

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 28 January, 1960		2. LOCATION Poiteres, France		12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☒ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other _____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 0326Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☐ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☒ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No		6. SOURCE Military			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION Not Stated		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One		9. COURSE NNW	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Apparent missile or rocket approximately one to 1 1/2 miles east of Poppa India Beacon, France at 0326Z heading East past 10-20 deg from vertical South of A/C tracking 300 deg moving ESE to WNW apparently ascending. Propulsion flame stopped almost overhead. MATS				11. COMMENTS Believed to be F-100 or F-101 in climb with afterburner by Major Cypert at AF Command Post (Officer who monitored report). No reason to not concur with reporting official.	

AEROSPACE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE
OHIO



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: AFCIN-4X2/Captain McNeill/59117

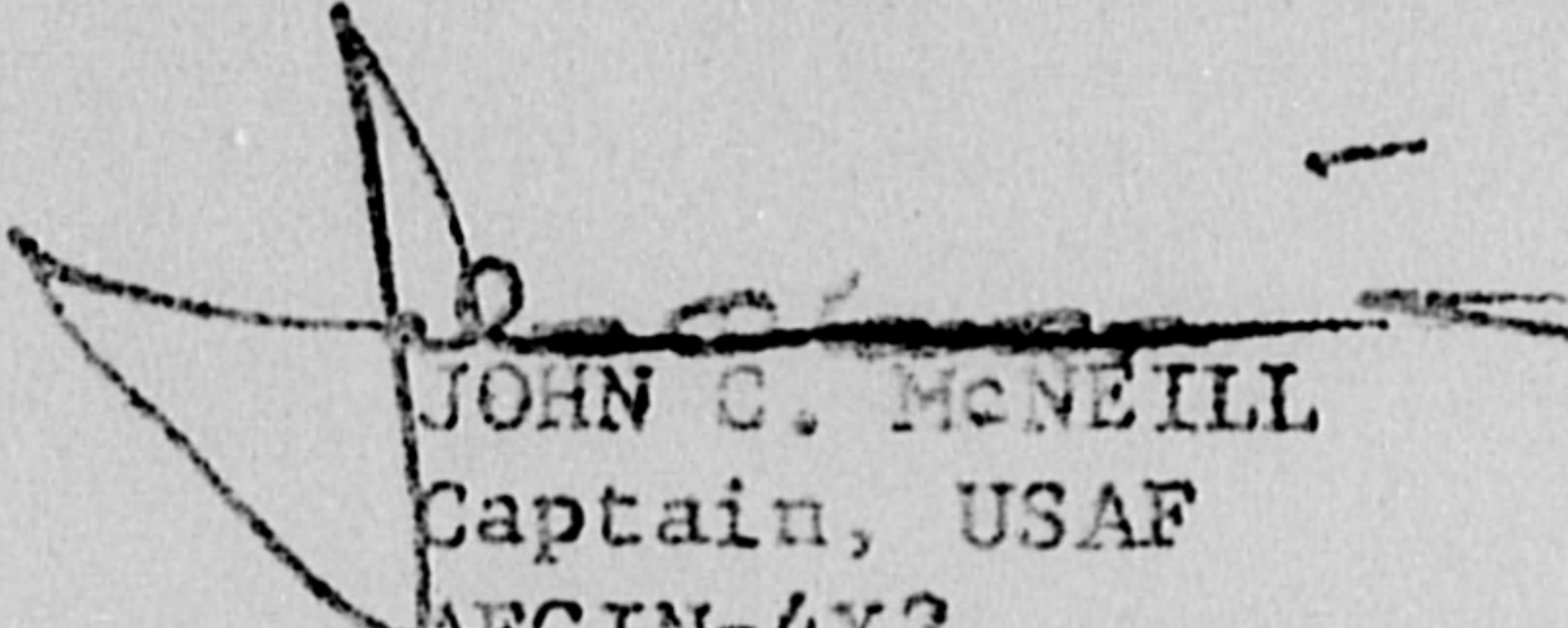
SUBJECT: Extract from ATIC Duty Officers Report

