

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 31 Mar 62		2. LOCATION Mackenzie Bay, Alaska		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 0241 GMT 1141Z		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☐ Ground-Visual ☒ Air-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No		6. SOURCE Military			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION approx 1 min		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS		9. COURSE	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Round white light, appearing as a/c passing fm left to right. Non-blinking light. No sound. Objt observed by co-pilot. at 50-60° elev 266° az. While a/c was on auto pilot. Disappeared dead ahead into haze at 45° elev. Observers a/c was KC 135 at 44,000. Objt in view for 1 min.				11. COMMENTS Probably a/c of U-2 type flying at altitude. No verification however flight characteristics including speed and altitude are within this configuration.	

[REDACTED] UNCLASSIFIED

HEADQUARTERS
ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
APO 942, Seattle, Washington



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: INT-1

12 APR 1982

SUBJECT: (U) UFO Sighting in Mackenzie Bay Area, 31/1141Z Mar 62. Classification Cancelled

TO: FTD
Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio

Princeton
St. Quintanilla

AFR 2057, par 2-172

1. [REDACTED] In accordance with provisions of paragraph 13b and 14b (1), AFR 200-2, the following Unidentified Flying Object incident is reported in the format specified in paragraph 15 of this regulation.

a. (UNCLASSIFIED)

1. Round.
2. Pinhead (First Magnitude Star, possibly brighter)
3. White light.
4. One.
5. None.
6. Non-blinking white light.
7. None.
8. No sound.
9. Appeared to be aircraft passing from right to left.

b. (UNCLASSIFIED)

1. Co-pilot.
2. 50-60 degrees above elevation, 266 degrees azimuth true.
3. 45 degrees above elevation, 221 degrees azimuth true (dead ahead of aircraft).
4. Aircraft flying straight and level with no turns. On auto-pilot.
5. White light just disappeared as if going into haze or behind wing. Went out of view.

UNCLASSIFIED

1 of 3 Pages

1 of 4 Copies

UNCLASSIFIED

6. About a minute; certainly not much more than a minute.

c. (UNCLASSIFIED)

1. Air-visual.

2. None used.

3. KC-135, Jan-32 Callsign, 44,000 ft, 221 degrees true (355 degrees grid), .78 mach, Fairchild AFB, Wash.

d. (UNCLASSIFIED)

1. 31/1141Z March 1962.

2. Night. No northern lights.

e. (UNCLASSIFIED) DLAL40 (70-00N, 134-20W); 88 1/2 NM, 224 1/2 degrees true to Shingle Point radio (68-57N, 137-16W)

f. (UNCLASSIFIED)

1. N/A

2. (a) Fisher, Bill F., Capt, 92 ARS, Pilot (A/C), F.

(b) Beck, Lyle A., Capt, 92 ARS, Co-pilot, F.

(c) Huson, Albert C., Capt, 92 ARS, Navigator, F.

g. (UNCLASSIFIED)

1. Clear at flight altitude. Navigator winds: 280/70 (280 degrees true).

2. Weather report within 50-60 NM of KC-135.

6'm	160/14
10'm	220/13
18'm	230/27
23'm	230/36
30'm	220/42
50'm	250/40
60-80'm	290/42

3. 6500 Broken.

4. 12 plus.

5. 7/8 Cloud cover.

6. None.

7. 28F/19F Temp/Dew Point.

DOWNGRADING
DECLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

[REDACTED]

h. (UNCLASSIFIED) None.

i. (UNCLASSIFIED) N/A.

j. [REDACTED]

(1) A check with FAA, NORAD/SPADATS and Alaskan NORAD Region Combat Center (ANRCC) failed to reveal any known or unknown unclassified air traffic or ESVS that could account for the sighting. In addition the possibility that an unpainted aircraft was seen is discounted because a check with BAR and PIN DEW line sectors reveal that no radars were out during the time of the sighting, plus or minus 30 minutes. The Arlis II Ice Island reported negative balloon releases for this period.

(2) A check with SAC/Eielson and the AFTAC Liaison Officer revealed that no U-2 aircraft were flying in the Mackenzie Bay area between 31/1100Z and 31/1300Z March.

k. [REDACTED] Capt W. T. Wilson,
Possibilities: Either a high altitude weather balloon with white light or a classified ESV. Due to the high elevation of the object, ESV is believed more likely of the two.

