

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

The A. P. R. O. Bulletin is the official copyrighted publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A. P. R. O.), 1712 Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization is a non-profit group dedicated to the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years. Inquiries regarding membership may be made to the above address.

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — MARCH, 1960

Physical Evidence

NICAP SCORES

NICAP made national headlines on 27 Feb. with its disclosure of an Air Force Inspector General's Brief issued to all Commands on 24 Dec. 1959. The brief reads as follows:

"Unidentified flying objects — sometimes treated lightly by the press and referred to as flying saucers—must be rapidly and accurately identified as serious USAF business in the ZI. As AFR 200-2 points out the Air Force concern with these sightings is threefold: First of all, is the object a threat to the defense of the U. S.? Secondly, does it contribute to technical and scientific knowledge? And then there's the inherent USAF responsibility to explain to the American people through public information media what is going on in their skies.

"The phenomena or actual objects comprising the UFOs will tend to increase, with the public more aware of goings-on in space but still inclined to some apprehension. Technical and defense considerations will continue to exist in this area.

"Published about three months ago, AFR 200-2 outlines necessary orderly qualified reporting as well as public-information procedures. This is where the base should stand today, with practices judged at least satisfactory by the commander and inspector.

"—Responsibility for handling UFO's should rest with either Intelligence, Operations, or the Provost Marshal or the Information officer—in that order of preference, dictated by the limits of the base organization.

"—A specific officer should be designated as responsible;

"—He should have experience in investigative techniques and also, if possible, scientific or technical background;

"—He should have the authority to obtain the assistance of specialists on the base;

"—He should be equipped with binoculars, camera, geiger counter, magnifying glass, and have a source for containers in which to store samples.

"What is required is that every sighting be investigated and reported to the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson AFB and that explana-

(See NICAP, page 4)

Authorities Grab Photos; Hopf Urges Vigilance On Part of Members

Two instances in which private individuals succeeded in obtaining photographs of UAOs within the last few weeks have come to the attention of the APRO staff.

On the fourth of March, Charles Morris, 31, an airplane instructor, obtained 19 feet of moving picture film of a formation of three disc-shaped objects over Dubuque, Iowa. Morris estimated their altitude as 20,000 feet, their speed at about 200 miles per hour. The objects were saucer-shaped, silvery in color. Morris gave the film to the Federal government "for processing and study," the UPI report stated.

At Grand Blanc, Michigan, Joe Perry, a pizza restaurant owner and amateur astronomer, shot a few pictures of the full moon in February. When the color pictures were developed, one showed, clearly silhouetted against the lunar disc, a saucer-like object, radiating a green tail, and with a dome. Mr. Perry showed them around his restaurant, to customers and friends, and one individual said, "It's a flying saucer." Before long, two FBI agents dropped in, looked at the pictures, were noncommittal when looking at them, and in Perry's words, "They didn't seem to be interested until I showed this particular one, and then both of them jumped up." The agents took the photo showing the saucer, and several others. Perry said he hoped he has been of some service to the government, "but I hope I get that picture back," he said.

John Hopf, APRO's photo analyst, said in a recent letter to the staff: "This film will never be seen again—he might just as well have burned it up!"

The rest of the staff joins Hopf in urging members to keep a sharp eye out for any picture of a UAO. Inform the photographer that APRO will pay for the privilege of analyzing the film, and will guarantee that the original negatives will be returned, if requested.

On September 14, 1957, Mr. Ibrahim Sued, a social columnist for the Rio de Janeiro daily newspaper, "O Globo," included in his column the text of a letter he had received from a reader. Quote:

"Dear Mr. Ibrahim Sued. As a faithful reader of your column, and an admirer of yours, I wish to give you something of the highest interest to a newspaperman, concerning the flying saucers. If you believe they are real, of course. I also didn't believe anything said or published about them. But just a few days ago I had to change my mind. I was fishing together with some friends at a place near the town of Ubatuba, Sao Paulo, when I saw a flying disk. It approached the beach at unbelievable speed, an accident seeming imminent—in other words, a crash into the sea. At the last moment, however, when it was about to strike the water, it made a sharp turn upwards and climbed up rapidly in a fantastic maneuver. We followed the spectacle with our eyes, startled, when we saw the disk explode in flames. It disintegrated into thousands of fiery fragments, which fell sparkling with magnificent brightness. They looked like fireworks, in spite of the time of the accident—at noon. Most of these fragments, almost all, fell into the sea. But a number of small pieces fell close to the beach and we picked up a large amount of this material—which was as light as paper. I enclose herewith a small sample of it. I don't know any one that could be trusted to whom I might send it for analysis. I never read about a flying saucer having been found, or about fragments or parts of a saucer that had been picked up; unless it had been done by military authorities and the whole thing kept as a top-secret subject. I am certain that the matter will be of great interest to the brilliant columnist and I am sending two copies of this letter—to the newspaper and to your home." Unquote. The signature was not legible.

Mr. Sued had never written about the UAOs before. Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, APRO's Brazilian representative, read the letter in the column and decided to call Mr. Sued and attempt to at least view the particles. Four hours after a telephone conversation with the columnist, Dr. Fontes visited Mr. Sued at his

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MEMBERS —

Please Forward Address Changes!

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Editor and Director

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Coral E. Lorenzen, Internat'l Director and Editor
A. E. Brown, B.S.E.E., Director of Research
Paul Fleetwood, B.S. Ch. E., Asst. Dir. Research
L. J. Lorenzen, Director of Public Relations
Gerald S. Clarke, Asst. Director Public Relations
Leonard W. Meeks, B.S.M., Data Analyst
Lois Duke, Secretary and Librarian
John T. Hopf, Photographic Consultant
Oliver Dean, Photographic Consultant

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

(The following listed individuals participate in planning and policy-making as Staff Members, in addition to coordinating investigative efforts in the areas indicated following their names.)

DR. OLAVO T. FONTES, M.D., *Brazil*
K. GOSTA REHN, *Sweden*
BERNARDO PASSION, *Argentina*
GRAHAM CONWAY, *Eastern Canada*
IDAME BURATI, *France*
HORACIO GONZALES GAUTEAUME, *Venezuela*
PETER E. NORRIS, L.L.D., *Australia*
JUN' ICHI TAKANASHI, *Japan*

SECOND ALASKA SIGHTING IN THREE WEEKS

On the 14th of February a "flame-belching" object, tubular in shape, hurtled through Alaskan skies over Nome. The silvery object was sighted later at Unalakleet and St. Michael about 150 miles across Norton Sound from Nome.

This sighting, with more than the usual amount of physical description of the object, went out on the press wires. On the 16th of February, a spokesman for the North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colo., confirmed that "unidentified flying OBJECTS" were seen over Alaska early on the 15th. Although other wire stories revealed no great amount of information, it seems likely that at least one object was seen on Sunday, the 14th, which would be the object which triggered the initial story, and one or more early the next morning on the 15th.