29 January 1960

TO: AFCIN-4E (Major Friend)

Following is an extract from ATIC Duty Officer, 1/Lt. O. E. Hayes report dtd 28-29 Jan 60 for your information:

- 2350 - Received UFO conference telephone call from Major Cypert of the Air Force Command Post. Received report from Andrews Airways (operator at RAMEY Tower was Charlie Terre). Message MATS 21057 to RAMEY to WER was intercepted on readback. Soptted apparent missile or rocket approximately 1 1/2 miles East of Poppa India Beacon France at 0326Z heading East past 10° to 20° from vertical south of my aircraft tracking approximately 300° moving ESE to WNW apparently ascending. Propulsion flame stopped almost overhead.
- 2407 - Telephoned (using 330-46). Called Maj. Friend. He requested him and 4F be given a copy of message first thing in the morning.
- 2435 - Returned with messages - Guard said Poppa India Beacon is in Pora, Brazil.
- 0146 - Another conference call with Major Cypert. He reports that MATS airplane making UFO report was actually above Poiterest, France and according to MAJOR CYPERT's guess probably saw an F100 or F101 climb to alitiude with afterburner. 2nd sight, message saying "Have cited 3 ships (one is a/c carrier unconfirm-ed) close together several aircraft are circling. Coordinates are 3133 North 7455W at 0238Zebra. Our Flagpost Navy Duty Officer says ships are our own including WASP Carrier.


JOHN C. McNEILL
Captain, USAF
AFCIN-4X2

ASTRONOMY

Winter Constellations Brilliant

Celestial calendar for 1960 holds many interesting prospects for astronomers, while Venus and Jupiter shine brightly in early morning.

By JAMES STOKLEY

IF YOU WANT to see planets in January, you will have to get up early in the morning. An hour or so before sunrise both Venus and Jupiter are shining brightly, low in the southeastern sky. Venus is now drawing closer to Jupiter, and the pair will make a striking sight on the morning of Jan. 21. At that time Venus will be less than twice the apparent diameter of the full moon to the north of Jupiter.

In the evening skies, the brilliant constellations of winter are shining, as depicted on the accompanying maps. These show the heavens as they appear about ten p.m. (your own kind of standard time) on Jan. 1, an hour earlier at the middle of the month and two hours earlier at the end.

Most conspicuous of these star groups is Orion, high in the south. Look first for the three stars that form the belt of this celestial warrior. Above it is Betelgeuse and below is Rigel, both stars of the first magnitude. A little higher and to the right is the figure of Taurus, the bull, in which the bright star Aldebaran shines.

On the other side of Orion you will see the two dogs: Canis Major, the greater, and Canis Minor, the lesser. The large dog is below. In it is Sirius, generally known as the dog-star, the brightest that we can see in the nighttime sky. The smaller dog is higher and farther east, and in it is the star called Procyon. Still higher stand Gemini, the twins, in which there are two bright stars, Castor and Pollux, although the former is of the second astronomical magnitude. And high overhead, in Auriga, the charioteer, Capella can be seen.

Low in the east, and shown on the map of the northern half of the sky, is Leo, the lion, with another first magnitude star, Regulus. However, because this is rather low, its light is absorbed by the atmosphere, and seems somewhat fainter than it would be at greater altitude.

This is true also, to an even greater extent, of Deneb, in Cygnus, the swan, just above the northwestern horizon. If you look at it earlier in the evening, before it has descended so low, you will find it considerably brighter.

