

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 27 Feb 62		2. LOCATION Brazil		12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☒ Other <u>Missiles.</u> ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown	
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT <u>27/2300Z</u>		4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☐ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar			
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes Physical ☐ No Specimen		6. SOURCE Civilian			
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION		8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS Several		9. COURSE Se	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING 5 Metal fragments of object recovered in Brazil. One piece 5"x 1/8" with stenciled letters 27-61047 of a canister type radio beacon model R-2 included in pieces. Observation at night. Pieces recovered next day. Kept several days then turned over to Army. Metal pieces spot welded. One piece appeared to be magnetized and weighed 200 lbs. Observation was of flaming object leaving trail and exploding. Sound of explosion could be heard.				11. COMMENTS Contacted FTD representative at Cape Canaveral. Object identified by serial # on radio beacon as Atlas missile.	

ASTRONOMY

Winter Stars Now at Best

February is the best month for viewing the brilliant winter constellations. The "seven sisters" of the Pleiades may be seen on a clear dark night, James Stokley reports.

➤ WITH THE COMING of February, the brilliant constellations of winter are at their best for evening viewing. These are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the skies as they look about ten p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of February. By the middle of the month they will have the same appearance about nine o'clock. At the end of the month, eight is the correct time.

However, as in January, no planets are shown. All of the five that reach naked eye visibility are so nearly in line with the sun that they cannot now be seen.

The brightest star shown is Sirius, directly south. This is in the constellation of Canis Major, the great dog. Astronomers indicate the brightness of a star by the units called magnitude; the smaller it is, the brighter is the star. Sirius is so much brighter (nearly 11 times) than a typical star of the first magnitude that its magnitude is less than zero—minus 1.43.

Canis Major is one of two dogs among the constellations. The other is higher in the sky: Canis Minor, the little dog. In it is Procyon, still a brilliant star though only about a tenth as bright as Sirius.