2. (UNCLASSIFIED) This report is classified [REDACTED] because it reveals Air Force classified operations.

FOR THE COMMANDER

H. E. Bonney
H. E. BONNEY
Captain, USAF
Executive, ACS/Intelligence

Copies to:
ALCOM (J-2)
NORAD (NIOI)

ASTRONOMY

Springtime Stars Appear

With the arrival of March, new groups of stars typical of the spring season appear in the east before the winter constellations are out of view, James Stokley reports.

► WITH THE COMING of March the evening skies reflect the impending arrival of spring. This occurs, in the Northern Hemisphere, on Tuesday, March 20, at 9:30 p.m. EST (8:30 CST; 7:30 MST and 6:30 PST). At that moment the sun, which has been moving northward in the sky since the beginning of winter, will be directly over the equator.

In the evening the familiar winter constellations are still on view, although descending toward the western horizon. New groups, typical of the spring season, are becoming prominent in the east.

These are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they look about 10:00 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the beginning of March; an hour earlier at the middle of the month; and two hours earlier as it comes to an end.

In addition, planets are returning to view. Earlier this year all of the five that are visible to the naked eye were so nearly in the same direction as the sun that they could not be seen very easily. But now Venus has moved to the east, so it remains in the western sky for a little while after sunset. By the end of March it will be more than an hour behind the sun; you will be able to see it as a brilliant star very low in the western sky as dusk is falling.

In Morning Sky

And, in the morning sky, Jupiter and Saturn are making their appearance low in the east before sunrise. At the first of March Saturn rises about an hour and a half ahead of the sun—and about two and a half hours ahead on March 31. It is equal to a first magnitude star in brightness. Jupiter, even more brilliant, comes up a little later—about an hour before the sun at the end of the month.

As for the stars of the March evening, Sirius, the dog star, is still the brightest. It shines in the southwest, in Canis Major, the big dog. Above it is Canis Minor, the little dog, with the bright star called Procyon. Still higher are the twins, Gemini, with Pollux as the brightest star.

To the right from Canis Major is Orion, the warrior, with two stars of the first magnitude. Betelgeuse is above and Rigel below. Between them is the row of three fainter stars that form Orion's belt. And farther to the right stands Taurus, the bull, with bright Aldebaran, a star that is noticeably red in color. Above this group is Auriga, the charioteer, in which Capella shines brightly.

These are constellations that were prominent on winter evenings; those of spring,

now coming into view, are visible in the east. High in the southeastern sky is Leo, the lion. Regulus is the bright star, at the bottom of a sub-group called the sickle. Below Leo is Virgo, the virgin, in which Spica stands. This is another star of the first magnitude, although it is so low that increased atmospheric absorption of its light makes it look much fainter.

Over most of the United States, and in Canada, the familiar "big dipper," which is part of Ursa Major, the great bear, never goes below the horizon. But in the autumn and early winter, it is very low in the north. Now it is high in the northeast, with the handle pointing downward and directed towards Bootes, the herdsman, with the bright star Arcturus. At the top of the dipper are the pointers—two stars whose direction, followed downward, indicates the position of Polaris, the pole star, always seen in about the same position in the north.

Low in the south, just to the left of Canis Major, the southern map shows the constellation of Puppis, with five stars, and Pyxis and Vela, each with one. Two of the stars in Puppis are of the second magnitude, and others are all considerably fainter.

