

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 31 August 1958		2. LOCATION Denver, Colorado		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 01/0210Z Sept.		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		6. SOURCE Civilian			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 35 mins		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS three	9. COURSE dropped		
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Rnd, reddish orange objs, size of baseball, traveling in almost straight line. Slowly dropped behind trees.			11. COMMENTS Spica & Jupiter both setting in SW; however, no third obj in this location. No positional info rptd. Case listed as insufficient data.		

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

CZCSQF768ZCWYC5

PP RJEDSQ ✓

DE RJWFAM 1

P 042355Z ✓

FM HQ LOWRY

TO RJEDDN/COMDR ADC

RJWFDN/COMDR 34TH AIR DIV

RJEDSQ/COMDR WPAFB ✓

RJEZHQ/HQ USAF

RJEZHQ/HQ USAF

INFO RJWFBS/COMDR ATC

BT

UNCLAS FROM OBT 10543 J. FOR AIR TECH INTEL CENTER, RJEDSQ,

ASST CHIEF OF STAFF INTELLIGENCE, AND OFFICE OF INFORMATION.

SEP 5 00 20 58

Handwritten initials

Handwritten notes:
1-7 4E4
2-5
3-4Y52
9/5/58

REC'D
107 SEP 5 0M 8:12

UFO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

August 1958
Lebanon, Oregon

Source: Space Craft Digest, Fall 1958

ANOTHER REPORT of a sighting from people we are personally acquainted with is from Lebanon, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] (business people of the community) sighted a most amazing UFO toward the end of August of 1958 at 2:30 in the morning while they were up with their youngest child. The "fiery ball" about a size smaller than a full moon hung between them and a nearby butte near Lebanon, Oregon. They watched this strange sky phenomenon for about 20 minutes. It was orange to green-yellow in color and "seemed to be just a large ball of fire". We certainly wager that this highly charged body would be of the type that "would cause radar returns" but it is these same "balls of fire" that seem to move under intelligent control and to appear everywhere in the world.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

13 Aug 58
Selma, Ala

SOURCE: SAUCER NEWS, Oct, Nov 1958

. A UFO "like a ball of fire, with a bluish-green and red tail at least 500 feet long" was sighted by a couple in Selma, Alabama, on Aug. 13th. The object was seen from nearby, and was heard to make a "sizzling" sound...

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

15 Aug 58
Cleveland, Ohio

SOURCE: SAUCER NEWS, Oct, Nov 1958

....Prof. ██████████ of Cleveland,
Ohio and six other professional astronomers saw a saucer on the night of Aug.
15th, at the same time that they were observing the Sputnik rocket carrier.

September 26, 1958

Mr. [REDACTED]

Cleveland 30, Ohio

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

In the absence of Senator Lausche, I wish to acknowledge receipt of the copy of your letter of September 22, 1958, to the Department of Defense.

The subject matter of your letter will be discussed further with the appropriate officials of the Defense Department and just as soon as a report is received, we will communicate with you again.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph J. Scannlon
Legislative Assistant
to Senator Lausche

JJS:spn

United States Senate

September 26, 1953

Respectfully referred to
Honorable Earl W. Breyer
Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

with thanks for such favorable consideration as
the communication herewith submitted warrants,
and for a report thereon, in duplicate to
accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Frank J. Lawton

U. S. S.

7121

MEMO ROUTING SLIP

NEVER USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS, CONCURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS

1	NAME OR TITLE SAFIS	INITIALS	CIRCULATE
	ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION	DATE	COORDINATION
2			FILE
			INFORMATION
3			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION
		INCLS	NOTE AND RETURN
4			SEE ME
			SIGNATURE

REMARKS

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY
(Req any info available re unconventional aircraft, aerial objects or strange lights in sky - Cleveland, Ohio - on 18 August or 19 August 58.)