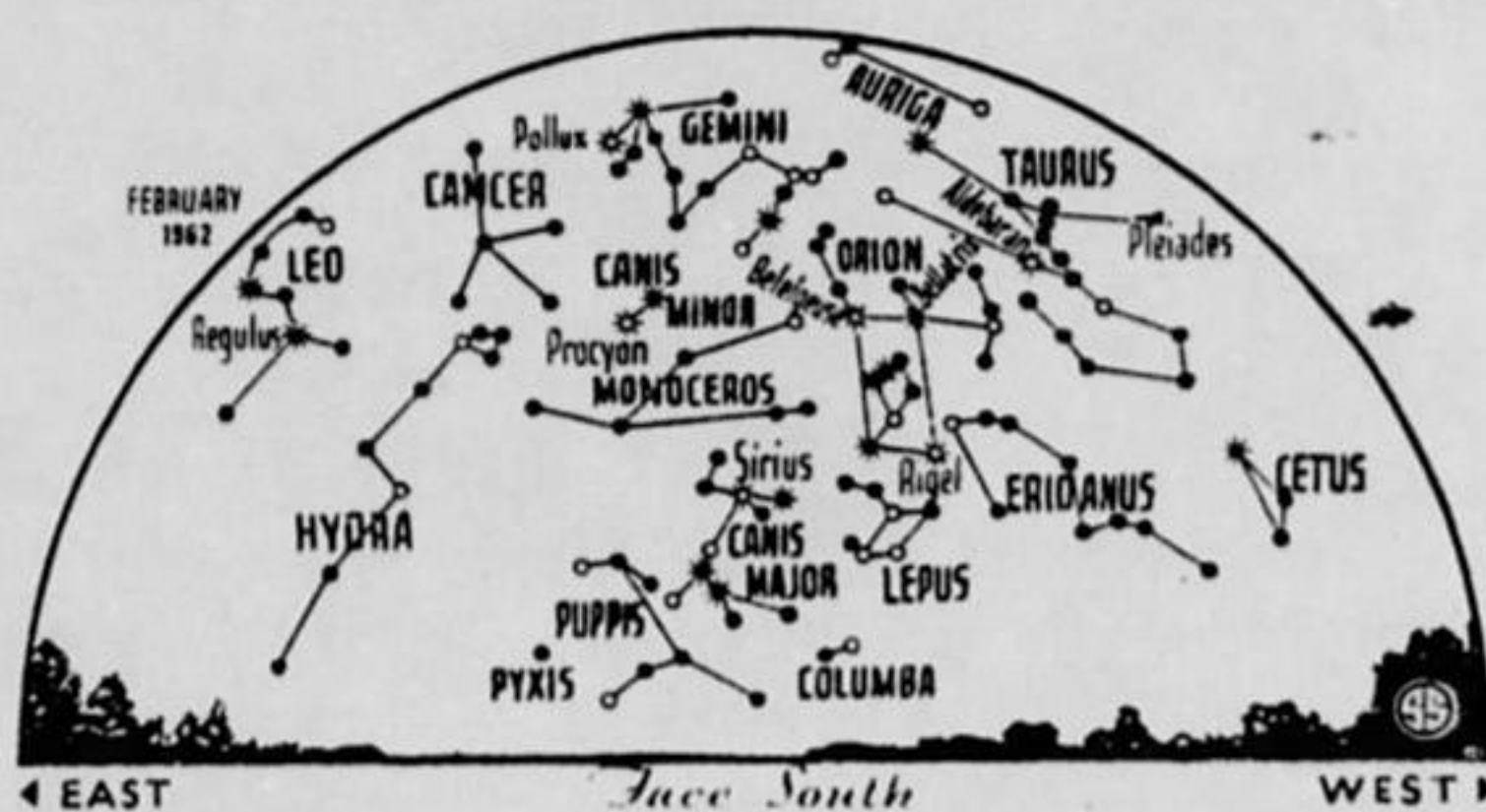
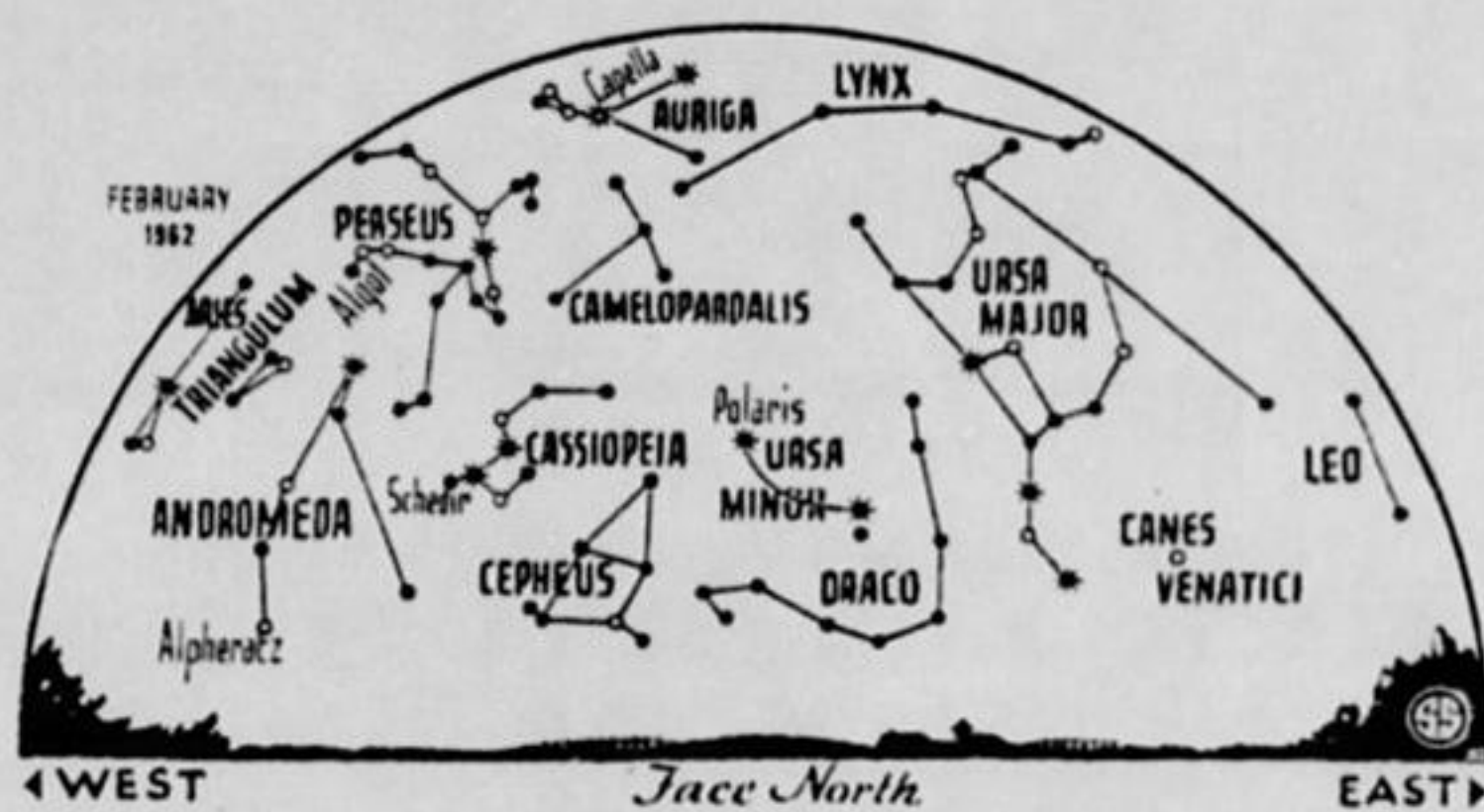
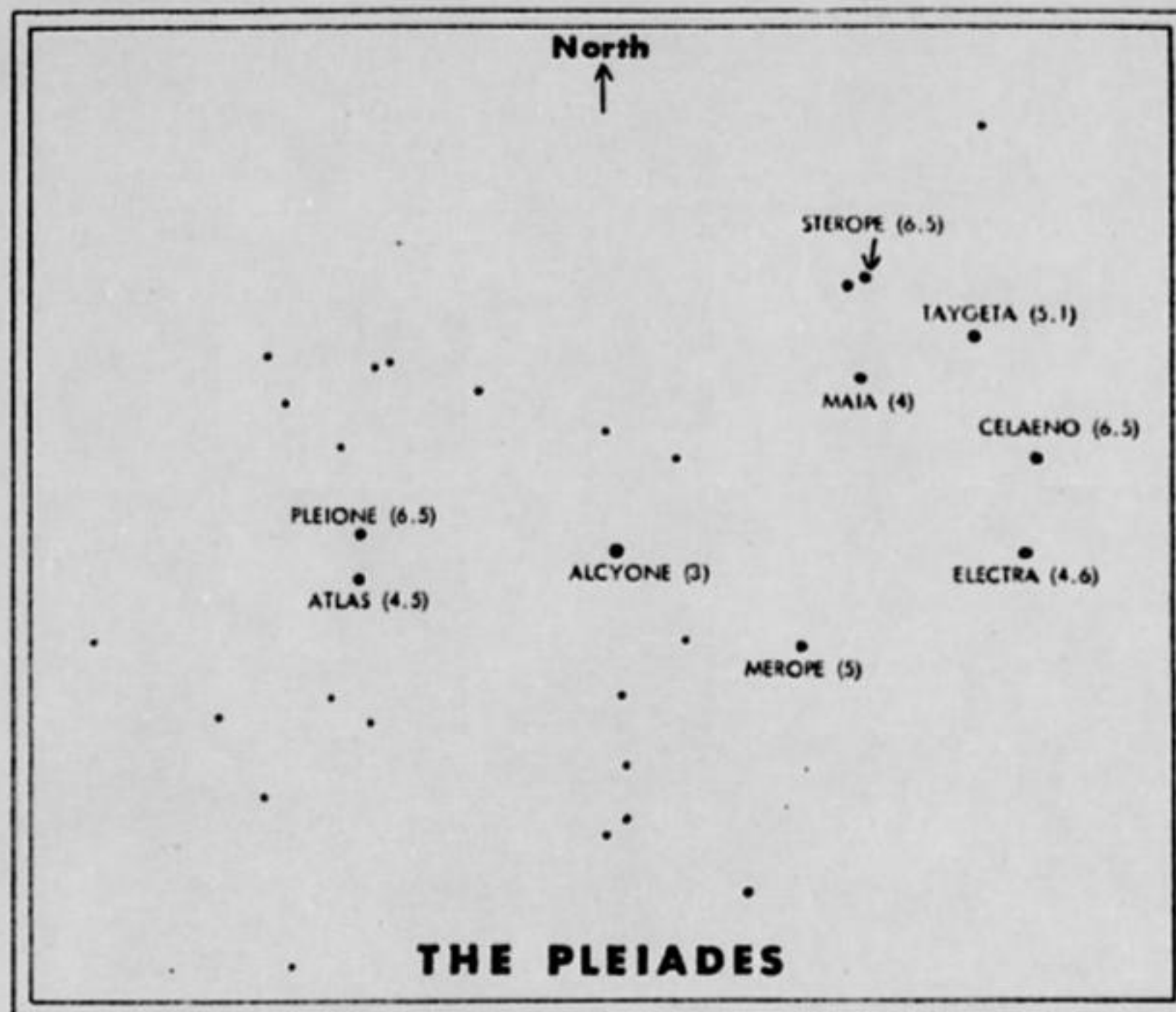
As pictured on the ancient star maps, which showed the figures around the stars, the dogs accompany Orion, the warrior. He is above and to the right of Canis Major.

