

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 6 November 1957	2. LOCATION Over Pennsylvania		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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical Aurora <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT 07/2040Z	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		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION Not given	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS 1	9. COURSE SW	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING 5. Bright lights changing color, white to amber to red, traveling SW with great speed. White on top, red on bottom.		11. COMMENTS Probably Aurora Borealis.	

6 November 1957 Aurora (21 Cases)

September 1-5, and The Great Auroral Storm of 22-23 September 1957



the intervals between the two-minute exposures.

Another reader of this magazine, Dr. J. R. Otoupalik, reports a spectacular aurora at Greeley, Colorado, two mornings later, about 3 a.m. Mountain standard time on September 3rd. From the northern quarter of the horizon, greenish-white rays extended 70 degrees up the sky with the rising flashes that characterize a dancing aurora. A photograph of this same event, by A. J. Morehouse at Battle Creek, Michigan, is shown on this page.

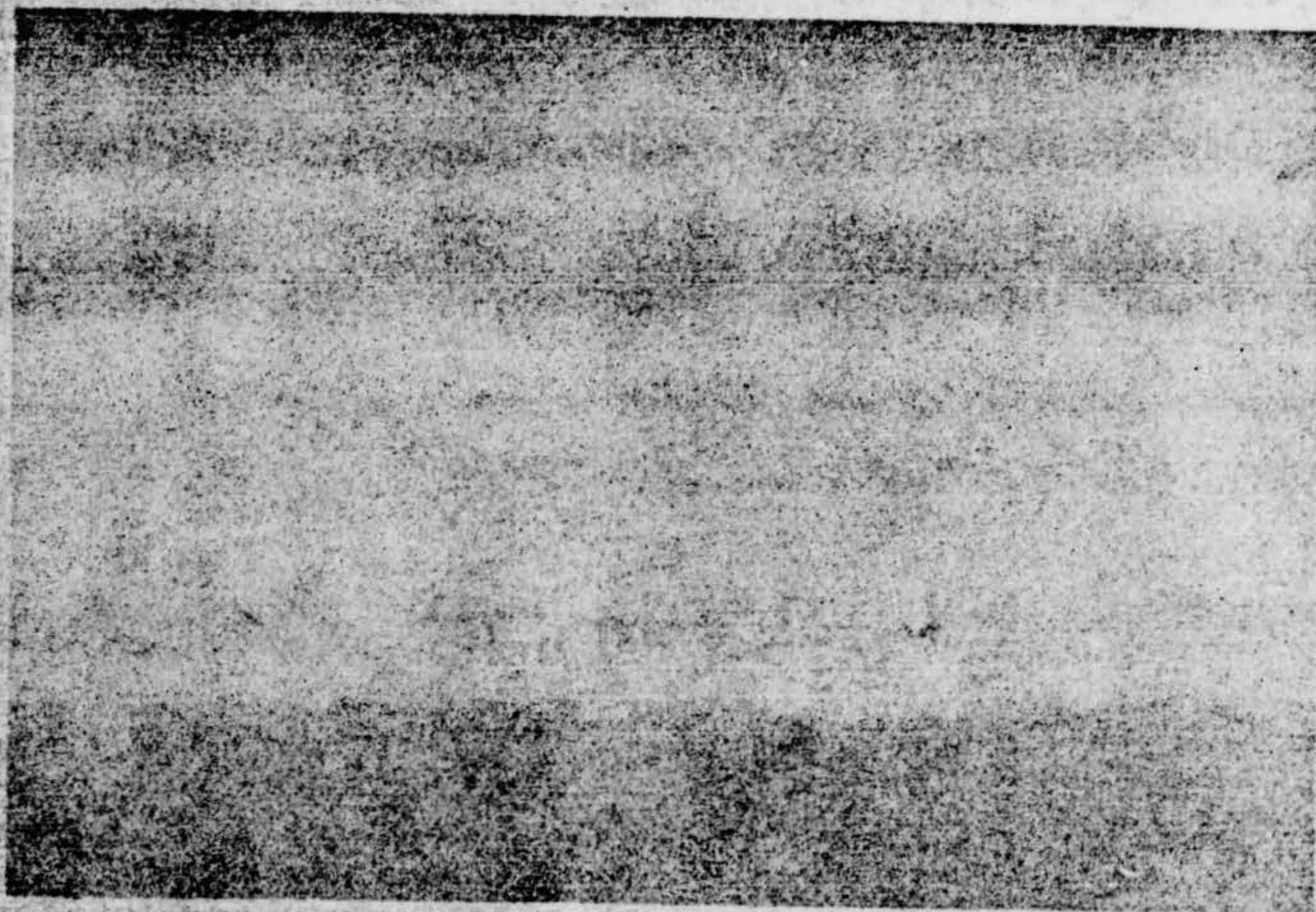
Both of these displays were dwarfed by the widespread auroral storm on the evening of September 4th, which was extremely brilliant despite the presence in the sky of the moon only four days before its full phase. This display is perhaps to be classed with the greatest aurorae of the past few decades. From as far south as Batesville, Arkansas, J. R. Wright reports: "I first noticed the spectacle as a yellow

SEPTEMBER AURORAE

DURING the great September naval maneuvers conducted in the North Atlantic by the combined fleets of the NATO powers, much difficulty was encountered in maintaining radio communications. This was a consequence of the intense solar activity during that period which resulted in the ionospheric disturbances of the earth's ionosphere and magnetic field. The auroral displays were visible and brilliant in many parts of the world, and the following reproduction has resulted from a photograph taken from the summit of Mt. Wachusett.

In almost every part of the country during the month of September a remarkable series of northern lights. The month was in its opening hours when Theodore L. Agos of Worcester, Massachusetts, secured the pictures reproduced here, of a very brilliant display seen low in the northern sky from the summit of Mt. Wachusett.

He pointed his Super Konta B camera in the directions northwest, north-northwest, and north. By means of such star



groups as the Big Dipper, the pictures have been matched in azimuth, to make evident the pronounced changes in position and form of the auroral features in

Above and right: Three views of the fine northern lights on September 1st, photographed about 12:50 a.m. EST by T. L. Agos in central Massachusetts. He used an f/2.8 lens and Kodak Royal-X Pan 120 roll film. The nearly horizontal handle of the Big Dipper appears at the right in the second picture and the bowl is in the third picture.

Left: On September 3rd, about 3 o'clock in the morning, A. J. Morehouse at Battle Creek, Michigan, secured this one-minute exposure on Tri-X film at f/4.5. He pointed his Kodamatic camera 20 degrees up the northwestern sky.

From 'Sky and Telescope' Nov. 1957 Issue