PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. DATE<br>30 May 58 | 2. LOCATION<br>W of N. Africa |
| 3. DATE-TIME GROUP<br>Local _____<br>GMT 30/1145Z | 4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION<br>☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar<br>☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar |
| 5. PHOTOS<br>☐ Yes<br>☒ No | 6. SOURCE<br>Civilian |
| 7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION<br>not given | 8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS<br>one |
| 9. COURSE<br>West | |

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Obj moving West shooting flame & white smoke & appearing to be falling.

11. COMMENTS

Based on the scanty info given conclusion cannot be drawn.

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

AFIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

**MEMO ROUTING SLIP** — NEVER USE FOR APPROVALS, DISAPPROVALS, CONCURRENCES, OR SIMILAR ACTIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 NAME OR TITLE | INITIALS | | CIRCULATE |
| ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION<br>AFCIN-4F2 | DATE | | COORDINATION |
| 2 | | | FILE |
| AFCIN-4F3 | | | INFORMATION |
| 3 | | | NECESSARY ACTION |
| | | | NOTE AND RETURN |
| 4 | | | SEE ME |
| | | | SIGNATURE |

REMARKS

1. The attached report is submitted for your review and comment.

2. Due to the proximity of North Africa, this office feels the object could be a missle or rocket fired from this area.

3. The object could be a jet acft. as the reporting officer states.

4. However, would appreciate your conclusion as to the nature of the sighting.

| | |
|---|---|
| FROM NAME OR TITLE<br>James O. Bolieu<br>T/Sgt James O Bolieu | DATE<br>3 June 58 |
| ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION<br>AFCIN-4E4 | TELEPHONE<br>69216 |

DD FORM 1 FEB 50 95 Replaces DA AGO Form 895, 1 Apr 48, and AFHQ Form 12, 10 Nov 47, which may be used.

☆ GPO: 1952—O-403461

# MEMO ROUTING SLIP

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 NAME OR TITLE | INITIALS | | CIRCULATE |
| ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION AFCIN-4F3 | DATE | | COORDINATION |
| 2 | | | FILE |
| AFCIN-4E4 | | | INFORMATION |
| 3 | | | NECESSARY ACTION |
| | | | NOTE AND RETURN |
| 4 | | | SEE ME |
| | | | SIGNATURE |

REMARKS

Of the various possibilities which are suggested by the subject sighting, it is considered that the least likely is Soviet aircraft or missile activity. Somewhat more likely, and consistent with the observation and the area involved, would be a carrier aircraft torching: Based on the scanty information given, it is doubtful that a correct evaluation of the report can be made.

| | |
|---|---|
| FROM NAME OR TITLE E. Y. Davidson | DATE 5 Jun 58 |
| ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION AFCIN-4F2a | TELEPHONE 71278 |

DD FORM 1 FEB 50 95 Replaces DA AGO Form 895, 1 Apr 48, and AFHQ Form 12, 10 Nov 47, which may be used.

☆ GPO : 1955—O-403461

# MEMO · ROUTING SLIP

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 NAME OR TITLE<br>AFCIN-1E2 | INITIALS | | CIRCULATE |
| ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION | DATE | | COORDINATION |
| 2<br>AFCIN-4F3.2 | | | FILE |
| | | | INFORMATION |
| 3 AFCIN-4E4 | | X | NECESSARY ACTION |
| | | | NOTE AND RETURN |
| 4 | | | SEE ME |
| | | | SIGNATURE |

REMARKS

Copy of message forwarded to your office by DF, 3 June 1958.

4F2b comment. There is not enough information here for us to draw any conclusion.

4F3a - No Comment.

| | |
|---|---|
| FROM NAME OR TITLE<br>T/Sgt James O. Bolieu | DATE<br>15 Sept 58 |
| ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION<br>AFCIN-4E4 | TELEPHONE<br>6-9216 |

DD FORM 1 FEB 50 95 Replaces DA AGO Form 895, 1 Apr 48, and AFHQ Form 12, 10 Nov 47, which may be used.

☆ GPO : 1955—O-403461

52131 Should also be received at Washington 1835Z 7

30/1452

SUSPECTED DUPLICATE OF MESSAGE PREVIOUSLY RELEASED. CHECK BEFORE TAKING ACTION.

34

RA 82

SQB814 TYB398

PP RJEDSQ

ZFD RJEPHQHQB157

OO RJEDSQ

DE RJEPHQ 809

O 301730Z

FM HED USAF

TO COMDR ATIC

O 301451Z

FM CCGD SEVEN MIAMI FLA

RO RJEDDN/COMAIRDEFCOMD

RBEGK/COMEASTSEAFRON

RJEPHQ /HQ USAF

INFO RBEPJC/COMDT COGARD

RBEGDG/COMEASRAREA COGARD

USCG GRNC

BT

approx. 765 miles West of N. Africa

VESSEL REPORTS AN OBJECT MOVING DUE WEST SHOOTING FLAME AND WHITE SMOKE AT 1145Z IN APRX POSIT 24-42N 32-46W X OBJECT APPEARED TO BE FALLING X NO INDICATIONS OF ACFT DISTRESS IN AREA X POSSIBLE JET TORCHING

[redacted]

BT

32-46W

CFN 1145Z 24-42N ~~IWARYW~~

[redacted]

39/1451Z MAY RBEMO

ASTRONOMY

# Saturn Joins Jupiter

**In May, Jupiter and Saturn will be visible in the evening sky, and Mars, Venus and Mercury in the early morning sky. The year's only eclipse of the moon occurs May 3.**

By JAMES STOKLEY

JUPITER, NOW shining brilliantly in the southern evening sky, is joined by Saturn, the planet with the rings. As soon as it is dark, if you look toward the south, you will see Jupiter in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. It is just above Spica, although it exceeds the star in brightness about 18 times.

Saturn is farther east, in Ophiuchus, the serpent-bearer, and a little to the left of Antares, the bright, reddish star in Scorpius, the scorpion. The planet is about half again as bright as the star.

The accompanying maps show the appearance of the skies at about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time (add one hour for daylight saving time) at the first of May, an hour earlier at the middle of the month and two hours earlier at the end. The stars are the background against which the man-made earth satellites can be seen as they flash briefly across the heavens.

Jupiter is shown on the map of the southern sky, but Saturn does not quite make it. Part of Ophiuchus is shown along with Antares, but Saturn is below the horizon. At the beginning of May it rises about three and one-half hours after sunset. By the end of the month it appears only about an hour after the sun has gone down, before twilight has faded, in fact.

## Arcturus: Conspicuous Star

About the most conspicuous star to be seen on May evenings is Arcturus in Bootes, the bear-driver, which is just about the eastern end of Virgo. Another bright one is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre, which is to the northeast. Just below this group is Cygnus, the swan, with Deneb. Although this star is classed in the first magnitude, it appears a good deal fainter. It is so low in the sky that its light is absorbed by the greater thickness of air through which it has to pass.

Antares, in Scorpius, also appears fainter than it should, for the same reason.

To the right of Virgo, and now in its best position of the year, stands Leo, the lion. This really is in two parts. To the right is a group of stars, not an official constellation, called the "sickle," because of its shape. Regulus, another star of the first magnitude, is at the end of the handle, which points downward. As pictured on the old star maps, the blade of the sickle formed the lion's head, Regulus was in his right shoulder, and the star west of Regulus was in his right paw.

To the left is the triangle of stars which depict the animal's hind quarters. The tail is marked by Denebola. Although this star is of the second magnitude, Denebola is its commonly used name, which is rather unusual.

However, another second magnitude star with a common name is visible in the west. This is Castor, one of the twins, in Gemini. Just alongside is Pollux, his brother, a star of the first magnitude. Auriga, the charioteer, is to the right of Gemini, and in it is first-magnitude Capella. Canis Minor, the lesser dog, is to the left of Gemini, with brilliant Procyon.

In addition to Jupiter and Saturn, some other planets are visible later in the night. Mars rises about 2:30 a.m., at the first of May. Venus follows about an hour later, and shines in the eastern sky more brilliantly than any other star or planet.

On May 14 Mercury is farthest west of the sun ,and rises about an hour before sunrise. By this time, however, the sky will be so bright, and the planet so low, that Mercury will be difficult to observe.

The year's only eclipse of the moon, and the only eclipse of either sun or moon visible in the United States, will occur in the early morning hours of May 3. Unfortunately, it will only be visible in the western part of the nation; in the east the moon will have set before the eclipse occurs.

Even along the Pacific Coast, not a great deal will be visible for this is a rather small partial eclipse.

Both earth and moon are illuminated by the sun, and cast shadows behind them. When the moon passes between the earth and sun, and the lunar shadow falls on this planet, there is an eclipse of the sun. Such an event occurred recently, on April 19, but was visible mainly in Asia. When the moon enters the shadow of the earth, and its light is cut off, there is a lunar eclipse and this is what happens on May 3.

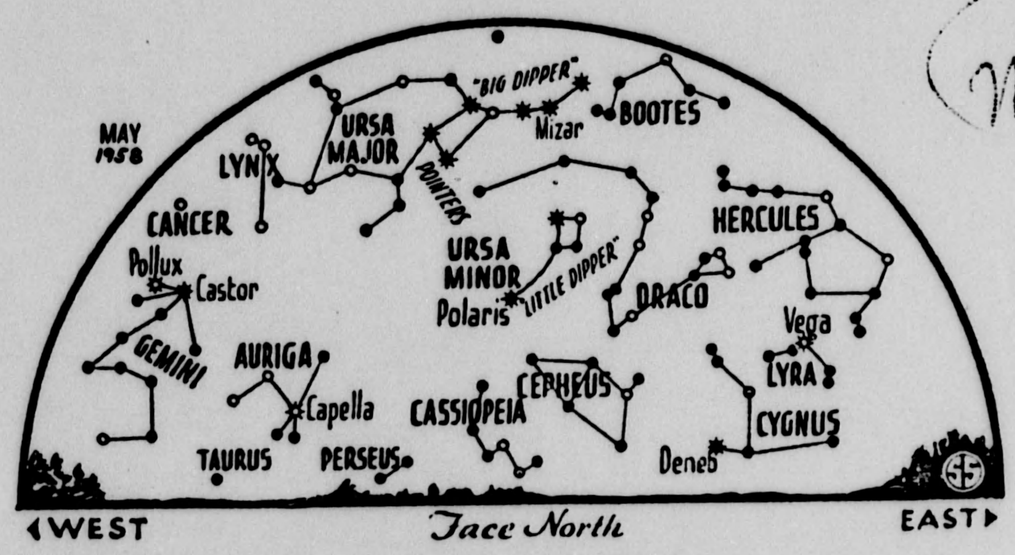
When the moon goes all the way into the terrestrial shadow, the eclipse is total, but this time only the edge of the lunar disc does so. The shadow will cover, at most, only about one and one-half percent of the moon's diameter.