The feature to look for here is a row of three stars with one much brighter above and below. The upper is called Betelgeuse and the lower Rigel. Both of them are of the first magnitude. The three stars in a row between Rigel and Betelgeuse form Orion's belt. These are second magnitude and possess individual names—Alnitak, Alnilam and Mintaka, going from left to right—but these are seldom used.

Still higher than Orion, and farther right, you will find a brilliant and reddish star called Aldebaran, which is in Taurus, the bull. The star marks the bull's eye; a little to the right is the famous loose star cluster called the Pleiades. And above Taurus is Auriga, the charioteer. Its brightest star is Capella, shown on the map of the northern sky.

High in the south, above Canis Minor, are Gemini, the twins. Here the brightest star is Pollux. His brother, Castor, is just above, but since he is a little fainter (second magnitude) they evidently are not identical twins!

Over in the east, in Leo, the lion, is the star called Regulus. This is also of the first magnitude, although on our map it is represented by the symbol for a fainter body. This is because it is now low enough in the sky that its brilliance is somewhat dimmed by atmospheric absorption. It is one of the features of these maps that such absorption



• • • • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

is taken into consideration; thus they give a more realistic idea of the way the stars look in the sky.

To the north, we see the familiar figure of Ursa Major, the great bear, in the northeast; Cassiopeia, the queen, in the northwest, and Andromeda, the princess, farther west. Above is Perseus, the champion, with Algol, a famous variable star.

The Pleiades, in Taurus, are a group of stars that will repay some further consideration. Much has been written about them. In the Bible Job asks, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?" According to the Graeco-Roman mythology, they were the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, so they are often called the seven sisters. But if you look at the cluster with the naked eye, you will probably only be able to see six stars. This has led to the myth of the "lost Pleiad" and a great amount of folklore to explain why one is missing. Perhaps one of the stars did shine more brilliantly in the past than it does now and that is why the ancient writers referred to seven sisters.

Look for the Pleiades

If your eyesight is unusually keen, and you have a dark, clear night, you may be able to see two or three more of the Pleiades. With even a small telescope you can see over a hundred, while astronomical photographs reveal thousands.

Try looking at them with binoculars or even opera glasses. Some of the stars you will see are shown on the special map. Find the Pleiades in the southwestern sky in Taurus. Face south and hold the map of the Pleiades up as if reading a book held at arm's length. Now move your right arm to the southwest, rotating the map to the right so that the upper left hand corner points directly upward. The map then matches the actual positions of the Pleiades in the sky.

