEN) Other (ROCK) |
| 29 | Lincoln Park, Michigan | | INSUFFICIENT DATA |
| 30 | Fairborn, Ohio | | AIRCRAFT |
| 31 | Saudi Arabia | | Astro (METEOR) |
| 31 | Jacksonville, Florida | | AIRCRAFT |

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>LOCATION</u> | <u>SOURCE</u> | <u>EVALUATION</u> |
|-------------|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Oct 1 | Argentina | News Clipping | |
| 1 | Dover Foxcroft, Maine | " " | |
| 1 | Arkansas County, Arkansas | " " | |
| 12 18 | Monte Maiz, Argentina Province, Argentina | " " | |

(*) SEPARATE FOLDER