ACTION: Req memo w/proposed reply per HOI 10-20 and indicate AO name & telephone number

SAFLL: 69313 (OSD 7121) Senator Lausche

SUSPENSE: ASAP - not later than 14 Oct 58

INCLS: RS fr Sen to Sec of Defense 26 Sept 58
cy ltr to Mr [redacted] fr Sen's ofc 26 Sept
cy ltr addressed to Dept of Def. 22 Sept
furnished to Sen frm Mr [redacted]

99215

FROM NAME OR TITLE <i>W.C. Van Dyk</i> WILLIAM C. VAN DYK Major, USAF	DATE 6 Oct 58
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION Materiel & Operations Branch Congressional Division	TELEPHONE 78692

C R SHEET

SUSPENSE

TRIC:4 OF BASIC

DATE

ASSIGNED BY

DATE

TYPE

NO.

SUBJECT

UFO Reports, Cleveland Area

ROUTING

Initial "IN" column to denote review prior to action. Initial "OUT" column to denote review of completed action. (X for action; ✓ for coordination.)

IN	OFFICE	OUT	IN	OFFICE	OUT	IN	OFFICE	OUT	IN	OFFICE	OUT	IN	OFFICE	OUT
	OIN-1			OIN-2			OIN-3			OIN-4			AFOIN	
	OIN-1X			OIN-2X			OIN-3X			OIN-4X			AFOIN-X	
													AFOIN-X	
													AFOIN-X1	
													AFOIN-X2	
													AFOIN-X3	
													AFOIN-X4	
													AFOIN-X5	
													AFOIN-Z	
													CABLES	
													FILE	
													DISPATCH	

TO: **SAFIS-3 Major Tacker**

DATE **10 Oct 58**

FROM: **AFCIN-4E4**

COMMENT NO. **1**

COMMENTS (Use reverse, if necessary)

4E4/Maj Friend/ac/69216/Bldg 828

1. This Center checked with Flight Test Center, WADC, concerning test flights around Cleveland area. The ATI Center was informed that flight tests are conducted in restricted area R-109, east of Dayton, and none in the Cleveland area.

2. Balloons are released from all over the United States, some small, some very large. The large balloons will travel thousands of miles from the launching site before coming down. Some of these launchings are unscheduled, and are so numerous as to preclude checking with all the airports that might release balloons.

3. A thorough check of the ATIC files failed to reveal any reports of unidentified flying objects in the Cleveland area on the 18th or 19th of August 1958.

4 Incls:

- 1. Ltr fr House of Rep
- 2. Cy ltr Mrs. [REDACTED]
- 3. Cy ltr [REDACTED]
- 4. Cy ltr [REDACTED]

for
H. K. GILBERT
 Colonel, USAF
 AFCIN-4E

Blasen
 COL USAF

18 + 19 Aug.

21 Oct.

DRAFT

Dear Senator Lausche:

I refer to your inquiry concerning the interest of Mr. Earl J. Neff of Cleveland, Ohio, in unidentified flying objects.

A thorough check of the Air Technical Intelligence Center files fails to reveal any reports of unidentified flying objects in the Cleveland area on the 18th or 19th of August 1958.

For your information, I am inclosing the latest Department of Defense fact sheet on the subject of unidentified flying objects, dated 6 October 1958. This fact sheet clearly outlines the Air Force position with respect to UFOs.

Sincerely,

Case 18 Aug 58.

SAFLL-1/Maj Van Dyk/mlf/78692/31 Oct 58
SAFLL - 69313

for
[Signature]
NOV 1958

Dear Senator Lausche:

The Secretary of Defense has asked that I reply to your inquiry relative to the interest of Mr. ██████████ of Cleveland, Ohio, concerning possible test flights of unconventional aircraft or missiles in the Cleveland area on or about 18 August 1958.

The Air Force has no knowledge of flights of this nature in the Cleveland area on that date.

MR:

Red LL 3 Oct/Fwded 6 Oct to SAFIS
Draft reply rcd fr Maj Tacker. Retrnd
to SAFIS for more responsive reply, on
27 Oct w/ss 31 Oct 58.
Finl ltr prep/fwded 31 Oct based on sug-
gested reply frm Maj Tacker per RS dd 28
Oct 58. CORRES: RS fr Sen to OSD dd
26 Sept 58.
w/incl #1.