The six that are usually seen with the naked eye are Atlas (magnitude 4.5), Alcyone (3), Merope (5), Maia (4), Taygeta (5.1) and Electra (4.6). Pleione, Sterope and Celaeno are each about 6.5 magnitude, and it is generally considered that the fifth magnitude is about the faintest that can be seen without optical aid.

In plotting the motions of the stars, astronomers have found that those in the Pleiades are traveling together like a flock of birds. They are moving along lines that are really parallel but which seem to converge, on account of perspective. They are converging toward a point in Orion, a little to the east of Betelgeuse. Quite a number of faint stars near the Pleiades are moving in the same way, thus demonstrating their membership in the cluster.

At present the Pleiades are at a distance that their light, traveling 186,000 miles every second, takes nearly 500 years to reach us. Long-exposure photographs, through large observatory telescopes, show that the stars are enveloped in a cloud of dust, which shows up by the starlight that it reflects.

February brings the year's first eclipse, but not much of it will be seen in the United States and Canada. Along the west coast the sun, just as it is setting on Feb. 4,

(Continued on page 62)

Winter Stars at Best

(Continued from page 59)

will be partly covered by the dark disc of the moon.

However, the moon will completely cover the sun, and a total eclipse will be visible, along a path 60 to 100 miles wide. This starts in Borneo as the sun is rising, then passes over the Celebes, Ceram, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and, after a long stretch of open ocean, Palmyra Island, which is about 1,300 miles south of Honolulu. After that the path goes toward the northeast, ending as the sun is setting about a thousand miles west of lower California.

At Palmyra, the sun will be totally eclipsed for more than three minutes. At Salamaua, at the eastern end of New Guinea, the eclipse will last about 2¼ minutes. Farther east, the duration will be less, and the sun will be more poorly placed in the sky. However, many astronomers have taken up positions along the eclipse track, to observe features of the sun that can best be studied when the moon hides the brilliant solar disc.

Celestial Time Table for February

Feb.	EST	
4	7:10 p.m.	New moon; total eclipse of sun visible in Pacific Ocean
5	8:00 a.m.	Mercury between earth and sun
	5:00 p.m.	Moon nearest, distance 222,700 miles
8	1:00 p.m.	Jupiter on far side of sun
9	1:46 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum
11	10:43 a.m.	Moon in first quarter
	10:36 p.m.	Algol at minimum
14	7:25 p.m.	Algol at minimum
19	8:18 a.m.	Full moon
20	4:00 p.m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,500 miles
27	10:50 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
	5:00 p.m.	Pluto nearest earth, distance 3,006,000,000 miles

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

MEMO FOR THE RECORD:

25 Feb 66

Feb 62

Subj: Call from [REDACTED] California, phone [REDACTED] as taken by SSgt H Jones, at 0750, 25 Feb 66.

He said he was interested in aerial phenomena and that last night (24 Feb 66) he and [REDACTED] were talking about their sighting of 1962, in February, when they were drinking, he said you talk about this when your drinking. He knows its four years ago but he still wanted to know about it. He's an ex Navy fly boy, altitude of object approximately 40 foot, 15 ft in length and diameter, no means of propulsion, just curious about object, aqua, grayish color, sausage shape, approximately observed in February 1962 in Los Angeles area, no other witnesses other than he and his friend [REDACTED] phone is [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California. He asked Sgt Jones (Mr [REDACTED] called Sgt Jones his pal) if they had anything then. Sgt Jones checked file and reported that there were no sightings at that time in the LA area. [REDACTED] asked Jones if he ever got a report like this? Jones said that we have had objects of the same color nature reported, sometimes they were aircraft and others clouds, etc. He told Jones that this couldn't have been an aircraft. Jones said that we couldn't say what it was without more of a description. He said that well pal, you just said it was an aircraft. [REDACTED] said that it couldn't be an aircraft, quite convinced that there was something there. Blunt on both ends like a sausage. [REDACTED] expected an analysis over the telephone. Jones asked if we could send a form for him and his friend to fill out as he was only on the administrative end of typing and filing and that he couldn't tell him what it was because the evaluator was not in the office today. Hoegge said yes he would fill out forms.

NOTE: [REDACTED] admitted that he had been drinking, he also sounded intoxicated.

Sent Form 164s on 28 Feb 66.

Pending

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)
SOURCE: FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, JUL, AUG 62

5 Feb 62
New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND:

New Plymouth mystery object

The Wellington Post on February 5 reported as follows: "A mysterious bright bullet-like object flashed through the New Plymouth sky last night. New Plymouth fishermen who watched the object for about 10 seconds said today that it was definitely not a falling star or comet."

Mr. H. Edwards, who was fishing off rocks near the New Plymouth railway station, said the object scorched a path from north-west to south.

"It was a brilliant object and appeared from nowhere. It looked like the front of a bullet, being mostly white with a redish tinge in front," he said. "I have seen falling stars and comets before, and this object did not resemble either. It was quite low, and was falling at a terrific speed."

Mr. Edwards said the object had a short tail and as it disappeared it flickered. Another fisherman who was fishing in the same spot described the object as a "round white ball."

No Case (Information Only)

5 February 1962
New Zealand

New Zealand - Feb. 5, 1962

A mysterious, bright, bullet-like object flashed through the sky. Fishermen who saw it for a good 10 seconds, said that it was definitely not a falling star or comet.....

