PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE
30 January 1964

2. LOCATION
29.00N 177.00W (Pacific)

3. DATE-TIME GROUP
Local _____
GMT 31/0725Z

4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION
☐ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar
☒ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar

5. PHOTOS
☐ Yes
☒ No

6. SOURCE
military

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION
not reported

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS
one

9. COURSE
not reported

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Large star like object, very high fading at 330 deg az at 25 deg elevation. Speed 5 deg of arc per minute. Thought to be ECHO II.

11. COMMENTS

ECHO schedules not available. Case evaluated as a Satellite based on description and flight characteristic.

12. CONCLUSIONS

- ☐ Was Balloon
- ☐ Probably Balloon
- ☐ Possibly Balloon
- ☐ Was Aircraft
- ☐ Probably Aircraft
- ☐ Possibly Aircraft
- ☐ Was Astronomical
- ☐ Probably Astronomical
- ☐ Possibly Astronomical
- ☒ Other Satellite
- ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation
- ☐ Unknown

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 25 SEP 52)

1 - 28 FEBRUARY 1964 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
2	Ely, Minnesota	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
3	64 50N 29.30W (Atlantic)	Military	SATELLITE
4	65.00N 28.43W (Atlantic)	Military	SATELLITE
5	Montgomery, Alabama	[redacted]	Astro (VENUS & JUPITER)
5	Corvallis, Oregon	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
8	Albany, Oregon	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
9	Rivesville, West Virginia	[redacted]	Other (CONFLICTING DATA)
11	Brooklyn, New York	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
12	Germantown. Ohio	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
13	Los Angeles, California	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
14	Honolulu, Hawaii	[redacted]	Other (POLICE SIRENS)
14-13 Mar	Spain	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
15	Dallas, Texas	Multiple	AIRCRAFT
18	47 30N 170 10W (Pacific)	Military	Astro (METEOR)
19	Phillippins	Military	SATELLITE
20	Ogden, Utah	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
20	33.30N 177.40W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
21	Waupaca, Wisconsin	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
23	56.45N 41.10W (Pacific)	Military	Other (SATELLITE DECAY)
23	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
24	California - Oregon	Military & Civilian	Other (MISSILE)
24	Greenville, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (VENUS & JUPITER)
26	Trenton, Michigan	[redacted]	Other (CONFLICTING DATA)
27	Marshall, Michigan	[redacted]	Astro (STAR)
28	Manchester, New Hampshire	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Astro (VENUS & JUPITER)
28	50.40N 170W (Pacific)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
5	Cape Mendocino, California	News Clipping	
7	Albermarl, North Carolina	" "	
10	Sidlaws & Perth, Scotland	" "	
12	Slacksted, England	" "	
15	Las Palmas to Zurich(S.Africa Airways)	"	
19	Rabual, New Britain		
20	Kent, England		

NNNN 30 JAN 31/0725Z

31 Jan 64 I

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

Check Satellite

I N C O M I N G

AF IN : 57214 (31 Jan 64) G/ab Page 1 of 2

INFO : NIN-7, XOP-1, XOPX-6, SAF-OS-3, DIA-25, DIA(CIIC)-2

JCS-35, OSD-15, ARMY-2, CMC-8, NSA-7 (107)

SMB C133

HQD437ZCRJA832

RR RUEAHQ

DE RUHLKH 5 31/0820Z

ZNR

R 31/0800Z

FM 326 AIR DIV KUNIA FACILITY HA

TO RUHLKM/PACAF HICKAM AFB HA

RUHPHH/COMHAWSEAFROM PEARL HARBOR HA

INFO RUEAHQ/CSAC USAF WASH D C

RUECW/CNO WASH D C

RUECW/SECNAV WASH D C

RUWGALB/CONCNORAD ENT AFB COL

RUHLHQ/CINCPAC CAMP H M SMITH HA ZNE

RUHLHS/CONCUSARPAC FT SHAFTER HA

RUHLHL/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HA

RUAUAZ/COMUSJAPAN FUCHU AS JAPAN

RUAMC/COMUKOREA SEOUL KOREA

RUAGFL/COMUSTDC TAIPEI TAIWAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

