

**PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD**

<b>1. DATE</b> 8 November 1957	<b>2. LOCATION</b> Alexandria, Louisiana		<b>12. CONCLUSIONS</b> <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Meteor <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<b>3. DATE-TIME GROUP</b> Local _____ GMT 09/0316Z	<b>4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar		
<b>5. PHOTOS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<b>6. SOURCE</b> Military		
<b>7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION</b> 5 seconds	<b>8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS</b> one	<b>9. COURSE</b> NNE	
<b>10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING</b> Brilliant bright pink, round object, size of a quarter. Bright white short narrow & uneven tail, smaller than object. Remained same size throughout observation. Size of object increased as altitude decreased. Object fell vertically. Sparks were prevalent when disintegrating but were not glaring.		<b>11. COMMENTS</b> The description, flight path & time duration is typical of a meteor.	

9 - 10 NOVEMBER 1957 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
9	Lake City, Missouri	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
9	Sacramento, California	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
9	Ft Bragg, North Carolina	Military	Aircraft
9	Lafayette, Louisiana	[REDACTED]	Balloon
9	Leominster, Massachusetts	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
9	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
9	Seneca, Missouri	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
9	Tullahoma, Tennessee (CASE MISSING)	Civilian	Insufficient Data
9	Dayton, Fairborn, Xenia, Ohio	Multi (3 cases)	Astro (VENUS)
9	Pitcairn, Pennsylvania	[REDACTED]	1. Insufficient Data 2. Astro (VENUS)
9	Waverly, Illinois	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
9	Waynesville, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
9	Belton, Missouri (CASE MISSING)	Civilian	Insufficient Data
9	Arcadia, Missouri	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
9	San Antonio, Texas	[REDACTED]	Other (UNRELIABLE RPT)
9	Clinton, Pennsylvania	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
9	Makanda, Illinois	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
9	Amarillo AFB, Texas	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
9	Anderson, Indiana	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
9	Afton, Oklahoma	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
9	St Louis, Danby, Missouri	[REDACTED] + (2)	Astro (METEOR)
9	Kennesaw, Georgia	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
9	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
9	Lexington, Ky/Marietta, Georgia	[REDACTED] (2 cases)	Astro (METEOR)
9	Lithonia, Georgia	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
9	Lake City, Tennessee (CASE MISSING)	Multi	Aircraft
9	Shreveport, Louisiana	West	Aircraft
10	Shiroi AB, Japan	Military	Insufficient Data
10	Atlanta, Georgia	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
10	Tampa, Florida	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
10	SW of Tokyo, Japan	Military	Astro (METEOR)
10	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
10	Council Bluffs, Iowa	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
10	Muncie, Indiana	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
10	Bellefontaine AFB, Ohio (CASE MISSING)	Military	Astro (VENUS)
10	Wellsville, Buffalo, New York	Multi, Waike (2 cases)	Astro (VENUS)
10	Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina	Military	Astro (VENUS)
10	Hopkins, St Paul, Minnesota	Multi	Astro (VENUS)
10	Norwich, Connecticut	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
10	Argentina	Argentine Military	Other (SATELLITE)
10	Lampasas, Texas	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
10	Dayton, Ohio	Civilian	Insufficient Data

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Nov	Universe	Science News Ltr	
9	Fargo, North Dakota	Newsclipping	
9	California Area	Newsclipping	
1957	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Newsclipping	

✓ Witness 8 9/03162

ASTRO

Nov 9 23 11 '57

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RD117

O WPF137 YDB110 VYC140 VMA160QRA165

PP RJEDDN RJEDWP RJEPHQ

DE RJESQR 128A

P 091941Z

FM COMDR 834TH ADIV

TO RJEDDN/COMDR ADC

RJEDWP/COMDR AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

RJEPHQ/DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE

BT

UNCLASSIFIED FROM FBW/1-INT PD 11-200. SUBJECT: UFOB.

REFERENCE AFR 22-2. PAR 1A. BRILLIANT AND ROUND. PAR 1B. PEA

TO QUARTER. PAR 1C. BRIGHT PINK. PAR 1D. ONE. PAR 1E. N/A.