Sincerely yours, CC:

Signed

W. P. FISHER
Major General, USAF
Director
Legislative Liaison

COORD
COMBK
SAFIS ✓
OSD - 3A948
STAYBACK

Inclosure

signed cv ltr addressed to DOD 22 Sept furnished to Sen by
Honorable Frank J. Lausche Mr. ██████████

United States Senate

15A. (1) ROUND

(2) SIZE OF A STAR (LARGE)

(3) RED

(4) THREE

(5) STRAIGHT LINE

(6) NONED

(7) NONE

PAGE TWO RJWFAM 1

(8) NONE

(9) NONE

B. (1) LOOKED LIKE FALLING STAR

(2) 25 DEGREES N } *apparently*

(3) 25 DEGREES N } *didn't move!*

(4) STRAIGHT - *in what direction?*

(5) BEHIND TREES

(6) 4 MINUTES

INCONSISTENT

C. (1) VISUAL.

(2) NONE

D. (1) 0210Z 1 SEPT 58 0-10-7 = 1910

(2) DUSK

E. HOME ADDRESS

F. CIVILIAN, , ABOUT 40,

DENVER, COLO., SOUNDED RELIABLE, BUSINESS MAN

G. CLEAR W/CB DSNT S MOONROSE 1937 MST (0237Z)

(1) CLEAR

8:00 pm
30/0/100z

Rec'd
29 Aug 58

29 September 1958

Dear Mr. [REDACTED],

Thank you for your letter to the Secretary of Defense, dated 8 September, which was referred to this office for reply.

Without more specific information, we cannot make a definite conclusion as to the object which you observed. However, your description fits the appearance of one of the US 100-series jet fighters when the setting sun below the horizon reflects on the underside of the aircraft at high altitude. We should point out that a jet aircraft in a climbing position may appear to be moving very slow.

We have added your report to our files for reference in our continuing investigation of aerial phenomena, and we appreciate your interest.

Sincerely yours,

LAWRENCE J. TACKER
Major, USAF
Executive Officer
Public Information Division
Office of Information Services

Mr. [REDACTED]
Brooklyn 15, New York

SEP 29 1958

200 OFI

1 - 16 SEPTEMBER 1958 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
- Sep	Washington, D. C.	Civilian	Aircraft
- Sep	Kuldja, China (CASE MISSING)	Civilian	Other (MISSILE)
- Sep-Oct	Danby, California	Multi	Other (REFLECTION)
- 1	Wheelus AFB, Tripoli	Military	UNIDENTIFIED
- 1	Dallas, Texas	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
- 2	San Antonio, Texas	[REDACTED]	1. Balloon 2. Astro (METEOR)
- 4	Killeen, Texas	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
- 5	29.03N 68.56W (Atlantic)	Pan Am (Vis & RADAR)	Insufficient Data
- 5	Thermopolis, Wyoming	[REDACTED]	Astro (VEGA)
- 7	Crosby, North Dakota	Military	Astro (MARS)
- 7	Montana, S Dakota, N Dakota	Mil & Civ Military <u>RADAR</u>	1. Astro (STARS/PLANETS) 2. Anomalous Propagation 3. Balloon
- 7	Kansas City, Missouri	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
- 7	Ellsworth, South Dakota	Military	Astro (ARCTURUS)
- 7	Hastings, Michigan	[REDACTED]	Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
- 7	Larson AFB, Washington	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
- 8	Sharpsville, Pennsylvania	[REDACTED]	Astro (MARS)
- 8	Toledo, Ohio	[REDACTED] (PHOTOS)	Aircraft
- 8	Kansas City, Missouri	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
- 9	Euclid, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
- 10	Lovells, Michigan	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
- 10	Highland, California	[REDACTED]	Astro (MARS)
- 11	Cartwright, Labrador	Military (PHOTOS/NR)	Astro (AURORA)
- 11	Hopa, Turkey	Military	Other (GROUND FIRE-GUN)
- 11	Uruguay	CIOVI	Insufficient Data
- 13	Collins, Missouri	Military	Astro (METEOR)
- 14	Baileys Bay, Bermuda	[REDACTED]	Satellite (SPUTNIK III)
- 14	Wheelus AFB, Libya	Military <u>RADAR</u>	Other (WX)
- 14	Dallas, Texas	[REDACTED]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
- 14	Lakewood, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (CAPELLA)
- 15	St Joseph, Michigan	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
- 16	Moody AFB, Georgia	Multi	Astro (SIRIUS)
- 16	San Diego, California	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
- 16	Westbury, Long Island, New York	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Sep	Universe	Science News Ltr	
11-13	Japan & Western States	Map	