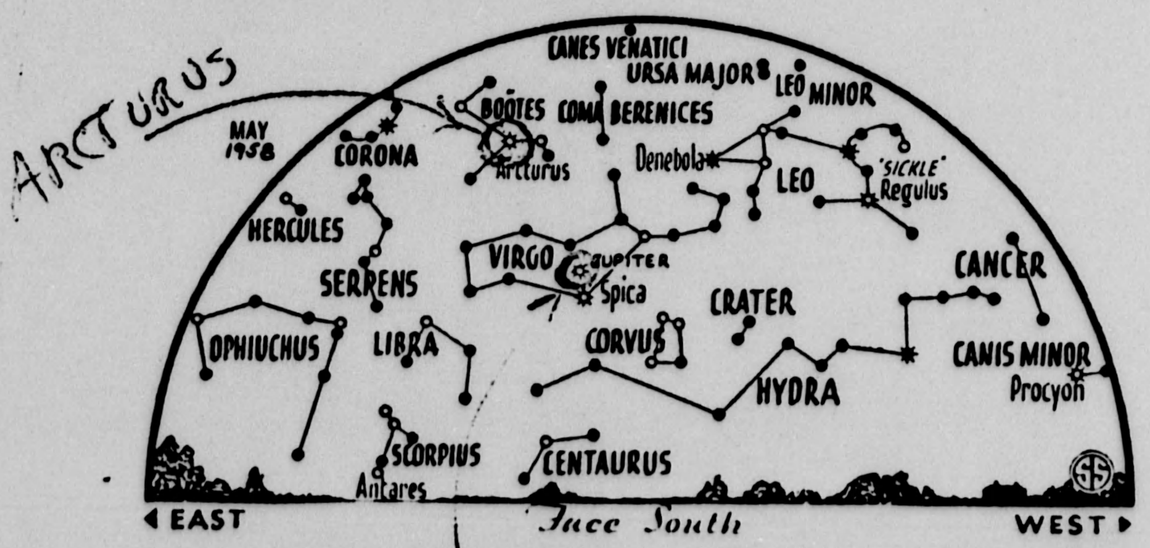
Along the Pacific Coast, the shadow will reach the southern edge of the moon's disc at 4:00 a.m., PST (7:00 a.m., EST) and will leave it at 4:26 a.m. During this period the lower left-hand part of the disc will look a little darker than normal.

But even though only a small part of the country will be able to see the eclipse, we can all see the planet Jupiter which is shining so brilliantly in the southern sky. And when you look at Jupiter you are looking at a powerful radio station.

## Celestial Radio Station

In recent years, particularly since the end of World War II, an important branch of




SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

FLYING SAUCERS MAY 1953

# The HOLLY RIVER SIGHTING

By
Hank Mollohan
as told to
GRAY BARKER

Illustrated by
Gene Duplantier

*Editor's Note: While frantically trying to keep up with the reports coming in on the November flap, Eastern Editor Gray Barker found that one of the most dramatic reports had fallen practically in his lap. Driving over almost unnegotiable roads to reach an isolated farming section near his own country home at Sutton, W. Va., Barker made a tape recording of the actual conversation of the witnesses for Radio Station WCHS, Charleston, W. Va.*

*Although the grammar used by the witnesses is none too good, and Barker's part of the conversation doesn't read like his carefully edited copy submitted for his regular department, we feel the tape is so honest and convincing that we're taking the space to print it verbatim, without editing.*



SUTTON, W. VA.

persons, who appeared to be terrestrials, yet who had long hair and wore garments with a luminous tint on the chests, emerged. The mysterious personages encircled the truck and examined it for about three minutes, after which they reentered the saucer and began to ascend. At about 1500 feet the huge machine released two small disks, one slightly larger than the other, and the two small saucers went in opposite directions.

Partially recovered from their scare, the two men tried the engine, which functioned normally.

Dr. Pacheco assured the writer he has similar cases in his files, many of the accounts involving persons of known reliability and good character.

And erasing all skepticism in the writer's mind that something was really being seen was a dramatic sighting on Holly River near the scene of the famed Flatwoods Monster of 1952, and consequently right in G.B.'s own stomping grounds. I think I have lived in this part of the country long enough to know these good, honest people well, and that I can tell when they have witnessed something strange and are telling the truth about it. This sighting, involving a cigar-shaped obviously mechanical craft, is such a good one I have asked Ray Palmer to give me the space to print verbatim a taped interview I made with the witnesses for Hugh McPherson, who conducts a weekly saucer program over Radio Station WCHS, Charleston; and this will likely be carried elsewhere in this same issue.

**"Unknown, luminous things, or beings, have often been seen, sometimes close to this earth, and sometimes high in the sky. It may be that some of them were living things that occasionally come from somewhere else in our existence, but that others were lights on the vessels of explorers, or voyagers, from somewhere else."—Charles Fort in "LO!"**

### "Sputniks" And "Mutniks"

Even if the writer could not make up his mind exactly what the November flap had meant, as he had never been able to make up his mind altogether about saucers in general, there were, he felt, a few valid conclusions that could be reached.

It was evident not all the sightings had been psychological in nature. Although the saucers had closely followed the launching of "Sputnik II," they could hardly represent hysteria. For one thing, the American public had greeted "Sputnik II" quite calmly, perhaps even too calmly for its own good. "Sputnik I," which came more as a surprise, was not accompanied by a decided step up in saucer sightings. If the saucers were merely psychological, should they not have appeared much earlier?

It is also true that the average individual does not watch the skies, is relatively unconcerned with what goes on there. The launching of the Red satellites surely resulted in an increased awareness of what was going on in the heavens, and, given only a fixed number of saucers, more people looking up were most certainly likely to see more of them. But people were watching for the first satellite—why not more saucers then?

Reliable witnesses were involved. Even the military itself reported sightings. Yet trained observers were once again ridiculed by the AF.

The "contact" stories, although of a new variety, could have been made up—maybe only some of them, may-

(Concluded on Page 80)

*The hill where Hank Mollohan saw his U.F.O. (at x mark at peak).*

BARKER: I'm at Holly, W. Va., in Braxton County, rather out in the country. I've driven up here today in my brother's truck over these rough roads to talk to some people who saw an unusual flying object here on November 8. First I want the names of the people who were involved. Could you give us your name, sir?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Hank Mollohan, Jr.

BARKER: And you're one of the people who saw the object, and I believe this is your father, isn't it?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: That's right—H. G. Mollohan, Sr.

BARKER: Now, in addition to you people who were witnesses, there was your brother, Edward Mollohan, am I correct?

HANK MOLLOHAN: That's right. Also his wife.

BARKER: We met them as we were coming into the house, but they were in a hurry to go and meet someone, so I couldn't talk to them. I believe there's someone else around who went outside—one of the boys here, who saw it also. Now to get into this, maybe you can tell me now, as you did outside, when you were working on the truck, just what happened?

HANK MOLLOHAN: It was about 2:30 in the afternoon. We started hunting, and I happened to look up on top of this mountain and saw this object. It looked to be about 40 feet long, more or less in the shape of a hot dog bun. It had portholes around each side—I'd say half a dozen on each side. And there was fire coming out of these portholes. It would swing kinda like it was trying to get in under the timber, then it would back up. At times I could see both sides of it.

BARKER: Did it appear to be cigar shaped?

HANK MOLLOHAN: That's right, simliar to a cigar.

BARKER: Most people, when they see this particular type (and a lot of them have been seen) usually call them "flying cigars." You saw the thing maneuvering on the hill. Now, Mr. Mollohan, Sr., would you tell us how it moved about?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: When my son called me I—there was a whole

*Hank Mollohan, whose strange saucer sighting is recorded here.*

bunch of us down there—we ran out onto the porch, and they even had a telescope there, and some of them looked at it through that. It looked to me just like it was pointed off like a cigar at both ends, and it looked like there was a division right through the middle of it, with as much white down here as there was above, and I couldn't see no wings, myself.

BARKER: This division. Was that where the portholes were seen?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Yes, that's where the portholes were.

BARKER: And there was fire coming out of them?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Yes, smoke and fire. Kind of a blue smoke, looked to me like—the best I could tell, and, then like a red blaze of fire would fly—like they were having trouble with it or something. And it backed up, and it backed out, and he came back again like he was trying to get down in there, and he made the third attempt to come down in them woods right on top of that ridge. It was coming a storm.

BARKER: Was it coming a storm at the time you saw it?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: No, he was right there yet when the storm started.

BARKER: A rain storm.

H. G. MOLLOHAN: A wind storm, and rain with it—and a bad one too.

BARKER: And it gave you the impression, from watching it, that the thing might be in trouble?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: That's what we thought, and we thought, the way it just dived out of there all at once, we thought it fell over the hill, and that's the reason. . . .

BARKER: Did you hear any noise?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: No, I didn't hear any noise.

BARKER: About how far away is the hilltop?

H. G. MOLLOHAN (To his son): Well, that, of course, would be a mile, wouldn't it?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Yes, that would be it.

BARKER: When you saw it disappear. At that time did you think it had fallen?

HANK MOLLOHAN: We thought it had fallen, or landed.

BARKER: This was still during the daytime when it landed?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Yes.

