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from green fireballs, then the fireballs are not conventional meteorites. Copper is one of the rarest of the elements found in meteorites (See G.P. Merrill, Memoirs National Academy of Science, vol. 14 (1925), Table facing p. 27; and Harrison Brown, Journal of Geology, vol. 56 (March 1948,) Table 1, p. 87.) In fact, I know of no case in which even the tiniest particle of copper has been reported in a dust collection supposedly of meteoritic origin. In view of present concern in regard to the true nature of the green fireballs, nothing could exceed in importance attainment of a definite conclusion in regard to the origin of the copper particles detected in the subfinal regions of the fireballs of July 24th and August 6th.

(6) The writer therefore wishes to make the following recommendations:

(6.1) That arrangements be made for dust collections on airplane flights at altitudes of 40,000 ft. or more through the region of the atmosphere lying beneath the real paths of green fireballs as soon as possible after the occurrence of such fireball incidents. Such arrangements presuppose a well coordinated observing network permitting the speediest possible determination of the location of the real paths in the atmosphere. (Dr. Crozier and Mr. Seely have both agreed to cooperate in carrying out dust collection at the highest altitudes attainable. In Dr. Crozier's opinion, a B-36 or B-50 should be made available for such work.)

(6.2) That ground-level dust collections be made along the well determined earth-trace of the green fireball of January 30th, using the portable impactment equipment already rigged up by Dr. Crozier and Mr. Seely and used in the ground searches of July 27th and August 8-9th. If copper particles can be recovered along this earth-trace but do not appear in collections made 50 miles or so away from the trace, the result would be of much significance if not indeed decisive.

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