6,000 N9, 10,000 WNW 9, 16,000 W25, 20,000 WNW 20,
30,000 WNW 40, 50,000 WN 30, 80,000 UNKNOWN

PAGE THREE RJWFAM 1

(3) NONE

(4) FIRST

(5) 1/10 OR LESS

(6) DISTANT, SOUTH

H. UNKNOWN

I. NONE

J. MILITARY AND CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT IN AREA AT TIME
FROM GROUND TO 35,000

K. ASSISTANT BASE TRAINING OFFICER. POSSIBLE
EXPLANATION OF SIGHTING: AERIAL SEARCHLIGHTS IN
CONNECTION WITH CIRCUS.

1. NONE

BT

25/0057Z SEP RJ1-.

Other

(INCONSISTENT INFO)

1 Witness

0210 Z 1 Sep

RECEIVED

5 SEP 58 07 SEP 5 01 28 '58

ATIC

TELEPHONED
TO Carl Jenkins
NO. 71222
TIME 0125Z
Date 05 Sept 58
By: (16)

RD011
CZCSQB953ZCWYB434
PP RJEDSQ
DE RJWFAM 48
P 042130Z
FM HQ LOWRY
TO RJEDDN/ADC ENT
RJWFDN/COMDR 34TH AIR DIV
RJEDSQ/COMDR WPAFB
RJEZHQ/HQ USAF
RJEZHQ/HQ USAF
INFO RJWFBS/COMATC
BT

INCONSISTENT.
INFO

18

1 } 411
2 }
3 }
44X-10
EK

UNCLAS FROM OBT 10503 J. FOR AIR TECH INTEL CENTER, RJEDSQ,
ASST CHIEF OF STAFF INTELLIGENCE, AND OFFICE OF INFORMATION
SERVICES, RJEZHQ. UFO

- 15A. (1) ROUND
- (2) BASEBALL
- (3) REDDISH ORANGE
- (4) THREE
- (5) ALMOST STRAIGHT LINE
- (6) NONE
- (7) NONE

PAGE TWO RJWFAM 48

(8) NONE

(9) NONE

B. (1) CHILD SAW IT

(2) 25 DEGREEQ NW

(3) 90 DEGREES NW ← overhead

(4) SLOWLY DROPPED BEHIND TREES } INCONSISTENT with

(5) SLOWLY BEHIND TREES } ITEM B3

(6) 35 MINUTES ← Note Time in sight

C. (1) VISUAL

(2) NONE

D. (1) 0210Z 1 SEPT 58 0210-7 = 1910

(2) DARK ← The AMERICAN EPHEMERIS shows
Twilight AT TIME OF SIGHTING!

E. 2 MILES NW DOWNTOWN DENVER

F. (1) CIVILIAN - [REDACTED] AGE 35, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DENVER, COLORADO, BUSINESS MAN,

SOUNDED RELIABLE

G. CLEAR W/CB DSNT S MOONROSE 1937 MST 0237Z.

(1) CLEAR

(2) 4TH WEATHER GROUP DETACHMENT 18 LOWRY AFB

6,000 - N9

SPICA SETTING
IN NW

12-14 ECLIPSE
JUPITER 13.48

16,000 - W25

20,000 - WNW20

30,000 - WNW40

50,000 - WNW30

50,000 - UKN

(3) NONE

(4) FIRST

(5) 1/10 OR LESS

(6) DISTANT, SOUTH

H. UNKNOWN

I. NONE

J. MILITARY AND CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT OPERATING IN
AREA AT TIME FROM GROUND TO 35,000.

K. ASSISTANT BASE TRAINING OFFICER. POSSIBLE

EXPLANATION OF SIGHTING: AERIAL SEARCHLIGHTS IN CONNECTION
CIRCUS.