PAR 1F. NONE. PAR 1G. BRIGHT WHITE SHORT NARROW AND UNEVEN. TAIL

SMALLER THAN OBJECT. REMAINED SAME SIZE THROUGHOUT OBSERVATION.

PAR 1H. NONE. PAR 1I. SIZE OF THE OBJECT INCREASED AS ALTITUDE

DECREASED. MADE VERTICAL DECENT. OBSERVED FIVE SECONDS PAR 2A.

WAS GAZING AT MOON. PAR 2B. SIXTY OR SEVENTY DEGREE ELEV AT

UNDETERMINED DISTANCE NORTH NORTHEAST FROM POINT OF OBSERVATION.

PAR 2C. FORTY OR FIFTY DEGREE ELEV AT UNDETERMINED DISTANCE NORTH

The size would naturally increase as it came closer

NOTE:

NOTE: Object apparently moved only 70'; a very short distance.

# Venus Most Prominent

Venus, the only planet now visible in the evening, is a brilliant object in the sky and will soon be joined by the Leonids, "shooting stars."

By JAMES STOKLEY

▶ THAT BRILLIANT object you see in the southwestern sky these evenings as darkness falls is not an airplane, a flying saucer, or some bright light hung in the sky as part of an experiment.

What you see is the planet Venus, now reaching its greatest prominence, which comes just before its disappearance from the evening sky early in 1958.

Venus is far brighter than any other star or planet seen in the night sky and there is no difficulty in identifying it. Indeed, it can be observed long before the sky is dark. In fact, if you know where to look, you can even see it in broad daylight!

After it passed behind the sun last April 14, Venus has gradually been drawing to the east of that body. That meant that it followed the sun in its daily motion across the sky, and so remained visible in the west after the sun had set. On Nov. 18 it will be farther east of the sun, hence remaining in the sky for the longest time after sunset, nearly three hours. After that it will start moving toward the sun again.

Because of its early setting, Venus does not appear on the accompanying maps of the November evening skies, which show their appearance about 10:00 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of November, 9:00 p.m. on the 15th and 8:00 p.m. on the 30th.

## Bright Birds in the Sky

These maps do, however, show the stars that are now visible.

Toward the west is Deneb, at the top of the "northern cross," which is really part of the constellation of Cygnus, the swan. Deneb is in the bird's tail; in fact, the word is Arabic and means "tail." The crosspiece represents the wings, and the lower part of the cross his long neck, stretched forward in flight. At the head is Albireo, a star of the second magnitude on the astronomical brightness scale. Below Cygnus is another first-magnitude star, Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. To the left is another bird, Aquila, the eagle, with the star Altair.

High in the south you can see the four stars that form the "great square," part of the constellation of Pegasus, the winged horse. Although these are not among the brightest, their characteristic arrangement makes them a good starting place from which to find other groups. The horse, actually, is upside down in the sky, as the row of stars extending westward from the lower right corner of the square is his head!

The star at the upper right, Alpheratz, is

*So bright was this planet that a local sheriff and his deputies were attempting to intercept it a few days ago - after numerous calls from general public.*

not in Pegasus at all, but in the neighboring group of Andromeda. This constellation represents the Ethiopian princess who, according to mythology, was chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster, represented by the constellation of Cetus, the whale, in the south. Fortunately, she was rescued by the hero, Perseus, who is seen in the northeast.

Andromeda's mother, Cassiopeia, is seen in the north, a group forming the letter M, above Polaris, the pole star. Alongside her is her husband, the king, Cepheus.

Turning now toward the east, we can see what is generally considered to be the finest constellation in the sky making its debut for the season.

## Orion: Season's Finest

This is Orion, the warrior, easily recognized because of the three stars in a row that form his belt. To the left is Betelgeuse, to the right is Rigel, both of the first magnitude, although being so low in the sky they do not appear as bright as they

will in the coming months. Then you will see them high in the south.