The moon goes through its phases in January with first quarter on the fifth, at 1:53 p.m., E.S.T. (Subtract one hour for central, two hours for mountain or three hours for Pacific standard time.) Full moon comes at 6:51 p.m. on the 13th; last quarter at 10:01 a.m., on the 21st; and new moon at 1:16 a.m. on the 28th. The moon is nearest to earth (at perigee) on Jan. 26, when it is 224,800 miles away. Its farthest distance, called apogee, comes on Jan. 10, with a distance of 252,300 miles.

And on Jan. 4, at 2:00 p.m., the earth is at perihelion, or nearest the sun for the year. Its distance will then be 91,342,000 miles (compared to nearly 94,500,000 miles next July 2, when we will be farthest away, or at aphelion). It is mainly because the sun is now so low in our sky that we are having cold weather, despite the sun's relative proximity.

Looking ahead to the celestial calendar for 1960, we find several interesting events in store for us.

There are four eclipses, two of the moon and two of the sun. Both of the former and one of the latter will be visible from the United States. There will be a transit of Mercury, i.e., a passage of that planet across the face of the sun, likewise visible from this part of the world. And there will be a number of occasions, most of them also visible from the U. S., when the moon will occult, or "eclipse," the bright star Aldebaran.

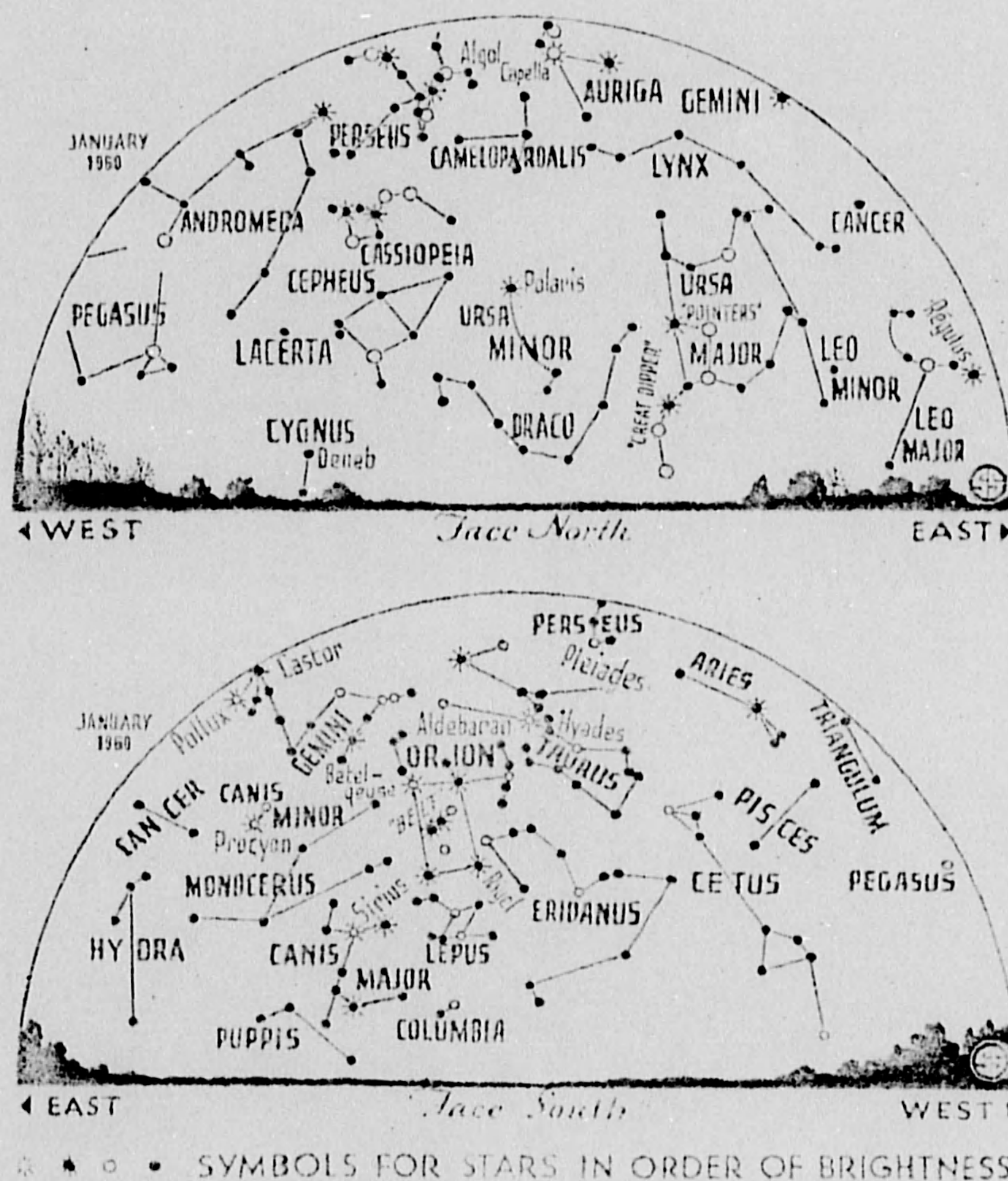
On March 13, in the very early morning hours, the moon will enter the shadow of the earth, and suffer a total eclipse. This will be visible from most of North America. Two weeks later, on March 27, part of the moon's shadow will fall on the earth, producing a partial eclipse of the sun. Australia, Antarctica and the Indian Ocean will be