BARKER: Could you see anything after it landed?

HANK MOLLOHAN: We could see movement, and it looked like there were people working around it. It was getting dark then, and the shade was coming over it and we couldn't see very good.

BARKER: You could see through the trees?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Oh yes.

BARKER: That's when you went up on the other hill to look.

HANK MOLLOHAN: That's right. We definitely saw a man. Whether he was from this or was a hunter, we don't know what it was.

BARKER: Where was the man? Was he near the place where—

HANK MOLLOHAN: Right under the top of the hill—right near the place where we saw it.

BARKER: Did this look like an ordinary man?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Well, I'd say he wasn't any great big man, just an ordinary man.

BARKER: He didn't seem to be dressed oddly?

HANK MOLLOHAN: No.

BARKER: What did he seem to be doing?

HANK MOLLOHAN: He was standing there, fooling around under a tree when we saw him.

BARKER: Was he examining the

tree?

HANK MOLLOHAN: We couldn't tell too much. You see we were at the foot of the hill and he was clear on top, you might say, and we couldn't tell much what he was doing.

BARKER: I had heard reports from other people who had talked with you that you had seen two little men about three feet tall. . . .

HANK MOLLOHAN (Interrupting): No, we didn't see nothing like that.

BARKER: They must have exaggerated that. You saw a man and you were so far away that naturally he looked small. You wouldn't have any idea of just how tall he might have been?

HANK MOLLOHAN: No.

BARKER: You saw movement where it landed. Could you see the object itself?

HANK MOLLOHAN: We couldn't actually make out the object. We thought we saw it a time or two.

BARKER: At the time you saw movement, was it still daylight?

HANK MOLLOHAN: It was about 4:30 or 5:00 in the evening. It was pretty dusky then.

BARKER: When you saw this thing land, what was your impression that it was?

HANK MOLLOHAN: I thought it was something from the United States, maybe, Army or Navy. There are so many experimental things.

BARKER: I understand that you called the police.

HANK MOLLOHAN: No, we didn't call them. We started to call them and decided if we did call them and there wasn't anything to it, people would think we were crazy. Then we got to thinking about it and we just drove to Sutton and they weren't there so we went to Gassaway and found this State Policeman sitting there in the road.

BARKER: What was his name in case I want to get in touch with him?

HANK MOLLOHAN: I really don't know.

HERMAN BARKER: Trooper Coole.

HANK MOLLOHAN: There was another man with him who called him Rodney.

BARKER: Rodney Belknap. I talked with him last night. I asked him, "What do you think of these people? Are they truthful?" And he said, yes, he was sure that it wasn't someone just making up something. And he said that you acted rather frightened. Were you?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Well, I wasn't exactly brave. He wanted us to go up on top of the mountain with them that night, and we told them we wouldn't do it. We would go the next day, but we wouldn't go after night.

BARKER: Did you feel it might be dangerous to go up there?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Why, yeah, we didn't know exactly what we'd run into.

BARKER: Was it after dark when you went for the police?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Oh yes, I suspect it was 7:00 o'clock when we left.

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Yeah, later than that.

HANK MOLLOHAN: It was about 10:00 or 10:30 when the police got here.

BARKER: Now after it was dark, could you see any lights?

HANK MOLLOHAN: We thought we saw one light. We weren't absolutely sure. We thought we did.

H. G MOLLOHAN: Now, let me get a word in here. There were three of them fellows up there that had lights, wasn't there?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Yes.

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Well, as I understand it, the Knicely woman saw a red light way down there on the ridge, this side of them.

BARKER: That was when the police were up there?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Way down there on this side of them.

BARKER: And none of you people had a red light.

HANK MOLLOHAN: No, I didn't even see it.

BARKER: Did the police go where you had seen the object?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Yes. You see, we stood on the road, along the river, and when they went up on top of the hill we hollered and tried to direct them to where it was, the best we could.

BARKER: Did they find any signs?

HANK MOLLOHAN: They said they didn't find any signs at all.

BARKER: When were you up at the site?

HANK MOLLOHAN: We were up the next day.

BARKER: And what did you find?

HANK MOLLOHAN: We couldn't find nothing, except where people had been trampling around, probably the police had done it, or someone else.

BARKER: Are there open places where something that big could land without breaking any branches?

HANK MOLLOHAN: There are places where there isn't heavy timber, grown up places where they could set straight down, like a helicopter. But as far as an airplane landing and taking off, there isn't.

BARKER: What was it your brother saw?

HANK MOLLOHAN: He saw a rod, it just looked like a radar thing, a big rod with a thing on top of it, revolving, going round and round.

BARKER: Was it on top of the object?

HANK MOLLOHAN: It was on the top of the hill, where the object went down.

BARKER: And it was sticking up?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Uh huh.

BARKER: And where was he, when he saw this?

HANK MOLLOHAN: He was in the road, over there what they call the Old Taylor bottom.

BARKER: And you weren't with him at that time?

HANK MOLLOHAN: I was with him, but he was looking through the glasses. You see, we just had one pair of glasses. I never could locate it.

BARKER: Now, to review, I would like you to tell me the names of everyone who witnessed this thing.

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Well, H. G. Mollohan, Jr., saw it, and his wife saw it; Walter Knicely saw it; and Ora Moats; and myself; and Eddie Mollohan and his wife saw it.

HANK MOLLOHAN: There was a man on what they call Gibson Ridge saw it the same day, too.

BARKER: What was his name?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Cougar or Gibson, I swear I can't remember which.

HANK MOLLOHAN: Out on Gibson Ridge. You know where Gibson Ridge is?

BARKER: No I don't know this country well.

HANK MOLLOHAN: It's just north of here, about two miles, as the crow flies. They came over here the next day in a pickup truck to find out what we'd seen, if it was anything like what they had seen.

BARKER: How did they describe what they had seen?

HANK MOLLOHAN: I was working. I didn't get to talk to them. My wife was telling me about them being here.

BARKER: Did they see anything as close up as you did?

HANK MOLLOHAN: I really don't know.

BARKER: Have you ever heard any stories about flying saucers?

HANK MOLLOHAN: I've heard quite a few of them.

BARKER: What do you think about these stories?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Well, I think there's something to it. I think they see something.

BARKER: Do you think that what you saw was from space?

HANK MOLLOHAN: No I don't think it was from space.

BARKER: What makes you think it wasn't?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Well, the main reason was the fuel. The way the fuel was burning and everything they'd have to have an awful load of fuel to carry as big a ship as that was and bring it any distance.

BARKER: I believe it was your impression that perhaps this was some experiment. . . .

HANK MOLLOHAN: I believe it was some kind of experimental thing of the Army or Navy had. You know they have a proving ground at Aberdeen, Md., that isn't too far.

BARKER: Did anyone from the Air Force or any other government agency question you about it?

HANK MOLLOHAN: No sir.

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Ed talked to the F.B. I. When he was up home. He talked to the F.B.I., I believe it was in Washington, on the telephone.

BARKER: And what did the F.B.I. man tell him, anything?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: He wanted to know if the State Police from this area reported it, and Ed told him just what was said and what happened. Told him he just doubted it. He was pretty well tore up over how the law acted about it.

BARKER: Tell me this, did the law seem to disbelieve. . . .?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: Well, you know I wasn't with them while they were here. Just the two boys were here. They just plainly told them they weren't going up in them woods after dark. In fact the deputy sheriff told them that he didn't see any sense in going up there after night, but the state police wouldn't listen to him.

BARKER: They went right on up there then?

H. G. MOLLOHAN: They went right on up—three of them.

BARKER: Well, when you saw something like that land, it might be just a bit difficult to tell yourself to go up on a dark mountain and investigate. Just one more thing I forgot to ask: What was the color of the object?

HANK MOLLOHAN: It was more of an aluminum color—about the same color of the sky. If it hadn't been for the dark cloud, I doubt if we'd have ever seen it.

BARKER: Did it seem to glow?

HANK MOLLOHAN: No, only when the sun glinted on it.

BARKER: Did it appear metallic?

HANK MOLLOHAN: Yes.

BARKER: Well, thank you gentlemen very much for an interesting account. This will go into my records as another case of people who have seen the so-called unidentified flying objects. We don't know quite what they are, but perhaps one of these days we shall. Thank you very much.

THE END

astronomical research has developed—radio astronomy.

The sun, the moon and many other objects in the universe are sending us radio waves. Many radio telescopes have been built to pick up these waves, and provide data for study and interpretation.

If a piece of iron is heated to approximately a thousand degrees Fahrenheit, it begins to show a dull red glow; at 3,000 degrees, it shines a brilliant white. These waves of visible light range in length from approximately 1/40,000th inch, which give the sensation of red, to approximately 1/70,000th inch, which gives violet. Shorter than red are the infrared, given off by objects much too cool to show any visible glow. The longer waves in the infrared run into the shortest radio waves, and these, too, are given off by objects that are relatively cool, even at temperatures no greater than those of our normal surroundings.

## Jupiter's Lightning

Such waves in the radio region, an inch or so in length, have been detected from the moon, Mars and Venus, resulting from temperatures in the region of zero to 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Jupiter, however, is much colder, and no radiation of this sort has been detected from that planet.

Nevertheless, in 1955 scientists in Washington did pick up waves from Jupiter, some 45 feet in length. Unlike those due to the temperature, these were variable, coming in bursts, and were also much stronger. Each burst may last for a second or more. The static that we sometimes hear on our radio receivers usually comes from distant lightning flashes here on earth.

One theory to explain the bursts of "static" from Jupiter is that there, too, lightning strokes occur in the clouds of methane and ammonia that fill the planet's skies. But the total power of such a Jovian stroke is about a hundred trillion times as great as the average stroke on earth.

Venus, also, has been found to broadcast somewhat similar signals, but these are much weaker, and shorter, too, lasting only a small fraction of a second. As these waves are studied by the new radio observatories, and others now being built, we will doubtless acquire much new data about the planets, as well as other celestial bodies.