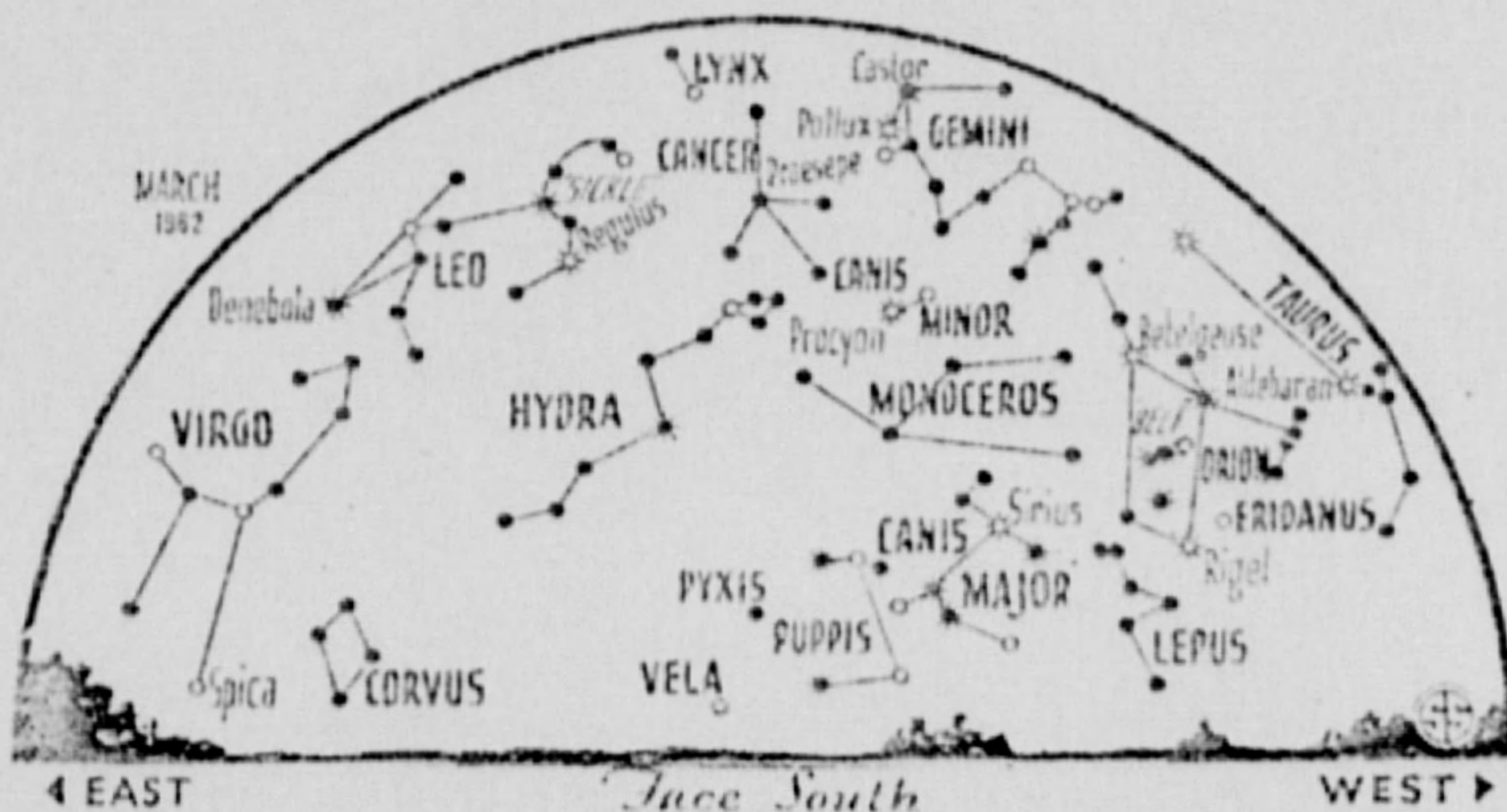
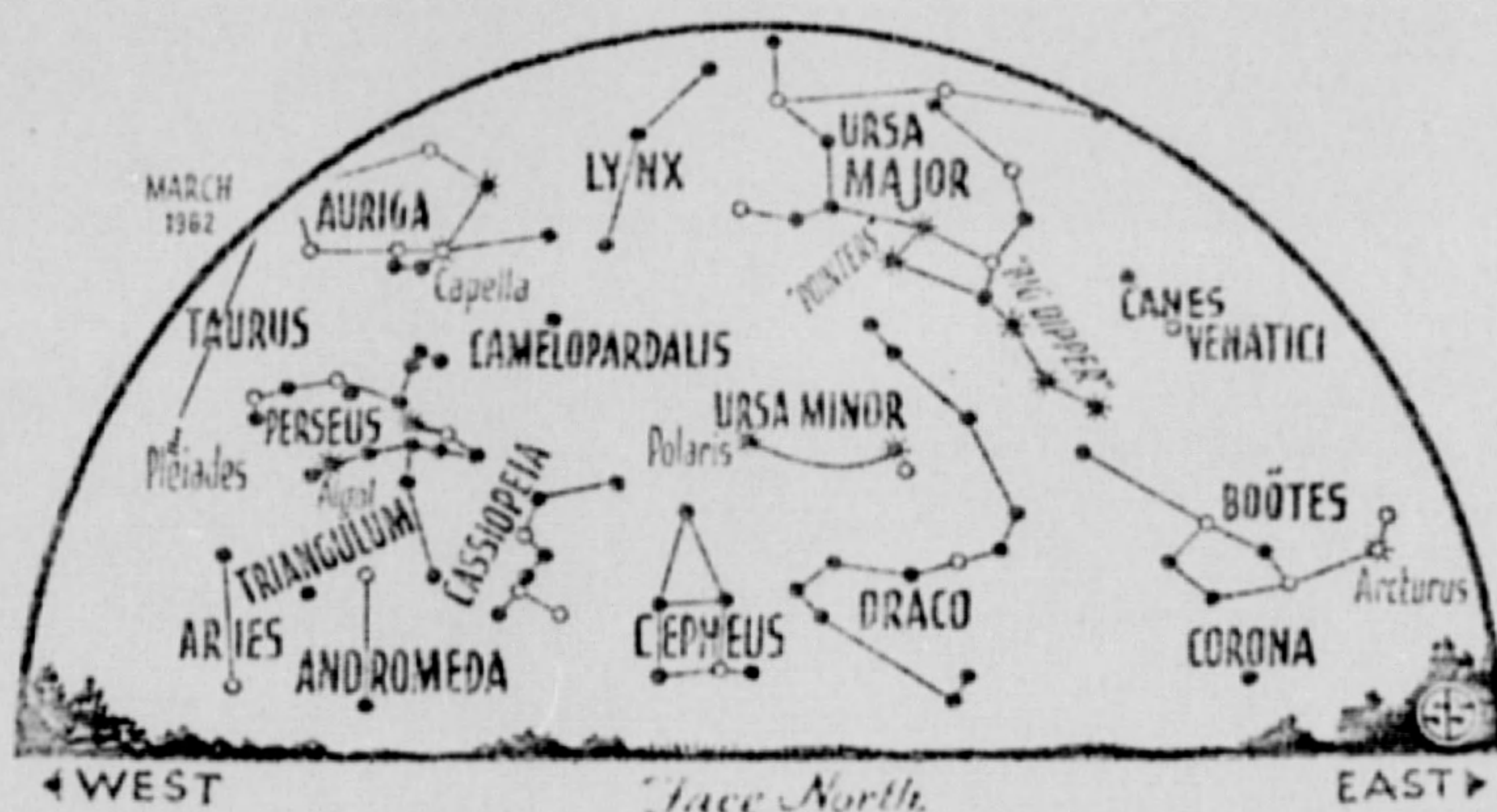
Part of this faintness, of course, is due to their low altitude.