the only parts of the world where this will be seen, however.

Sept. 5 brings the next, a total eclipse of the moon, this time later in the morning hours. Persons in North America except for the extreme northeastern part will be able to see the moon entering the earth's shadow, but only along the West Coast will the end be visible. Again this will be followed, on Sept. 20, by a partial eclipse of the sun. This will not be visible along the eastern coast of the United States and Canada, for it will occur after sunset. From the Midwest the sun will set while it is partly hidden by the moon. In the mountain and Pacific states, persons will be able to see it from beginning to end.

Every 116 days the planet Mercury comes between the sun and earth, to the position called inferior conjunction. Generally, at such a time it is north or south of the line from sun to earth. But about 13 times in a century Mercury comes close enough to this line that, from the earth, it is seen to pass in front of the sun. Such an event is called a transit of Mercury, and one occurs on Nov. 7, beginning at 9:35 a.m., E.S.T., and ending at 2:12 p.m. This will be visible from the United States but not to the naked eye. Through a telescope, properly fitted to observe the brilliant face of the sun, you will be able to see a tiny black dot, slowly moving from the eastern to the western edge of the solar disc.

When the moon goes in front of the sun we call it an eclipse, but when it passes between us and a star (or, rarely, another



planet) the event is termed an occultation. As it moves around the sky each month, the moon often occults stars, but mostly they are faint ones, often too faint to be seen without a telescope. Occultations of bright stars are rather uncommon. In fact, there are only four first-magnitude stars—Aldebaran, Regulus, Spica and Antares—which are in the part of the sky through which the moon moves. Hence only these can ever be occulted.

On Jan. 10, at 4:00 a.m., E.S.T., the moon will be in a phase between first quarter and full, and will occult Aldebaran, the bright star in Taurus, the bull. Each month the path of the moon across the sky is nearly the same as the preceding month, so this is one of a series of occultations of Aldebaran, which began last September, and occurs 13 times in 1960. Of these, eight will be visible from North America. Amateur astronomers will have an interesting time watching them. Several will happen in convenient evening hours.

Celestial Time Table for January, 1960

Jan. EST

- 5 1:53 p.m. Moon in first quarter.
- 10 4:00 a.m. Moon occults Aldebaran.
- 8:00 a.m. Moon farthest; distance 252,300 miles.
- 13 6:51 p.m. Full moon.
- 14 1:34 a.m. Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness.
- 16 10:23 p.m. Algol at minimum.
- 19 7:12 p.m. Algol at minimum.
- 21 6:00 a.m. Venus passes Jupiter.
- 10:01 a.m. Moon in last quarter.
- 25 3:00 a.m. Moon passes Jupiter.
- 10:00 a.m. Moon passes Venus.
- 26 5:00 a.m. Moon nearest, distance 224,800 miles.
- 28 1:16 a.m. New moon.

