

AIR ATTACHE FINLAND

## PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 19-21 March, 1960	2. LOCATION Oasi Suomi, Finland	12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon  <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Meteor <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ CMT Not Given	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS	9. COURSE
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Reports not in file. Case obtained from a letter from the Air Attaché of Finland asking about observations on above dates. Reply to this letter evaluates the objects in question as meteors.		11. COMMENTS XSEKIM Very limited information is available, however the objects were probably meteors.

UR-140781

Office of the Air Attaché, Finland  
Reporting Line No. Major J. K. Kinnunen

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The objects responsible for the sightings at Tampere 19 and 21 March 1968, were probably very bright meteors known as "fireballs". The cause of the sightings at Valkeinen Savonlinna on 26 and 27 March 1968, cannot be determined. A fireball is defined as a meteor as bright or brighter than -3 magnitude, bright enough to cast shadows. These meteors may appear white, blue, green, red, orange, yellow, pink or purple. Often a trail is left which may also be multicolored, or may change color after being left. These meteors may have a curved or irregular path due to irregular shapes, and a fluctuating or wobbling motion may be associated with them. A good percentage of these meteors burst at the end of their path and may leave a cloud of smoke which expands uniformly or in a specific direction. When these meteors are heard or seen to explode they are then identified as bolides.

All of the information included in this report is very limited and this provides positive conclusions in E.C.U.

This information is of value to AFDD in that it provides possible substantiation to satellite data and is also additional information for unidentified aerial phenomena data.