A similar object was observed in Parma, O. in the summer - 1961.....

No Case (Information Only)

11 February 1962
Parque, Venezuela

According to NICAP on Feb. 11, 1962 a large number of UFOs were sighted by citizens in Parque, Venezuela. At the Humboldt Planetarium, Astronomer Senor Carlos Pineda reported that a bright UFO moving at high altitude "as if towards the Moon" was seen. The sighting was confirmed by the newspaper El Universal.

No Case (Information Only)

14 February 1962
Bessemer, Alabama

19.

NEWS BRIEFS: In Bessemer, Alabama, a UFO was seen by several people in the early evening of February 14th, and according to one report, it dropped a red molten substance which set fire to a grocery store...

FEB 20, 1962 GLENN FLIGHT
NO CASE, INFORMATION

14.

RECENT NEWS STORIES

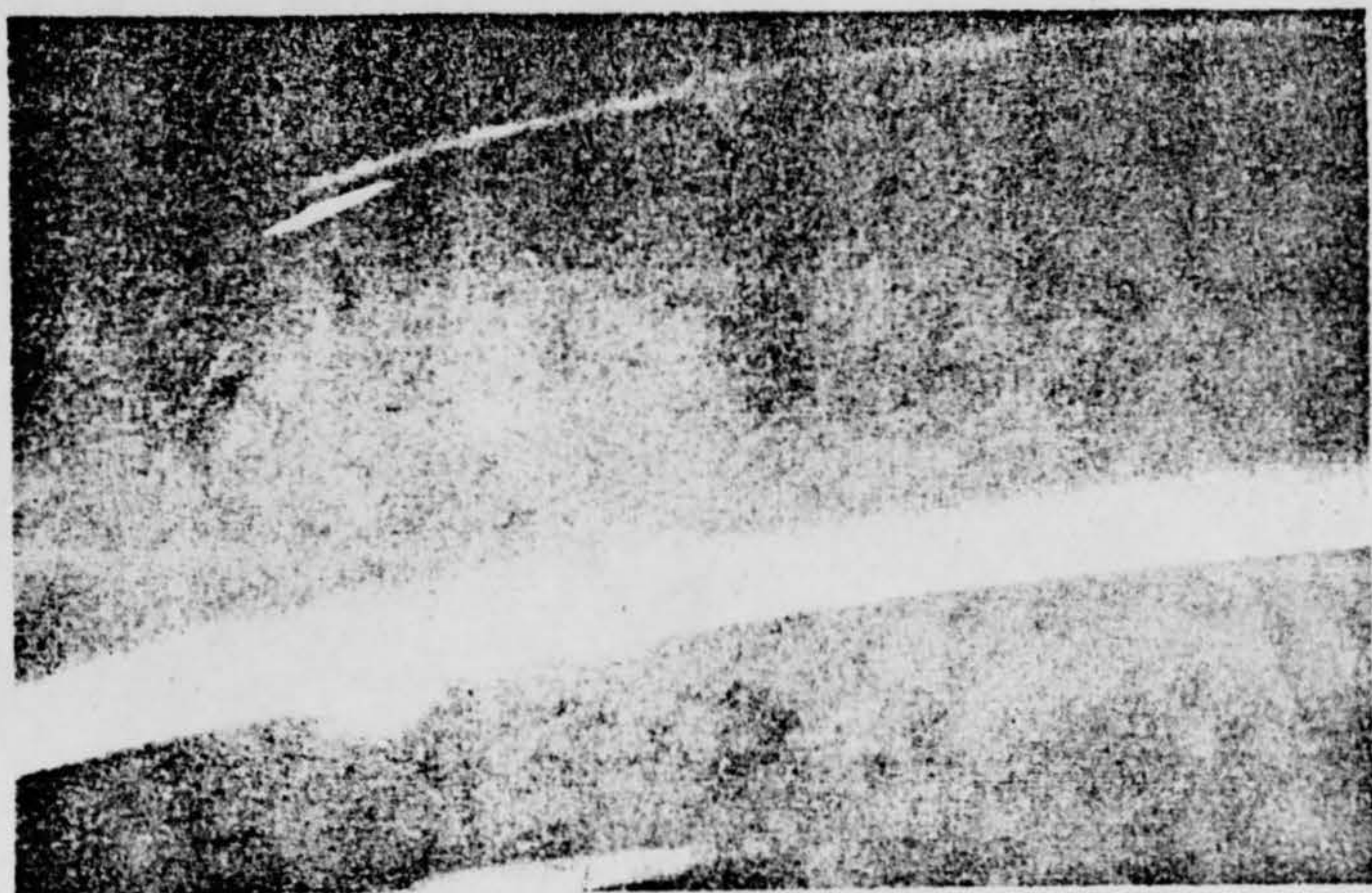
COLONEL GLENN SIGHTS UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS WHILE IN ORBIT:
On his history-making trip through space last February 20th, Col. John Glenn saw a great number of small glowing objects which have been described loosely as "fireflies." Here is the story in Glenn's own words:

"At the first light of sunrise - the first sunrise I came to, I was still facing back toward the direction which I had come from with normal orbit altitude, and just as the first rays of the sun came up onto the capsule, I glanced back down inside to check something, and when I glanced back out, my initial reaction was that I was looking into a star field...These little things that I thought (at first) to be stars were actually a bright bluish green, about the size and intensity of a firefly on a really dark night. These little particles were about 6 to 10 feet apart, and there were literally thousands of them. As far as I could look off to each side I could see them, and I could also see them back along the path. Later on I turned around so that I was facing the direction from which they appeared to be coming; and although, in that direction, toward the bright sunlight of the dawn most of them disappeared, you still could see a few of them coming toward the capsule. I was moving very slowly through this field. I estimated that my velocity through the field was some 3 to 5 miles per hour. The particles did not seem to be emanating from the capsule. They appeared to have an even distribution on each side of the capsule....I saw them for a period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 minutes....They varied in size from about pinhead size to about three-eighths of an inch in diameter....I observed them on all three orbits, for about the same length of time at each sunrise...."