I N C O M I N G

RUCSBR/CINCSAC OFFUTT AFB NEBR

AF GRNC

BT

UNCLAS

1. CIRVIS REPORT

2. NAVY 43215

3. LARGE STAR-LIKE OBJECT

4. 29-00 NORTH 177-00 WEST

5. 31/0725Z

6. VERY HIGH

7. 330 DEGREES 25 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON

8. TRAVESED 5 DEGREES PER MINUTE

9. POSSIBLE ECHO TWO

BT

NOTE : Adv cy del to XOPX, NIN & DIA
Readdressed to CIA per AFHQ 1392 #687

ASTRONOMY

Venus Shines Brilliantly

Venus, the most prominent object in the January sky, glows brightly in the southwest outshining all other planets and stars and is easily identified.

By JAMES STOKLEY

➤ ALTHOUGH it is not quite in a position to be shown on our maps, the planet Venus is now the most prominent star or planet in the evening sky. It sets about three hours after the sun.

Before that it shines in the southwest—so brightly that you will have no trouble locating it. Venus appears some time before the sky is dark, well ahead of any other object (except the moon, which passes Venus on Dec. 17).

Jupiter is also visible, higher and farther south, in the constellation of Pisces, the fishes. This planet does appear on the map. It is only about a quarter as bright as Venus, but is still very brilliant.

Three Other Planets Visible

Two other planets are in the evening sky after sunset, but are much harder to see. These are Mars, which sets very soon after the sun, and Saturn, which follows a little later. Mercury will be to the west of the sun at the end of December. Around Jan. 26 you may be able to see it low in the east just before sunrise.

But now let us go from the planets to the stars of the January evenings. These are shown on our maps, which depict their appearance about 10:00 p.m. on the first, 9:00 p.m. on the 15th and 8:00 p.m. on the 31st, your own kind of standard time.

Toward the southeast is the group of prominent constellations that make the winter evening skies so brilliant. Perhaps the most conspicuous is Orion, the warrior. Betelgeuse is the brightest star in Orion; below it is the row of three stars supposed to form his belt. First magnitude Rigel is still lower, and a little to the right.

Above and to the right of Orion is Taurus, the bull. Reddish Aldebaran marks the animal's eyes. To the left is Gemini, the twins, with the stars Castor and Pollux.

A little lower is Canis Minor, the little dog, with the star called Procyon. Still lower, and to the right, you come to the great dog, Canis Major. In this group stands Sirius, the dog-star, which is the brightest of all the stars seen in the nighttime sky. This is mainly because it is quite close to us. Sirius is about 21 times as bright as the sun, but many stars are far more luminous. Rigel, for example, exceeds the sun by some 50,000 times!

Two other stars, of first magnitude when they are high in the sky, are shown on the maps. One is so low in the northwest—Deneb, in Cygnus, the swan—that its light is greatly reduced by atmospheric absorption. Earlier in the evening it is well up in the west, at the top of the "northern cross."

In the east Leo, the lion, is coming into view, and here we find the star called Regulus, also so low that its brightness is much dimmed.

On Jan. 14 there will be an eclipse of the sun, but the only people who will be able to see it easily will be the members of the various scientific parties in the Antarctic. The region over which it will be visible covers Antarctica, the southern tip of South America and just barely reaches Tasmania.

This is not a total eclipse of the sun, like the one that occurred last July and was visible in the United States. It will be partial, and where the eclipse is greatest, on the coast of Enderby Land, only about 56% of the solar diameter will be covered by the dark disc of the moon.

