PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 30 September 1962	2. LOCATION Dew Line, 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 _____ GMT 01/0020 Oct 62	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. SOURCE Military	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 30 seconds	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS five	9. COURSE NNE

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Visual sighting of jet a/c SSE of station. Give objects heading NNE. In sight for 30 seconds. Low altitude, s speed of approximately 300 knots. No definite formation. Not close enoggh to be identified as a/c, however, associated sound led observer to firmly believe they were a/ce Visibility 10-15 miles, no radar pickup.

11. COMMENTS

Possibly a/c, however no confirmation and case is evaluated as insufficient data.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

[redacted]

UNCLASSIFIED

3754

1962 OCT 1 19 29

HQ USAF

1 OCT 62 19 49

ACTION SCF

62-14150

Classification Cancelled
(or changed to UNCLASSIFIED)
Auth. Director DOD
By H. Quintanilla Jr.
Date 29 MAY 1969
AFR 205-1, Par 2-11A
2 Jan 68

EWA071

PP SSEWGL

DE SSEWCA 22K

P 011830Z

FM DIA

TO AFSC

ZEN/AFCIN (GEN WYNNE, AFCIN-2)

ZEN/AFSSOP

ZEM

O 011130Z

FM AFSSO CONAD

TO DIA/CIIC

ZEN AFSSO SAC

ZEM

[redacted] RELEASABLE FROM SSO CHANNELS AFSSO CONAD 1-10-1.
THE FOLLOWING REPORT WAS RECEIVED FROM MILITARY
COMMANDER BARTER ISLAND AFS ALASKA AND IS FORWARDED
FOR YOUR INFORMATION. SUBJ: VISUAL JET AIRCRAFT
SIGHTINGS. AT 00200Z 1 OCT 62, MR [redacted]
AN FEC EMPLOYEE REPORTED SIGHTING FIVE OBJECTS
SSE OF DEWLINE STATION POW DELTA. THE GEORGRAPHICAL
LOCATION OF POW DELTA IS SIX NINE DEGREES FIVE NINE
MIN NORTH AND ONE FOUR FOUR DEGREES FIVE ZERO MIN
WEST. THE OBJECTS WERE IN SIGHT FOR THREE ZERO
SECONDS AND APPEARED TO BE HEADED IN A NORTH NORTH

EASTERLY DIRECTION AT A VERY LOW ALTITUDE AND A SPEED OF APPROXIMATELY THREE ZERO ZERO KNOTS. THE OBJECTS WERE NOT FLYING ANY DEFINITE FORMATION. MR. [redacted] WAS THE ONLY PERSON SIGHTING THESE OBJECTS. THEY WERE NOT CLOSE ENOUGH TO BE IDENTIFIED VISUALLY AS AIRCRAFT, HOWEVER ASSOCIATED SOUNDS LED HIM TO FIRMLY BELIEVE THEY WERE JET AIRCRAFT. TWO OTHER PERSONS WERE WITH HIM. [redacted] HEARD THE SOUNDS BUT COULD NOT ASSOCIATE IT WITH ANY PARTICULAR SOURCE. MR [redacted] AS DEFINITE IN HIS IDENTIFICATION OF THE SOUNDS AS BEING THAT OF JET AIRCRAFT. VISABILITY AT THE TIME WAS ONE ZERO TO ONE FIVE MILES. NO RADAR CONTACT WAS OBTAINED FROM ANY DEWLINE LOG RANGE RADAR. THE DOPPLER RADAR WAS NOT BROKEN. THESE SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN CHECKED AND THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION. FROM MR. [redacted] DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION, DOPPLER RADAR SHOULD HAVE BEEN BROKNE. THE DOPPLER HAS LIMITATIONS IN THAT IT MAY NOT DETECT AIRCRAFT AT A VERY LOW SPEED COMBINED WITH ANY ACUTE DASH ANGLE OF CROSSING, OR ON A SPECIAL TYPE OF CURVED FLIGHT PATH. IT MAY NOT DETECT AIRCRAFT BELOW TWO ZERO ZERO FEET OVER LAND OR FIVE ZERO FEET OVER WATER. IT GIVES ONLY ROUGH DATA ON LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PENETRATION. THE SYSTEM IS SUBJECT TO INTERFERENCE FROM SUN NOISE AND JAMMING. MR [redacted] IS AN FEC EMPLOYEE WORKING AS SECTOR ELECTRICIAN. HE IS A MATURE AND RELIABLE INDIVIDUAL. REV [redacted] (US ARMY COL (RET) IS EXTREMELY RELIABLE. MR [redacted] IS AN FEC EMPLOYEE. HE IS THE STATION CHIEF AT POW DELTA AND HIS MATURITY AND RELIABLILITY ARE CONSIDERED VERY HIGH.