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

Science News Letter, December 26, 1959

PUBLIC HEALTH

Many Cardiac Patients Can Get Life Insurance

MANY PERSONS who have heart disease, including even those who have recovered from a heart attack, can now get life insurance.

The reason for this is that life expectancy in persons with varying types of heart disease has been shown to be "vastly better" than was formerly supposed, two physicians have reported.

This knowledge has been derived from long-term studies and experience of both insurance companies and practicing physicians, Drs. Richard S. Gubner and Harry E. Ungerleider of the Equitable Life Assurance Society report in *Modern Concepts of Cardiovascular Disease* (Dec.), published monthly by the American Heart Association.

Persons born with heart defects comprise another group of cardiacs who are becoming increasingly insurable, the doctors say.

Science News Letter, December 26, 1959

PUBLIC HEALTH

Foresee Isotope Problems

WHEN APPLYING radioisotopes for industrial and other purposes, scientists must sharply distinguish between isotopes produced by irradiation and separated fission products, the conference on "The Disposal of Radioactive Wastes," organized jointly by the International Atomic Energy Agency and UNESCO, was told by the American specialist, Dr. A. W. Kenney of the Du Pont Co.

He pointed out that no disposal problem need arise if the isotope used is one which was produced by irradiation in a reactor or an atomic accelerator. Such isotopes, he said, can be returned after a few half lives, in order to be re-irradiated. The re-irradiated source can then again be applied and since this process of re-irradiation can be repeated time and time again, radioactive isotopes having been formed by irradiation practically never constitute a waste.

Separated fission products from nuclear reactors, on the other hand, which are widely used in industry and medicine today cannot be reactivated and therefore do present a great problem in regard to the disposal of this waste.

Dr. Kenney demanded that a clear labeling should always give information about the origin of an isotope, in order to know whether the source was produced by irradiation and thus can be reactivated, or whether it is a fission product, which finally will become a waste. Already today, he declared, sources of both types may be used for the same purpose. Thus in well-logging, both antimony 122 and polonium 210 are begin used as neutron sources. Antimony 122, being an irradiation product, can be reactivated, while polonium 210, a fission product, cannot.

Science News Letter, December 26, 1959

GENETICS

Relate Growth to Tumors

IT IS NOT how fat the mice are, but how well-developed their bones and muscles are that appears to be related to lung tumors in mice.

There is a "highly significant" relationship between the number of lung tumors and body length, muscle weight and bone length, two researchers at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md., report. A similar relationship may exist between human body types and cancer, they suggest.

By crossing two strains of mice, one genetically highly susceptible to pulmonary tumors while the other carried the recessive gene for obesity, Drs. George Vlahakis and W. E. Heston obtained offspring with both characteristics. Nearly all the mice of the second generation had lung tumors, but the non-obese mice had almost twice as many as the obese group.

Although the obese animals weighed more than their "normal" brothers and

sisters, analysis showed they were actually smaller animals, the researchers point out in the current issue of *The Journal of Heredity* (50, 99, May-June, 1959).

Measurements taken included the femur or thighbone and the gastrocnemius, the large muscle in the calf of the leg. The mice were also measured from the tips of their noses to the tips of their tails. In all cases the obese mice were significantly smaller in these three body measurements.

Noting that earlier studies have shown that "women most likely to develop breast cancer are those with good skeletal and muscular development with some tendency toward obesity rather than the very obese women," Drs. Vlahakis and Heston suggest that "it would be interesting to know what correlations exist in man in respect to other neoplasms, particularly lung cancer," and body types.

