

## PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD Incident #117

ATIC NO. ---

DATE OF INFO 7 May 48

AF NO. ---

LOCATION Memphis, Tenn.

REPORT NO. ---

SOURCE Female Civilians

DATE OF REPORT ---

DATE IN TO ATIC ---

TIME OF SIGHTING 1500 to 1700

COLOR Shiny - like bright aluminum

SHAPE Unknown - possibly like meteor

SPEED Faster than Estimated

SIZE Very small

SPEED any aircraft Measured

COURSE Easterly

ALTITUDE Extremely Estimated

NO. IN GROUP 50 or 60

ALTITUDE high Measured

SOUND ---

LENGTH OF TIME OBSERVED ---

PHOTOS ---

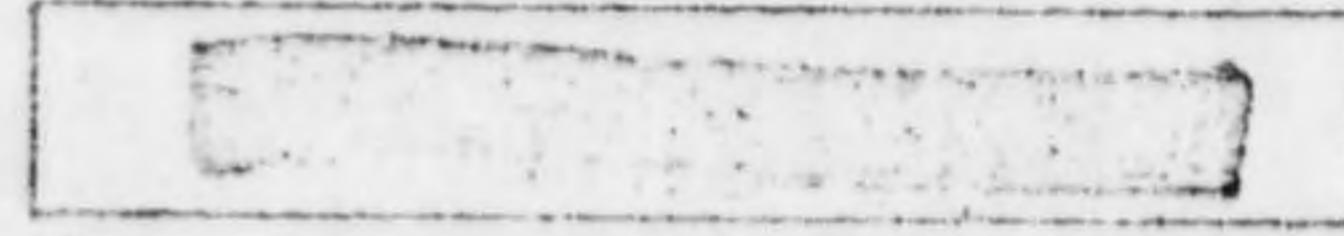
SKETCHES ---

TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground

Temporary ATIC Form 329

117-262

(2 Jan 52)

Most travelled straight line  
MANEUVERS although some zig-zagged.

UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: Memphis Incident

AMC

1st Ind

MCIAAC-3/HWS/LW

Hq AMC, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio FEB 11 1949

TO: Research & Development Board, Technical Intelligence Branch, Rm 3E  
636, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C. ADD: Mr David E. Beckler

The inclosed letter and teletype copies comprise all information available at this Command concerning the incident of 7 May 1948 at Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

6 Inccls

1 thru 4: a/c

Added 2 inccls

5. Ltr to CG 3rd Army  
8 May 48

6. Wire to CG Wright-  
Patterson AFB

H. H. McCOTY

Colonel, USAF

Chief, Intelligence Department

Inclosures 2 & 4 not available for file

Operations Section File CY - return showing date

UNCLASSIFIED

1 CLASSIFIED

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT  
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2 February 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Air Materiel Command  
Intelligence Division  
Wright Patterson Air Base  
Dayton, Ohio  
Attn: ██████████

SUBJECT: Memphis Incident

1. It is requested that all pertinent details of the so-called "Memphis incident" of May 7, 1948, 2:00 to 5:00 P. M., be furnished the Research and Development Board for use by the R&D Committee on Geophysical and Geographical Sciences.
2. Attached hereto is correspondence from Dr. Lincoln LaPaz referring to the Memphis incident.
3. This information should be transmitted to the Research and Development Board, Technical Intelligence Branch, Room 3E 636, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C., Attn: Mr David Z. Beckler.

DAVID Z. BECKLER  
Chief  
Technical Intelligence Branch

Attachments:

Extracts from letter to Dr ██████████  
from Dr Lincoln LaPaz 1/12/49  
Letter to Lt Col Rees from Dr LaPaz  
1/6/49  
Letter to Dr LaPaz from ██████████  
1/4/49  
Letter to Lt Col Rees, from Dr LaPaz  
12/30/48

UNCLASSIFIED

██████████

**UNCLASSIFIED**

Supplement to Trip Report to Memphis - 17 thru 19 May 1948

THEU: Col Clingerman ~~WRC~~

TO: Col McCOY

1. The facts of the sighting on 7 May 1948 in Memphis, Tennessee, as reported by teletype from Fort McPherson, Ga., were substantially corroborated in interviews with the witnesses, Mr and Mrs [REDACTED] and daughter and Miss [REDACTED]. The display was described essentially as small shiny starlike objects moving at high altitude in a straight line from West to East with the apparent velocity of shooting stars. Occasionally one would deviate from its course making sharp angular turns. They seemed to disappear in the distance rather than to burn out and disappear suddenly. The witnesses believed they had observed a meteor shower.