4000 4000

01/1145Z OCT

NNNN

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

UNCLASSIFIED

[redacted] [redacted]

ASTRONOMY

UNIVERSE

Saturn "Eclipsed" by Moon

The stars, Vega, Deneb and Altair form a bright triangle overhead and the three planets, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn add splendor to the September sky, James Stokley reports.

➤ ALTHOUGH SEPTEMBER evening skies are not notable for their brilliant display of stars, the month this year brings three bright planets to give an unusual splendor.

Two of these, as well as the stars, are shown on the accompanying maps. The maps depict the heavens as they appear about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of September (add an hour for daylight saving time); about 9:00 p.m. at the middle of the month and 8:00 p.m. at the close.

Venus Brightest of Trio

Brightest of our planetary trio is Venus, which is visible low in the west soon after sundown—and long before any other star or planet appears. However, Venus sets a little after eight at the first of September and an hour earlier at the end of the month so it has disappeared by the times for which the maps are drawn.

On the astronomer's magnitude scale Venus now ranks at minus 4.1, which is about 100 times the brilliance of an average bright star of the first magnitude.

The other two planets appear on the map of the southern sky. The brighter is Jupiter, toward the southeast, in the constellation of Aquarius, the water carrier. Its magnitude is minus 2.4, about a fifth as bright as Venus, but still exceeding any other planet, or star.

And toward the south, in Capricornus, the sea goat, is Saturn. Although this is the faintest of the three planets, it still outshines a typical first magnitude star. On Sept. 10 Saturn takes part in a rare phenomenon, when the moon passes in front of it. This happens around ten o'clock in the evening in the eastern part of the country, but in the far west it occurs before sunset, and will hardly be visible.

These planets, of course, are bodies like the earth; visible because of the sunlight they reflect. The other objects are stars—each a distant sun, shining with its own light because it is so hot. And of these, the brightest is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. It is high in the west, shown on the northern sky map.

Directly overhead you can see Cygnus, the swan, with the star called Deneb. Part of this constellation is now in the northern half of the sky, part in the southern. Below it, toward the southwest, stands Aquila, the eagle, with first magnitude Altair. These three stars—Vega, Deneb and Altair—form a large and conspicuous triangle in the sky, which helps to identify them.

Three other stars which are about as bright as these also appear on our maps, but all are near the horizon and therefore much fainter.

When a star is low in the sky, its light has to pass through a much greater thickness of air than when it is overhead. Hence much of its light is absorbed and it may appear several times fainter than it would if higher.

This is particularly true of Arcturus, in Bootes, the herdsman, which is close to the northwestern horizon. Similarly for Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer, low in the northeast. This star will be seen better in the evenings of the next few months, while Arcturus is disappearing until next spring.

And over in the south, in Piscis Austrinus, the southern fish, you see Fomalhaut. This constellation is located in a far southerly position in the sky, so we never see it much higher than it is at present.

About midnight, Mars rises in the east, in the constellation of Gemini, the twins; then it remains visible the rest of the night. It is as bright as a first magnitude star, and its red color will help you to identify it.