Science News Letter, December 26, 1959

OPERATIONS RESEARCH

Computers for Baseball

AN ELECTRONIC COMPUTER has been used to decide whether a sacrifice, stolen base or intentional walk is the best baseball strategy under given conditions.

Richard E. Trueman of the University of California at Los Angeles told the Operations Research Society of America meeting in Pasadena, Calif., that an International Business Machines 709 computer had been instructed how to "play" individual innings.

Batting statistics of a representative major league lineup form the starting point. From these, tables are made showing the probability of selecting each of 13

possible plays. Individual innings are then "played" by the computer, using random numbers to select the plays.

Some 5,000 innings are played for each possible combination of initial conditions, Mr. Trueman reported. The initial conditions can be varied according to the lead-off batter in the inning, location of base runners, and number of outs.

For each initial condition, statistics are kept on the probability of scoring a given number of runs, the average number of runs scored, and the probability of a double play occurring.

Science News Letter, December 26, 1959

No Case (Information Only)

3 January 1960
Omaha, Nebraska

**NEBRASKA AND NEVADA RESI-
DENTS SEE BRIGHT SPEEDY LIGHT**

On the 3rd day of January, 1960, at 10 p.m., Clark Fengel of Omaha, Nebraska and his wife observed a brilliant object which streaked across the sky leaving a fiery trail behind it, from west to east. He estimated its height as 10,000 feet; its trajectory was flat, he said.

No Case (Information Only)

6 January 1960
Las Vegas, Nevada

3 JANUARY ?

1960

NEWS BRIEFS: On January 6th a mysterious blue light was seen racing silently across the sky by personnel at McCarran Field, near Las Vegas, Nevada. Earlier the same evening two commercial airlines planes reported seeing the same light. Their radio reports concerning the UFO were intercepted by the McCarran tower. A private plane leaving the field at the time also confirmed the sighting.

6 January 1960
Fort Worth, Texas

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Recent Sightings...

(Continued from page 3)

TWO UAO REPORTS AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

On the 8th of January several young couples panicked and left secluded regions of Cobb Park in Fort Worth, Texas, and officers were dispatched to the park after an excited caller reported a "flying saucer had just landed in Cobb Park and is chasing all the cars out." The Fort Worth Star-Telegram which reported this incident, reported also that Detective V. U. King spotted a bright light from the southeast part of the city and felt sure it was a blazing meteorite. The Weather Bureau described a current meteorite shower and a local amateur astronomer said his piece about meteors also. No one stopped to think, apparently, that the light which purportedly "landed" surely would not have been still visible in the sky much later, if it were a meteorite.

On the following night, a Fort Worth man reported seeing an unconventional aerial object just south of the General Motors plant at Arlington, Texas. The man, who reported the sighting to police, was described as near hysteria. He said the object had landed on a road and then "took off after a car." The police who took this information apparently failed to get the man's name and have found no further witnesses to corroborate the story.

1960

No Case (Information Only)

10 January 1960
Appleton, Wisconsin

No Case (Information Only)

11 January 1960
Manomet, Massachusetts

Other reports of the strange aerial phenomena in 1960 were reported from Manomet on January 11, where a circle of orange and blue lights reportedly came down from the area of the Big Dipper, went through maneuvers with no sounds reported. Then the objects returned to their original location in the sky.

ANNIVERSARY EDITION -- BEGINNING 9th YEAR

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

The A. P. R. O. Bulletin is the official copyrighted publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A. P. R. O.), 1712 Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization is a non-profit group dedicated to the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years. Inquiries regarding membership may be made to the above address.

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — JANUARY, 1960

UFO Haunts Lake In Minnesota

Investigation of a Mutual Broadcasting System news item concerning a UFO "as big as a two-story house" revealed some unusual information about the unidentified object itself, plus an example of how information is frequently misconstrued. Clippings kindly forwarded by E. O. Dahl and Mrs. Charles Brunes indicate that something indeed strange took place somewhere over Lake Mille Lacs in northern Minnesota late Saturday night, January 16, and early the next morning.

