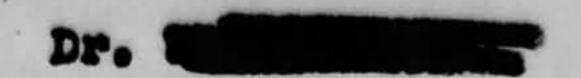
PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 24 Jul 58 3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 827 Mount Time	Las Cruces, New Mexico 4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION REGround-Visual Ground-Rodar D Air-Visual Air-Intercept Radar 6. SOURCE Civilian (Astronomer)		12. CONCLUSIONS
GMT 25/0327Z 5. PHOTOS O Yes XC: No			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 20 secs	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS		Other
Extremely bright obj -5 4dgr tail) obsvd by lead cover arc fm 320dgr azito 100dgr azimuth 20dgr thus 5dgr per second, a for meteor.	ading astronomer imuth 35dgr alt ralt. Travel		meteor sighting.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)



Report of Unidentified Objects

Sighted in Heighborhood of Bermada on July 15, 1958.

(per U.S.A.F. Headquarters Wire of July 15)

These objects were quite possibly fireballs or meteors (but which, would depend on size and brightness which are not described). If they were large objects, they could be fireballs and, while it would be remarkable that so many fireballs could be seen in such a short space of time (ten in half an hour), it is not outside the bounds of possibility.

Their varied and sometimes opposite directions would, of course, rule out any chance of them being connected with any single normal artificial satellite.

It may be interesting to note that we have three other recent reliable reports of somewhat similar unidentified objects, as follows:

Portland, Oregon August 1 08 26 Chapek Hill, N.C. August 4 01 15

Color was not mentioned in the Las Gruces cese. The Portland object changed from white to red and was almost one-fourth of the moon in size. The Chapel Hill object was one-tenth of the moon's diquester and had a large orange tail. All were travelling in a more or less easterly direction.

Also of interest, for whatever the coincidence may be worth, is the fact that the two time interevals between the last Bermuda west-to-east sighting, and the Las Gruces and Fortland observations, have a common denominator, or common basic period, of about 345 minutes. The Chapel Hill sighting can also be included in this time grouping if we use one-third of this period, namely, 115 minutes, as the common basic period for all three intervals. (N.B. The Portland sighting time is only very approximate).

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3:27 UT (2= bra) 257-1

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

SECTION OF UPPER ATMOSPHERE STUDIES IGY OPTICAL SATELLITE TRACKING PROGRAM SO GARDEN STREET CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

> July 29, 1958 (dictated on July 26, 1958)

Captain George T. Gregory Air Technical Intelligence Center Wright-Patterson Air Force Base P. O. Box 9703 Dayton, Ohio

Dear Captain:

I am on the eve of my departure for Moscow, and I am taking the liberty of enclosing an itinerary so that you will know where I am and, if necessary, can get in touch with me at these places.

I honestly don't know which of the alternatives to give greater weight to. While the artificial meteor hypothesis is certainly a possibility, I do not favor it myself very much. I think really it was a slow meteor, especially since it was observed in the early evening.

Apropos of that, Dr. called me just yesterday to report an extremely bright object. The data on this is as follows: 3:27 UT (Zebra) July 25, 1958; 8:27 Mountain Time. An extremely bright object about minus 5 or minus 6 (that is much brighter than any of the planets) with a four degree long tail and emitting sparks as it went along, was first sighted at Azimuth 320 degrees and altitude 35 and traversed 100 or so degrees in a great circle to about 100 degrees Azimuth and 20 degrees altitude. It covered the 100 degrees in about 20 seconds, thus giving 5 degrees per second. Dr. a reputable astronomer, says that in his opinion it was not a meteor, but again it is a borderline case. It is too fast for a satellite unless the object were a foreign object on its way down. For instance if the object were 20 miles high, it was travelling at 2.7 miles per second. Several people saw it so there's no question of confirmation.

I'll admit that calling everything a bright meteor is a very handy thing to do but, until we have definite evidence that it is something else, I would still rather favor that explanation. However, we should keep a list (and we are doing so here) of all these very bright, slow-moving objects, because intelligence data at a later date may reveal that some strange things were up there. It

* Discourser of Philo;