It will be the first of six eclipses that will occur during 1964. Four of these will be eclipses of the sun—all partial. After January the next comes on June 10, when residents of Australia and New Zealand will see it. This time about 75% of the sun's diameter will be hidden where the eclipse is greatest.

The next, on July 9, will be visible over the Arctic regions, including parts of northern Canada, Greenland and Siberia. Then the maximum eclipse will only be about 32%. The next occurs on Dec. 3 and 4. It will be visible over northeastern Siberia, Alaska and the northern Pacific Ocean. The reason that two dates are given is because it is visible on both sides of the International Date Line. Again the maximum eclipse will be about 75%.

The two eclipses of the moon, both total as that body moves into the earth's shadow, occur on the nights of June 24 and Dec. 19. The end of the first will be visible over most of North America, while the second will be seen in its entirety from this part of the world.

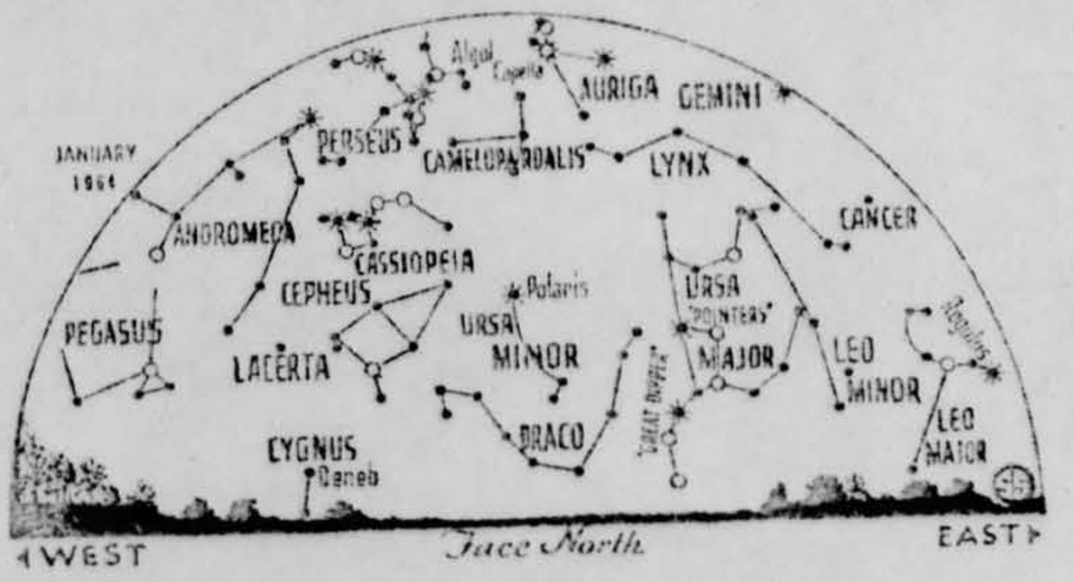
Number of Eclipses Varies

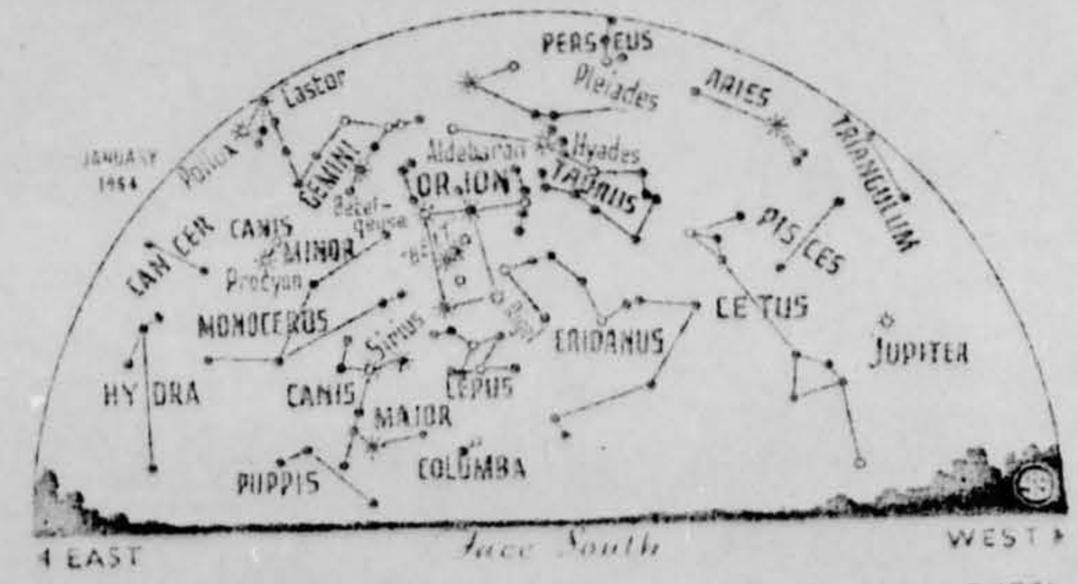
Six is an unusually large number of eclipses for one year. The most common number is four, and there can be as few as two. In that case, both will be of the sun.

But there can be as many as seven in one year—either five of the sun and two of the moon, or four of the sun and three of the moon. This will almost occur during 1964, since there was an eclipse of the moon on Dec. 30. Thus, in the 12 months between Christmas in 1963 and 1964 there are seven eclipses.