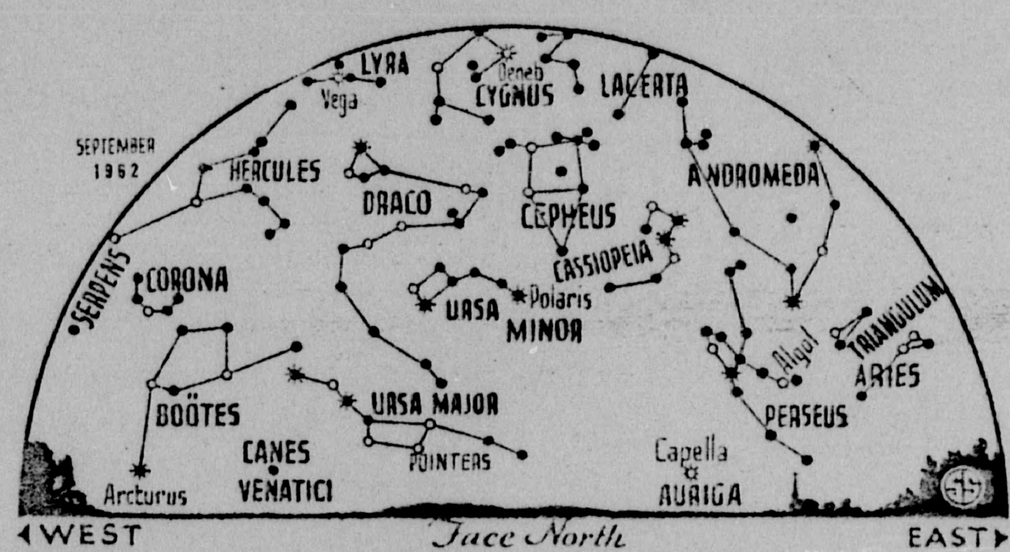
Mercury, innermost of the planets, will be a little above the western horizon just after sunset around Sept. 10. However, it will set before the sky is dark enough for it to be seen.

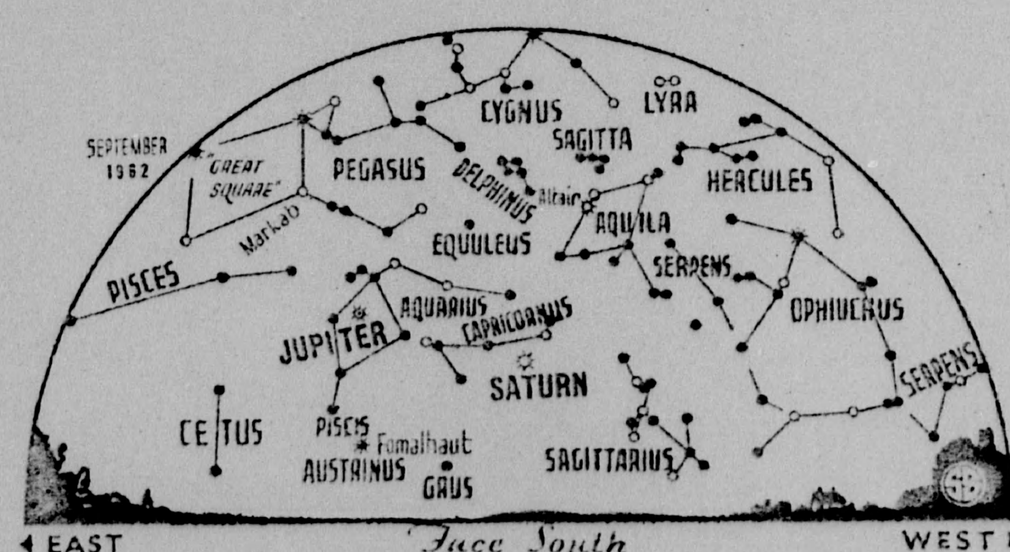
When the moon passes in front of the sun, we call it a solar eclipse. But the moon may also pass in front of a star or a planet. That is called an occultation. These events are not uncommon; there are plenty of stars along the moon's path in the sky, so every night a few are thus occulted. Generally the stars are faint—not even bright enough to be seen without the help of a telescope. An occultation of a very bright star is much more unusual, and so is an occultation of a planet.

However, the moon occults Saturn on the evening of Sept. 10, and it will be visible all over the United States and Canada. At least the moon will be up when it happens, but in the states and provinces along the West Coast the sun will not yet have set. This will make it impossible to observe without a telescope.