The NORAD spokesman said that Ent AFB at Colorado Springs received a report at 3 a.m. on the 15th, that two unidentified objects were moving in opposite directions across Alaska. Also revealed by NORAD was the fact that the object which was sighted at Unalakleet was rapidly moving northwest at a speed sufficient to produce contrails. The object reportedly produced a flash which

was assumed to have been an explosion. Of added interest is the fact that Pete Walsh, a Wien Alaska Airlines employee at Nome, observed the object and said it appeared to be a manned aircraft traveling at tremendous speed about 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the earth, and was monitored by two radar stations near Nome. Although monitored by radar, no estimates of speed were given by officials. We cannot overlook the possibility that this object or these objects may be Soviet aircraft, but if they are, it is difficult to explain the close resemblance between these objects and the object observed at Willoughby, Ohio, on Thursday, 10 December. See page 3, column 2 of The Bulletin for January 1960.

On the 6th of March, Mr. Walsh again sighted an unidentified object in the Nome area. In a telegram to Governor William A. Egan, Walsh said that a bright flash in the sky was sighted at 8:51 p.m., followed by an explosion. After the flash, the bright object was seen "drifting" to earth from the east, Walsh told the governor. The Alaska Air Command forwarded the report to NORAD at Colorado Springs, Colo., and on the 8th a NORAD spokesman said the report had been received but routed to USAF headquarters and the Secretary of the Air in Washington, D. C. "This is more in the nature of an intelligence item than an operations problem," the spokesman said.

The Associated Press report of the latest incident also noted that the object sighted in February was later listed as a white hot meteor. Who listed it as such, or how they arrived at that conclusion, was not announced, but the fact that at least one of the objects sighted in February was flying at low speed was not explained. It could not have been a meteor, if the description of the speed is accurate. Also, the Ohio object which strongly resembles the object observed in Alaska, was seen to ascend at great speed, disappearing into the sky.

RAAF Statement on Gill Sightings

Representative Peter Norris of Australia has forwarded a copy of a letter from Squadron Leader F. A. Lang, in answer to his letter of 25 January 1960, requesting information to the RAAF's conclusions about the Gill sightings (AP-RO Bulletin, Page 1, November 1959 issue). The following is the text of Lang's letter of 22 February: "Dear Sir, Thank you for your letter of the 25th January 1960. An officer of this Directorate has investigated Reverend W. Gill's report of U.F.O. activities in the Boianai area of New Guinea, and copies of his findings have been submitted to proper authorities. As mentioned in our 114/1/201 (22) dated 14th February, 1957, such

reports are not releasable to the public. However, although it is not possible to reach any positive conclusions, we do not believe that the phenomena observed by the Reverend Gill and his party were manned space vehicles. An analysis of bearings and angles above the horizon does suggest that at least three of the lights were planets, e.g., Jupiter, Saturn and Mars. Light refraction, the changing position of the planets relative to the observers and the unsettled tropical weather could give the impression of size and rapid movements. (Signed), Yours Faithfully, F. S. Lang." (Read again the report of Mr. Norris and Reverend Gill and see if you can stretch your imagination to the point where Mars, Saturn and Jupiter will fly pell mell across the sky at great speeds, and with men standing on them and waving, yet! There's something wrong with the astronomy textbooks! . . . the Editor)

Agencies in Disagreement On Mystery Lights

A press release by UPI, datelined March 8, revealed that the Air Force was investigating reports of a mysterious stream of lights that flashed across eastern U. S. on the 7th of March. According to the U. S. Defense Department, the lights were seen as far north as Lake Erie and as far south as Key West, Florida.

Air Force officials in Washington said the lights were believed to have been caused by a meteor. Missilemen at Cape Canaveral, however, said the lights "definitely looked" like a satellite as it fell back to earth and burned in the atmosphere.

The National Space Agency in Washington confirmed the fact that Lunik III, the huge Soviet rocket which put the picture-taking satellite around the moon, was expected to fall into the earth's atmosphere in March.

But . . . officials at the Smithsonian astrophysical laboratory at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which keeps track of satellites once they are launched, said that the lights, which were reported by airline pilots, Air Force pilots, state police and control towers, had not been explained by them—they simply couldn't explain them away.

Observed through binoculars, the objects appeared to be fast-moving balls of molten substance, perhaps metal, which were falling apart, and which spread out as they proceeded into the southeast. They were observed at Cape Canaveral at 8:10 p.m., 10 minutes after they were spotted over North Carolina. The display at Canaveral lasted for three minutes, before disappearing into the blackness of the night. The three minute observation takes the objects out of the category of meteors, and since Smithsonian could

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Physical Evidence . . .

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home. There, on a table, was the sample sent by the unknown correspondent.

The particles were dull grey, solid and appeared to be metallic. They were rough and irregular, with scattered whitish areas on the surface produced by the deposit of a thin layer of a powdered substance which could easily be removed by the application of a fingernail.

Dr. Fontes picked up one of the fragments. Sued watched him, told him that at first sight he might think the stuff was lead, as it had that appearance, but that it couldn't be, because of its weight. Fontes noted that the stuff was lighter than aluminum—almost as light as paper.

Dr. Fontes then told Sued that he had friends in scientific work whom he would like to examine the material and Sued agreed, saying he wasn't interested in the subject of UAO, but that he would like to know the results.

Before beginning the analysis procedure, Dr. Fontes weighed the possibility that the stuff could have been submitted by a crackpot or publicity hound. He deduced that if either premise were true, the man had used pretty poor judgement in submitting the material to Sued, who had never exhibited any interest in UAOs, and who was a society columnist. Therefore, the man must have been sincere and had sent the stuff to the only man in the public eye that he could think of.

In his fully documented report, Fontes stated that ordinarily he would have sent someone to Ubatuba to more thoroughly investigate the incident, but inasmuch as he had the stuff in his hands, he decided to conduct a scientific analysis.

For the analysis, which he knew would have to be meticulously carried out, Dr. Fontes submitted a part of the sample to the Mineral Production Laboratory, a division of the National Department of Mineral Production—a Brazilian government lab. Fontes was introduced to Dr. Pfeigell, the chief chemist, by a friend. Pfeigell was at the time engaged in special work with plastics, turned it over to Dr. David Goldschheim, one of his assistants who, after studying the material, said they could be the fragments of a meteorite. Dr. Pfeigell didn't agree, because of the light weight of the substance, and personally conducted a test using phosphomolybdic acid to determine whether the substance was metal. It was. He then decided on a spectrographic analysis.

The official analysis of the substance was made by chief chemist of the Spectrographic Section of the Mineral Production Laboratory, Dr. Luisa Maria A. Barbosa. Her report reads as follows: "Bulletin

No. 15 001," dated September 24, 1957, "Spectrographic analysis of unknown material. Protocol: 571/57. Origin: Ubatuba, Sao Paulo. Sender: Dr. Olavo Fontes. The sample received included two fragments of metallic appearance, grey color, low density, and weighing, each one, approximately 0.6 gr. Report of the analysis of one of the fragments: The spectrographic analysis showed the presence of magnesium (Mg) of a high degree of purity and absence of any other metallic element." Unquote. Signed, Luisa Maria A. Barbosa, Chemist-Technologist "N".

