PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 30 August 1962	2. LOCATION Bickmore, West Virginia	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 2230 GMT 31/0330	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. SOURCE Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION not reported	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE not reported
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Youth saw flying saucer on dark cloudy night. Oval shape, solid, dull red, speed 60 mph at 5,000 feet. Humming sound. Disappeared into clouds. Witness believer in "flying saucers."		11. COMMENTS Duration not reported. Nothing conflicting with a/c analysis. Sighting in August of 1962 rptd by letter in June 1963.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

Sir Sir

June 18, 1963

Dear Sirs

& in no way intend to offend the U.S Air Force. & just want make a Report and give you some advice.

On the 30 Day of augustt in 1962 at 10:30 pm, I saw a flying saucer. it was a dark cloudy night, & Could see the shape of the object it was oval. shaped a solid dull Red and it cruised along at a speed of apox 60 mph and about 5,000 ft it made a humming sound and disapeared in to the Clouds, it's no use for the air force to say that it was a Ballon, Meteite or Temperture Inversion the air force can't prove that the saucers Reports are optical illusions or Temperature Inversions when you can pick up saucers on Radar, why do you deny their existince.

I have had of major Hughes's
investigation
& are not going to say that you
are withholding information from
the public, & say that you are ignoring
each
~~you can't~~ possible ~~believe that other~~
~~people~~ ~~things~~ ~~true~~.
& you believe that the saucers
are illusion or cloud formations.
Why dont you shoot them and
find out if they are solid as Real
& on a action of the U.S. & and other
security why keep it a secret, tell
the american people the ~~truth~~ truth.
what kind of proof do you have to
get the saucers and the people
themselves

~~[redacted]~~

the night is dark and clear, you can see it with the naked eye as a hazy spot of light. But photographs through great telescopes are required to bring out its detail, and to show its structure, which is a spiral.

Astronomers formerly thought that our Galaxy was considerably bigger than the one in Andromeda. But no longer. Actually, they had underestimated Andromeda's distance, which they put at about 800,000 light years. Now it turns out to be about three times as far. Therefore, to look the same apparent size in the sky, it has to be larger. In fact, it now seems that the Milky Way is the smaller of the two.

Celestial Time Table for August

August	EST	
4	3:00 a.m.	Moon passes north of Venus
5	1:00 a.m.	Moon farthest; distance 251,900 miles
8	10:55 a.m.	Moon in first quarter
12	early a.m.	Meteors visible apparently radiating from Perseus
14	2:00 p.m.	Moon passes north of Saturn
15	3:10 p.m.	Full moon
16	6:00 p.m.	Moon passes south of Jupiter
17	3:00 a.m.	Moon nearest; distance 224,000 miles
22	5:27 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
24	5:00 p.m.	Moon passes south of Mars
29	10:09 p.m.	New moon
31	10:00 a.m.	Jupiter opposite sun and nearest earth; distance 370,200,000 miles

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

• Science News Letter, 82:58 July 28, 1962

Alligator weed and water-hyacinth are the worst aquatic *weeds* in the U.S. Southeast.

A new hormone *drug* which puts weight on people and has virtually no masculinizing effects has been discovered.

The atmospheric *density* can be measured by the rate of change of the period of a satellite as it orbits the earth caused by collisions with the atoms and molecules of the atmosphere.

ASTRONOMY

Vega, Brightest Star, Overhead

Venus, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars appear in the August sky and Vega, the brightest of the visible stars shines overhead in the constellation of Lyra, James Stokley reports.

➤ WITH THE COMING of August the sun sets earlier than it did at the beginning of the summer, and the longer evenings give a good opportunity to see three bright planets. These are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn. And in the middle of the night, while the last two are still visible in the west, Mars rises in the east.

Venus, brightest of this quartet, appears low in the west soon after sunset—and long before any other star or planet is visible. It is not on the accompanying maps for they show the sky as it looks about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) at the beginning of August; an hour earlier at the middle and two hours earlier at the end of the month. By these times, Venus has dropped below the horizon.

Venus Much Brighter

At the start of August Jupiter becomes visible in the east at about the same time that Venus is going out of sight. By the end of the month, however, both planets will be visible at the same time, in the gathering dusk. Only Venus, more than three and a half times as brilliant, is brighter than Jupiter, which can thus be easily located—in the southeast in the constellation of Aquarius, the water-carrier.