The last time there were seven eclipses in a calendar year was in 1935, with five of the sun and two of the moon. It will happen again in 1982, when solar eclipses will come on Jan. 25, June 21, July 20 and Dec. 15, and those of the moon on Jan. 9, July 6 and Dec. 30.

This information about future eclipses, by the way, comes from a very remarkable book: The Canon of Eclipses, which was published in 1887, the work of a Viennese





SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

rilliantly

sky, nets

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t will ll be nuary dents see it. meter reatest. over north- Then about d 4. It nberia, . The

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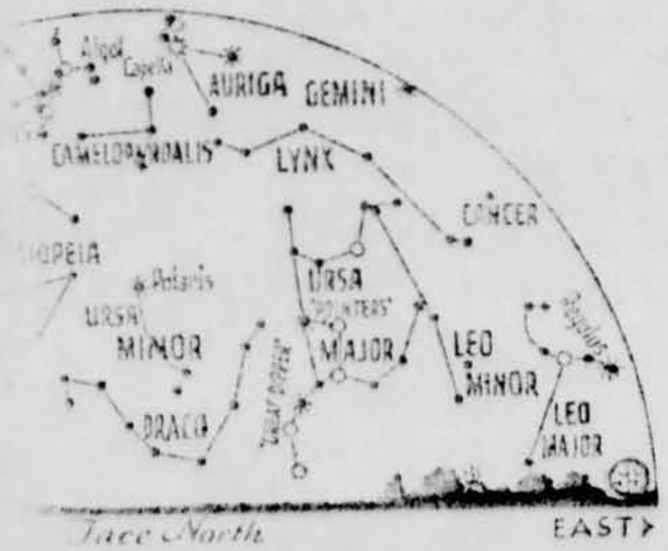

Celestial Time Table for January

(From 1964 Observer's Handbook of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada)

JAN.	EST	
1	2:00 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness
2		Earth nearest sun, distance 91,345,000 miles
3	10:50 p.m.	Algol at minimum
4	9:00 a.m.	Mercury between earth and sun
6	10:58 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
	7:40 p.m.	Algol at minimum
9	4:30 p.m.	Algol at minimum
	5:00 p.m.	Venus passes Saturn
	7:00 p.m.	Moon farthest from earth, distance 251,900 miles
14	3:44 p.m.	New moon (partial eclipse of sun visible from Antarctica)
16	8:00 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn
17	noon	Moon passes Venus
20	2:00 p.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
22	12:29 a.m.	Moon in first quarter
24	12:40 a.m.	Algol at minimum
25	8:00 p.m.	Moon nearest, distance 227,200 miles
26	7:00 p.m.	Mercury farthest west of sun (low in east before sunrise for a few days)
	9:30 p.m.	Algol at minimum
28	6:23 p.m.	Full moon
29	6:20 p.m.	Algol at minimum