The analysis was made with a large Hilger Spectrograph. Fontes, expecting a more detailed report, questioned Dr. Barbosa: Fontes: "Your analysis showed the presence of magnesium of a high degree of purity, and absence of any other metallic element. Right?" Barbosa: "Yes. I found all common and uncommon spectrum lines of the element magnesium. There was no other metallic element in the sample, not even the so-called 'trace elements' usually detected in the metallic samples."

In order to overcome any lack of basic data, and to obtain a better evaluation of the pattern found, Dr. Fontes decided to request a second spectrographic analysis of the material, which was made on 24 October, 1957, utilizing the same Spectrograph.

Elson Teixeira, a former chemist at the Laboratory who had worked there for 15 years, did the second analysis. He planned also a quantitative spectrographic analysis, to determine concentration of any impurity, but the unexpected absence of impurities of any kind made a second analysis unnecessary.

A third spectrographic analysis of the material has been done. The Brazilian Army, after hearing about the case, dispatched Major Roberto Caminha to talk to Dr. Fontes, who turned over a sample of the material to the Army on the 4th of November. Dr. Fontes was not informed of the results of the test.

A small sample of the material was sent to the Laboratory of Crystallography at the Geology and Mineralogy Division of the National Department of Mineral Production, by Dr. Fontes. Dr. Elysiaro Tavora Filho, a well-known scientist, famous in Brazil for his pioneer works in Crystallography since 1949, supervised the X-Ray diffraction analysis. Examination of the material by X-Ray diffraction showed that the substance was magnesium, apparently absolutely pure. Professor Tavora sent one of his assistants, Dr. Augusto Batista, to the Mineral Production laboratory to request a careful re-examination of the spectrographic plate.

Tavora then decided to make a complete study of the powder diffraction

pattern of the material by the Powder method, using a powder camera of the Debye-Scherrer-Hull type. The analysis revealed that the substance was pure magnesium, and the only "impurities" was magnesium hydroxide ($Mg(OH)_2$). It was not, evidently, in the original metal, appearing as an effect of the explosion and fall of the burning magnesium fragments through the atmosphere and into the sea.

A Geiger counter and an Atomic Scaler were used to determine whether the fragments registered any extraordinary amount of radiation. No abnormal amount was found.

This, then, concluded the tests which Dr. Fontes obtained on the sample of metal.

The most pure magnesium refined is 99.9%, and such complex and time-consuming operations are required that this final product, although still exhibiting some impurities, is more costly than gold. It cannot be produced for industrial application, and is used for special uses, such as to be employed as a "standard" of purity, or for research purposes in the understanding of the fundamental properties of metals.

However, the purest magnesium ever produced on earth still has impurities which could be identified in the spectrographic analysis. The Ubatuba samples showed none.

The ASTM standard of purity for magnesium (ASTM 4-0770) shows, in the spectrographic analysis, the following impurities: Ca, 0.1%, and traces of Al, Cu, Fe and Si.

In other words, the magnesium in the samples analyzed, which was absolutely pure, represents something outside the range of present-day technological developments of our science. On the basis of this study, it is highly probable that the metallic chunks picked up on a beach near Ubatuba, Sao Paulo, are really fragments of a flying disc.

The object which exploded above the beach at Ubatuba, Brazil was made of 100% magnesium, which is not within the technology of our times. APRO rests its case.

(Editor's Note: The documented report, plus spectrographic film, X-Ray diffraction analysis film and Dr. Barbosa's report and the chemist's report, are on file at APRO's headquarters.)

Don't Miss . . .

the full story of APRO's attempt to get the facts about physical evidence to the public; repercussions, phone-tapping, anonymous warnings, etc. "Expert" attempts to identify magnesium as conventional space probe project. . . MAY ISSUE, APRO BULLETIN.

NICAP . . .

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tion to the public be realistic and knowledgeable. Normally that explanation will be made only by the USAF Information Office. It all adds up to part of the job of being experts in our own domain."

And so we can see that the UFO issue is far from dead with the USAF. There can be no doubt that, to use the words NICAP spokesman Vice Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter (Ret.), "behind the scenes, high-ranking Air Force officers are soberly concerned about UFO's."

The Polar Satellite — What Is It?

For days in the early part of February the whole world riveted its collective attention on the dark polar satellite which had been detected by the United States' tracking system. Dubbed the "Black Knight" by some, the unidentified object radiated no light, was tumbling in space, and was not emitting radio signals. The U. S. Defense Department said it might have been a Russian "spy satellite," which was denied by the Russians. We tend to accept this as gospel because Russians would be quick to claim any space achievement in order to score another propaganda victory. APRO staff members considered the possibility that the object might have been a captured natural satellite from the Canadian precession of 1920.

One by one the usual explanations were ruled out until two remained: the shell of a rocket stage which had approximated polar orbit, or a UAO. The former was the explanation picked out by the Defense Department to explain away the mystery object.

WHAT WAS NOT REVEALED WAS THE FOLLOWING: The "Black Knight" had been tracked since the 4th of January, was one of two dark satellites in polar orbits, both of which weighed in the neighborhood of 15 tons each! The agency from which APRO obtained its information certainly should know what the score is, and the leak of information occurred during an attempt to coordinate efforts at tracking the object. In fact, APRO's information preceded that of the newspaper release by several days.

Army Reg Concerns Tracking Unknowns

The United States Army has in its current file of Classified Regulations, one which authorizes, in fact, urges, the tracking of any object exceeding Mach 1 above 50,000 feet altitude. This can hardly be construed as pertaining to satellites, which orbits are placed a considerably larger distance out in space, so it must be assumed that the Army is watching for high-flying unidentified aerial objects.

Mystery Flash and Power Failure

A bevy of clippings from various newspapers in the West revealed the information in early February that a strange brilliant flash of light had been observed by thousands in a four-state area.

On February 7 at 12:03 Mountain Standard Time, a flash of light which illuminated the cabin of a Western Airlines plane piloted by Captain Richard Belew of Salt Lake City. "It was fantastically bright," he said. "It started as a low blue light, then came a blinding flash." Belew's plane was approximately forty miles south of Great Falls, Montana.

At Butte, Montana, the secretary at a radio station observed that a noise like several jets on takeoff, followed the flash.

The most curious thing about this story is the newspaper report that a power failure at the Atomic Energy Commission's reactor testing station in Eastern Idaho, took place 2½ hours later. Mack Corbett, Director of Information for the AEC station, took pains to inform newsmen that there was no flash at the time of the power failure, as had been reported. He then explained that the power failure was believed due to a bird or birds flying into the power line.