Saturn is a little to the right, in Capricornus, the sea goat. It is about a twelfth as bright as Jupiter, but still equals a bright star of the first magnitude.

If you have a clear view in that direction you will see Mars low in the east about 1:00 a.m., standard time. It is less than half as bright as Saturn—about equal to a faint star of the first magnitude. At the beginning of August it is in Taurus, the bull; then it moves into Gemini, the twins.

Vega, which is directly overhead in the constellation of Lyra, the lyre, is the brightest of the stars now visible. Nearby are Deneb, in Cygnus, the swan, toward the northeast; and Altair, in Aquila, the eagle, to the southeast. Low in the southwest, in Scorpius, the scorpion, you will see Antares, distinctly red in color. It is also of the first magnitude, but its low altitude makes it look somewhat fainter.

Over in the west is Arcturus, in Bootes, the herdsman. And next to this group, in the northwest and a little lower, is the great bear, Ursa Major. In it is the great dipper. A little higher and farther right is the little dipper, part of the lesser bear, Ursa Minor. Polaris, the pole star, is at the end of the little dipper's handle. Farther right is Cepheus, the king, and his queen, Cassiopeia.

To the south, just to the left of Scorpius, you can see Sagittarius, the archer. It is hard to imagine these stars forming such a figure, particularly the kind of an archer that was represented on the old star maps. They pictured him as a centaur! But you can see a teapot. The spout of the pot extends to the right, just above the curled tail of the scorpion. The lid is toward the constellation of Scutum, the shield, above, while the handle of the teapot is on the left, towards Saturn. Here also is another dipper. The four stars of the handle form the bowl of the "milk dipper," while the two stars to the right (of the lid) are the handle. Perhaps this is called a milk dipper because this is the brightest part of the Milky Way.

In competition with the bright lights in and around a large city, the Milky Way is generally invisible. But get out into the country, away from the city's glare and smoke. At this time of year it can be traced from the northeastern sky, in the constellation of Perseus, through Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus and Aquila, into Sagittarius.

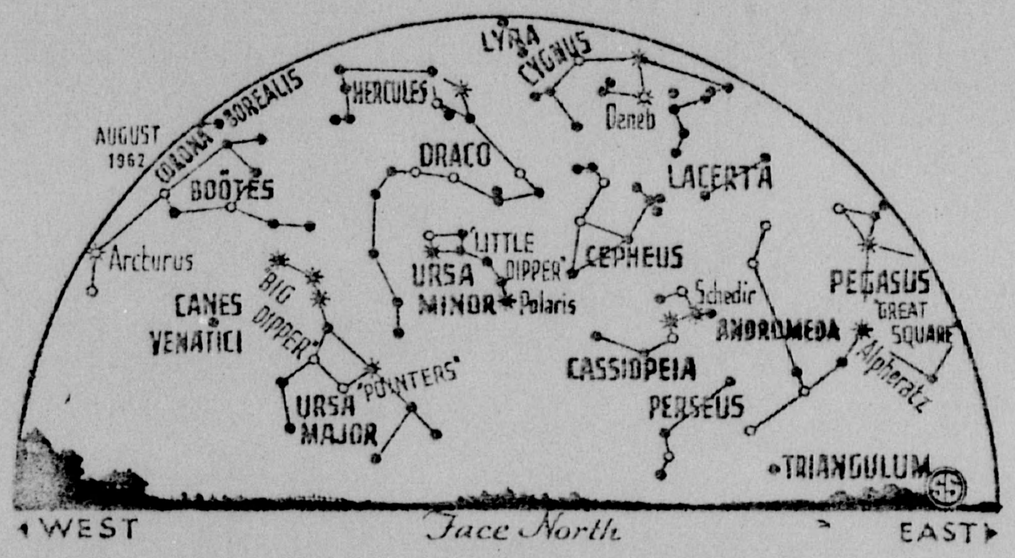
If you look at the Milky Way through even a small telescope you will find that it consists of a vast swarm of stars. Most of them are not visible to the naked eye, but there are so many that they form a pathway of light.