What did Glenn actually see? Several theories have been considered, but none have been proven. The "fireflies" could not likely be the controversial copper needles sent into space by the United States some time ago. These are now known to be in a different orbit, and are bunched up in five or six useless clumps, i. e., the experiment was a failure. It has been suggested that Col. Glenn saw "spots before his eyes," caused by coming into the bright dawn suddenly out of the darkness. This is an absurd notion, in our opinion; Certainly, in his three years of intensive psychological, physical and mental training, Glenn was taught to distinguish between physical objects and visual illusions. The most likely theory advanced to date is that the astronaut saw frozen droplets ejected into the frigidity of space from a cooling device on his spacecraft. Yet, even this explanation does not suffice. During a visit to the Pentagon last March, we were told that the objects, some of which were as large as an inch in size, still have not been identified.

Naturally, the crackpots have gotten into the act. A fanatical Adamski supporter, who shall remain nameless here, has issued a "press release" claiming that John Glenn's "fireflies" confirm George Adamski's absurd claims made in his book "Inside the Space Ships," published in 1955. In that book Adamski described saucer flights he made while conversing philosophically with attractive interplanetary men and women. Most of his statements about outer space have been proven wrong, but in one passage he did use the word "fireflies" to describe a phenomenon he alleges to have seen. I think, however, that Col. Glenn's claim to be the first American into outer space is not in any serious danger!

Another very interesting phenomenon from the Glenn flight is shown in the photo at the top of the next page. This picture, taken from the Los Angeles Times of February 22nd, bears the following caption: "Mystery streaks: Unexplained streaks, apparently of light, appear on picture taken by John Glenn with hand-held camera as he whirled through space...."



25 FEB 1962

 (Sundog).
NORTHERN OHIO

1715 - 1745

25 FEB 1962

1815

BALLOON.

ILLUMINATED BY SETTING SUN.

NORTHERN OHIO

OBSERVATIONS BY LTCOL FRIENDY. INFO.

FTD

HQA013

OO RJEDSQ

DE RJEZHQ 321

O 040130Z

FM HED USAF WASH D C

INFO RJWFALB/CONAD

RJEDSQ/FTD

P 021600Z

FM USAIRA RIO DE JANEIRO BRAZIL

TO CSAF WASH D C

STATE DEPT WASH D C

NASA WASH D C

INFO 1127 USAF FAG FT BELVOIR VA

CINCARIE QUARRY HTS C Z

CAIRB ALBROOK AFB C Z

AMFTC PAFB FLA

BT

[REDACTED] X THIS IS A JOINT MESSAGE FROM SCIENTIFIC
ATTACHE AND AIR ATTACHE X JULIETT DASH ONE X USAF FOR AFCIN X
NUMEROUS EFFORTS DURING WEEK TWO FIVE DASH THREE ONE MARCH INDICATE
METAL FRAGMENTS HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM WIDE AREA IN SOUTHERN
PART OF STATE OF MINAS GERAIS AND NORTHERN PART OF STATE OF RIO DE
JANEIRO PD COORDINATES OF AREA FOLLOWS CLN TWO ONE ZERO FIVE SOUTH
FOUR THREE TWO FIVE WEST SMCLN TWO ONE THREE FIVE SOUTH FOUR THREE
THREE ZERO WEST SMCLN TWO TWO ZERO ZERO SOUTH FOUR TWO ZERO ZERO WEST
PD PIECES ARE REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN FROM A FALLING OBJECT FROM
SY OVER BRAZIL PD AT PRESENT TIME FIVE DIFFERENT PIECES OF METAL

UNCLASSIFIED

1062 APR 4 02 29

ACTION

1-A
2-F
3-G
4-x20

OPERATIONAL
IMMEDIATE

col Fox
has covered
it

Action for
TDA
TDF

21055

ENGLAND - SHEFFIELD: Last Feb., 1962, a 14 yr. old schoolboy was taking snapshots with his box camera; he said, "I suddenly noticed 5 objects in the sky—about 500 feet up. They were not moving and made no sound. I took a photograph of them." He was in the company of two companions aged 12 & 16. The pictures were not developed for many weeks. Although slightly out of focus, the photo showed five objects—each with a central dome—hovering above some trees. These photos have been the center of much controversy, but so far they have held up as authentic. The objects were the typical "flying saucer" shapes.

Boy Snaps Photo Of UAO Covey

Alex Birch, a 14-year-old schoolboy of Moor Crescent, Mossborough, Sheffield, England, snapped a box-camera photo of a group of NAOs on or about 25 February 1962, in the presence of two other boys, Steward Dixon and David Brownlow. He and his friends were in the old nursery garden in the back of his home when they spotted the five dark objects over the currant hedges and trees. The picture was taken with a simple Brownie camera, shows five dark fan-shaped objects, slightly out of focus above the trees.