During September the moon moves around the sky from west to east. It takes 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes for a complete trip; this period is called the sidereal month. It takes a little less than an hour—about 55 minutes on the average—for the moon to advance its own diameter.

Thus, if the moon's diameter passes directly in front of the star, the occultation will last about an hour. It will be less if only the edge of the moon occults the star or planet. Since the planets also are moving in the sky, a planetary occultation may last a little longer, or shorter time, depending





SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

CE FIELDS

DENTISTRY

Dish-Shaped Profile Corrected by Surgery

➤ A DISH-SHAPED profile can now be safely corrected by surgery on either side of the lower jawbone.

Braces on the teeth when the facial skeleton is still developing can also improve this type of deformity, Dr. Kurt H. Thoma, professor of oral surgery, Boston University, says in the American Dental Association's journal.

The condition in which the middle section of the face is underdeveloped is called "false prognathism." True prognathism exists when there is abnormal projection of one or both jaws.

In false prognathism the nose is often saddle-shaped or the upper lip may be short while the lower lip projects. Most patients with cleft palate have this abnormality.

An old type of surgery endangered the facial nerves because the jawbone was cut at the front end. Dr. Thoma's procedure involves cutting completely through the ascending portions of the lower jawbone on each side, and moving back the front portion of the jaw. Holes are drilled through the bones and wires are inserted to hold the bones firmly until they grow back together in the new position. No teeth have to be sacrificed, and the scar becomes invisible after a few months.

The report appears in the September issue of the Journal of Oral Surgery, Anesthesia and Hospital Dental Service.

• Science News Letter, 82:121 August 25, 1962

MEDICINE

Liver Cancer in Rats From Tropical Plant

➤ LIVER CANCER in rats has been caused by feeding them untreated seeds of the cycad, a tropical plant found in Guam and elsewhere. These seeds, after processing, are commonly used for human food in many parts of the world.

In Florida, ironically, the plant leaves make luxuriant funeral wreaths. The cycad also grows in Mexico, New Guinea, Santo Domingo and Australia, where a campaign for its destruction has been inaugurated because of its paralytic effect on cattle and sheep.

A study of cycad and other plants in Guam was begun by Dr. Leonard Kurland, chief of the Epidemiological Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Md., to find out possible relationship to nerve-damaging diseases.

The high incidence in Guam of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), the disease that killed Lou Gehrig, the famous American baseball player, pointed to the cycad, Dr. Marjorie C. Whiting, nutritionist at NINDB, reported after repeated visits to Guam.

But Dr. Gert L. Lacqueur, chief, Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, also discovered unexpected cancer-causing properties of cycad seeds when he fed them to rats. High doses caused acute liver damage causing death. Smaller doses produced cirrhosis, followed in a few instances by cancer of the liver with metastasis (spread) and in independent kidney tumors.

Collaborative work on the cycad is going on at a number of institutions, including the University of Wisconsin, the University of Hawaii and the University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, Australia.

Botanists are interested in preserving the cycad plant, whose ancestor goes back to the Mesozoic era, 70 million to 230 million years ago.

• Science News Letter, 82:121 August 25, 1962

AGRONOMY

Faster Growth in Dark Green Corn Plants

➤ WHERE the dark green corn grows, there is faster growth, more weight and more chlorophyll. This has been determined by E. A. Oehlke and R. A. Andrew, agronomists of the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

As a result, chlorophyll content promises to become a desired quality in future corn breeding programs.

Chlorophyll is the pigment which causes green color in plants and is responsible for the plant's ability to use sunlight as a source of energy.

Corn light in color had the least chlorophyll. Some inbred corn lines have a light striping or a dotting of lighter spots on the green leaf, and these also have less chlorophyll than inbreds with dark green leaves.

The findings hold true only for the darkest and lightest greens in corn, and a plant with just a little more chlorophyll than another would not necessarily grow a little faster or weigh a little more.

• Science News Letter, 82:121 August 25, 1962

ENTOMOLOGY

Separation of Sexes; No Moth Togetherness

➤ OPPOSITE sexes seem to shun each other in the tiny night world of moths, a Canadian entomologist has claimed in Ottawa, Canada.