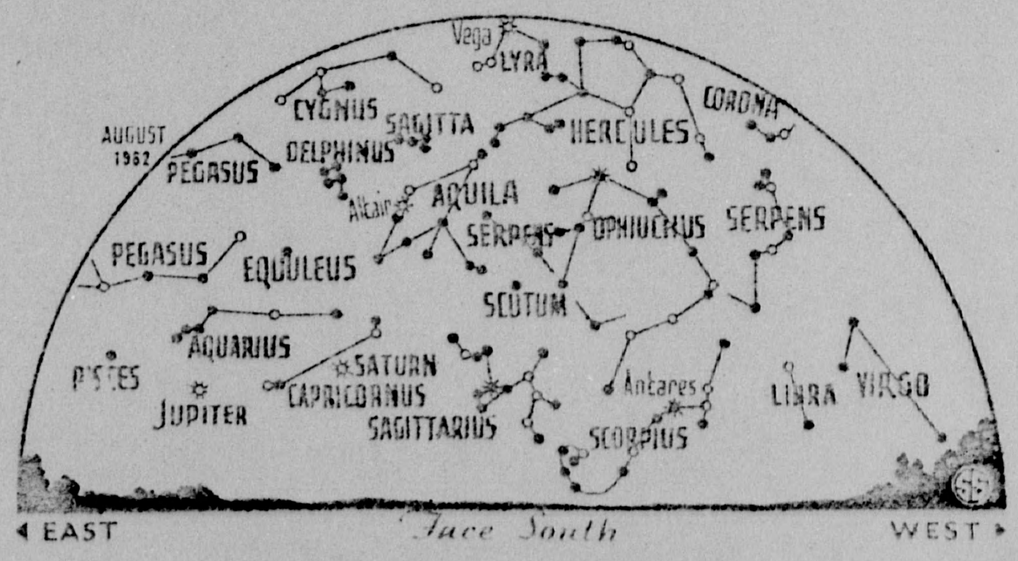
The Milky Way is really the main part of the Galaxy, the stellar system in which we live. If you hold two soup plates together, facing each other, you have a pretty good model of this system of something like a hundred billion stars. Its diameter is about 100,000 light years. That is, a beam of light, traveling 186,000 miles every second, would take 100,000 years to cross it. It is about 10,000 light years thick at the center. The sun, with its accompanying planets, is nearly in the central plane, but about two-thirds of the way out from the center to the edge.

Understanding this, you can see why the Milky Way presents the appearance that it does. As we look toward the rim of the Milky Way galaxy we are looking into a depth of stars extending from 20,000 to 80,000 light years. But when we look toward the sides they only reach to 1,000 or 2,000 light years. Thus we cannot see nearly as many stars as we do toward the center. There they are far more concentrated, which produces the Milky Way effect. It is brightest toward Sagittarius, for that is the direction of the center, where the stars are most numerous.

When astronomers refer to the Milky Way galaxy, they usually use just Galaxy spelled with a capital letter, but there are millions of other galaxies beyond it, scattered through space.

One of these, and a close neighbor, is in the constellation of Andromeda, seen low in the northeast. When higher in the sky, if





SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

SCIENCE FIELDS

SPACE

Spacecraft Reentry Faces Higher Temperatures

➤ WHITE-HOT temperatures two and a half times greater than previously estimated await space vehicles homeward bound from a junket in outer space.

The new temperatures are expected to prompt the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to have another look-see at previous heat barrier estimations to prevent delays in the lunar space program. The figures are based on studies by Drs. Sinclaire Scala and Walter Warren of General Electric's Missile and Space Vehicle Department in Valley Forge, Pa.

A space vehicle returning from the moon would be buffeted by a shock wave with temperatures reaching 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit, the scientists believe. The shock wave is formed by the compression of air in front of the speeding space vehicle.

A newly developed "hypervelocity shock tube" was used in arriving at the new temperature estimates.

An electrically heated helium gas "piston" drives air past a space model at high speeds creating heat similar to that encountered by a space vehicle hurtling back to earth. The split-second testing (lasting 10 to 20 millionths of a second) is long enough to measure the heat transferred from the air to the model.