2. The Adjutant of the Reserve Training Base at Memphis Municipal Airport, 468 AFBU, was contacted. He promised to check with the large Millington Naval Base near Memphis to ascertain whether or not any naval aerial maneuvers had taken place on 7 May. This information will be reported to this Headquarters. He further stated that no unusual Air Force operations had taken place at that time.

3. This office contemplates contacting personnel of the Astronomy Department at the University of Dayton and also of the Observatory in Cincinnati to endeavor to determine whether or not a meteor shower would be visible to the naked eye during daylight hours and whether such a shower was reported on 7 May.

*James C. Beam*  
JAMES C. BEAM  
Lt Col, USAF  
Project Officer  
Technical Intel Div

*106.3*  
*UNCLAS*

ACI-39

MEMO

UNCLASSIFIED

Supplement II to Trip Report to Memphis, Tenn. - Visit with Dr. Paul Herget of the Observatory of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Attn: Mr. [REDACTED]:

1. This visit was made in an effort to ascertain the possibility and the probability of individuals to sight meteors during daylight hours with the unaided eye. Dr. Herget stated that such sighting was a very rare occurrence and when it did take place it almost invariably occurred in the afternoon with the observer looking toward the west. This time and position assured the most suitable conditions for observation because of the resultant light conditions and the relatively slow speed occasioned by both earth and meteor traveling in the same direction. The meteor would appear as a dark spot in the sky for a period of two to four seconds. Dr. Herget expressed serious doubt that the 50 or more objects observed 7 May 1948 in Memphis were meteors. He was unable, however, to offer any explanation as to a possible identification of the objects.

2. Dr. Herget suggested that Dr. Hynek at Ohio State University and Dr. Lincoln LaPaz of the University of New Mexico be contacted. The former is supposedly working on a project for the Air Force in an attempt to discover the possibility of photographing stars during daylight hours. The latter, according to Dr. Herget, is a recognized authority on meteors.

JAMES C. BEAM  
Lt Col, USAF  
Project Officer

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.  
DOD DIR 5200.10

[REDACTED]

UNCLASSIFIED

**UNCLASSIFIED**

Subject: Memphis Incident

AMC

1st Ind

AMCIAMC-3/HIS/aw

Hq AMC, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio

To: Research & Development Board, Technical Intelligence Branch, Rm 3E  
636, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C. Attn: Mr David E. Beckler

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Chief, Intelligence Department

**UNCLASSIFIED**

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NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT  
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2 February 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Air Materiel Command  
Intelligence Division  
Wright Patterson Air Base  
Dayton, Ohio  
Attn: W. R. Clingerman

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DAVID Z. BECKLER  
Chief  
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Attachments:

Extracts from letter to Dr Landsberg  
from Dr Lincoln LaPaz 1/12/49  
Letter to Lt Col Rees from Dr LaPaz  
1/6/49  
Letter to Dr LaPaz from Richard Kruse  
1/4/49  
Letter to Lt Col Rees, from Dr LaPaz  
12/30/48

**UNCLASSIFIED**

Hicksville, N. Y.  
Jan 4, 1949

Dr Lincoln LaPaz  
Univ. New Mexico  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Dear Sir,

During an Air Transport Command flight from Santa Maria, Azores, to Paris, in Jan., 1946, I witnessed the fall of a meteorite, an account of which I have often thought might be of interest to astronomers, and in particular, those of you more particularly concerned with the study of meteoritics. Until I read a recent issue of Science Illustrated I had not known to whom I might direct such a report.

Sitting in the cockpit of an airplane for hours at night a pilot sees many meteors fall; but on this night I saw one fall which I have not forgotten because of the unusual nature of the fall.

Our position was approximately midway between Brest and Paris; more exactly, I would estimate between 65 and 70 nautical miles due south of Cherbourg. As I recall now, the time was about 23:00 G. M. T. on Jan. 18, 1946. I was alone in the cockpit of a C-54 type plane at 7,000 ft. altitude, above broken clouds whose tops ranged between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. The sky was crystal clear. We were flying in the direction of Paris.