BT

04/2234Z SEP RJWFAM

Other

INCONSISTENT INFO

NNNN

SUBJECT: (U) Unidentified Flying Object Report

TO: AFCIN-4E4

FROM: AFCIN-4E1

DATE: 30 Jan 1954 COMMENT NR. 2
AFCIN-4E1a/W. P. Mesimer/jc
74201/Bldg 828/Rm 241

1. Reference attached UFOB report.

2. The information in this report is very meager and, therefore, insufficient for an accurate evaluation. However, there is a possibility that the IFF equipment was not working properly since the target appeared only on IFF and at an extremely high speed.

1 Incl
n/c

Robert C. Anderson
for GORDON C. HOFFMAN
Colonel, USAF
AFCIN-4E1



Ezra Bohlen

Use this as part of nsch reference material
SCIENCE NEWS LETTER July 26, 1958
for August sightings -
GTS

ASTRONOMY

Mars Appears Late

The red planet Mars, steadily approaching nearer to the earth, will be the brightest object in the sky when it appears late in August evenings.

By JAMES STOKLEY

► THE RED PLANET Mars, shining more brilliantly than any other planet or any star visible at the same time, will appear in the eastern sky late in August evenings. This is the first time this year it can be seen before midnight.

Since last September, when it was farthest away, out on the opposite side of the sun, Mars has been drawing closer to the earth. From a distance of 84,500,000 miles on Aug. 1, it comes to within 64,000,000 miles on the 31st. During the autumn the approach will continue and it will be nearest Nov. 8, only a little more than 45,000,000 miles away, nearer than it will be for the next 15 years.

Although the accompanying maps show the appearance of the evening skies in August, Mars is not shown. This is because they are prepared for about ten o'clock, your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving), at the first of August, an hour earlier at the 15th and two hours earlier at the end of the month. Mars rises after these hours.

Even more brilliant than Mars is Jupiter, which sets, at the beginning of the month, about two hours after sunset. It, too, fails to get on our maps. However, it is in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin, the eastern part of which is shown low in the southwest, to the right of Scorpius, the scorpion. Jupiter is a little to the east of Spica, the brightest star in Virgo.

One planet is shown on the maps. This is Saturn, fainter than either Mars or Jupiter, but equal to a first-magnitude star. It is in Ophiuchus, the serpent-bearer, seen in the southwestern sky. Just below is the constellation of Scorpius with the red star Antares.

Vega: Most Brilliant Star

The most brilliant star of the August evening is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre, which stands directly overhead at the times for which the maps are drawn. Nearby, toward the south, is Aquila, the eagle, with Altair. Toward the east is Cygnus, the swan, in which Deneb is to be found.

Another bright star, second only to Vega, is in the west. This is Arcturus, in Bootes, the bear-driver, a reference to its proximity to Ursa Major, the great bear, of which the "big dipper" is a part. This figure is seen to the northwest. In the lower part are the two "pointers," whose direction leads to Polaris, the pole star, which is part of the little dipper, in Ursa Minor, the little bear.

The stars mentioned, except Polaris, are all of the first magnitude, but some fainter ones are also seen, which form characteristic groups, easily identified.

In the south, just to the left of Saturn, for example, is Sagittarius, the archer. The stars here form the outline of a teapot, with the handle to the left and the spout to the right, just above the hook-shaped group of stars that make the tail of the scorpion. In the east is the "great square," mainly part of Pegasus, the winged horse; the square resting on one corner.

The star in the left corner is Alpheratz, which is in Andromeda, the fettered princess. And to the left we see her mother, the queen, Cassiopeia. These stars form a letter W, standing on one side, the top of the letter to the left.