• Science News Letter, 82:57 July 28, 1962

MEDICINE

Formula for Artificial Blood Plasma Sought

➤ A FAST-ACTION electronic computer to devise a recipe for artificial blood plasma is being used at the Masonic Medical Research Laboratory, Utica, N. Y., by Dr. Lawrence C. Cerny. Plasma is the fluid portion of blood, minus the blood cells.

The need for plasma substitutes, explained Dr. Cerny, an established investigator of the American Heart Association, is prompted by the widespread use of heart-lung machines in open-heart surgery. Normally the machines, which take over the pumping of blood to the rest of the body so that surgeons can operate on a relatively dry and bloodless heart, are "primed" with fresh blood donated no more than 24 hours before the operation. Blood stored for longer periods is unusable for this purpose. Frequently freshly drawn blood is unavailable. In emergencies, when surgery cannot be postponed, artificial plasmas must be used to prime the machines. In their passage through the body, these liquids serve to keep the blood vessels distended normally.

"Ideally," Dr. Cerny said, "the artificial primers should flow just as real blood does.

"How well the substitutes we now have do their job is open to question.

Dr. Cerny hopes to define the complexities of blood flow in a mathematical equation.

"An exact definition of the flow characteristics of blood could then be applied to developing substitutes for plasma with identical properties," he said, adding:

"We want to fool the blood vessels, in essence, so that they can't tell the differences in flow between the substitutes and the real M'Coy."

He is compiling a massive amount of data on blood flow in long narrow glass tubes with diameters so tiny they compare with those of the capillaries, smallest vessels of the circulatory system.

When he has compiled sufficient data, he will feed this information to an analogue computer. The computer can be programmed to provide an electronic model of a blood flow system based on his experimental findings.

After analyzing the data from the computer, Dr. Cerny plans to examine blood flow within the vessels of living animals and to compare the two systems. Then, by modifying the electronic model to incorporate any differences noted in his "live" experiments, he hopes to have duplicated actual blood flow in the body on the computer. Once this is done, it may be possible to translate the electronic model into an exact mathematical expression which can be applied to the evaluation of substitute plasmas.

• Science News Letter, 82:57 July 28, 1962

PSYCHIATRY

Problem Youth Workers Helped by New Grants

➤ KEEPING UP with today's bad boys and girls, who get into less innocent delinquency than young offenders did when Dad was young, is putting a strain on the experts who try to handle the problem.

Not only is the supply of workers not keeping up with the fast growing delinquency but workers who are available are not trained to cope with the present crop of juveniles.

The young people who run afoul of the law today are no longer charged mainly with such offenses as pilfering candy counters, moving someone's garden gate down the road, breaking a window with a baseball, tramping in a neighbor's geranium bed, or bending the frame of another kid's bicycle. Now they may be implicated in a gang "rumble." They may be charged with stealing automobiles, beating someone on the street, yoking, dealing in narcotics or gambling.

To bridge the gap between the sophisticated bad boys and the workers who deal with them, the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency is devoting $1,700,000 in grants to establish new training programs.

University courses will be supplemented by on-the-job training or re-training for persons who cannot get away from their jobs, such as court officers, parole workers and probation officers.

• Science News Letter, 82:57 July 28, 1962

TECHNOLOGY

Transistorized TV Used For Developing Countries

➤ A MAJOR step forward in educational television to be used in developing countries of the world has been announced by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Dr. Edward Fei, acting director of AID's research, evaluation and planning staff, made public the details of a new educational television receiver employing completely transistorized circuitry, with a 23-inch screen, and requiring only 32 watts of power when operating on a simple 12-volt battery of the automobile type.

He noted that this is the first known television receiver with sufficient capacity to be used in community development edutional programs where conventional sources of power are not available.

Need to develop this special type of television receiver results from the lack of any existing self-powered portable model of sufficient size for group viewing for educational purposes. In contrast with the 23-inch screen of this unit, the largest transistorized portable set produced now in the United States has a nine-inch screen.

Largest single problem facing the developing nations is their lack of qualified teachers for schools and instructors for adult education, Dr. Fei said.

To meet the needs of this communications challenge, AID has begun to gather together many of the existing tools of communications and to collaborate in the development of new devices.