After several years of following the night habits of species of moths, Dr. D. K. Edwards of the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory, Victoria, B.C., has published his findings in the Canadian Journal of Zoology, 40:511, 1962, that males and females have different activity peaks.

Female moths, he says, actively fly about early in the night while the males reach their peak just before sunrise, after the females have stopped flying.

Could it be that the female gets tired of chasing about looking for her elusive mate?

• Science News Letter, 82:121 August 25, 1962

ENTOMOLOGY

Mosquito Repellent Takes Breath Away

➤ TO WARD OFF pesky mosquitoes, don't breathe!

This method may be a bit too drastic for the average outdoorsman, but it will keep off those buzzing pests, Drs. R. H. Wright and F. E. Kellogg of the British Columbia Research Council, Vancouver, reported in Nature, 195:404, 1962.

In experiments, human breath added to an air stream passing by warm, wet dummies caused female mosquitoes to be attracted 16 times more than cold, wet targets and 51 times more than warm, dry targets. Without the breath, the mosquitoes remained fairly inactive.

The scientists found that currents formed by breath and body heat drew the blood-sucking insects to the target. Testing with repellents, they found that some of the most popular brands interfere in some way with detecting these currents. The reason remains a mystery.

• Science News Letter, 82:121 August 25, 1962

TECHNOLOGY

USSR Three Years Behind In Electronic Computers

➤ RUSSIA is at least three years behind the United States in electronic computers, Dr. J. Presper Eckert, of Sperry Rand Corporation, one of the team that made the first big American computer (ENIAC) in 1946, told the Northwest Computing Association Conference in Seattle.

Two years ago the Russians were five years behind, but Dr. Eckert does not believe the Russians will catch up further because their recent progress is based largely on the information obtained from the non-secret publication of computer details in the USA.

While there are only 600 to 800 electronic computers in the USSR, there are 10,000 at work in the USA, half of them capable of the big complex jobs. The Russian machines can deal only with more restricted and generally simpler problems.

Dr. Eckert finds that no significant computer invention can be attributed to the Russians, and that in data processing their lag is greater than three years.

Due to the lack of computers and the fact that only 10% of Russia's clerical work is mechanized, the amount of paper work in Russia is increasing so fast that by 1981, according to an estimation, all the population will be needed to perform administrative functions.

In the United States on the other hand, the computer has stemmed the rise in paper work. In 1950 40% of the labor force was clerical; by 1960 it had increased further by 11%, but in 1961 the increase was stopped and there was no increase in the percentage of people required to keep track of what other people are doing. Dr. Eckert said superior computers sophisticatedly used will free more to do meaningful work in the future.

• Science News Letter, 82:121 August 25, 1962

on whether the planet is moving eastward or westward. Saturn, however, is now virtually stationary.

The time and duration of the occultation of Saturn varies in different parts of the country, but the following table gives the times for several regions. In nearby places they would not be very different. As the moon will be only three days from full, it will be quite bright, so it will be rather hard to see the planet so close to it. If you use binoculars or even opera glasses, you can see it much more easily. Immersion, when the moon hides the planet, occurs at the dark edge, while the reappearance, or emersion, is from behind the bright edge.

(All times are p.m.)	Immersion	Emersion
Massachusetts	9:56 EST	10:48 EST
Washington, D. C.	9:50 EST	10:39 EST
Toronto	9:40 EST	10:42 EST
Alabama-Georgia	9:38 EST	10:19 EST
Illinois	8:17 CST	9:23 CST
Texas	8:08 CST	8:54 CST
Denver	6:53 MST	7:59 MST
Oregon	5:37 PST	6:36 PST

Celestial Time Table for September

September	EST	
1	2:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,-500 miles
2	9:00 p.m.	Moon passes Venus
3	2:00 p.m.	Venus farthest east of sun
7	1:45 a.m.	Moon in first quarter
10	6:00 p.m.	Mercury farthest east of sun
	10:00 p.m.	Moon passes in front of Saturn
12	11:00 p.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
13	11:12 p.m.	Full moon. Harvest moon
14	11:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 222,000 miles
20	2:36 p.m.	Moon in last quarter
22	8:00 a.m.	Moon passes Mars
23	7:35 a.m.	Sun directly over equator; autumn commences in Northern Hemisphere, spring in Southern Hemisphere
28	2:40 p.m.	New moon
	8:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,-700 miles

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

• Science News Letter, 82:122 August 25, 1962

150°W in July-August 1952—R. B. Montgomery and E. D. Stroup—*Johns Hopkins Press*, 68 p., illus., $5. Monograph reports on detailed sampling of upper layers of transequatorial hydrographic section and on current measurements with drogues.