The object was shaped somewhat like a Christmas tree, with lights of red, white, blue, orange and green colors. Deputy Sheriff Bud Kisskeys of Crow Wing county stated that after receiving the initial call reporting the strange lights, he proceeded to the lake shore near Garrison. The report was made to him by a patrolman in a car in the vicinity. Kisskeys said, "There was one big cluster of lights that looked like a Christmas tree way out on the lake about 10 miles. You could see other lights, one at a time, along the shoreline. I drove to the spot where I thought one would be but it always seemed as far away no matter how long I drove."

Scores of other witnesses, including patrolman Johnny Hogan of Aitkin, and Frank Gowran of the Blue Goose Resort, Garrison, also observed the lights. Hogan, who was quoted as saying that five state highway patrol squads and sheriff's deputies from three counties plus 300 other curious spectators had seen it, compared the object's apparent size to that of a two-story house which he described as appearing to move up and down slowly between altitudes of 300 and 1000 feet.

While interviewed on a TV news program, from Alexandria, Deputy Sheriff Kisskeys said the lights had occasionally flashed on and off, and that they could not have been lights from fishermen's shacks out on the lakes.

On Sunday afternoon, the Director attempted to telephone Gowran who had left his resort, and the individual who answered the phone said he wasn't expected to return until almost midnight. A call was then put in to Hogan who was out on patrol and not expected to return until late evening. Hogan's wife gave the name of a George Hasse who supposedly saw the lights. A call and short conversation with him, however, indicated that he had not seen the lights at all, but he offered the opinion that they were only lights from fishermen's shacks out on the ice. Mrs. Lorenzen, who is familiar with these small buildings, having lived at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, rejected this explanation; it did not fit the facts. Neither did the possibility that it may have been an experimental balloon, aurora borealis, or reflections. The most revealing bit of information came from APRO member Mrs. Charles Brunes who quoted Kisskey's statement on television to the effect that he had previously laughed at reports of UFOs but he knew he would not try to explain them away too easily any more.

And so the story died—letters of inquiry to the local editor, to whom Mrs. Lorenzen spoke via long distance, have not been answered to date, nor have those sent to Kisskeys and Hogan. Should more information on this startling incident come to hand it will be printed in the next issue of the Bulletin. It is interesting to note that clippings which contained this sighting also contained a mention of "mysteriously bright lights seen Friday (January 15) from scattered points in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota were thought to be meteors." Apparently reports had been made to someone somewhere relative to those "mysterious" lights, but they had not seen print until the Crosby object gained attention.

335-29

Mr [REDACTED] Chapel [REDACTED]

Lt Bolen called Mr
Barger 1505 31 March 60.
Mr [REDACTED] refused to send
the photos to ATIC. He
wanted someone to go to
Indianapolis to look at them.
He was told that we could
not go to Indianapolis,
and if he didn't want to
send them in, fine.

No Case (Information Only)