These three constellations represent all that we can see, from most parts of the United States, of a very prominent group called Argo Navis, the ship Argo. According to mythological lore, this was the vessel that carried Jason and the argonauts on their quest of the golden fleece. The goddess, Pallas Athene, aided them by setting in its prow a piece of the speaking oak of Dodona, so that the Argo was "thus endowed with the power of warning and guiding the chieftains who form its crew."

Another Greek tradition said that it was the first ship to sail the ocean. An Egyptian story said that it was the ark that carried their gods Isis and Osiris over the deluge. The Hindus said that it performed similarly for their equivalent deities, Isi and Isvara.

To see Argo in its entirety, you must go at least as far south as Guatemala, where it just clears the southern horizon. Farther south it rises well overhead, so it can be seen in its full glory. Only the rear half of the ship is depicted, however.

Argo is the largest constellation in the sky, if you consider it as one. Actually, it is usually divided into four parts, each of which is regarded as a constellation. Puppis is the poop, or stern; Vela the sails; and Pyxis the compass box. Farther south, and not visible from most of the United States, is Carina, the keel, in which there is a



★ ★ ○ ★ SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

bright star called Canopus. This is the second brightest star of the nighttime sky, exceeded only by Sirius. It can be seen from the southern states. When Sirius is on the meridian (i.e., directly south) as it is in March at an earlier hour than the times for which the maps are drawn, Canopus is almost directly below it.