FLUTES, WHISTLES AND REEDS—Larry Kettelkamp—*Morrow*, 48 p., illus. by author, $2.75. Tells children how these musical instruments work and how they are made.

FOREST FIRE!—Frances Judge—*Knopf*, 148 p., illus. by Jo Polseno, photographs, $3. A concise and factual book for young people about combustion and fuel types, and modern firefighting methods.

A GEOGRAPHY OF MANUFACTURING—E. Willard Miller—*Prentice-Hall*, 490 p., illus., $12.65. A survey course of world manufacturing, describes and analyzes the complex areal patterns of 21 leading industrial countries, with geographical analysis of major industries.

THE HARMONIOUS WORLD OF JOHANN KEPLER—Sidney Rosen—*Little*, 212 p., illus. by Rafaello Busoni, $3.75. Juvenile biography of the 16th century astronomer-mathematician.

THE HUMANIZATION OF MAN—Ashley Montagu—*World Pub. Co.*, 319 p., $6. Anthropologist's essays, focusing on some of the problems resulting from man's increasingly complex urbanizing experience.

IDEAS ON HUMAN EVOLUTION: Selected Essays, 1949-1961—William Howells, Ed.—*Harvard Univ. Press*, 555 p., illus., $10. Papers reflecting changed ideas on human evolution as a result of new fossil finds and new theoretical understandings.

JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS: The History of a Great Mind—Lynde Phelps Wheeler, foreword by A. Whitney Griswold—*Yale Univ. Press*, 270 p., paper, $1.75. Reprint of revised edition (1952).

LATE PERMIAN TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATES, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.—Everett C. Olson—*Am. Philosophical Soc.*, 224 p., illus., paper, $5. Presents effort to synthesize the present knowledge of geology and fauna of Kazanian age into a coherent interpretation of their life and evolution.

THE LONELY AFRICAN—Colin M. Turnbull—*Simon & Schuster*, 251 p., illus., $4.50. Anthropologist, in a series of biographical sketches of modern Africans, examines the values, traditions and effects of tribalism.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY) 17 SEP 62

MARYSVILLE, WASHINGTON.

APRO BULLETIN

Low Flying Disc In Washington

The "Whisky Ridge" area east of Marysville, Washington, played host to a disc-like object which was reported by many residents in the summere of 1962, and a reporter recently suggested that Whisky Ridge be re-named "Disc-Slope" if any more are seen. The most recent object was shaped like a whale, dipped down toward a field as though it were going to land, then headed off into the northwest. It made no noise, and travelled at about the speed of a small aircraft. The latter sighting was made by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Brooks on 17 September 1962.

No Case (Information Only)

26 September 1962
Richwood, West Virginia

1962

....Numerous people near Richwood, West Virginia, saw a weird triangle-shaped UFO last September 26th. One of the witnesses was a private pilot named Robert Xerns who was flying at 1,000 feet when his plane almost collided with the object. He described it as a triangle about 12 feet tall that looked like aluminum tubing. It had a light in each corner.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

28-29SEP 63

COVINGTON, VIRGINIA

Meteorite Search by Helicopter

First recorded use of a helicopter to look for a recently-fallen meteorite was scored by SAO's Dr. Richard McCrosky, with Dr. Frank Drake of West Virginia's Green Bank Observatory, last month.