The first phase of this project will require approximately 14 months, after which field operations tests will begin in 100 communities in countries of AID activity.

• Science News Letter, 82:57 July 28, 1962

GEOLOGY

New Zealand's Rivers Of Ice Receding

➤ RIVERS OF ICE in the South Island beautyland of New Zealand are receding.

The famous Franz Joseph Glacier in South Westland has retreated 300 feet in one year (1960-61) and 3,500 feet since 1951, the New Zealand Geological Survey has determined.

About eight and one-half miles long, the Franz Joseph Glacier, and its twin sister, Fox Glacier, 15 miles away, are unequalled in that they reach down into subtropical forest. Nowhere else outside the polar regions are glaciers so close to sea level.

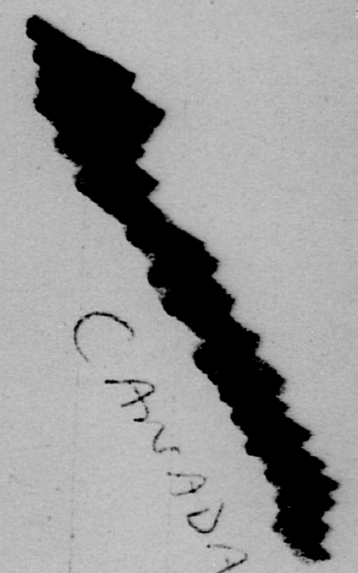
Lighter rainfalls and snowfalls in the area since 1951 are responsible for the retreat. Heavy rainfalls and snowfalls between 1941 and 1946 had allowed the glacier to advance appreciably. Since 1958 the glacier has retreated 1,960 feet. Photographs have been taken weekly since 1951 and scientists have attempted to survey the "snout" of the glacier once a year.

It will take several years of markedly high rainfall and snowfall for the glacier to make any noticeable advance again toward the sea.

• Science News Letter, 82:57 July 28, 1962

OFFICE OF
WM P. BUNDY

Dept asst Secy of Def
Investigate in further depth
Negotiations as Hewlett Statement general area



No Case (Information Only)

16 August 1962
Akron, Ohio

LOCAL SIGHTINGS -
Akron, o. 8/16/62-4:30 AM DST. Larry Moyers,(Co-chairman) looked into the NE sky from his bedroom window. He was surprised to find a bright white light double the size of Venus. The use of binoculars (7x50) made it possible for him to see an orange ball-like object just to the right of the white light. The two lights started moving toward him in a SW direction. Soon the object was overhead and beyond, the whole sighting covered an estimated 120° of sky in 40 secs. When the white part of the soundless object was overhead, it appeared to be three parts in line, but as it receded to the SW it quickly became one white light again. The orange light was seen throughout the sighting. No trail or conventional aircraft lighting--The estimated height - 5,000'.

- - - - - -

No Case (Information Only)

16 August 1962
Santa Rosa, Argentina

On the night of August 16th, 25 to 30 people in Santa Rosa, Argentina, witnessed three or four UFO's which departed from a "mother ship" and dashed off at great speed toward the horizon. The "mother ship" remained visible low in the sky for some time thereafter.

No Case (Information Only)

17 August 1962
Boda & Rana, Norway

GLOBAL SIGHTINGS: Norway- 8/17/62 Flying Saucer Review - Jan.-Feb. 1963. Two of the two large newspapers reported a sighting that took place over the district- of Boda & Rana. It is 500 miles N of Trondheim and is a large AFB. Planes went to have a look at a luminous object that was sighted on the same day above Meloy A pilot spotted the object having a very clear view of it from underneath. It was impossible to estimate size or character of the object. He followed as it climbed and at 33,000 feet he had to abandon the pursuit no photos taken. Weather men denied that it was a balloon. Its movement did not fit that of a ballon. Many people saw it in the area through-binoculars and the telescope of a amateur astronomer It was pyramidal in form, on top it had a luminous cupola and the bottom a luminous edge. It was seen from 8:30PM until 10:30 PM. The usual balloon answer was given by authorities, BUT this balloon OUTCLIMBED an airplane.