## Celestial Time Table for May

| May | EST | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1:00 a.m. | Moon nearest, distance 223,400 miles. |
| | 4:21 a.m. | Moon passes Jupiter. |
| 3 | 7:00 a.m. | Partial eclipse of moon begins, visible in region of Pacific Ocean. |
| | 7:23 a.m. | Full moon. |
| 5 | early a.m. | Meteors visible, radiating from constellation Aquarius. |
| 6 | 5:22 a.m. | Moon passes Saturn. |
| 10 | 9:37 a.m. | Moon in last quarter. |
| 12 | 9:58 a.m. | Moon passes Mars. |
| 14 | 6:00 a.m. | Moon farthest, distance 252,000 miles. |
| | 9:00 a.m. | Mercury farthest west of sun. |
| | 7:25 p.m. | Moon passes Venus. |
| 16 | 9:16 a.m. | Moon passes Mercury. |
| 18 | 2:00 p.m. | New moon. |
| 25 | 11:38 p.m. | Moon in first quarter. |
| 29 | 9:25 a.m. | Moon passes Jupiter. |
| 30 | 2:00 a.m. | Moon nearest, distance 226,300 miles. |

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

Capt. Gregory
4E4

# EPHEMERIS FOR SOVIET EARTH SATELLITE #3

## (1958 Delta)

This ephemeris was compiled on 15 May 1958 based upon very early orbit data* and Orbits #1 through #52 were computed based upon an orbit time of 106 minutes. Thus the equatorial crossing charts for these oribts were drawn with an orbit to orbit shift to the left of 26° 30'. Obviously the orbit to orbit shift will be augmented by the effect of the earth's oblateness against the argument of the equatorial crossing angle. The Equatorial Crossing Graphs for Orbits #53 and greater are corrected for this rotation of the Orbital Plane. This rotation of the orbital plane due to an equatorial crossing angle of 65° is 14' 56". Thus, for more accurate plotting, the Orbits #1 through #52 should be moved to the left (on the Equatorial Crossing Graphs for 15 through 18 May) by 0.249N degrees where N is the number of the orbit.

The refinements afforded by later orbit sightings showed that a constant 180 seconds of time should be subtracted from the equatorial crossing times of the graphs for Orbits #1 through #52. Equatorial Crossing Graphs of succeeding orbits are corrected.

The perigee of the Satellite is, in the absence of specific tracking data, assumed to have coincided with the point of orbital injection. Using an equatorial crossing angle of 65° it is computed that the perigee, regardless of its original location, will shift in the orbital plane at the rate of 0.43° per day and this shift will be in a direction opposite to the motion of the Satellite.

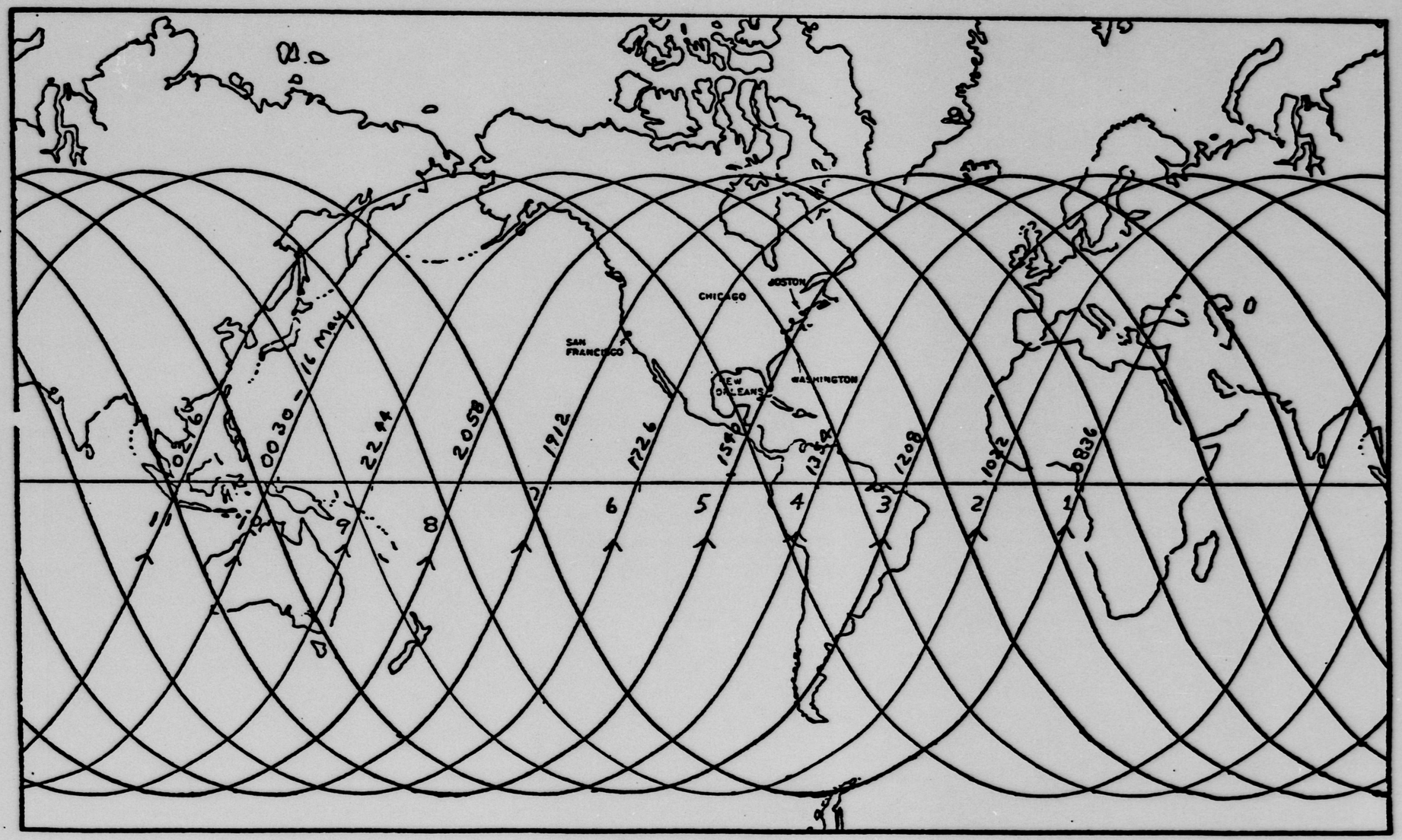
National Technical Processing Center
Washington, D.C.

* This ephemeris was prepared in order to furnish a guide for radio (20.005 mc satellite transmissions) monitoring and is not intended to have the accuracy necessary for optical sighting work.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

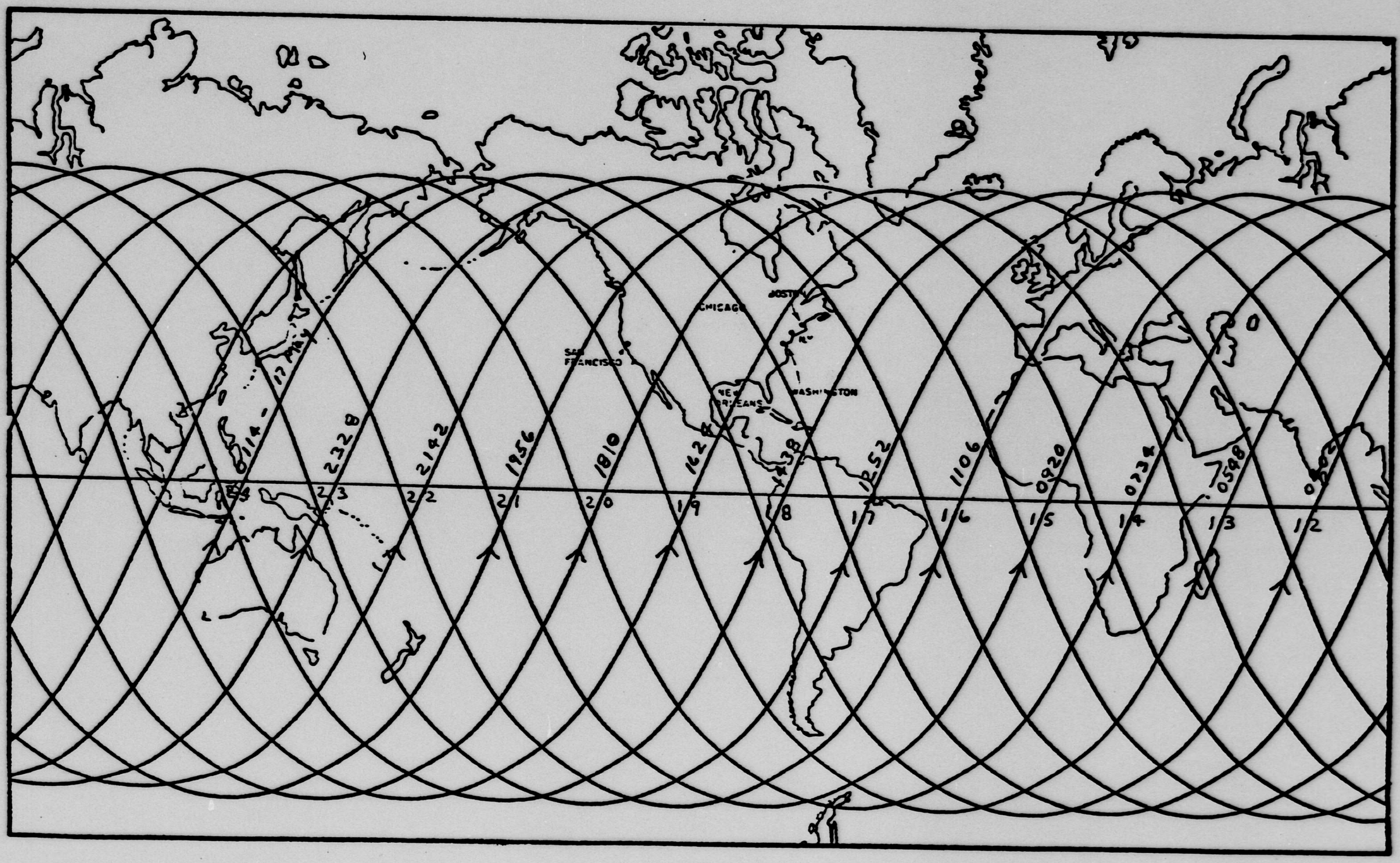
Orbits are only roughly approximate, e.g. ± 45 mins. Don't take too literally.
Mitchell

# SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 15 MAY 1958
## ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES




COMPUTED BY NTPC FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

# SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 16 MAY 1958
# ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES

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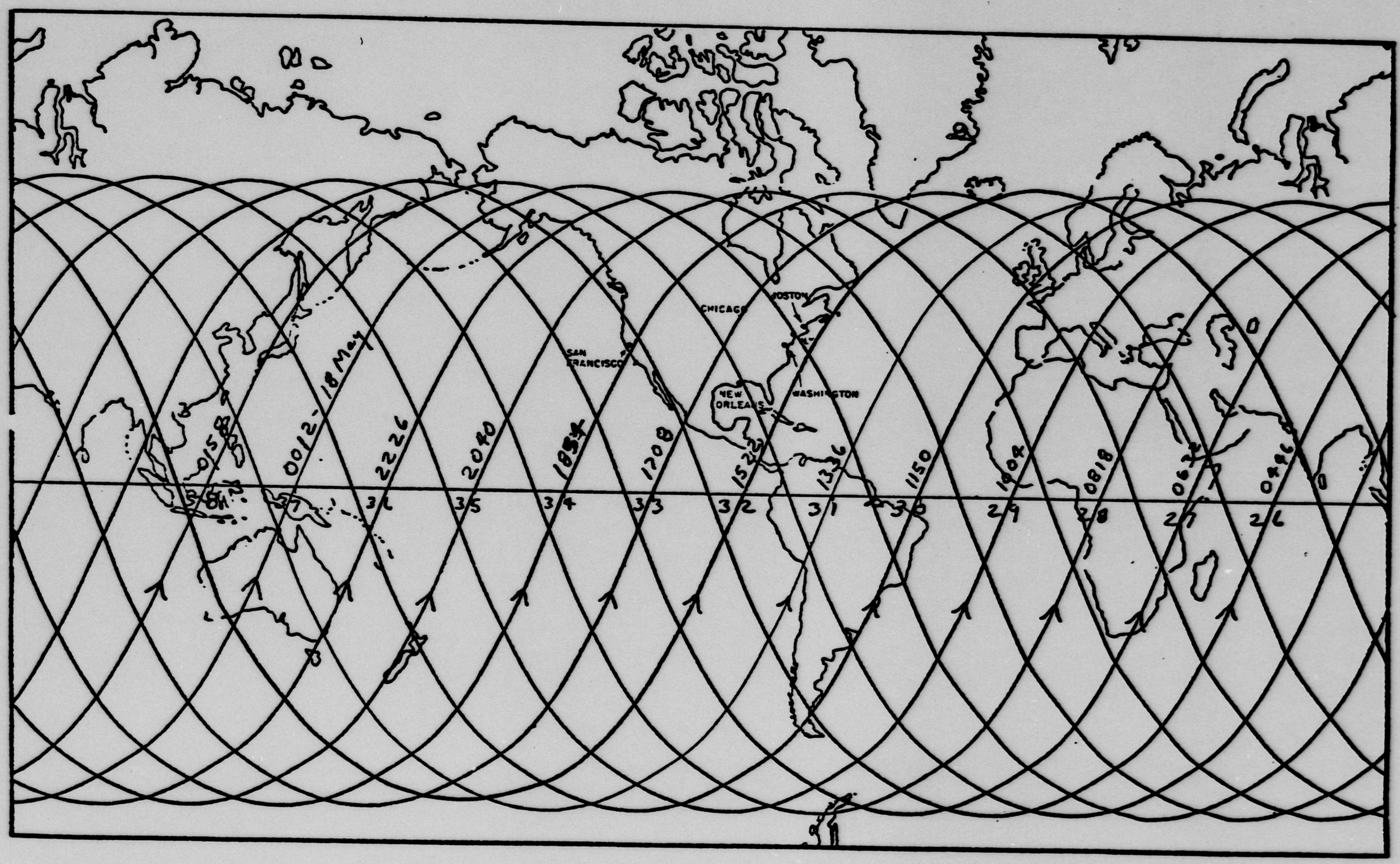
SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 17 MAY 1958
ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES

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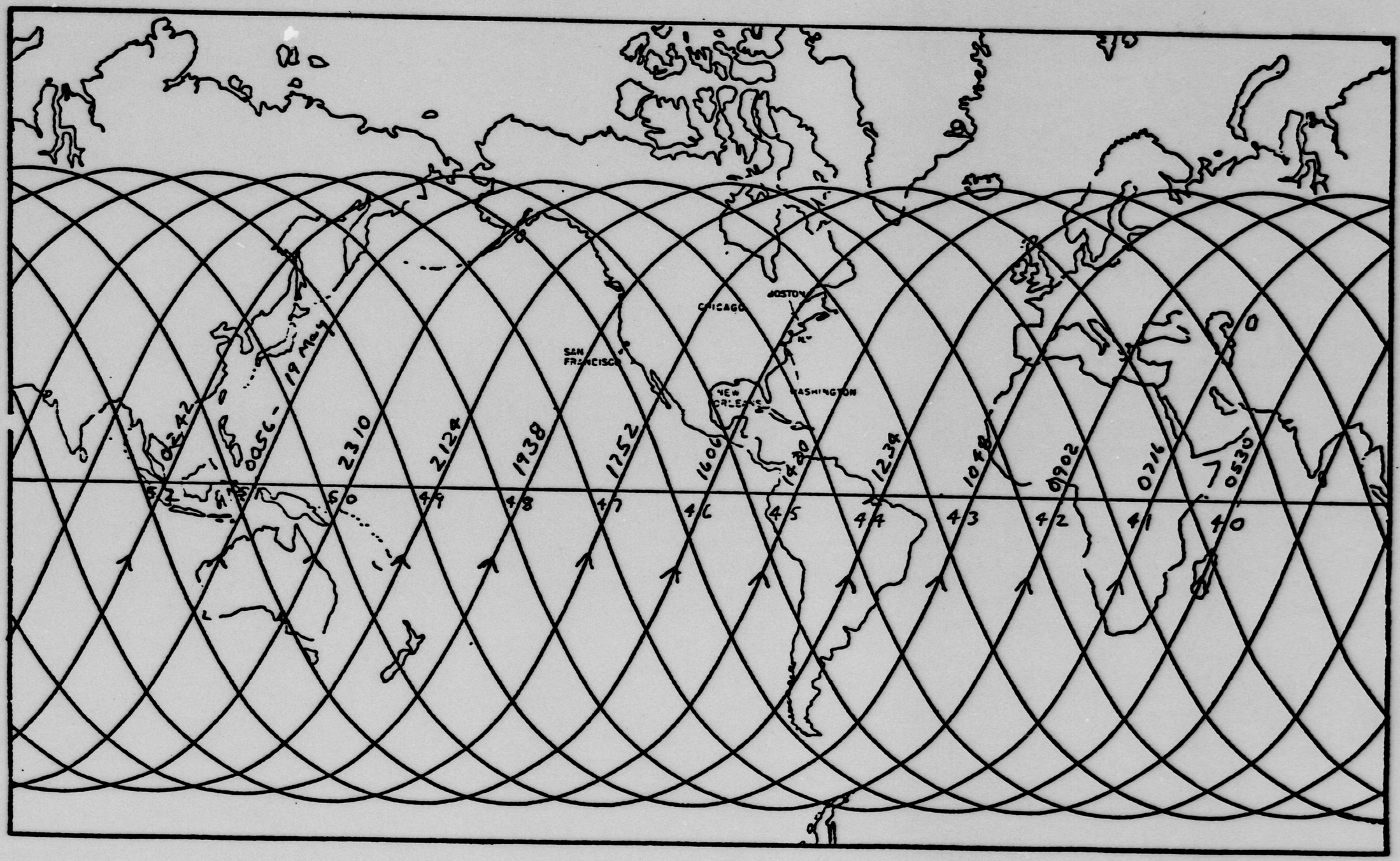
SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 18 MAY 1958
ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES

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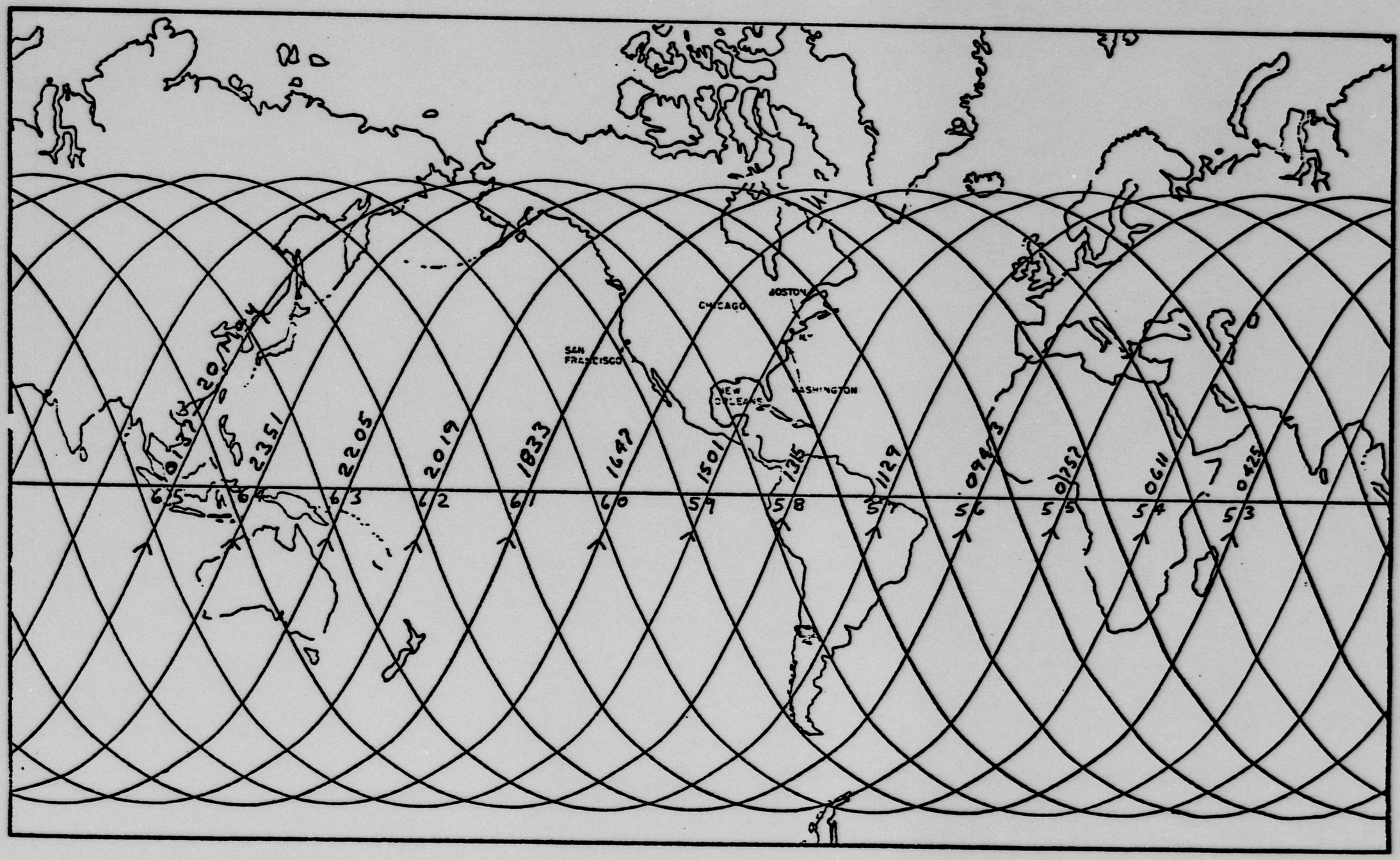
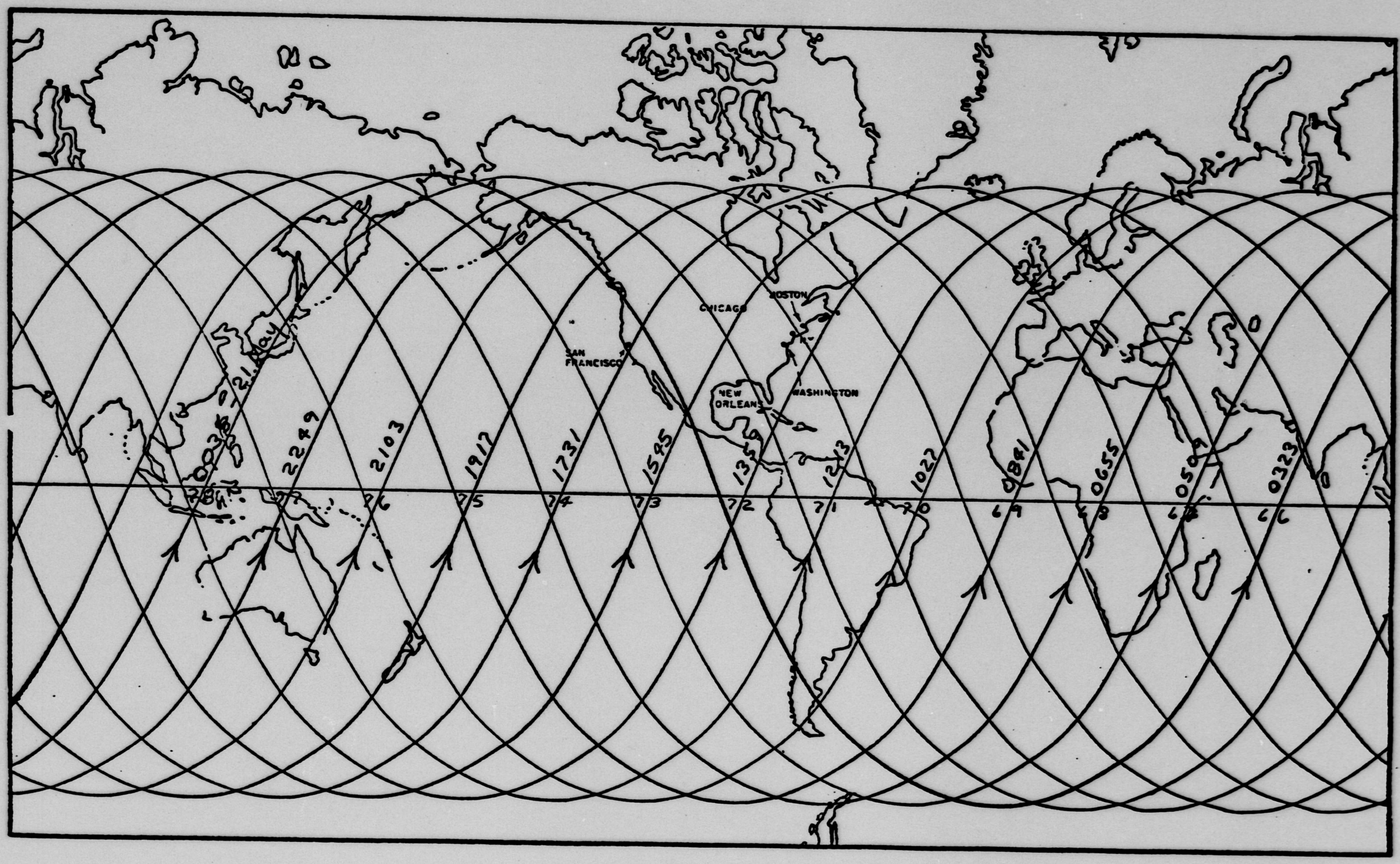
SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 19 MAY 1958
ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES




COMPUTED BY NTPC

# SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 20 MAY 1958

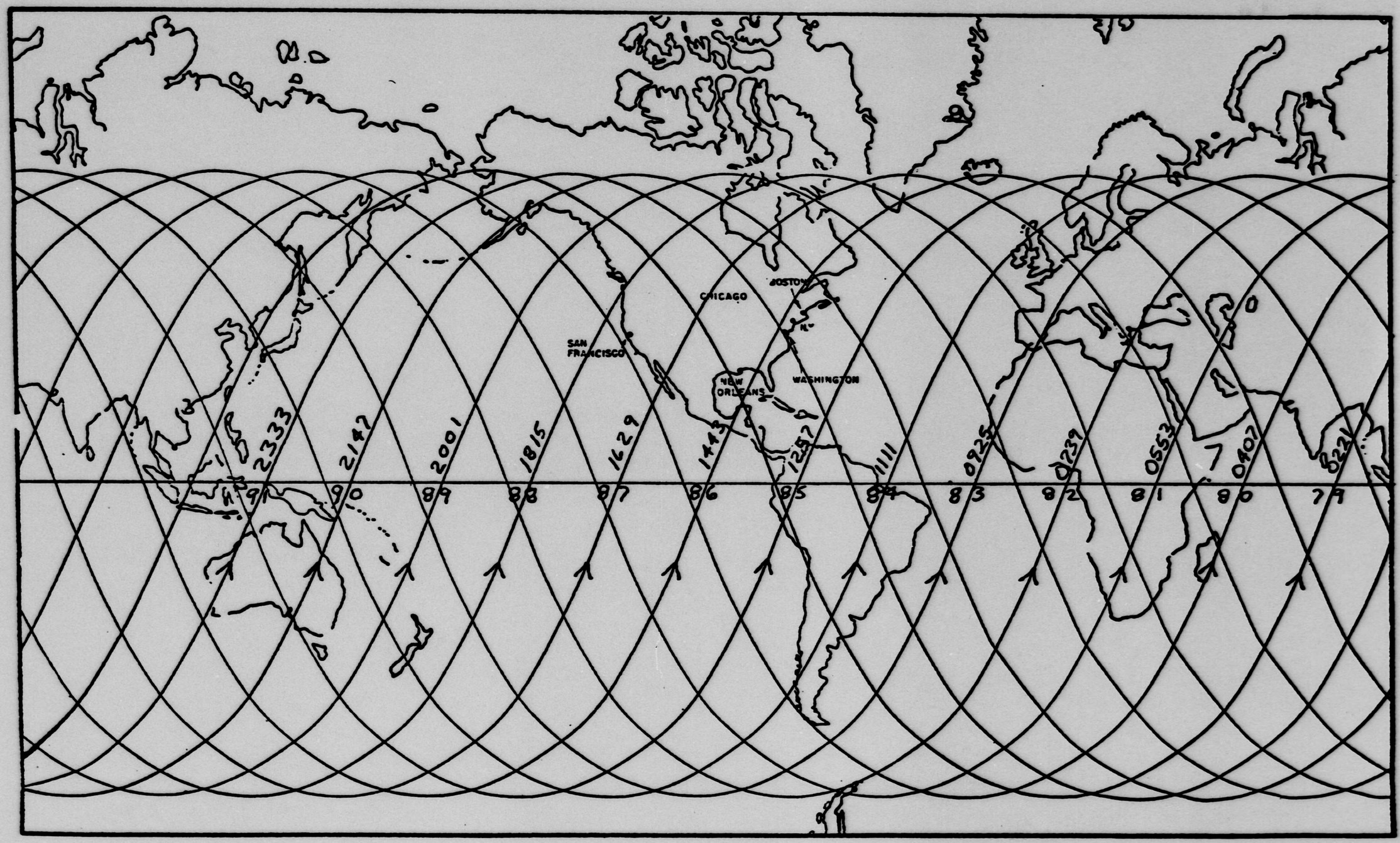
## ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES




COMPUTED BY NIPC

# SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 21 MAY 1958

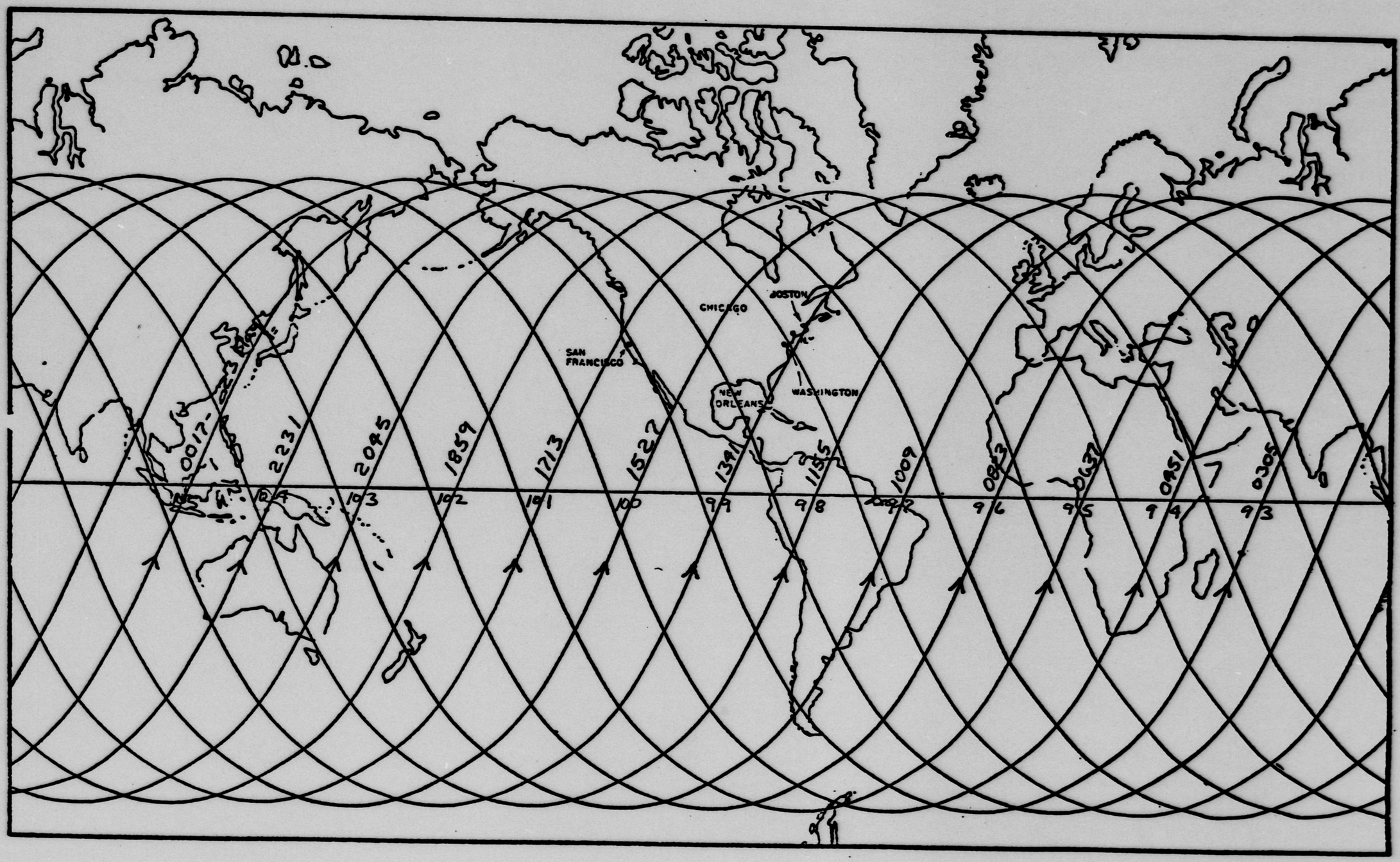
## ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES




COMPUTED BY NTPC

# SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 22 MAY 1958

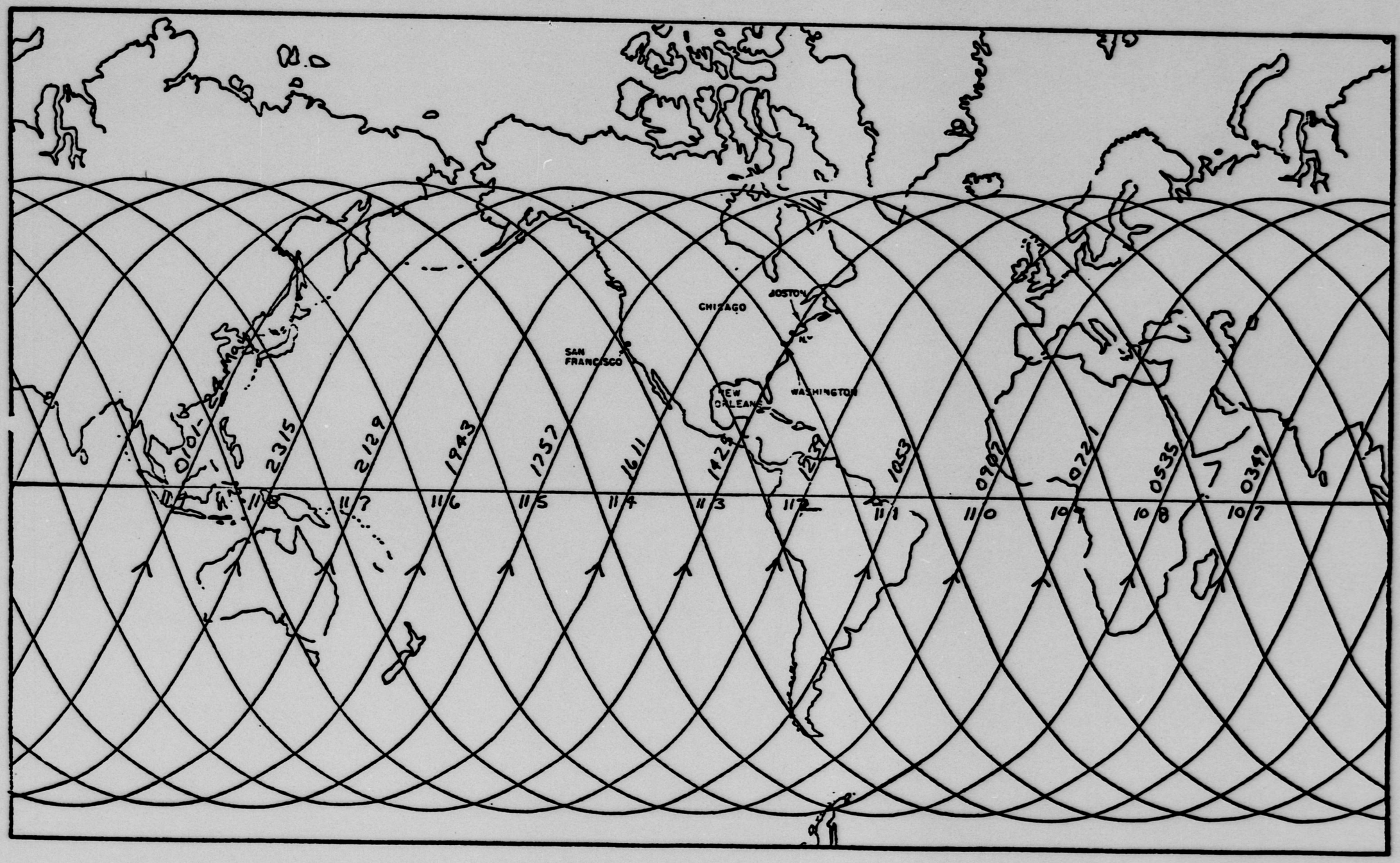
## ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES




COMPUTED BY NTPC

# SPUTNIK 3 EQUATORIAL CROSSINGS 23 MAY 1958

## ALL TIMES GIVEN ARE ZULU TIMES

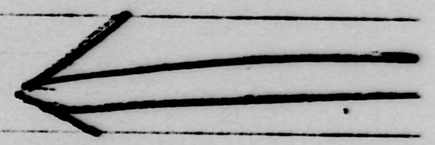



COMPUTED BY NTPC

AT 12.53 UT MAY .01 NORTH OF CITY, 06 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 12.05 UT MAY .02 NORTH OF CITY, 04 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 14.10 UT MAY .02 NORTH OF CITY, 16 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 13.21 UT MAY .03 NORTH OF CITY, 11 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 12.33 UT MAY .04 NORTH OF CITY, 08 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 11.45 UT MAY .05 NORTH OF CITY, 05 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 13.50 UT MAY .05 NORTH OF CITY, 23 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 13.01 UT MAY .06 NORTH OF CITY, 15 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 12.13 UT MAY .07 NORTH OF CITY, 11 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
1PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA UNIVERSAL TIME

AT 12.49 UT MAY .01 NORTH OF CITY, 00 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 14.53 UT MAY .01 NORTH OF CITY, 07 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 14.05 UT MAY .02 NORTH OF CITY, 04 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 13.17 UT MAY .03 NORTH OF CITY, 02 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 14.33 UT MAY .04 NORTH OF CITY, 10 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 13.45 UT MAY .05 NORTH OF CITY, 06 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 12.56 UT MAY .06 NORTH OF CITY, 04 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 14.13 UT MAY .07 NORTH OF CITY, 16 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
1PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL UNIVERSAL TIME

AT 07.46 UT MAY .01 SOUTH OF CITY, 62 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 09.02 UT MAY .02 SOUTH OF CITY, 32 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 08.14 UT MAY .03 SOUTH OF CITY, 38 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 07.26 UT MAY .04 SOUTH OF CITY, 47 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 09.30 UT MAY .04 SOUTH OF CITY, 26 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 08.42 UT MAY .05 SOUTH OF CITY, 29 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 07.54 UT MAY .06 SOUTH OF CITY, 33 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 07.06 UT MAY .07 SOUTH OF CITY, 39 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 09.09 UT MAY .07 SOUTH OF CITY, 26 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
1RABAT MOROCCO UNIVERSAL TIME



RABAT, MOROCCO

AT 20.35 UT MAY .01 NORTH OF CITY, 37 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 22.39 UT MAY .01 NORTH OF CITY, 65 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 21.51 UT MAY .02 NORTH OF CITY, 52 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 21.03 UT MAY .03 NORTH OF CITY, 45 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 20.15 UT MAY .04 NORTH OF CITY, 40 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 22.20 UT MAY .04 NORTH OF CITY, 83 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 21.31 UT MAY .05 NORTH OF CITY, 64 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 20.43 UT MAY .06 NORTH OF CITY, 52 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 22.00 UT MAY .07 SOUTH OF CITY, 73 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
1RANGOON, BURMA UNIVERSAL TIME

AT 14.50 UT MAY .01 NORTH OF CITY, 10 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 14.03 UT MAY .02 NORTH OF CITY, 08 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE
AT 16.07 UT MAY .02 NORTH OF CITY, 24 DEGREES ABOVE HORIZON MOVING SE

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

5 May, 1958
Montivideo, Uruguay

Source: ~~XXXXXXX~~ Space Craft Digest, Fall 1958

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A BRIGHT SILVERY UFO hovering over Uraguay on May 5, 1958 created such an intense heat in the cabin of a plane that the pilot was forced to open the windows and door and remove his jacket.