The meteor first appeared to me at an altitude of about 35° above the horizon. It fell (apparently) from the north at an angle of perhaps 20° or 25° from the vertical. It did not explode. Its intense brilliance persisted until it met the horizon at a point bearing 85° to 90° true from our position. This would put its point of contact with the earth somewhere on a line between Brest and Kiev (roughly). A split second after disappearing at the horizon, the meteorite reappeared above the horizon, describing a tiny hyperbola of perhaps 1° altitude and fell again from sight. The reappearance of the meteorite was like a ricochet or rebound. The elapsed time of the fall and reappearance was perhaps 2 or 3 seconds.

My log book also shows night flights over this route on Feb 12, '46, March 22, '46; and May 19, '46; but I feel about 95° certain that the incident occurred on the night of January 18th., 1946. Otherwise the account is accurate to the best of my knowledge and memory.

I should be interested to hear if you have knowledge of a meteorite having fallen at the time and in a location which may fit the account I have given. Also, please let me know if I may be of further service to the Institute of Meteoritics.

Yours truly,

(See attached comments by Dr Lincoln LaPaz, Director, Institute of Meteoritics, Univ. of N. M.)

EXTRACTS  
FROM  
Letter Directed to Dr H. E. Landsberg  
from

Dr Lincoln LaPaz, Director  
Institute of Meteoritics  
University of New Mexico  
January 12, 1949

In my opinion, [redacted] observation (which, as the first paragraph of his letter indicates, reached me only through his chance reading of my article in Science Illustrated) is of the utmost significance. What he observed was certainly not a "bouncing meteorite." A much more reasonable interpretation of his observation is that he saw a luminous object following a wave-like path (somewhat analogous to the real path of the Los Alamos fireball of 1948, December 20, 8<sup>h</sup> 54<sup>m</sup> PM), the point from which [redacted] observed being situated very nearly in the plane of the trajectory of the luminous object and the direction of motion of this object being almost directly away from [redacted], so that the observed angular altitude of the first crest on the wave-like path was quite large (at least 13°) while the observed angular altitude for the second, more distant, crest was only about 1°.

In view of the fact that [redacted]'s important observation came to attention only by accident, it seems to me that immediate steps should be taken to interrogate all former and present ATC pilots (especially all pilots now flying in Germany or elsewhere in Europe) in order to determine whether additional observations similar to that made by [redacted] have been made. Would it not be possible to require all pilots and co-pilots to report in detail on any fire-balls they may observe which they have any reason to believe are definitely or possibly non-meteoritic?

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Yours truly,

(See attached corners by Dr Lincoln LaPaz,  
Director, Institute of Meteoritics, Univ. of N. M.)

UNCLASSIFIED

Incident #117 -- Memphis, Tennessee -- 7 May 1948

It is unlikely that the objects viewed in this incident were meteors, but the possibility is not excluded.

It is unfortunate that some estimate of distance and of time in sight was not made. Objects might have been quite close, in which case large angular velocity would not imply great speed.

This investigator would like to emphasize again the need for better reporting of such incidents.

UNCLASSIFIED

Dr HYNEK'S EVALUATIONS EXTRACTED FROM PROJECT GRUDGE REPORT.

INCIDENT INDEX

1. Astronomical

a. High probability:

#26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 48, 49, 59, 60, 66, 69, 70, 94,  
95, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 116, 119, 132, 136, 140,  
147, 148, 158, 174, 184, 185, 187, 197, 203, 204, 208, 216,  
219, 238.

b. Fair or low probability:

#19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 35, 36, 46, 50, 63, 67, 80, 82, 93, 100,  
112, 120, 121, 129, 130, 144, 153, 165, 166, 167, 175, 192,  
199, 202, 205, 220, 230, 240.

2. Non-astronomical but suggestive of other explanations

a. Balloons or ordinary aircraft:

#3, 11, 22, 41, 42, 53, 54, 73, 81, 83, 91, 92, 113, 114, 115,  
126, 131, 138, 141, 145, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 163,  
169, 171, 173, 178, 180, 182, 188, 190, 194, 195, 196, 198,  
200, 201, 209, 210, 217, 222, 235, 237, 239.

b. Rockets, flares or falling bodies:

#4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 25, 56, 65, 78, 106, 107,  
108, 109, 133, 170, 211, 218.

c. Miscellaneous (reflections, auroral streamers, birds, etc.):  
#39, 89, 123, 124, 128, 146, 164, 181, 189, 214, 221, 231, 234.