Amateur astronomer Floyd Rickores, Hollywood, California, said he tracked a red ball in the sky for nearly five minutes after a "bright flash" lighted the room. "It seemed to stay stationary between two stars for three or four minutes," he said, "then took off with fantastic speed and disappeared."

Although there was no official explanation by responsible agencies, newspapers tended to assume that the flash was made by a meteor.

APRO believes there are too many coincidences involved in this incident, including Rickores' observation, which took place within a short space of time after the flash over Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, and the power failure at the AEC station.

Shortly thereafter, strange things were seen in the skies throughout the U. S. . . .

Takanashi to Study Ice Fall Data

Mr. Takanashi, our Japanese representative, has projected the study of unusual ice falls in the near future. He has asked the United States staff to forward data concerning airborne ice chunks to him for study and correlation. He has a definite theory in mind, and if members will continue to forward information pertaining to this facet of aerial phenomena to headquarters, said data will be forwarded to Takanashi with regular packets of related information.

Agencies . . .

(Continued from page 3)

not explain them despite conjecture about crashing rockets, we must then assume that the formation of lights was probably a flock of UAOs.

Notes and Comments

APRO mentioned in an Editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, March 6, 1960, entitled "Secrecy About UFOs Is Overdone . . ." We would like to give more detailed comment pertaining to the fine work on behalf of APRO which is being done by our Photo Consultant, John T. Hopf. Not only tops in photography he has proved to be a first-class recruiter. . . . George Todt, columnist for the Valley Times, Pasadena, Calif., was awarded the Freedom Foundation George Washington Honor Medal. George is a UFO enthusiast and some of his comment about the subject has been read into the Congressional Record. . . . A Mr. Keith L. Milner of Cheltenham, England claims he is building a saucer which will be a "sort of anti-gravity machine made up of copper and zinc plates that are supposed to spin and draw their energy from supersonic sounds in the atmosphere. . . . UFORC of Akron, Ohio has produced another excellent special report, dealing with the sighting of several objects by American and United Airlines pilots on 24 February 1959; this report is comparable to the Fitzgerald report and would be an important addition to any enthusiast's file. . . . A recent (9 February) news release out of Moscow quotes the opinions of Soviet scientist M. Agrest, relative to the actual demolition of the Biblical cities, Sodom and Gomorrah. Agrest stated he believes present-day nuclear scientists should investigate possible radioactive deposits in Biblical areas in question. He believes the destruction of the cities was brought about by space travelers, and that the structure of Heliopolis, containing some of the largest single pieces of stone ever shaped by man, was used for a launching platform for the home-bound space-travelers. . . . Prof. Fred T. Haddock, of the University of Michigan's astronomy department, has announced that an attempt to contact intelligent beings on other planets will be made this spring by several leading American astronomers. Using the most up-to-date sensitive instruments, they will attempt to intercept messages which may be transmitted from billions of miles out in space. . . .

For your copy of UFORC's "REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS" mentioned above, send \$1.00 to UFORC, P. O. Box 5242, Akron, Ohio. Why not order an extra copy and present it to your local library?

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — MAY, 1960

EXCLUSIVE IGY PHOTO ANALYSIS

THE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE STORY

Editor's Note: The following is a chronological record of APRO's public release of information concerning the now-famous pure magnesium fragments from Ubatuba, Brazil. They are, to our knowledge, the only indisputable physical evidence which indicates the extraterrestrial nature of the unconventional aerial objects. On 10 March the following letter was mailed to Major Tacker in Washington:

* * *

We realize that it is unlikely that any positive action can be taken on the contents of this letter at your level but are trusting that you will forward it to the proper agency. We feel, however, that it should be routed through you since it concerns directly a recent report issued by your office to the effect that the Air Force has no physical evidence indicating that any UFOs are real and extraterrestrial.

A release which you issued early this year, according to UPI, states: "no physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment of a so-called flying saucer, has ever been found." This statement, as it stands, is not true; however it is not our intent or purpose to belabor you concerning the accuracy of statements issued through your office. I have been associated with Public Relations work long enough to understand that a Public Information Office bears the same relationship to its military service that an advertising agency bears to its sponsor. The function of a public relations organ is to build the sponsor's prestige and sell the product.

APRO has in its possession the physical evidence which the United States Air Force denies having been able to acquire. It is, in fact, a portion of an extraterrestrial vehicle which met with disaster in the earth's atmosphere. The catastrophe was witnessed by numerous human beings. The gratifying aspect of this case, however, is that we do not have to depend on the testimony of witnesses to establish the reality of the incident for THE MOST ADVANCED LABORATORY TESTS INDICATE THAT THE RESIDUAL MATERIAL COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PRODUCED

THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF ANY KNOWN TERRESTRIAL TECHNIQUES.

It has been claimed by some sources that the United States Air Force has proof positive in its possession of the sort outlined above, and is deliberately withholding this evidence for reasons of its own. It has been postulated by others that the United States Air Force, through sheer bureaucratic incompetence, has failed to acquire or recognize such evidence even though such exists. We do not have access to sufficient information to warrant support of either position, nor do we wish to enter this controversy.

Instead, we humbly submit this proposition: The evidence which we have is available to the United States Air Force—not to be buried—not to be bickered about—but rather to be examined by scientific authorities acceptable to all parties concerned.

The press carried excerpts from the letter on the 11th, 12th and 13th, and on the 15th, one day after the date of the letter subsequently received by the Director, the press carried parts of Major Tacker's answer to APRO. The following is the answer which was dated the 14th, and received on Thursday, 17 March:

Department of the Air Force, Washington, Office of the Secretary, 14 March, 1960: Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: This is to acknowledge your letter of 9 March 1960 inclosing a photograph of fragments which are purported to be part of a "flying saucer" which exploded within the earth's atmosphere. The proper office to which this evidence should be submitted is the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. I am referring your letter to them immediately and would suggest that in the interest of time you submit these fragments to them at once with a covering letter. I would also suggest that you register these items and obtain a U. S. Post Office return receipt for them. Sincerely, signed Lawrence J. Tacker, Major, USAF, Public Information Division, Office of Information.

On the 17th, Mrs. Lorenzen sent the following telegram to Major Tacker: Your proposal that APRO send the UFO residuals to ATIC for study must be respectfully declined since AFR 200-2

(See *Physical Evidence*, page 2)

Editor's Note: We will precede the conclusion of Dr. Fontes' article on the IGY photographs with the following analysis of the photographs which was performed for APRO by our Photo Analyst, Mr. John T. Hopf. Coupled with the documented physical evidence case in our files, we feel that our case for the extraterrestrial nature of the UAO is complete. The analysis follows:

* * *

The four photographs taken by Almiro Barauna on January 16, 1958 are without a doubt the finest record of a UAO to come into my hands. Although there can be no question of their authenticity due to the circumstances under which they were taken, I have made a careful study of the 8x10 enlargements sent to me. I am satisfied that these enlarged prints and the blow-ups from them which I made for publication in the Bulletin show all or nearly all the detail that was visible in the negatives. (APRO could not obtain the negatives.)