Just above Orion is Taurus, the bull, with brilliant Aldebaran, and to the left of this figure stands Auriga, the charioteer, with first magnitude Capella.

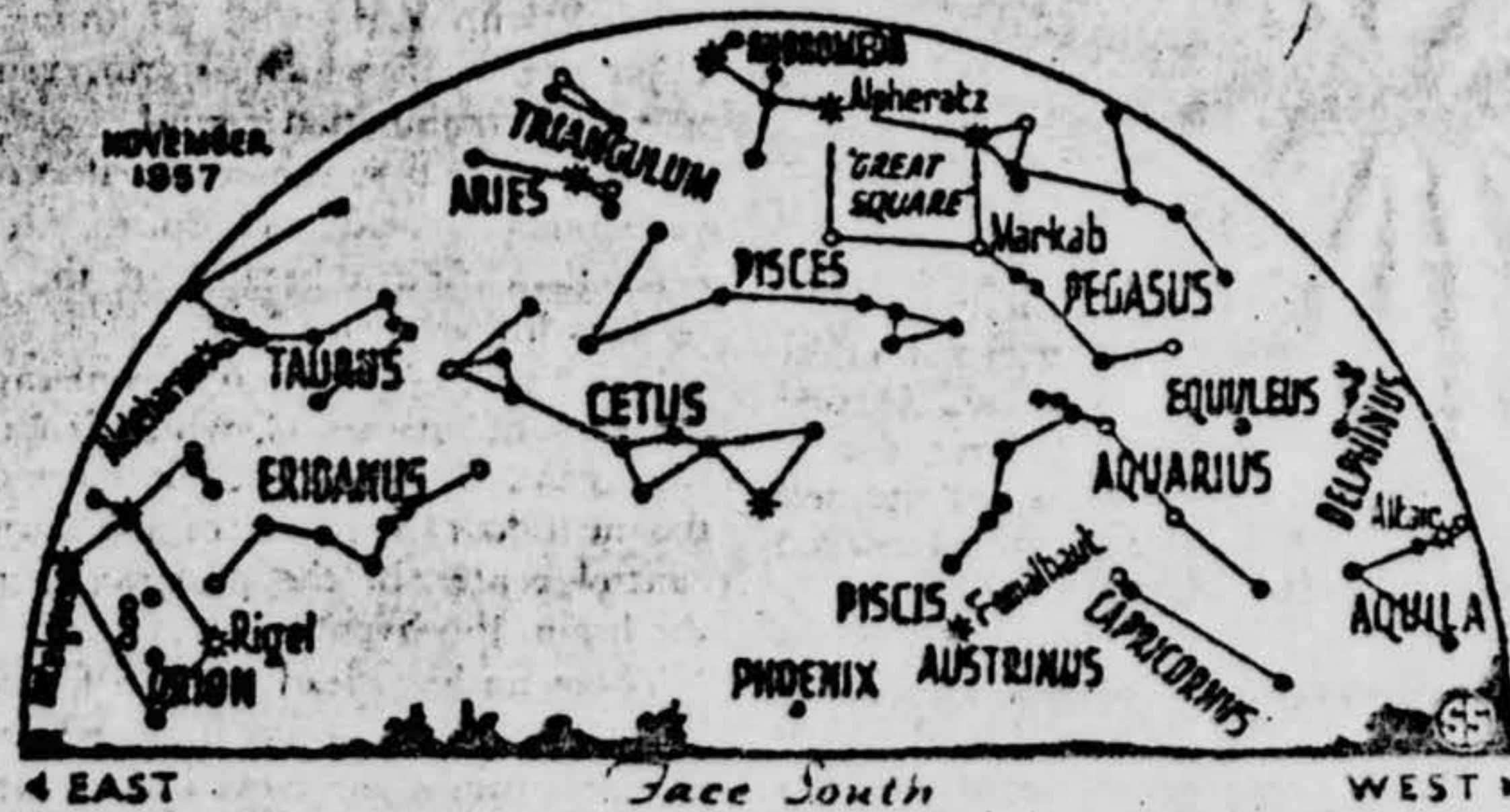
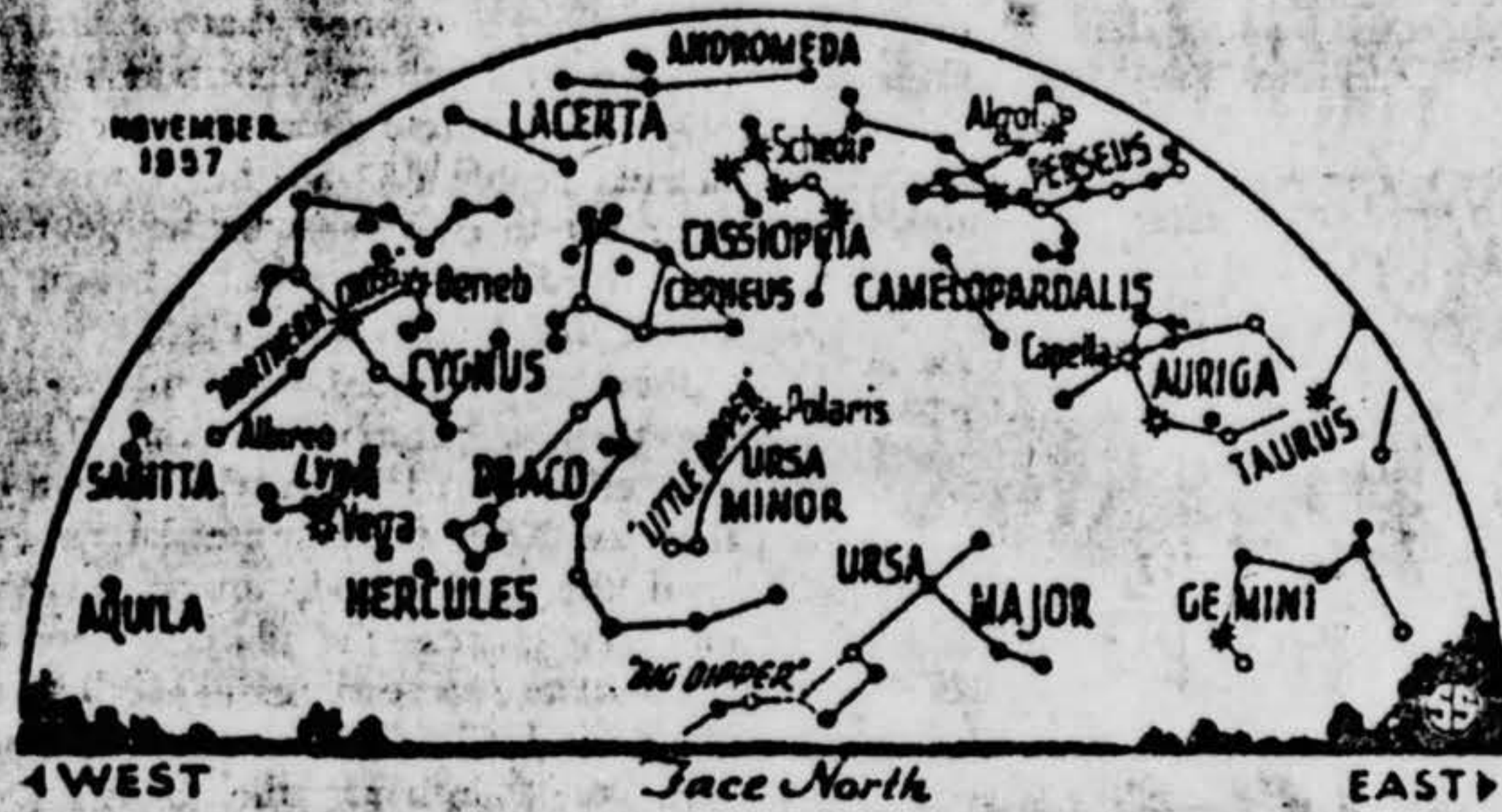
Although only Venus is now visible in the evening, two other planets appear in the southeast before sunrise. Brightest of these is Jupiter, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. It is close to the bright star Spica. However, it exceeds the star in brilliance about ten times.