Celestial Time Table for March

March EST

2	midnight	Mercury farthest west of sun
3	5:00 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn
4	12:22 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness
6	5:00 a.m.	Moon nearest; distance 221,800 miles
	5:31 a.m.	New moon
12	9:11 p.m.	Algol at minimum
	11:39 p.m.	Moon at first quarter
19	4:00 p.m.	Moon farthest; distance 252,500 miles
20	9:30 p.m.	Sun over equator, spring commences in Northern Hemisphere
21	2:56 a.m.	Full moon
26	10:57 p.m.	Algol at minimum
28	11:11 p.m.	Moon at last quarter
29	7:46 p.m.	Algol at minimum

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

RECENT NEWS STORIES

BIG SAUCER "FLAP" IN SOUTH AMERICA: A sensational series of saucer sightings has been taking place recently in Argentina, Peru, Chile, and Uruguay. This "flap" has apparently been going on more or less continuously at least since July, when our clipping service enlarged its coverage to include South America as well as the United States. The more sensational sightings are as good as or better than those in the U.S. Southwest during November 1957. Of the many dozens of reports we have received, lack of space prevents us from giving you more than a few of the most interesting ones. It is significant to note that the "flap" has been almost completely ignored by the U.S. press. The only worthwhile report in English comes to us from a small-town Vermont newspaper, dated November 17th. An authentic-looking UFO photo is included, but it is too poor in photographic quality to reproduce here. With the picture is the following story:

Louis Moyses of Brattleboro, Vermont, received a letter from a long-time friend in Cordoba, Argentina. The letter explained how two astronomy students at the University of Cordoba had the opportunity of taking fifteen photos of a UFO. Both were building a T.V. antenna on the roof of their house when they saw a shadow. It was about noon and the sky was clear. When they looked up, they noticed a disc-like object approximately 1,700 feet above them. The object hovered for 10 minutes or so, during which time they took their pictures. The UFO then departed, leaving a dark red trail. This incident occurred back in March of this year. Unfortunately, the complete story is not available, but it is apparent from the letter and picture that the saucer was seen in more detail than in the vast majority of sightings.

No Case (Information Only)

7 March 1962
Bolton, Lancashire, England

Bolton revisited

In the March-April, 1962, issue, the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW reported a "wave" of sightings over Bolton in Lancashire. The *Bolton Evening News* on March 8 prints the following account of a new sighting over the town:

"A level-headed 12-years-old schoolgirl couldn't believe her eyes when she saw a flying saucer hovering in Bolton's evening sky. It happened when Jane Barnett was walking home along Albert Road West at 6 p.m. last Wednesday. (7 MARCH)

"I gazed at it for several minutes as it hovered in the sky," says Jane. "It appeared slightly blurred, but I could see the shape quite clearly. And the colour appeared to be a dark silvery blue."

"Jane made a quick sketch of the saucer, and her drawing shows the conventional bulging disc."

"When Jane told me about it I thought at first that it was a figment of her imagination," said

her father, Mr. Maurice Barnett, of 9 Greenmount Lane.

"But I questioned her at considerable length about it and I am quite sure she must have seen something. It wasn't a balloon or anything like that."

Source: Flying Saucer Review (Jul-Aug 63)

A PHOTOGRAPH FROM HAWAII

A reporter's full account

By JEANNE BOOTH JOHNSON

In the May-June issue of the *Flying Saucer Review* (World Round-Up feature) there was printed an account of sighting over Oahu on March 11, 1963. The *Honolulu Advertiser* on March 13 carried a photograph taken a year earlier by a reporter on the *Maui News*. The later sighting had revived interest in the subject of UFOs and the photograph which is reproduced below appeared in the Hawaiian press for the first time. The author of this article tells in her own words how the photograph came to be taken and all the attendant circumstances.

BRIEFLY, the picture was published in the March 13, 1962, issue of the *Honolulu Advertiser*. It was never published in the *Maui News*, at my specific request.

The circumstances surrounding the photograph are as follows: It was taken on March 9, 1962, some time between 5:15 and 5:30 p.m. As a newspaper reporter I always carry a camera in my car, even though *Maui News* has an excellent photo-engraving department. After leaving the office, I drove past the harbour at Kahului, Maui, and noted that it was unusually crowded for such a small harbour, and decided to take a picture of the traffic-lammed situation. In my camera, a Rolleiord, was a roll of 120 Tri-X (400). On March 3, previously, I had taken seven exposures, and since the subjects

were guests at a birthday party and not a matter of urgency, had left the film in the camera until I found use for the remaining five exposures.

