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light appears to be homogeneous, and their light curves resembles a square wave, that is, it comes on abruptly, remains constant while burning, and goes out exceedingly abruptly, as though it is snuffed out by a push-button. They leave no trails or tracks. As to their color, La Paz is aware of the fact that other meteors have a green color, but he insists that this is a different green, corresponding to the green line in the copper spectrum (5268 Angstrom units). These objects generally move in a preferential north-south, and south-north direction.

If these data are correct, that is, if this very objects actually were seen, all extremely bright, all having this particular green color, all exhibiting no noise, all showing a preferential direction, all being homogeneous in light intensity, all snuffing out very quickly, and all leaving no trails, then we can say with assurance that these were not astronomical objects. In the first place, any object as bright as this should have been reported from all over the world. This does not mean that any one object could have been seen all over the world, but if the earth in its orbit encountered, for some strange reason, a group of very large meteors, there is no reason that they would all show up in New Mexico. Besides, copper is not a plentiful element in meteors, and the typical fireball goes from die to bright to very bright to bright and then fades out fairly fast, often breaking into many parts. They frequently leave a trail of smoke in the daytime and of luminousness at night. It is recommended that the OSI reports be obtained, and that the sightings of these fireballs be examined in detail.

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