The data as previously published in the Bulletin is as follows—Camera: Rolleiflex, Model E, F2.8 lens. Exposure: F8, 1/125 second. Kind of film: Not stated. Time of day: 12:20 p.m. Weather: Bright overcast.

Six exposures were made in 14 seconds as determined by subsequent tests with the same camera and photographer. Two of these (Nos. 4 and 5) did not show the object as the photographer's aim was upset by the confusion on deck. (See diagram in the March Bulletin.)

I have carefully weighed this data against the actual appearance of the photographs and have reached these conclusions:

1. The general appearance of the sky, water, rock detail, etc., indicates that they were taken on an overcast day.

2. The density and contrast of the UAO is that of a **solid** object at a considerable distance from the camera under such lighting conditions. This was checked by comparison with many similar distant photographs of conventional aircraft taken under overcast conditions. This comparison also indicates a likely size of 120x24 feet as deduced from the studies and tests made by the Brazilian government.

(See *IGY Photo*, page 4)

THE A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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Editor and Director

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Coral E. Lorenzen.....Internat'l Director and Editor
A. E. Brown, B.S.E.E.....Director of Research
Paul Fleetwood, B.S. Ch. E.....Asst. Dir. Research
L. J. Lorenzen.....Director of Public Relations
Gerald S. Clarke.....Asst. Director Public Relations
Leonard W. Meeks, B.S.M.....Data Analyst
Lois Duke.....Secretary and Librarian
John T. Hopf.....Photographic Consultant
Oliver Dean.....Photographic Consultant

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

(The following listed individuals participate in planning and policy-making as Staff Members, in addition to coordinating investigative efforts in the areas indicated following their names.)

DR. OLAVO T. FONTES, M.D.....*Brazil*
K. GOSTA REHN.....*Sweden*
GRAHAM CONWAY.....*Eastern Canada*
IDAME BURATI.....*France*
HORACIO GONZALES GAUTEAUME.....*Venezuela*
PETER E. NORRIS, L.L.D.....*Australia*
JUN' ICHI TAKANASHI.....*Japan*
JUAN C. REMONDA.....*Argentina*
SERGIO ROBBA.....*Italy*
AVIST. MITROPOULOS.....*Greece*
A. F. VAN WIERENGEN.....*Belgium, Holland*

EDITORIAL

This short editorial will serve to clarify a few things, including the extreme tardiness of this issue of the Bulletin. Mr. Hopf has, unfortunately, experienced some grief and grave illness within his family and everything considered, we are very grateful for his excellent work on the IGY pictures despite the fact that the Bulletin had to wait for an analysis, thus being late.

The information divulged concerning the physical evidence story is all fact, and no assumptions are included. We have given the members the straight story without embellishments. The staff feels that the membership is intelligent enough to draw its own conclusions.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Joao Martins of O Cruzeiro magazine, for his excellent coverage of the Physical Evidence story and to Dr. Fontes, our medical doctor Representative in Brazil for doing a Spartan job of getting the facts to the press of South America. As well as all major newspapers in South America, the story was carried by O Cruzeiro and Visao.

We were happy to see that both Joao's and Olavo's pictures were used, thus establishing them as experts on the subject of UAO in their country and on the South American continent. This was Dr. Fontes' first introduction to the public as a UAO investigator and researcher, but Martins has been known as an expert in the field for many years.

We have had some complaints about the tardiness of this issue, but by and large, most members have been patient. We would like to remind the membership that despite sickness, financial problems and the other inhibiting factors which hinder a UAO research editor and staff, we are still the only serious UAO research group which is publishing regularly and usually on schedule. Delays are unavoidable at times, but we continue to do our best.

The Staff urges members to send clippings dealing with APRO's press release of 13 March 1960 so that copies of the March Bulletin can be mailed to the newspapers who were interested in the Physical Evidence story. The press wires did not carry through with the story, and when the details were released, AP killed the story at Kansas City, and UPI carried several mentions on its radio wire for one day. Therefore, it is important that each and every publication which carried details be presented with the full story.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Effective 30 June, APRO's new address will be 4740 E. Cooper, Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Lorenzen has accepted a position with the National Science Foundation at the Kitt Peak Observatory there. The project's goal is the placement of a 50-inch reflector diffraction limited telescope in 24-hour orbit. Correspondence from headquarters will come to a virtual halt until the new headquarters are established and the Lorenzens hope members will understand this necessary slow-down.

Physical Evidence...

(Continued from page 1)

would prevent release to the public of any test results obtained there. Our moral obligation to our members and the general public prevents us from entering into such an arrangement. Signed, Coral Lorenzen, Director, APRO.

Along with this telegram, a release was made to the press wire service and local news agencies:

Mrs. Lorenzen announced that members of the APRO staff are busy preparing a brief containing all pertinent

facts relating to the physical evidence, for release to news media. It will contain time, place, circumstances of the incident from which the mysterious metal arose. In addition it will outline the various tests which were performed leading to the conclusion that the material could not have originated on this planet. Mrs. Lorenzen expects the brief to be ready within two days, and explained that APRO members and staff members are volunteer workers and all efforts on behalf of APRO are on a spare-time basis.

On the 14th, a short release to pacify the reporters which had begun hammering at APRO's door, had been given out which clearly outlined our plans: "If Air Force response is favorable APRO will suggest the following three-point program: (1) APRO officers working with duly appointed AF liaison personnel would establish a board of experts representing military and civilian UFO researchers. (2) Said board would decide what meaningful tests need to be performed on the material in question. (3) The board would then select a qualified testing agency where tests would be performed under its cognizance."

This offer plus that of the initial letter of 9 March were completely ignored, and in a letter dated 23 March, Tacker talked about 200-2: "Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: I refer to your Western Union telegram dated 17 March 1960 stating that APRO would not send the UFO residue it claims to have to the Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, because Air Force Regulation 200-2 would prevent release of the findings to the general public. This is erroneous and I can assure you that Air Force findings would be released immediately to the general public and the purported UFO evidence would be returned to your organization upon completion of the analysis and/or evaluation.

Mrs. Lorenzen's answer, dated 2 April, is as follows:
Dear Sir:

Your letter of 23 March 1960 is reassuring but confusing. In a position as critical as the one we presently occupy, we cannot afford to proceed on the basis of faith or idle assumption. Therefore, would you please clear up the following points?

1. Is AFR 200-2 superseded by any other AFR's? If so, what others?

2. Is AFR 200-2 still in effect?

3. Do you mean to imply that AFR 200-2 will be circumvented or ignored in our particular case?

4. Is the assurance stated in your letter of 23 March 1960 based on the assumption that our UFO residue can be identified as a "familiar object"?