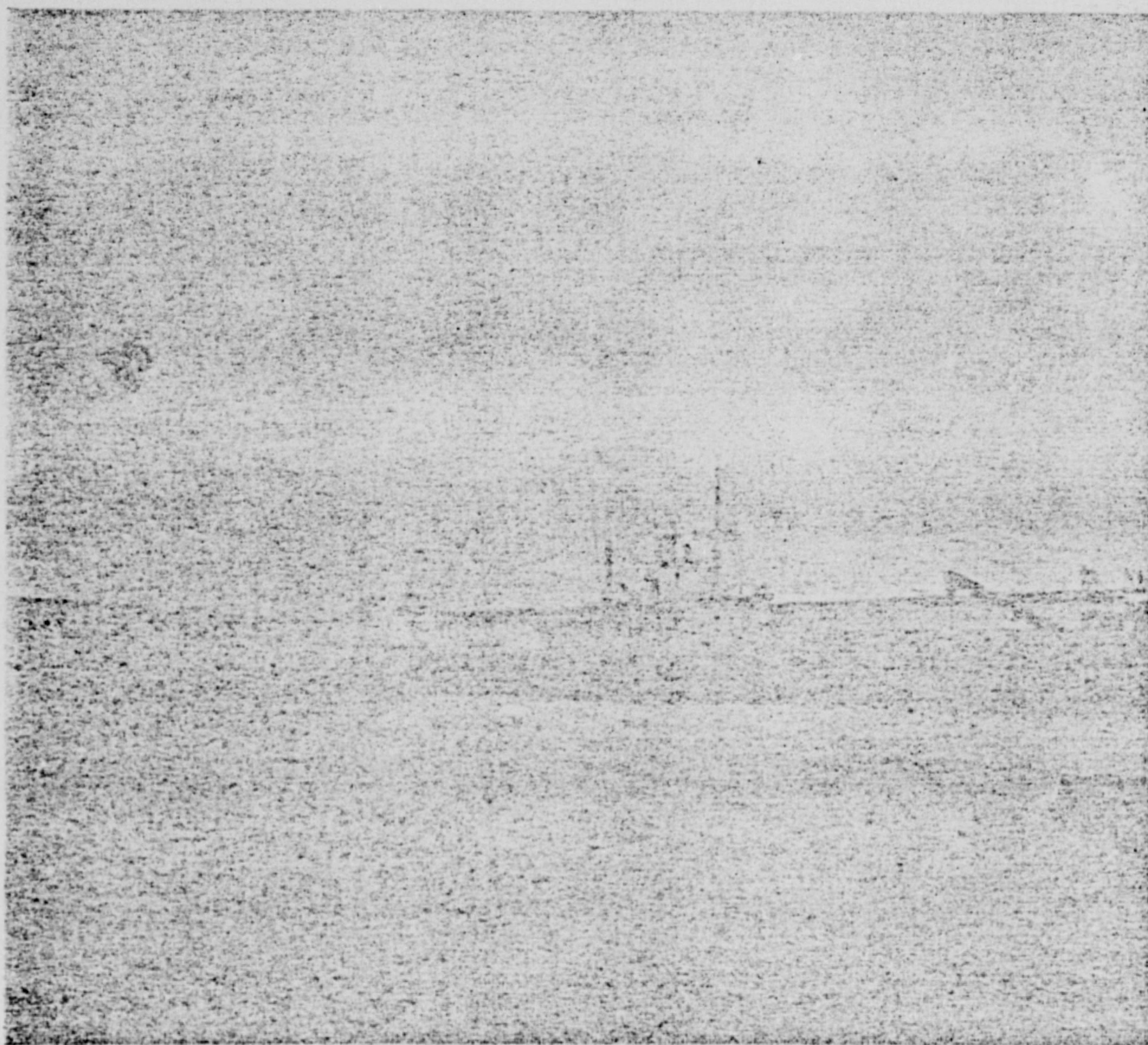
The Rolleiord, as you may be aware, is only semi-automatic. Friday, March 9, 1962, was quite overcast, and it was late in the afternoon. I was in a hurry to snap the harbour pictures while there was still sufficient light, and although I looked at the lens aperture, which was at F-5.6, I failed to look at the speed. I took four exposures before suddenly noting that the camera speed was set at 1/500th which, I felt to my dismay, was too fast for the lens opening with darkness setting in. I immediately slowed it to 1/250th, hoping on my last exposure to have a reasonably well-balanced picture. This exposure, No. 12, is the only one of

five in which the UFO appears.