DAYTON, OHIO

AFRU Collection

Minister Observes Yellow Object

NO

The Reverend W. S. Mowery of Tipp City, Ohio, reports the following: On August 17 at 9:30 p.m., he was traveling north on County Road 61 just north and east of the Dayton (Ohio) Municipal Airport when a large and bright yellow light crossed the highway directly ahead of his car. It was at about 45 degrees elevation and appeared in about same flight altitude as a plane coming in for a landing at the field, but the speed and direction of flight made the Reverend question whether or not the craft could land. The light was a bright yellow and no other light was visible; it seemed to be about six inches in diameter and as it crossed the highway the Reverend could see the light reflecting upward on the bottom of the object but could not see its shape or size. It appeared to be just a flat, dark object just above and to the rear of the light.

The light was traveling in a northwest direction on a perfectly flat course. It was traveling so fast that Rev. Mowery; could easily observe the light growing smaller as it proceeded away from him and within a matter of 10 seconds it disappeared in the distance. The car window was down so he checked for sound and there was none. Rev. Mowery asserts that he is familiar with jets and other planes, but could find no explanation for this object.

L17 AUG 62 INFORMATION ONLY NO CASE

FTD

August 31, 1962

Officer in Charge,
Unidentified Flying Objects
Wright-Patterson A.F.B.
Dayton, Ohio

DearSir:

In the event that radar picked up an unexplained object at 12:10 a.m. Friday, August 17, 1962, in the vicinity of Greenhills (Ohio) and traveling southeast toward Reading (Ohio), my wife and I might add something to your information. At that particular time there was an intense electrical storm in this area.

We noted that the Friday Cincinnati radio and newspapers carried no mention of such an observation, hence our report to you. If a report is desired by your office, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]n
[redacted].
[redacted]Greenhills
Cincinnati 18, Ohio

[redacted]
Cincinnati 18, Ohio

CINCINNATI, OHIO 7E
1 00 PM
1 SEP
1962

Officer in Charge, U.F.O.
Wright-Patterson A.F.B.
Dayton, Ohio

No Case (Information Only)

19 August 1962
Sheffield, England

Source: APRO Bulletin July 1963

Saucer At Sheffield Reservoirs

[illegible] August 19 cutlery worker Walter [illegible] of Sheffield, England, had always believed flying saucers were "rubbish" and didn't mind saying so. On that date, however, he changed his mind. He and a friend, Mrs. Teresa Scotswood, had been out, and when they returned to Mrs. Scotswood's home, Mrs. S. opened the back door because it was warm inside. She stayed outside in amazement, then called Revill. Together, for about 15 minutes, they watched a bright orange object, shaped like two soup plates, one inside down over the other. The main [illegible]

[illegible] Revill went to get his camera. The object had begun to [illegible] rapidly and by the time he got back [illegible] a [illegible] fast moving pale of light. Revill showed [illegible] his film.

Professor [illegible] of Sheffield University, [illegible] two neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Peile, who both saw the object and confirmed Revill's description.

The Sheffield area is the site of many [illegible]

Information Only
Source: A P R O Bulletin, November 64

Omaha, Nebraska
21 August 1962

Omaha Visited By Light

Late in the evening preceding August 21, 1962, a bright light was seen in the sky over Omaha, Nebraska. It made its appearances shortly after 9 p.m. Observers noticed such characteristics as abrupt forward movement and the direction of its disappearance each time. The weather bureau told the press that the object was possibly some type of aircraft, after they ruled out weather phenomena or artificial satellites as an explanation. When queried about the object the Strategic Air Command had no offering to make toward identification of the object. Such a failure to identify is tantamount to inability to identify.

No Case (Information Only)

26 August 1962
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Source: APRO Bulletin July 1963

Another "Mother" Ship?

On the 28th of August 1962 at 12:30 a.m. APRO member Walter T. Jones, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., observed a light in the west traveling on a north-south course. He first thought the glowing object was Echo but noticed a dip in its course at regular intervals. The following is the remainder of his report, word-for-word:

"It increased in size as it came directly ahead of us, until it was several times the size of the planet Venus. As it became larger it was increasingly brighter, and when it remained motionless in the sky, I knew Echo had nothing to do with it. Fortunately, I had my binoculars with me. It hovered at such a distance I couldn't give you a more detailed description than already mentioned, except several smaller bright round objects appeared beside the large one. This was noticed by my mother, Mrs. Jones, without the use of binoculars.