3. Non-astronomical, with no explanation evident

a. Lack of evidence precludes explanation:

#38, 44, 45, 47, 55, 57, 72, 86, 87, 88, 90, 99, 110, 117, 118,  
125, 127, 137, 139, 149, 150, 177, 179, 191, 206, 212, 213,  
229, 232, 233.

b. Evidence offered suggests no explanation:

#1, 2, 10, 17, 21, 29, 37, 40, 51, 52, 58, 61, 62, 64, 68, 71,  
75, 76, 77, 79, 84, 105, 111, 122, 135, 151, 152, 154, 162,  
168, 172, 176, 183, 186, 193, 207, 215, 223, 224, 225, 226,  
227, 236, 241, 242, 243, 244, 254.

## CHECK-LIST - UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Incident # 117

1. Date 7 May 48
2. Time 1500 to 1700
3. Location Memphis, Tenn.
4. Name of observer Miss [REDACTED] Housekeeper et al (see other side)
5. Occupation of observer Housekeeper
6. Address of observer [REDACTED], Memphis, Tenn.
7. Place of observation Memphis, Tenn.
8. Number of objects 50 or 60
9. Distance of object from observer N/S
10. Time in sight N/S
11. Altitude extremely high
12. Speed faster than any aircraft witnesses had ever seen
13. Direction of flight easterly
14. Tactics Most traveled in straight line also some of them zig-zagged.
15. Sound None
16. Size Very small
17. Color shiny - like bright aluminum
18. Shape unknown - possibly like meteor
19. Odor detected N/S
20. Apparent construction N/S
21. Exhaust trails Some objects seemed to have a silvery tail which might have been exhaust
22. Weather conditions CAVU, wind: 330 to 340°, 15 MPH at surface increasing to 60 MPH at 20,000; Surface temp: 72°; dew point 43° relative humidity 40%
23. Effect on clouds N/S
24. Sketches or photographs None
25. Manner of disappearance N/S
26. Remarks: (over)

Fifty to 60 shiny objects were seen moving at a speed faster than any known aircraft on an Easterly heading at an extremely high altitude. For the most part these objects traveled in a straight line altho some of them zig-zagged slightly. No sound was heard. Some objects seemed to have a silvery tail which might have been exhaust. These objects could not have been weather balloons as only one balloon was released by the Memphis Weather Bureau that day.

NOTE: Witnesses thought they had seen a meteor; however subsequent investigation seemed to preclude this possibility.  
See Supp II to Trip Report to Memphis - Visit with Dr. Paul Herget of the Observatory of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which Dr. Herget expressed serious doubt that the 50 or more objects observed 7 May 48 in Memphis were meteors. He, was, however unable to offer any explanation as to a possible identification of the objects.

Dr. Hynak of OSU and Dr. Lincoln LaPaz are to be consulted about the possibility of these being a meteor shower.

Witnesses of this incident were: Mr. [REDACTED], salesman  
[REDACTED], Memphis  
Mrs. [REDACTED] housewife  
[REDACTED], Memphis, Tenn.

SECRET

MCIA

CONFIDENTIAL

1200

UNCLASSIFIED

MCIA/JCB/amb  
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base  
XXXXXXXXX

Project "SIGN"

APR 22 1945

Director of Intelligence  
General Staff  
United States Army  
Washington 25, D. C.  
ATTENTION: CSGID

The attached copy of teletype from Fort McPherson, Georgia, is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl  
by teletype fr  
Ft McPherson