We must have the answers to these questions before proceeding since the

(See *Physical Evidence*, page 3)

Physical Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 2)

contents of your letter apparently stand in direct contradiction to AFR 200-2.

A copy of the Regulations upon which you base your premise would be appreciated here.

This letter was answered by another from Tacker dated 5 April, which read: Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: This is to acknowledge your letter of 2 April 1960 concerning AFR 200-2. For your information I am enclosing a copy of this regulation. You will note that paragraph 7b therein provides for releasing information on UFO sightings and results of investigations. Paragraph 8 therein also provides that all information concerning UFOs, regardless of origin, will be released to the public by this Office. Nowhere in the regulation does it preclude providing the public with information on sightings and evaluations. Sincerely, Lawrence J. Tacker, etc.

On the 18th of April, the following text of a letter of the same date, was sent to Tacker: Dear Sir: Your letter of 5 April 1960 with AFR 200-2 inclosed serves to clarify a point of confusion on our part. We were not aware that the new regulation (of 4 September 1959) differed so much from the old where public relations policies are concerned. The differences are reassuring indeed and we shall take immediate steps to establish liaison with ATIC with the aim of submitting our physical evidence for examination. It is noted that contact with any other persons or organizations that may have factual data on a UFO or can offer corroborating evidence is recommended under Paragraph 5d and that direct communication with us by ATIC can be authorized under Paragraph 6a.

Carbon copies of communications to ATIC from this office will be currently forwarded to you if you so request.

Consider this letter also as a formal request for release of information in conformance with AFR 200-2, Paragraph 8—specifically: the details of a UFO incident at Biggs AFB, El Paso, Texas which prompted a 7-line alert on the morning of 25 March 1960 and the conclusions of ATIC concerning this incident. Sincerely, Coral E. Lorenzen, Director. On the 20th a letter pertaining to the physical evidence was sent to ATIC. The following is Major Tacker's answer (he had stressed that we would receive information through his office): Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: This is to acknowledge your letters of 8 and 29 April 1960 addressed to this office and Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center respectively.

On 25 March 1960, at 1050Z (0350 local), three airmen standing guard duty on the ramp at Biggs Air Force Base sighted an unidentified flying object. The witnesses described the object as flowing

blue-white, approximately the size of a half-dollar held at arm's length, round, and moving at very high speed. The witnesses all agree that the object left no tail or trail, but did make a sound like a child's top with holes. The object was reported as moving generally from WEW to ENE and was in sight approximately four seconds. The authorities at Biggs conducted an investigation in accordance with AFR 200-2, but were unable to determine the cause. Analysis of all the available information points toward this object as being a bolide. The early hour which the sighting took place is probably why there were no other witnesses to the incident.

The Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center is interested in any physical evidence or data which will assist in determining the cause of a UFO sighting. Therefore, will you please forward a sample of the material and technical report concerning the Ubatuba Beach case to ATIC for analysis and/or evaluation. Names and specific qualifications of persons involved should accompany the report.

A search of reference material in the AMC technical library failed to reveal the name of Mr. Ibrahim Sued, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, or any of the persons mentioned in the article on the incident carried in the APRO Bulletin.

ATIC files reveal no record of the New Haven, Connecticut case referenced in your letter. This case is approximately seven years old and any information which could be derived at this late date would not be reliable. However, I would suggest that you forward the residual material for this case to ATIC and ask them to analyze it. Sincerely, Lawrence J. Tacker.

It is obvious at this time that the Air Force wants those fragments. There is no doubt, also, that they would find some way of burying their findings or finding some way to clutter up the evidence with extraneous comments and evaluations which would tend to discredit or cast doubt upon the conclusions of Dr. Fontes and the APRO staff.

Our informants at Biggs Air Force Base and in El Paso indicate that the object mentioned in our letter to Tacker, had maneuvered over the El Paso area; that it had hovered over the alert facility, and stayed long enough to badly frighten several individuals. The sound was not that of a bolide or any other kind of meteor. Even the description of the object in Major Tacker's letter does not fit a meteor. Yet the evidence has been "interpreted" to indicate that the object was a meteor! On the basis of this, can we entrust our precious bits of pure magnesium to the U. S. mails? Can we afford, after the years of work we have put into the physical evidence, to entrust it to the men who would label the Biggs

AFB object a bolide meteor?

The Director, Mrs. Lorenzen, held a Secret clearance when she was employed by the Air Force at Holloman. If the Air Force wants the magnesium badly enough, they might try an offer to furnish transportation for the Director and two other APRO scientific people to ATIC or any testing lab for an analysis. The Air Force claims it spends \$10,000 on each investigation—here is one well worth the money. Reputable scientists have already paved the way.

During the foregoing chain of events, the Lorenzen home telephone, which is a private line, was repeatedly under surveillance. Calls between Mr. Lorenzen at his place of employment at Holloman and Mrs. Lorenzen at the APRO office, were monitored. When the final physical evidence release went out to the press wires on the 18th of March, an editor at Kansas City "killed" it, and it went out without the AP byline. UPI waited until the 22nd (probably checking with science editors), then released it worldwide. The physical evidence story was accepted well abroad, but in the U. S., editors refrained from too wide a use of it, and it fell flat. We have labeled this attitude "Brinksterism" because people have a tendency to want the facts until they are confronted with them—they come to the brink of the truth and then turn their backs.

Most researchers would scream "censorship"—we have said in the past and will reiterate at this time—there could have been censorship, but we just don't know. A certain fear of confirmation of the unknown element seems to play a big part in this; perhaps we will never know just how much.

We do know this: On the 22nd of March, Mrs. Lorenzen was informed by a friend that her "201" file at Holloman had been opened. A "201" is the personal, confidential file of civil service employees which contains the results of information gathered by intelligence and security officers pertaining to personality, morality, political convictions, police record, if any, etc., and it is upon the basis of this information that a security clearance is issued.

Someone was vitally interested in personal information about the Director, and that person had to be in the military, because only a qualified officer or security agent has access to that file. Was someone trying to find something to use as a weapon against Mrs. Lorenzen and APRO? It is highly unlikely that we shall ever have the answer to that one, either. We can deduce, however, that we will not receive any large amount of cooperation from Major Tacker—his hands are tied. We will have to "go it alone," as it were, for several reasons. The members are invited to draw their

(See *Physical Evidence*, page 8)

IGY Photo . . .

(Continued from page 1)

3. The object is **not** luminous or cloud-like as in many other UAO photographs.

4. The shutter speed of 1/25 second used **would** be enough to "stop" an object going several hundred miles an hour if it were far enough from the camera, as this one was. It is interesting to note that the outline of the object is quite sharp in views Nos. 2 and 3 where it had slowed down, but slightly blurred in Nos. 1 and 4 where it was going at a higher speed and the shutter setting was not high enough to freeze the motion. Greater distance would also contribute to this effect.

5. I can see **no** evidence of a vapor trail or luminous halo as reported by some witnesses. This may not have registered due to overexposure of the sky background.