"The large object disappeared and from the same area came a row of six of the smaller orbs, with one bright green light following in what I would call an imaginary triangle. This group came directly our way, and passed over our house as low as perhaps several hundred feet. I had the impression they were no higher than a plane would fly when we consider it to be flying very low. The formation headed east, and I saw all of the objects clearly—the six in front followed by one bright, glowing green light, and nothing in between, or connecting them. It was a completely silent operation, and the entire incident took no more than three or four minutes."

No Case (Information Only)

23 August 1962
Sheffield, England

Source: APRO Bulletin July 1963

[illegible] the Earl of Angus, John Newham, a farmer who lives at Upper Whitley, 8 miles from Sheffield, stepped into his garden to look at the weather. Directly above him he saw an object "like two soup bowls with their rims together" which was glowing with a bright blue light. Round its rim, a series of what looked like tennis balls, were evident. It was bigger than the moon, said Mr. Newham. As he watched, it soared away and became quite small. He went inside and called the Sheffield Telegraph, and shortly two reporters and a photographer arrived. They were Sheila MacGregor, Christine Cartwright and [illegible] all of whom saw something a bright light, high in the sky. According to Miss Cartwright, the light was much too large to be a star, and appeared much larger than visible astronomical bodies. "It seemed to move like a yacht tacking," she said. They looked at the light through a naval telescope and binoculars, and had the firm impression that its outer rim was brilliant and consisted of a series of straight edges like a threepenny piece.

No Case (Information Only)

about 28 August 1962
Dolores, Argentina

About August 28th, a brightly-lit UFO was photographed on the ground, 300 yards from National Highway Number Two, near the city of Dolores, Argentina. The picture was taken late at night from a moving car by one Jose Ballantoni, who was traveling with his parents at the time. The witnesses say that the saucer was about 10 yards long and 5 yards high. Ballantoni also stated that "human-like figures were moving about inside the machine."

No Case (Information Only)

about 29 August 1962
Gouve, Brazil

BRAZIL - GOUVE: The Rio de Janiero Journal on 8-29-62 reported:"More than 50 people of Gouve say they have seen a 'Flying Saucer' crossing swiftly in a northerly direction and changing course towards the NE. (Montes Claros) It was opaque white, the size of a football (soccer) and was seen for 2 minutes. It omitted a curious luminosity. In Brazilia, Minas, 80 miles from Montes Claros, more than 100 persons say they saw a very similar object. The local padré said that the 'flying saucer' flew over the church slowly then increased its speed greatly and disappeared.

No Case (Information Only)

29 August 1962
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

LOCAL SIGHTINGS - Cont'd-
Cuyahoga Falls, O. 8/29/62 11:45 PM, DST. Two observers saw a large white light (Venus like in size) low in the North. It seemed to be over a building on 9th St. The object was estimated to be less than 150 yds distant and just above the trees in that area, (10° elev.). The startled pair said that it hovered for about 5 secs, it then moved slowly a short distance directly right and horizontally. (east). It stopped for just a second or two and then continuing at high speed, it moved out of view behind the trees. It was not seen again. Estimated duration 15 secs. - no sound or trail.

1 - 5 SEPTEMBER 1962 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Sep	Snohomish, Washington	IN NEX FOLDER (PHYS. SPECIMEN)	Other (CINDER)
Sep	Gary, Minnesota	[redacted] (PHYS. SPECIMEN)	Other (SLAG)
1	Antiago, Wisconsin	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
1	03.08S 35.56W (Atlantic)	[redacted]	Other (MISSILE)
2	34.35N 163.03E (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
2	Jackson, Minnesota	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
4	Joplin, Missouri	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
4	Quincy, Washington	[redacted] MISSING (PHYS. SPECIMEN)	Other (ALUMINUM)
5	North Central US, Manitowoc, Wisc.	Multiple (PHYS. SPECIMEN)	Other
5	Priest Lake, Idaho	[redacted] IN NEXT FOLDER	Other (SLAG)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Sep	Peru	News Clipping	
Sep	Orland, Calif.	" "	
2	Chicago, Ill.	" "	
3	San Juan, Argentina	" "	