Air Ministry experts examined the photos but would not comment on them. They questioned the boy for nearly two hours. Alex's father said he was told he would get an answer if he came to London with the photo and negative, but after the meeting, officials said they would have to make more inquiries.

The Yorkshire Post said the Ministry officials smiled when they saw the boy and his box camera but did not smile when they saw the photograph. They later referred to the objects as UFOs and Aerial Phenomena, and say the photo is not a hoax.

On the glossy pictures and the negative, there are several clusters of white or clear spots. One cluster is immediately above one of the objects.

MARCH 1962 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
1	Adana, Turkey	Civilian	INSUFFICIENT DATA
1	Salem, New York	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
4	58.28S 174.04E	Military	SATELLITE
6	Miami, Florida	[REDACTED] (PHOTOS)	AIRCRAFT
10	New York, New York	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
12	Bethel, Alaska	[REDACTED]	Astro (MOON)
14	Midway Island (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
15	22N 67.20W (Atlantic Ocean)	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
17	32.48N 118.45W (Pacific)	Military	Astro (METEOR)
17	East Orange, New Jersey	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
17	Wadena AFS, Osage, Minnesota	[REDACTED]	Astro (REFRACTION OF STAR)
18	La Puente, California	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
19	Chanute AFB, Illinois	Multiple	Astro (VENUS)
22	Hyde Park, Massachusetts	[REDACTED]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
22	Bronx, New York	[REDACTED]	Other (CONTRAIL)
25	42.27N 126.49W (Pacific)	Military	Astro (METEOR)
25	Grandview, Missouri	[REDACTED]	AIRCRAFT
26	Ramstein AFB, Germany	Military	UNIDENTIFIED
26	Naperville, Illinois	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
26	Westfield, Massachusetts	[REDACTED]	UNIDENTIFIED
27	Palmer, Alaska	[REDACTED]	Other (BIRDS)
31	MacKenzie Bay, AL	military	AIRCRAFT

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
March	Universe	Science News Ltr	
March	South America	News Clipping	
7	Bolton, Lancashire, England	" "	
9	Kahului, Maui, Hawaii	" "	
11	Dawson, Iowa	" "	
17	Bristol, England	" "	
18	SANAE Base, Antarctic	" "	
30	South Hampton, England	" "	

* Sheffield, England

civilian (photo)

INSUFFICIENT DATA

72131 *P. L. L.*

Quintanilla
HFR 205-1, Par 2-17a
25 Jan 68

PAGE TWO RJEZHQ 321

HAVE BEEN RECOVERED SMCLN FOUR ARE IN HANDS OF BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE
SMCLN ONE IN HANDS OF BRAZILIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL PD AIRA
AND SCIENTIFIC ATTACHE OF US EMBASSY HAVE SEEN FRAGMENTS AND HAVE
BEEN ASSURED BY OFFICIALS THAT PIECES CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE TO US
PD PARA ONE PIECE APPROXIMATELY ONE FIVE INCHES BY ONE EIGHT INCHES
FELL IN VICINITY OF BICAS CMM MINAS GERAIS FOUR THREE TWO ZERO WEST
TWO ONE THREE ZERO SOUTH PD THIS CARRIED FOLLOWING STENCILED LETTERING
CLN ²TWO ⁷SEVEN ⁻DASH ⁶SIX ¹ONE ⁰ZERO ⁴FOUR ⁷SEVEN SMCLN CANISTER SMCLN ^{Radio}RADIO
^{Beacon}BEACON SMCLN MODEL ROMAN TWO PD ACCORDING TO ACCOUNTS OF EYE
WITNESSES GIVEN BAF THIS PIECE ALONG WITH SEVERAL OTHERS FELL
APPROXIMATELY TWO THREE ZERO ZERO ZULU CMM TWO SEVEN FEBRUARY PD
METAL IS VERY THIS CMM LESS THAN ONE SLASH ONE SIX INCHES AND
SCORCHED PF OF OTHER THREE PIECES ONE SEEMED TO BE OF SAME THICKNESS
AND OTHER TWO WERE A LITTLE HEAVIER PD ALL PIECES WERE SPOT WELDED
CMM AND WELDED SEAMS WERE INTACT WITH IRREGULAR TEARS OVER METAL
SURFACE PD OTHER PIECES WERE EVEN LARGER THAN ONE WITH STENCILED
LETTERING PD PARA UNCONFIRMED REPORT INDICATES LARGER FRAGMENT WAS
FOUND IN GENERAL AREA OF ^{2105 S}TWO ONE AERO ^{4325 W}FIVE SOUTH FOUR THREE TWO
FIVE WEST PD THIS FRAGMENT REPORTED TO BE MAGNETIZED OBJECT WEIGHT
APPROXIMATELY TWO ZERO ZERO POUNDS PD IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT FRAGMENT