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

• Science News Letter, 84:406 Dec. 28, 1963

No Last Information Given

JAN 2004
ENGLAND

St Clair Pa
March 11-66

Dear Sir

Enclosed find letter from a
friend in England who also obtained
some writing on the moon of ancestors it
revealed your ago

Yours Truly
[redacted]
St Clair Pa
17970

[redacted]

[redacted]

No Case (Information Only)

28 January 1964
Plumerville, Arkansas

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

The A. P. R. O. Bulletin is the official copyrighted publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A.P.R.O.), 4545 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Orgazination is a non-profit group dedicated to the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years. Inquiries regarding membership may be made to the above address.

TUCSON, ARIZONA— JULY, 1964

UAO LANDING AT AIR FORCE BASE

Splitting Disc Seen In Arkansas

The following report is forwarded by Lucius Farish of Plumerville, Arkansas, and seems to describe the entry into the atmosphere of discshaped or cigar shaped objects from a distant point in space.

"On the evening of Tuesday, January 28, 1964, I was examining the star field of the star, Eta Tauri, a star similar to ours at the distance of 11 light-years or 11x10-12 miles. At 8:37 p.m., an unusual star appeared in the field which was not there a few minutes before. At this time it appeared at 8.3 magnitude and increased slightly in brightness. At first I believed it to be a nova (exploding star). Time: 8:54 p.m., magnitude 7.4—it appeared with a disc shape, but I disregarded this because of the possibility of poor atmospheric conditions at the time. Time: 9:15 p.m., magnitude 5-7—it appeared more disc-shaped but I was not sure at the time again. At 9:34 p.m., the object had split into two sections with the same original shape as the first one. At 9:45 p.m., it became evident to me that these were the real things. For another half hour, they became brighter than before. At 10:22 p.m. they became of naked-eye visibility at 3rd magnitude. After they became visible, I followed them with 7x36 binoculars. They became brighter and brighter by every accompanying minute, until their actual shape was visible (about the diameter of the moon when full). At 10:30 p.m., high frequency (and deafening) sound was heard. At this time, the UFOs began to move in a southeast direction and disappeared in the south-southeast."

By phone and personal interview Mr. Farish learned the following facts concerning this sighting: "The color of the UFOs was white, although this could not be ascertained through the telescope, because the observer was using a neutral filter. Some details were visi-

(See Disc—Page 4)

(Continued from Page 1)

...on the objects, but nothing definite ...uld be seen. The observer described ...as similar to looking at the moon, in ...ich you can ascertain that there are ...tails on the surface, but you cannot ...tinguish them. His place of observa...tion was at his home at the address ...en above. The motion of the objects ...s a kind of corkscrew motion, and ...form. The objects had a sort of pul...ing effect. He was using a 6 inch ...escope at 65 power.

On February 12, 1964, the same ob...ver observed another UFO in the ...e general area as the first two. It ...s more of a bluish color. This UFO ... no details visible. The motion and ...sation was the same as in the first ...ting. This UFO was viewed with ... same telescope at the same power, ... without the neutral filter. It moved ...ough a relative 6 degrees per min...e. There was no change in brightness. ...as completely silent; magnitude 5.2. ... observer determined the distance ...e about 17 miles. 3.3 minutes of ...

...e above is one of the most detailed ...sightings of UFOs in the outer atmo...sphere that we have ever examined. ...t the most important part of this in...cident is the fact that the observer was Mr. John M. Brannen, of Little Rock, Arkansas, President of the Arkansas Astronomical Association.