notices file

J. J. Heavner  
H. M. McCLOY  
Colonel, USAF  
Chief of Intelligence

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.  
DOD DIR 5200.10

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

EA[26] CO UEDG URGENT URGENT

FM UEAC33A/CG FT MCPHERSON GA 081845Z  
TO CONGEN WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB DAYTON OHIO

WD GRNC

[REDACTED] UNCLASSIFIED

PASS TO DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE GUSA UNCONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT APPROXIMATELY FIFTY OR SIXTY IN NUMBER SIGHTED AT MEMPHIS TENN SEVEN MAY NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT BETWEEN FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTENN HUNDRED HOUR PD WEATHER CLEAR VISIBILITY UNLIMITED AND UNRESTRICTED WIND DIRECTION THREE HUNDRED THIRTY TO THREE HUNDRED FORTY DEGREES WIND SPEED FIFTEEN M P H AT SURFACE INCREASED TO SIXTY SIX M P H AT TWENTY THOUSAND FT SURGACE TEMPERATURE SEVENTY TWO DEGREES DEW POINT FORTY THREE RELATIVE HUMIDITY FORTY PERCENT WITNESSES MISS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MEMPHIS TENN MR F [REDACTED] SALESMAN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MEMPHIS MRS F [REDACTED] MEMPHIS NO PHOTOS APPEARANCE POSSIBLY LIKE A METEOR SIZE PROBABLY SMALL COLOR SHINY SPEED FASTER THAN ANY AIR CRAFT WITNESSES HAVE EVER SEEN DIRECTION OF TRAVEL EAST MANEUVERABILITY STRAIGHT LINE SOME SLIGHTLY ZIG-ZAG ALTITUDE EXTREMELY HIGH ESTIMATION JUDGED BY AIR CRAFT IN IR AT THAT TIME SOUND NONE EXHAUST TRAIL SEVERAL APPEARED TO HAVE A DELIVERY TRAIL PD ONE WEATHER BALLOON RELEASED IN MEMPHIS ON THE AFTERNOON OF SEVEN MAY AND THE LOCAL PAPER CARRIED A SMALL RELEASE ON SUBJECT NO FURTHER DETAILS R [REDACTED] UNCLASSIFIED

MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

*m R XC*

A-746-9

1st Ind.

(6 MAY 1948)

HEADQUARTERS, 100TH AIR FORCE, 100TH AIR FORCE, 100TH AIR FORCE

TO: Comdg, 100th Air Force, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio

REF ID: A645

Revised with reference to copy of same subject dated 8 May 1948.

FOR THE COMMANDER GENERAL

*Cornelius A. Fischer*  
CORNELIUS A. FISCHER  
Lia Col., CSC  
Actg. AG of CSC

CIC FIELD AREA OFFICE NO 1  
POST OFFICE BOX 21  
MEMPHIS 1, TENNESSEE

AJACI-452.1 General

8 May 1948

SUBJECT: Unconventional Aircraft.

TO: Commanding General, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia  
(ATTN: AC of S, G-2)

1. Information relative to the sighting of mysterious objects, possibly aircraft, at Memphis, Tenn., follows:

a. Location and time of sighting: Memphis, Tenn., 1500 to 1700, 7 May 1948.

b. Weather at the time: Visibility unlimited and unrestricted; winds: 330 to 340 degrees, 15 mph at surface increasing to 66 mph at 20,000 feet; Surface temperature, 72 degrees; dew point, 43 degrees; relative humidity, 40 percent.

c. Names, occupations and addresses of witnesses:

- (1) Miss [REDACTED], housekeeper, [REDACTED], Memphis.
- (2) Mr E. [REDACTED] salesman, [REDACTED], Memphis.
- (3) Mrs J. [REDACTED] housewife, [REDACTED], Memphis.

d. Photographs: None.

e. Objects sighted:

- (1) Number: 50 or 60.
- (2) Shape: Unknown, possibly like a meteor.
- (3) Size: Hard to determine, probably very small.
- (4) Color: Shiny, like bright aluminum.
- (5) Speed: Faster than any aircraft witnesses have ever seen
- (6) Heading: Easterly.

(7) Maneuverability: Most objects travelled in straight line; some of them zig-zagged slightly.

(8) Altitude: Extremely high: Witnesses judged altitude by comparing with known types of conventional aircraft in the air at the time.

(9) Sound: None.

(10) Exhaust trail: Some objects seemed to have a silvery tail, which might have been exhaust.

f. These objects could not have been weather balloons because the Memphis weather bureau released only one balloon in the afternoon.

g. The undersigned is of the opinion that the objects seen were meteorites.

h. Evaluation of sub-paragraph e above; B-3

/s/ Victor L. Clark

VICTOR L. CLARK  
Special Agent in Charge

Dist:

CO, Tenn. Mil. Dist.,  
Nashville - 1  
File - 1