6. Had the shutter been set at 1/250 or 1/500 second, we would have had a much sharper set of pictures; however, Mr. Barauna should be complimented on his alertness and self-control in getting photographs as good as these under such trying conditions. Had he stopped to reset his shutter speed, we might not have had this valuable evidence at all.

UAO SIGHTINGS AT THE ISLAND OF TRINDADE

By OLAVO T. FONTES, M.D.

Part III

The Official Attitude of the Brazilian Navy. Official Documents and Additional Evidence About the UAO Photos Taken from the NE "Almirante Saldanha"

* * *

At the beginning of this report, it was said that the UAO photographs taken at the Island of Trindade were proven to be genuine, according to official statements. The first official document supporting that statement has already been presented to the reader; it was the Navy secret memorandum to the House of Representatives with the answers to the questions asked by Rep. S. Magalhaes. Two other official documents shall be presented now.

The Navy Official Release and Other Official Statements

On February 22, 1958, under pressure of public opinion and the press, the Brazilian Navy Ministry was forced to issue an official release, admitting for the first time that a UAO had been photographed over the Island of Trindade, in the presence of a number of members from the garrison of the NE "Almirante Saldanha." The document from the Navy Minister's office was the following:

"With respect to the news divulged

through the press insinuating that the Navy Ministry has attempted to avoid the publication of facts connected with the appearance of a strange object over the Island of Trindade, this office declares that such information is without basis.

"This Ministry sees no reason to forbid the publication of pictures of said object, taken by Mr. Almiro Barauna—who was at the Island of Trindade as a Navy guest—in the presence of a number of elements from the NE 'Almirante Saldanha' garrison, aboard that ship from which the photos were taken.

"Evidently, this Ministry cannot make any statement about the object sighted over the Island of Trindade, for the photos do not constitute enough evidence for such a purpose." Unquote (Rio de Janeiro CORREIO DA MANHA, ULTIMA HORA, February 23; O GLOBO, February 24, etc. Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, February 23, 1958)

That same day, a Navy spokesman told the press that the authenticity of the photos taken aboard the NE "Almirante Saldanha" was now confirmed beyond any doubt, and that those who had rejected them as proof were entirely wrong. He also stated that the whole UFO problem was being investigated and, at the end, the Brazilian Navy would release a decisive report about it. (Rio de Janeiro CORREIO DA MANHA, February 23, 1958)

Admiral Gerson de Macedo Soares, the Navy General Secretary, told the newspaper O GLOBO that what he knew about the matter was already in the papers. He concluded his statement with the following words: "I do not see any reason to doubt the reports of reliable witnesses. Personally, I believe in the reality of the flying saucers, even if they come from another planet."

Admiral Alves Camera, the Navy Minister, told the U.P. on February 24, "that he didn't believe in flying saucers before, but after Barauna's photographic evidence he was convinced." The statement was made when the Navy Minister was leaving the Rio Negro Palace, at Petropolis, after his weekly meeting with the President. Minister Alves Camera, talking with newspapermen, also said that "the Brazilian Navy has a big secret which cannot be released, because it cannot be explained." He confirmed once more the authenticity of the pictures taken from the NE "Almirante Saldanha." (Credit: Asapress dispatch, of Feb. 24, published in several newspapers)

Com. Paulo Moreira da Silva, in a new press interview, confirmed his previous statement that "the mysterious object seen at Trindade, on January 16, was not a meteorological balloon." He also rejected bluntly the possibility of a hoax with the following statement:

"I do not wish to discuss the personality

of the photographer who shot the pictures of the unknown object sighted by many people of recognized responsibility. I ca- state, however, that the photos are authentic, and that the film was developed on the same occasion, aboard the NE 'Almirante Saldanha'—and also that the image of the object on the negatives was verified, at that same opportunity, by several officers, **not eight days later** as it has been said—thus entirely discarding any possibility of photographic trick.

"I do not wish to advance my opinion, stating categorically that I saw a flying saucer. Yet, I can say that the UFO seen at the Island of Trindade was not a weather balloon, neither an American or Russian guided missile, nor a plane or a sea-gull. . . ." (Rio de Janeiro O JORNAL, February 26, 1958)

Since the beginning of the "Flying Saucer" mystery, the attitude of various governments has been and remains fundamentally the same—flying saucers do not exist. As any serious researcher on the subject will admit, there is a deplorable tendency toward secrecy and ridicule. But good UAO reports cannot be written off. And sometimes we have something more than good circumstantial evidence. In the Trindade case, for instance, we have an official release and official statements saying that an object was sighted, that it was a UAO, that it was photographed in the presence of witnesses, that the photos are genuine—and that the object in the photo was not a balloon, an American or Russian guided missile, an airplane, or a sea-gull. . . . What was it?

Com. Bacellar's Press Release

Captain-of-Corvette Carlos Alberto Bacellar, the C.O. of the Navy Oceanographic Post at the Island of Trindade from October, 1957, to January, 1958, was the man who rebuilt the Navy Base, and also a witness to several of the UAO sightings reported in this review. On January 16, 1958, he was aboard the NE "Almirante Saldanha" to make his return trip to Rio. He was contacted by reporter Joao Martins. In a personal report, emphasizing the fact that he was not entitled to speak in the name of the Navy, he made the following written declaration (with the approval of the Navy Ministry) about the UAO sightings at Trindade:

"1—An unidentified aerial object **was really seen** by some people on the deck of the NE 'Almirante Saldanha.' I was not a witness of the sighting because, at that moment, I was inside my cabin; however, I was called to the deck immediately after the event.

"2—The fact caused some natural excitation and the subsequent racing of people to the ship's deck, attracted by the shouts of those who sighted the object.

"3—The photographer Almiro Barauna

(See *Trindade Sightings*, page 6)