17 January 1960
Indianapolis, Indiana

30 March 1960

Subject: Unidentified Flying Objects

To: Major Friend, Aerial Phenomena Group

Through: ASO

1. At about 2100hours, 30 March 1960, I received information from the Base Information Officer, via Capt. J. Edwards, Patterson Operations, that a Mr. [REDACTED] of Indianapolis, Phone [REDACTED], had some "very interesting" photographs.
2. I could not reach Major Friend in Springfield, for the number given in the DO book was incorrect according to the operator, and Major Friend is not listed in the Springfield directory. Therefore, I called Sgt. Bolieu, and after discussion decided to call Mr. [REDACTED] and inform him that a responsible person would contact him on 31 March.
3. I called Mr. [REDACTED] and he briefly described the photographs to me. The photos were made on the third night after the first full moon in January. The camera, an Argoflex 75 ml, 4.5 setting, was focused on the moon for a series of 3 second shots. Upon development, a number of unusual objects appeared. According to Mr. [REDACTED] the photos have good depth. On an 8X10 enlargement, the objects appear to be the underneath shot of object(s) travelling at extremely high speed. One object is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and there is a vapor trail.
4. Mr. [REDACTED] called a Mr. Mason at the Technical Lab of the nearby AFB and was advised not to take the photographs to the press, which he was about to do.
5. I committed ATIC to call Mr. [REDACTED] tomorrow for further information. He can probably not be reached as he drives a truck all day. However, a Mr. Max Miller can be reached at the same number (above) after 1500 hours. Mr. Miller apparently also knows all about the operation.
6. Mr. [REDACTED] was not willing to send the photos to ATIC but agreed not to take them to the newspapers until he hears from ATIC tomorrow.

George W. Luhrmann, Jr.
George W. Luhrmann, Jr.
1st Lt. USAF
Duty Officer

NO CASE 27 JAN 1960

A Large, Ticking Object Drops on Upstate Town

NY Times
SCHODACK LANDING,
N. Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—A large,
ticking object fell from the
sky here yesterday onto the
icy Hudson River.

Those who saw it before it
sank said it had a sharp nose,
was about fifteen feet long,
and was made of aluminum
and had engines inside.

"I heard a loud explosion.
It shook the whole Post Of-
fice," reported Ernest Chio-
vini, acting postmaster of this
community about ten miles
south of Albany.

Four men put a rope around
an exposed portion and tried
to pull the object from the
water. But "they heard it
ticking and decided to leave
it there," according to Kenneth
Jennings, who runs a general
store. Later the entire object
sank in twenty feet of water.

Mr. Chiovini said he heard
a plane overhead immediately
after the explosion. Spokes-
men at Plattsburgh and West-
over Air Bases said they knew
of nothing that had fallen
from any of their planes.

NY TIMES 28 JAN 60

FEBRUARY 1960 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Feb	British Columbia, Canada		Other (HOAX)
1	53.05N 22.15W (N Atlantic)		Astro (METEOR)
3	22 Mi NW Carbondale, Illinois	Civilian Pilot	Insufficient Data
6	Fletcher, Ohio		Other (CEILIMETER)
7	McHenry, North Dakota		Aircraft
8,9,10	Sebring, Florida		Insufficient Data
14	Sparrevohn, Alaska		Astro (METEOR)
14	Nome, Unalakleet, Alaska	Multi,	Astro (METEOR)
15	San Jose, California		Aircraft
18	Rockledge, Florida		Other (BIRDS)
18	Marlboro, New Jersey		Insufficient Data
20	Dayton, Ohio		Insufficient Data
20	Grand Blanc, Michigan	(PHOTO)	Other (EMULSION FLAWS)
21	Munich, Germany		Insufficient Data
22	Alexandria, Louisiana	Military	Astro (METEOR)
22	Alexandria, Louisiana	M/Sgt Callen (PHOTO)	Astro (SPICA)
24	Japan 35N 135E, 34N 130.34E	Military	Astro (METEOR)
24	Tucson, Arizona		Other (REFLECTION)
26	Downing, Missouri		Balloon
26	San Juan, Puerto Rico	Multi	Other (NIGHT ILLUMINATION EXERCISE - N)
27	Las Vegas, Nevada	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
27	Corwall, Vermont		Aircraft
27	Rome, New York	Military	UNIDENTIFIED

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Feb	Universe	Science News Ltr	
5-6	Hollywood, California	NICAP Report	
7	Utah, Montana, California	Newsclipping	
7	Midwest, U.S.	Newsclipping	
8	Fitchburg, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	
12	Marionet, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	
16	Findlay, Ohio	Duty Officer Report	
21	Marionet, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	
27	Graton, Connecticut	Newsclipping	