Carlos Alejo Rodriguez flying his Piper aircraft from San Carlos to Montevideo, saw the brilliant object approach on an Easterly course and then stop and wobble slightly. He flew to within 800 yards to see the metallic appearing, "top shaped" object both its top and bottom symmetrical. The object then took off at fantastic speed toward the sea.

Information Only
Source: APRO Bulletin, January, 1964

8 May, 1958
Tarpon Springs, Fla.

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## 1958 Encounter With UFO

On May 8, 1958 two sisters driving on U.S. Route 19 at the Tarpon Springs Road in Florida had a very peculiar experience. Miss Hazel Alverson and her sister Mrs. Esther Freeman were driving back to St. Petersburg from Brooksville. At about 6:30 p.m., both women felt pain in their faces and experienced considerable eyestrain. The sourse of their trouble apparently was an object in the western sky, approximately in line with the sun. Miss Alverson, an amateur photographer, checked the light intensity of the object, which showed a reading of 1600, as compared with the sun's reading of 300. She took a photograph of the object, which showed a lighted area, but was too faint in the newscut to reproduce.

INFO ONLY 16 MAY 1958

# *Far-Ranging Radar Spots Sputnik III*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 16—(UP) — Probing American long-range radar picked up Sputnik III and the booster rocket which propelled it today.

The two Russian-made space invaders, scheduled to pass over the United States tonight, were tracked by equipment at the Air Force's Millstone Hill installation at Westford, Mass.

Experimental high power radar picked up the larger of the two objects, apparently the booster rocket, at 10:44.30 a.m. The Air Force said the object was some 863 miles from Westford over the western Atlantic.

The radar followed the path of the booster for six minutes in a northeasterly direction. The object disappeared over the horizon beyond Newfoundland at 10:50.15 a.m. toward Iceland.

The second and smaller object, presumably Sputnik III itself, was picked up by Millstone radar at 10:53.35 a.m. At the time it was in the sky northeastward beyond Newfoundland and 1,047 miles from Westford and following the orbit of the bigger object.

Millstone detected radio signals from the satellite transmitter at the same time as the sighting of the smaller object.

Reports of optical sightings, meanwhile, were co-ordinated at Smithsonian astrophysical observatory in Cambridge, headquarters for operation moonwatch teams around the world.

Smithsonian said that, weather permitting, Americans should get two chances to view Sputnik III and the booster tonight. However, overcast skies were expected to conceal the big man-made moon on its first pass, just after dusk, as it sweeps over Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut from about 8 to 8:04 p.m.

NEW ENGLAND

i.e. Saturday night, 16 May 58

No Case (Information Only)

27 May 1958
Biggleswade, England

.....The town of Biggleswade, England, was subjected to a series of saucer hoaxes over a period of months by a mechanic who finally confessed his stunt voluntarily. The hoaxter, named Frank Russell, built a contraption consisting of lights, a balloon, and fireworks, which when released at night gave the appearance of a flying saucer for several seconds. He would then retrieve his device and use it again when the spirit moved him. British authorities are undecided as to whether to prosecute or not..

NX28

BIGGLESWADE, ENGLAND, MAY 27.--(UPI)--FRANK RUSSELL GROUNDED HIS "FLYING SAUCER" TODAY BECAUSE HE GOT TIRED OF LYING TO HIS WIFE.

RUSSELL, A MACHINE TOOL OPERATOR, HAD BIGGLESWADE IN A TIZZY FOR SIX MONTHS WITH HIS HOME-MADE SAUCER. NOT EVEN HIS WIFE KNEW ABOUT IT, AND THAT WAS THE RUB.

"THE EXCUSES I HAD TO THINK UP TO TELL MY WIFE WHEN I WANTED TO FLY IT MADE ME BLUSH." HE SAID. "I HAD TO TELL MY WIFE A LOT OF WHITE LIES SO I COULD WORK ON THE SAUCER."

THE SAUCER WAS A CONE-SHAPED CONTRAPTION FOUR FEET IN DIAMETER. IT HAD FLASHLIGHT BULBS FOR "WINDOWS" AND HAD A ROD ATTACHMENT TO SUPPLY A ROTATING EFFECT.

RUSSELL SAID HE WOULD SNEAK OUT AND SEND THE GADGET UP ON A NYLON LI

RUSSELL SAID HE WOULD SNEAK OUT AND SEND THE GADGET UP ON A NYLON LINE WITH A METEOROLOGICAL BALLOON INSIDE IT FOR LIFTING POWER. HE WOULD LET THE SAUCER, LIGHTS ABLAZE, REMAIN IN THE AIR FOR ABOUT FIVE MINUTES. THEN A TIMING MECHANISM PUT OUT THE LIGHTS AND SHOT A FIREWORKS ROCKET INTO THE SKY.

TO ONLOOKERS, IT APPEARED THAT THE SAUCER HAD SUDDENLY VEERED OFF INTO SPACE. THEN RUSSELL WOULD REEL IT IN AND GO HOME AND LAUGH AND LAUGH.

DL/MF556P

## JUNE 1958 SIGHTINGS

| DATE | LOCATION | OBSERVER | EVALUATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summer | North Turner, Maine | Civilian | Other (UNRELIABLE REPOR |
| Jun | Tokmak, Kirgiz, USSR | Civilian | Insufficient Data |
| 1 | Salt Lake City, Utah | [redacted] | Aircraft |
| 3 | Eunice, New Mexico, Pecos/Kermin, Texas | Multi | Astro (METEOR) |
| 3 | Marshalltown, Iowa | [redacted] (PHYSICAL S) | Other (VOLCANIC ROCK) |
| 4 | Kansas City, Missouri | [redacted] (LN FOLLOWING FOLDER) | Astro (SPICA/JUPITER) |
| 5 | New York, New York | [redacted] | Balloon |
| 5 | Uruguay | [redacted] | Astro (METEOR) |
| 6 | Dayton, Ohio | [redacted] | Aircraft |
| 7 | Yellow Springs, Ohio | [redacted] | Aircraft |
| 8 | N of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | [redacted] | Balloon |
| 9 | Puget Sound Area, Washington | Military | Balloon |
| 9 | S Bethpage, Long Island, New York | [redacted] | Astro (METEOR) |
| 10 | 10 Mi W of Huntsville, Texas | Military Air/Vis | Satellite (Sputnik 3) |
| 12 | Dayton, Ohio | [redacted] | Aircraft |
| 12 | Las Cruces, New Mexico | [redacted] | Astro (METEOR) |
| 13 | Hong Kong, China | RAF | Insufficient Data |
| 14 | Pueblo, Colorado | [redacted] | UNIDENTIFIED |
| 17 | Portland, Oregon | [redacted] | Other (REFLECTION) |
| 18 | Pecos, Texas | Multi | Astro (VENUS) |
| 18 | Oak Ridge, Tennessee | [redacted] | Aircraft |
| 19 | Memphis, Tennessee | [redacted] | Insufficient Data |
| 20 | Fort Bragg, North Carolina | [redacted] | UNIDENTIFIED |
| 21 | Walker AFB, New Mexico | Military | Insufficient Data |
| 22 | Bremerton, Washington | Multi (Cubli) | Aircraft |
| 22 | Knoxville, Tennessee | [redacted] | Astro (METEOR) |
| 23 | Alexandria, Louisiana | [redacted] (PHOTO) | Other (CAMERA LEAK) |
| 24 | Dallas, Texas | [redacted] | Astro (MOON) |
| 26 | Tacoma, Washington | [redacted] | Astro (METEOR) |
| 26-29&11 Jul | Belfast, Maine | Multi [redacted] PHOTO) | Astro (ARCTURUS) |
| 28 | 52/26N 35W (Mid Atlantic) | Civil & Mil Air | Astro (METEOR) |
| 28 | S of Charleston, West Virginia | Eastern Airlines | Astro (METEOR) |
| 28 | Nome, Alaska | [redacted] | Astro (METEOR) |
| 30 | North Park, Colorado | [redacted] | Insufficient Data |
| 30 | Climax, Colorado | [redacted] | Astro (METEOR) |
| 30 | Uruguay | CIOVI | Insufficient Data |

### ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

| DATE | LOCATION | SOURCE | EVALUATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jun | Universe | Science News Ltr | |
| Jun | Montreal, Canada | [redacted]r) | |
| Jun | ~~Sharmon~~ CHAIRMAN, Pakistan | [redacted] Green 164) | |
| 6-10 | Over California | Map | |
| 10 | Marysville, California | Newsclipping | |
| 19 | Glen Arden, Maryland | Newsclipping | |
| 21 | Cary, Illinois | [redacted] Green 164) | |
| 29 | Conn, Ariz, Atlantic Ocean | Newsclipping | |
| 29 | Shannon, Ireland | Newsclipping | |