Starry Metropolis

When we look toward the teapot-shaped constellation of Sagittarius in the south, we are looking "downtown" in the metropolis of stars of which we are a small and rather insignificant part. For the stars, many of which, like the sun, may well be accompanied by a family of planets, are arranged something like houses and other buildings. Here is a great city. At the center these structures are packed very closely together; farther out they are more scattered. Then comes an interurban area where you find only an occasional house, until you approach

another city. At the heart of this the buildings again are closely packed.

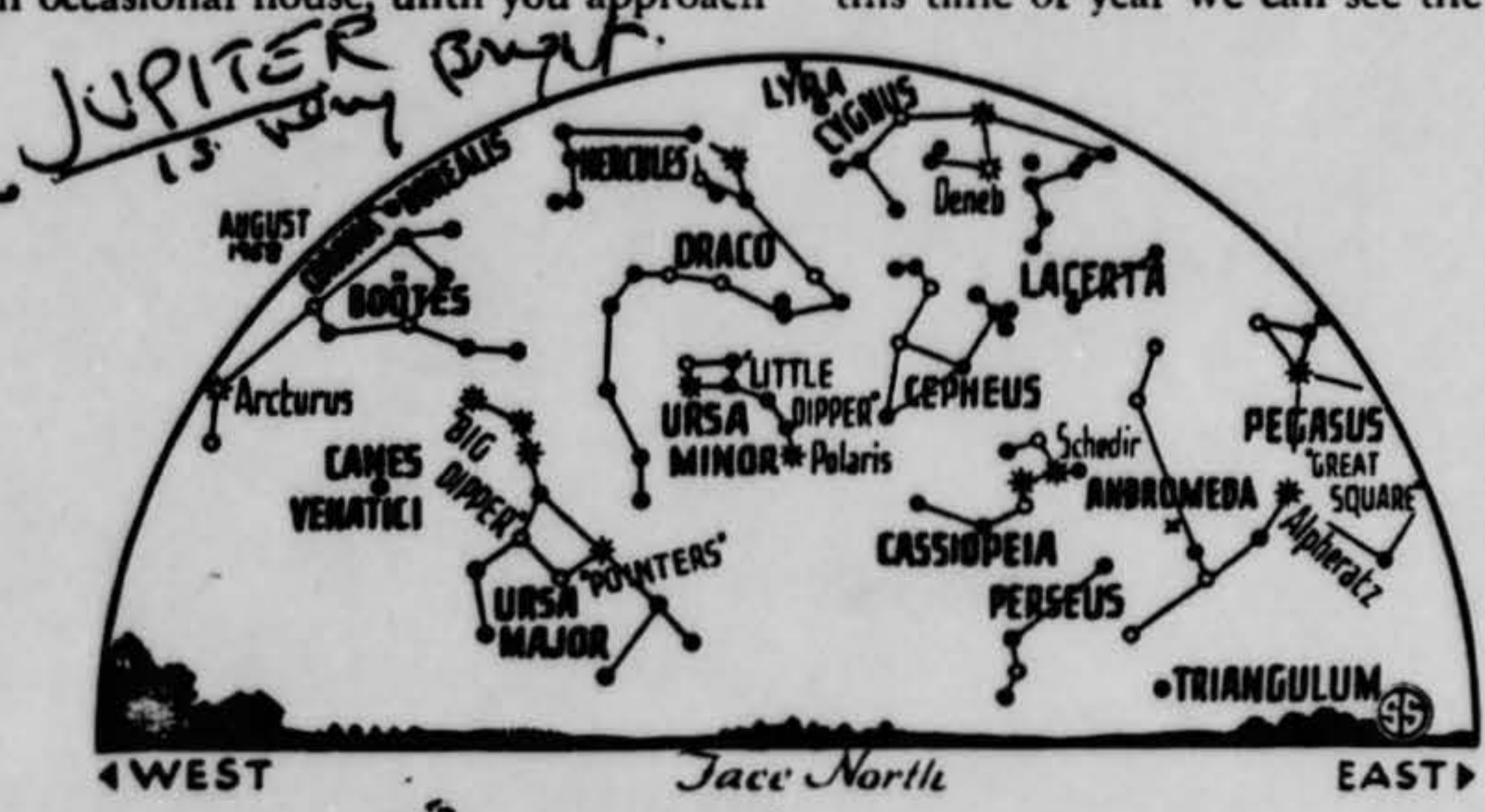
Our stellar city is the Milky Way galaxy, shaped something like two soup plates stuck together facing each other. In it are about a hundred billion stars. The diameter of the galaxy is about 600 quadrillion miles. Expressed in the astronomer's unit, this is about 100,000 light years. (A light year is about six trillion miles—the distance a beam of light will travel in a year.) At the center the thickness is about 10,000 light years.