2 0 0

IS BEING TURNED OVER BRAZILIAN ARMED FORCES PD NO OTHER CONFORMATION
AVAILABLE SMCLN HOWEVER CMM ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO EXAMINE
OBJECT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PD PARA EYE WITNESS NUMBER ONE SAW AN
OBJECT APPROXIMATELY TWO THREE ZERO ZERO ZULU CMM TWO SEVEN FEBRUARY
TRAVELING WEST TO EAST LEAVING FLAMING TRAIL PD THEN OBJECT EXPLODED
AND BROKE INTO TWO PIECES PD FRONT PART WENT FORWARD AND REAR
PART DROPPED PD WITNESS HEARD TWO EXPLOSIONS PD PARA EYE WITNESS
NUMBER TWO HEARD THREE EXPLOSIONS BETWEEN TWO TWO THREE ZERO ZULU AND
TWO THREE ZERO ZERO ZULU CMM TWO SEVEN FEBRUARY PD HE SAW A FLASH
OF LIGHT FROM ABOVE CMM THEN HEARD A STRANGE NOISE CMM THEN SAW A
BLAZING TRAIL WHICH WENT OUT OF SIGHT OR FLAME DISAPPEARED PD DID NOT
SEE IT FURTHER PD PARA EYE WITNESS NUMBER THREE HEARD THREE EXPLOSIONS
AT APPROXIMATELY TWO THREE ZERO ZERO ZULU CMM TWO SEVEN FEBRUARY
AND FOUND PIECES TWO EIGHT FEBRUARY PD HE DID NOT ATTACH ANY CONNECTION
BETWEEN PIECES AND EXPLOSIONS PD NOT KNOWING WHAT TO DO WITH PIECES
HE HELD SEVERAL DAYS PD LATER TURNED OVER TO BRAZILIAN ARMY PD
PARA COMMENTS CLN PARA ONE PD INSPECTION BY SCIENTIFIC ATTACHE AND
AIR ATTACHE GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS OF EYE WITNESSES PD MARKING
AND NUMBER CMM WHICH ARE EASILY IDENTIFABLE CMM STRONGLY INDICATE
THAT ORIGINAL OBJECT WAS OF US ORIGIN PD ITEMS WERE DEFINITELY

PAGE FOUR RJEZHO 321

SCORDHED AND IRREGULAR SHAPE INDICATES THAT FRACTURE BY EXPLOSION
DID OCCUR PD PARA TWO PD COOPERATION WITH BRAZILIAN ARMY CMM BRAZILIAN
AIR FORCE CMM BRAZILIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL AND US ARMY ATTACHE
OUTSTANDING PD CONSIDERABLE INTEREST DISPLAYED BY PRESS CMM GOVERNMENT

REPERCUSSION AS OF THIS TIME PD PARA THREE PD IF OUR ASSUMPTIONS
ARE CORRECT ABOUT US ORIGIN CMM WE ARE SUPRISED THAT EMBASSY WAS NOT
INFORMED OF POSSIBILITY THAT OBJECT MIGHT FALL ON BRAZILIAN
TERRITORY PD EMBASSY HAS IMMEDIATE OBLIGATION TO EXPLAIN THIS OCCURENCE
SMCLN THEREFORE CMM REQUEST REPLY SOONEST PD THIS MESSAGE COORDINATED
WITH CHARGE DELTA APOS AFFAIRES PD SCP THREE

BT

04/0132Z APR RJEZHQ

UNCLASSIFIED

DOWNGRADED 12 YEAR
INTERVAL: NOT AUTOMATICALLY
DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR. 6200.10

NNNN

SECURITY CLASS

UNCLASSIFIED

SPACE BELOW RESERVED FOR COMMUNICATION CENTER

REPRODUCTION AUTHORIZED

BY Chas. J. [Signature] 2702

UNCLASSIFIED

1962 APR 7 10 45

EYAC19

ALAC25

PP RJEDNR

DE RJWFAL 330

P 262219Z

FM CINCPAC

TO RJEDNR/PTD WPAFB OHIO

INFO RJEEHQ/COFS USAF

RJEEHQ/SIA WASH DC

RJEEHQ/AFMTC PATRICK AFB FLA

RJEEHQ/STATE DEPT ENT

RJEEHQ/USAF

ACTION

17 E (uFd)
3 F
4 - X2-
5

REF: 100-100000

REF: 100-100000

AT 0000

BT

[REDACTED] FROM NITA-S N141. ATTN: COL STROLL, USAF.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO MESSAGE PRO. USAINA RIO DE
JANEIRO, BRAZIL, TO CHIEF OF STAFF AIR FORCE, DTC
021300Z. A COMPUTER SEARCH BY NORAD SPADATS REVEALS
THE UNIDENTIFIED SPACE OBJECT (USO) DECAY NOTED IN
REFERENCED MESSAGE CANNOT REPEAT CANNOT BE EQUATED TO
ANY KNOWN DECAY OF UNITED STATES SPACE OBJECT ON OR
ABOUT 27 FEBRUARY. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SUBJECT USO
COULD BE RELATED TO A UNITED STATES DEEP SPACE PROBE
OR VERTICAL FIRING WHEREIN SPADATS HAS NO KNOWLEDGE
OF TRAJECTORY DATA. REQUEST THIS HEADQUARTERS BE
ADVISED OF IDENTIFICATION OF OBJECTS. SGP-3.

BT

10/20/50 AIR 100000

*Project TOP
Quintanilla
12 FR 2051, for 2-17a
2 Jan 68*

UNCLASSIFIED

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR
INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY
DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10

Capt Piske FTD Patrick AFB AFMTC

Capt Piske called 18 April 1962. Object was identified as belonging to ATLAS. AFMTC is taking necessary action for recovery and explanation to Brazilian attache.