Mac was checking a Pittsburgh MW meteorite report when he heard that a [illegible] that observers thought it [illegible] hydrogen bomb — "the end!" — had fallen during the night of [illegible] Sept. near Covington, Va. He called the [illegible] Bankers who were directing the search, [illegible] "we should have a [illegible]

[illegible] two days (28-29 Sept.) he and Drake and 2 pilots alternated in flying over a 25-square-mile patch of beautiful autumn foliage. Helicoptering proved to be "like flying a bicycle — hard to balance." The seekers got stiff necks, the chopper scared livestock "in this order of frightenability: chickens, sheep, horses, cows, hogs," they saw several promising-looking black spots each of which, approached, "got up and jumped into a hole in neat ground-hog fashion," and they found no meteorite. But Mac is helicoptimistic about the future of the new search method. "I'd like to use it again, over open country."

He is also optimistic about SAO's meteorite photography recovery program. "First station, in Nebraska, should be running by January." Only sad news: MPR's secretary Betsy Malloon, SAO since June 1957, is quitting — to seek her fortune in San Francisco.

Soon gone Colleen Malloon — so long, so long. . . .

No Case (Information Only)

29 September 1962
Twinsburg, Ohio

Twinsburg, Ohio-3 miles West on Rte 82-
Sept 29, 1962-8:20 PM Two very large "fireballs" were seen within a couple of minutes of each other by 2 observers. A E "Marc" Candusso and Maggie Moyer, of the FSIC, first saw a green-blue fireball which travelled from a position 35° elev., S and about 20° W off the vertical. It travelled to about 15° above the horizon W. A piece flew off to the NW and down, about 25° above the horizon W. It was 2 or 3 time Jupiter's diameter. It started as a yellow object and changed to green-blue. It had a long trail. About 1½ minutes later while outside the car, Candusso saw the second one which started at a position about 5° west off direct S, and at a position 70° S. This one was yellow-orange in color and even larger than the first one. It seemed to be 3 x Jupiter's dia in width and 4 x Jupiter's diameter in length. It travelled approximately 50° to a position near Polaris, (North star) Sparks were showering off to the left or east side of it. It passed almost directly overhead, and Miss Moyer also viewed it after hearing Candusso's exclamation. It disappeared at that point. Speculation that it might have been a rocket on reentry was expressed. Two women in Tallmadge verified this second sighting as to time and direction. Duration of No 1 - 5 secs.....No 2 - 4-5 secs.

1 - 15 OCTOBER 1962 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Oct	North Carolina	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Other (FLAW IN NEGATIVE)
1	Duluth, Minnesota	[redacted]	Astro (VENUS)
2	28.18N 144.26W (Pacific)	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
2	Buck Island, Caribbean	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
2	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	[redacted]	Aircraft
2	Moses Lake, Washington - Mon	Multi	Astro (AURORAL REFLECTION)
3	07.00S 174.40W (Pacific)	Military	Satellite
3	Tyndall AFB, Florida	Military	Astro (METEOR)
4	Des Plaines, Illinois	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
4	Baldwin, North Dakota	Civilian	Insufficient Data
5	11.05N 165.19W (Pacific)	USN	Satellite
5	Ouagaougou, Upper Volta	Multi (PHYSICAL S)	Other (ATLAS BOOSTER)
6	Charlottesville, Virginia	Civilian	Satellite
6-7	Naha, Okinawa	[redacted] (PHOTO) FILM ⊛	Satellite
7	Springfield, Ohio	[redacted]	Other (REFLECTION)
7-8	Upper Volta, Africa	Civilian (PHYSICAL S)	Other (ATLAS BOOSTER)
10	Chicago, Illinois	[redacted]	Satellite
12	Forbes AFB, Kansas	Military	Aircraft
14	Granby, Quebec, Canada	[redacted]	Aircraft
14	6 Mile SW Pass, Mississippi	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Oct	Universe	Science News Ltr	
1	Ontario	Newsclipping	
3	Atlantic Ocean	Newsclipping	
4	Argentina	Newsclipping	
4	Jacksonville, Florida	Newsclipping	
6	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Newsclipping	
7	Pretoric, South Africa	Newsclipping	
10	Jacksonville, Florida	Newsclipping	
10	Akron, Ohio	Newsclipping	
11	Canton, Ohio	Newsclipping	
11	Holland, Michigan	[redacted] (Ltr)	
13-14	Buchan Area, Scotland	Newsclipping	
14	Formosa, Argentina	Newsclipping	

⊛ IN SEPARATE FOLDER