Since I was concentrating on the ships in harbour, and not looking at the sky, I was not at any time aware of the object, if, indeed, it was visible. I heard no noise other than the usual sounds of the harbour. I saw nothing that would have indicated something unexpected in the sky.

The roll of film was developed commercially (I do not do my own developing) and a "proof sheet" of contact prints was made of all twelve exposures. Subsequently, on examination I noted the unusual item in No. 12, which I at first thought was careless printing, possibly a chemical splash. Such was ruled out later, after careful examination under a retoucher's magnifying glass. The negative was in no way marred and there was no

→ On March 9, 1962 a pear-shaped UFO was photographed over Maui, Hawaii by a newspaper reporter,



Photograph of the Harbor taken on March 9, 1962.

indication of static discharge. The image on the negative is a picture of something.

At first I was of the impression that the UFO was of a "pear-shape," but study and continued examination under magnification indicates that the pear shape is an illusion caused by the movement of a circular object. Additionally, there appears to be a vapour trail in a circular pattern above the object, and a smaller circular object at the end of the vapour trail.

At the time the picture was taken, I talked the matter over with *Maui News*, and since it

was taken by me on my own time, and I was reluctant for the notoriety attaching to the taking of such an item when no one had actually seen it, we agreed that it would not be published by our paper at that time. It was however, published by *Fate Magazine* in its issue of August, 1962, but at my request my name was withheld.

Then, this year, 1963, when on March 12, the *Honolulu Advertiser* ran a story about a mysterious object sighted by many in the islands, I informed the city editor of the *Advertiser* of the picture I had taken a year earlier

and gave him permission to use it, and my name, if he wished.

Since that time, I have furnished a complete set of the prints, and enlargements to The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) in Washington, D.C., for study and analysis.

I did want to make it quite clear that my picture was taken almost a year earlier (March 9, 1962) than the sightings reported in the *Advertiser* on March 13, 1963, and that in so far as we know there is no connection between the two.

1 - 15 APRIL 1962 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
✓ Apr	West Manchester, Ohio	[REDACTED] (PHYSICAL S) (X)	1. Other (ROCK) 2. Other (HOAX)
✓ Apr	Brooklyn, New York	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
✓ Apr/May	Springfield, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
✓ 2	Goose Bay Labrador	Military (RADAR)	Balloon
✓ 3	Lake View, South Carolina	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
✓ 3	40.55N 46.48W (Atlantic)	[REDACTED]	Satellite
✓ 4	31.40N 177.20W	Military	Satellite
✓ 4	Wurtland, Kentucky	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
✓ 5	34.05N 144.38W (Pacific)	Pan Am Flight	Other (MISSILE)
✓ 5	44.45N 173.15W	Military	Insufficient Data
✓ 6-10	Northern Hemisphere	Multi	Astro (COMET-SEKI LINES)
✓ 7	Keesler AFB, Mississippi	Military (PHYSICAL S)	Balloon
✓ 7	22.40N 125.00E (Formosa)	Military	Satellite
✓ 8	San Juan, Puerto Rico	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
✓ 9	Hereford, Inlet	Coast Guard	Insufficient Data
✓ 10	Thayer, Kansas	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
✓ 11	31.11N 65.43W (Atlantic)	Military	Astro (METEOR)
✓ 12	Mayer, Arizona	[REDACTED] (PHYSICAL S)	Other (CHAFF)
✓ 12	10.52N 149.59W (Pacific)	Military	Satellite
✓ 12	Estacada, Oregon	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
✓ 12	22.02N 160.40W	Military (RADAR)	Insufficient Data
✓ 14	42.51N 173.47W	Military	Satellite
✓ 15	62.30N 03.20W	Military	Satellite

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Apr	Universe	Science News Ltr	
10	Toscan, Italy	Newsclipping	
13	Modesta, California	Newsclipping	
14	Meath, Ireland	Newsclipping	

④ in separate folder