Farther east is Mars, rising about an hour ahead of the sun. Its brightness is about half that of Spica. Mercury and Saturn are both too near the sun to be easily visible in November.

## Shower of "Stars" to Come

November is the month bringing one of the year's famous showers of meteors, or "shooting stars," which appear from about the 13th to the 16th.

They are most numerous after midnight, because then we are on the forward side of the earth in its annual movement around the sun. Thus, we meet them head-on. This is different from the evening hours when we are on the rearward part, and see only those that catch up to us.



• • • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

NORTHEAST FROM POINT OF OBSERVATION. PAR 2D. OBJECT FELL VERTICALLY.  
INCREASED IN SIZE AS IT FELL UNTIL DESCENTIGRATING. PAR 2E. SPARKS  
WERE PREVALENT WHEN DESCENTIGRATING BUT WERE NOT GLARING. PAR 2F.  
FIVE SECONDS. PAR 3A. <sup>important!</sup> GROUND VISUAL. PAR 3B. NAKED EYE. PAR 3C.  
N/A. PAR 4A. 090316Z NOV 57. PAR 4B. NIGHT. PAR 5. SAINT  
FRANCIS CABRINI HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA (COORDINATES AT PT  
OF OBSERVATION: 3117N 9227W). PAR 6A. N/A. PAR 6B. STAFF  
SERGEANT [REDACTED], AF 36998737, 391ST FBS, ENGLAND AFB, LOUISIANA.  
INTEL SPEC. REPUTABLE AND RELIABLE. PAR 7A. CLEAR. PAR 7B. DET  
25, 21ST WEATHER SQUADRON REPORTED WINDS 18 KNOTS <sup>WSW</sup> 240 DEGREES AT  
76,000 FEET AT 090600Z NOV 57. ADDITIONAL DATA UNAVAILABLE. PAR 7C.  
CLEAR. PAR 7D. TWELVE MILES. PAR 7E. NO CLOUD COVERAGE. PAR 7F.  
N/A. PAR 8. NONE REPORTED BY SOURCE OF PAR. 7B. ENGLAND AFB OPNS  
REPORTS ONE C-131 ENROUTE FROM BROOKLEY AFB TO BARKSDALE AFB MADE AN  
EMERGENCY LANDING AT ENGLAND AFB AT 0335Z 9 NOV 57. ONE ENGINE WAS  
INOPERATIVE. LANDING LIGHTS OF THIS AIRCRAFT WERE ON SEVERAL MIN  
BEFORE IT LANDED. AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO CONTACT  
RAPCON SQUADRON AT EAFB FOR ADDITIONAL POSSIBLE FACTS. PAR 9. NONE.  
PAR 10. REFER TO PAR 8. NO OTHER LOCAL AIR ACTIVITY AT TIME OF  
OBSERVATION. PAR 11. MSGT [REDACTED], AF [REDACTED] 401ST

*The description, flight path and time duration is typical of a meteorite.*

*ASTRO  
(METEORITE)*

PAGE THREE RJESQR 108A

FBW INTEL SECTION. CAUSE COULD NOT BE IMMEDIATELY DETERMINED.

SSGT VEZMAR WOULD HAVE IN THE OPINION OF THE PREPARING OFFICER,  
IDENTIFIED THE AIRCRAFT LISTED IN PAR 8 HAD IT BEEN THE SAME OBJECT.

BT

*How so?*

No Case (Information Only)

7 November 1957  
Meridian, Mississippi

The following morning, November 7th, truck driver Malvan Stevens said he encountered an egg-shaped object on the highway near Meridian, Mississippi. From it emerged three "queer-looking people" four-and-a-half feet high--two men and a woman with "pasty-white faces" and dark hair. They "chattered" unintelligibly, and "shook" Stevens' hand. A companion corroborated his story.