Earth Is "Up-town"

The earth is located about two-thirds of the way out from the center to the edge and at this distance the thickness of the galaxy is perhaps 2,500 light years. The center is in the direction of Sagittarius, so when we look that way, we are looking "downtown."

The whole galaxy is rotating, although not like a wheel. Rather is it similar to the motion of the planets in the solar system, with those innermost going fastest. At the sun's distance from the center, it makes one complete revolution in some 200,000,000 years, a period sometimes called the "cosmic year."

It is because of the shape of the galaxy that we see the Milky Way, which is the concentration of stars as we look out toward the edge, in the galactic plane. Toward the sides, the stars are much more sparse. At this time of year we can see the Milky Way



WEST Face North EAST



EAST Face South WEST

• • • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

extending from Cassiopeia in the north, through Cygnus nearly overhead, down to Sagittarius in the south. It is hard to see from a city, in competition with city lights, but with a dark sky, out in the country, it is readily apparent. Even a pair of binoculars will show that it consists of a swarm of individual stars and they are most numerous in the direction of Sagittarius, where the Milky Way looks brightest. This, of course, is the direction of the galactic center, which is about 30,000 light years away.

Millions of Galaxies

Just as there are other cities, beyond the limits of your own, at various distances, so are there other galaxies, millions of them, in fact, scattered throughout the universe. One of the closest is just visible to the naked eye, on a dark night, in Andromeda. Its position is shown by a small "x" on the map.

Its distance is about 1,500,000 light years, so it is by far the most distant object that one can see with the naked eye.

In size the Andromeda galaxy equals ours. It may even be somewhat bigger. This represents a reversal of opinion among astronomers in recent years for they used to think it considerably smaller than ours. Then they found that the dimensions of our own had been overestimated, which partly removed the discrepancy.

Next they revised the distance scale for the other galaxies, and the one in Andromeda turned out to be about twice as far as they had supposed. Therefore, to look the size that it does in the sky, it had to be twice as large.

Life in Space?

As we reach out farther and farther into space, with bigger and bigger telescopes, more and more galaxies come into view. Some, like the one in Andromeda, have a spiral structure, like a huge pinwheel. Others are shaped like a flat lens, and show few details of structure. A third class shows an irregular shape, with no particular form. These are the components of our universe: millions and millions of galaxies, each containing millions or even billions of stars.

A good proportion of these stars are probably accompanied by planets like those around the sun. Many of these planets may well be inhabited. It no longer seems that our earthly life is unique—or nearly so.

Celestial Time Table for August

August EST

5	1:00 p.m.	Moon farthest; distance 251,300 miles.
7	4:45 a.m.	Moon passes Mars.
	12:49 p.m.	Moon in last quarter.
12	early a.m.	Meteors visible; emanating from constellation of Perseus.
13	6:02 a.m.	Moon passes Venus.
14	10:33 p.m.	New moon.
17	10:00 a.m.	Moon nearest; distance 226,200 miles.
19	10:06 a.m.	Moon passes Jupiter.
21	2:45 p.m.	Moon in first quarter.
23	2:47 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
29	12:53 a.m.	Full moon.

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

Science News Letter, July 26, 1958