✓ WEATHER FROWNS—

# Balloon Flight May Be Delayed



✓

**AFTER THE FALL WAS OVER**  
Cmdrs. Lewis (L) And Ross.—A.P. Wirephoto

## RECORD ASCENT

# 'Lovely Up There,' 2 Balloonists Say

RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 9. — (AP) — With a record ascension of more than 14 miles to their credit, two Navy balloonists rested here today after a descent to earth a lot faster than they had anticipated.

Cmdrs. Malcolm D. Ross, 37, and Morton L. Lewis, 43, both of Washington, D. C., riding a gondola attached to a 128-foot helium balloon, reached 76,000 feet yesterday over the broken land of South Dakota and Nebraska.

They reached that height two hours and 50 minutes after they started upward from a natural bowl in the Black Hills near Rapid City. From that same natural bowl another balloon had soared 72,395 feet in 1935 to set the record Ross and Lewis broke.

However, Capt. Iven C. Kincheloe, in a Bell X-2 rocket plane, made a higher—126,000 feet—but unofficial flight last August at Edwards Air Force base, Cal.

\* \* \*

UP AT 76,000 feet, the two men later said, "It was dark as night." They sipped some coffee and radioed their height back to earth. Then they started down.

The first 20,000 feet found things going as scheduled at 1000 feet a minute drop.

But then something happened—Ross and Lewis said they didn't know what—and their fall rate shot up.

"We are calm. cool. collected."

We think we will stay with the balloon as long as we can," they radioed.

\* \* \*

AT 70,000 FEET, the drop slackened and the men reported they had "started taking pictures."

"We didn't get any work done," one of them said, "but it's lovely up there."

Their rate of fall continued, however, at 1000 to 3000 feet per minute. They had strapped themselves to their seats after ejecting ballast in an attempt to regain balance in the balloon.

"We kicked out everything that wasn't nailed down," they said.

When the gondola fell to the ground with a gentle thud, the men hopped out, complaining only that they were unable to hear clearly.



Lt. Cmdr. Morton L. Lewis finds all the comforts of home in the gondola, left, in which he and Lt. Cmdr. Malcolm D. Ross, left, Washington, D. C., will try a balloon flight. At right is Harold Froelich, Minneapolis, project director for General Mills, sponsoring the flight with the Office of Naval Research. Comdr. Ross, right, and Comdr. Lewis try out the high altitude "man from Mars" pressure suits they will wear.—AP and Special Photos.

Bad weather moving from the Texas panhandle today reduced the chances the Navy will launch an altitude record manned balloon flight from Rapid City, S. D., Saturday to "one in ten," the United Press reported.

Thursday night there was a 50-50 chance the flight would leave as scheduled. The ascension has not been officially postponed, however, and spokesmen for General Mills, co-sponsor of the record attempt, said the flight will be made if there is a change for the better in the weather outlook.

The bad weather forecast involves the area through which the balloon would drift, rather than the launching site in the "stratobowl" near Rapid City, a General Mills meteorologist

reach 75,000 feet in a pressurized, aluminum gondola carried aloft by a 128-foot plastic "sky-hook" balloon. Such an altitude would be nearly 3,000 feet higher than the existing manned balloon record, set Nov. 11, 1935, by two Army men from the same launching site.

Lt. Cmdr. Morton L. Lewis and Lt. Cmdr. Malcolm D. Ross expect to

## Navy Balloon Flight Delayed

RAPID CITY, S. D.—(AP)—A Navy balloon flight from Strato Bowl 10 miles south of here, scheduled for today, has been postponed at least one day, Capt. Norman Barr said Friday.

The Navy medical officer said the flight was postponed when it became obvious weather conditions would worsen.

Previously, General Mills and the Navy, sponsors of the flight, said today would be the first day the balloon carrying Cmdr. M. L. Lewis and Lt. Cmdr. M. D. Ross could take off.

Winds up to 40 miles an hour and blowing snow raged Friday in the area where the balloon will soar.

Launching of the plastic balloon will be made on the first good morning from standpoint of weather conditions, Barr said.