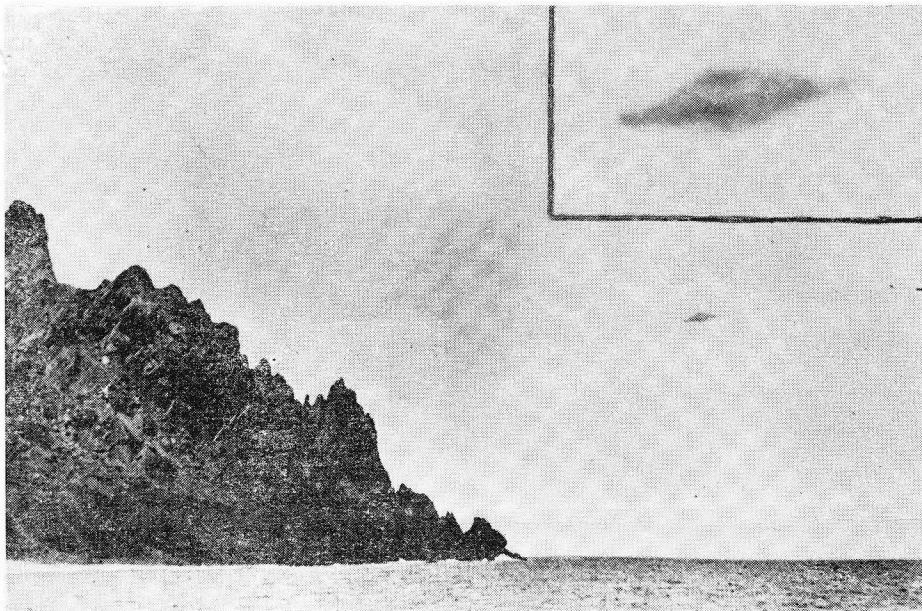


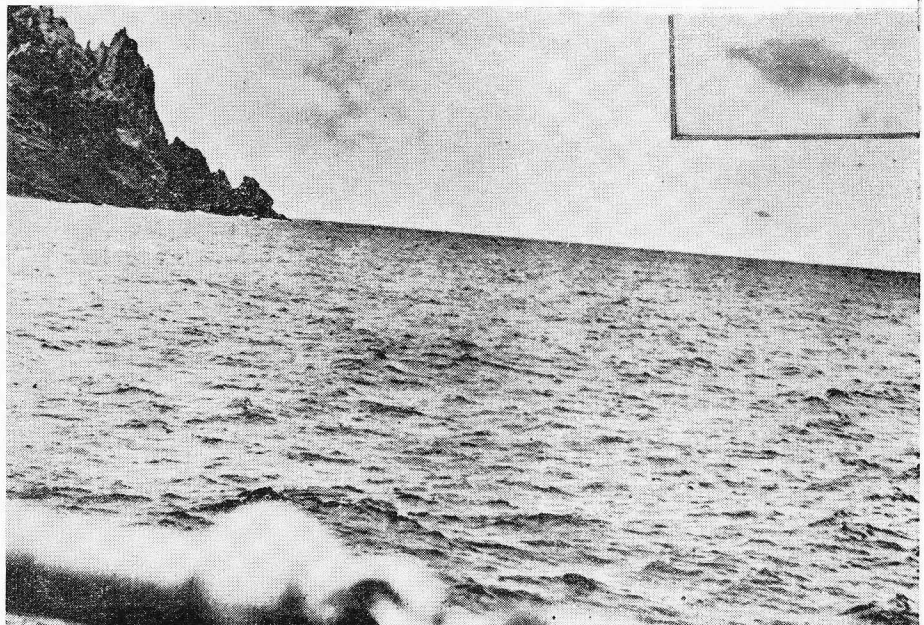
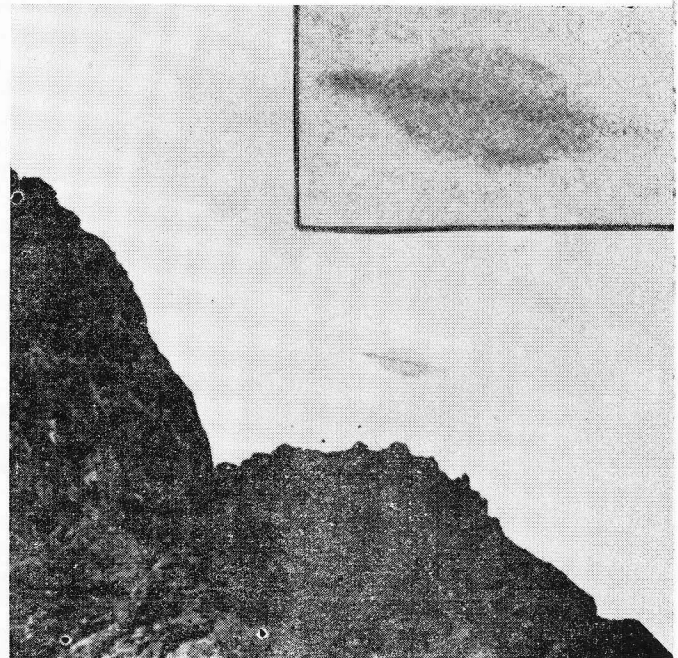
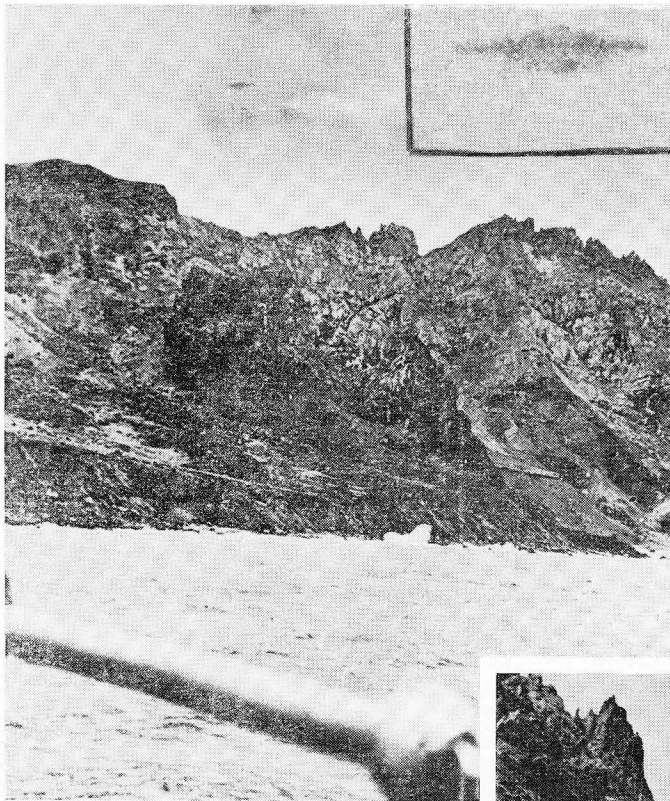
Photo 1, top left, shows the object approaching Trindade Island at low speed from the direction of the sea.

Photo 2, middle page, left, shows the object at the time it was behind Galo Crest.

Photo 3, middle page, right, shows the object shortly after it made a turn near Desejado Peak.

The last photo, Photo 4, bottom right, shows the object flying at high speed as it leaves the vicinity of the island.

This series is without a doubt the most detailed, informative group of UAO pictures ever taken. We are indebted to Dr. Fontes and Joao Martins for their efforts on our behalf, as well as to the editor of the magazine *O Cruzeiro*, for his cooperation in bringing these pictures to the field of UAO research.



THE FAMOUS IGY UAO PICTURES

Reproduced on this page are the four excellent pictures of a UAO photographed by photographer Almiro Barauna on 16 January 1958. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that a research organization has obtained first copies from the original negatives, along with independent analysis. For the full story, see Exclusive IGY photo analysis, Page 1, and Dr. Fontes' carefully documented series dealing with these photos in the January and March 1960 issues of the *APRO Bulletin*, and concluded in this issue beginning on page 4.

Trindade Sightings...

(Continued from page 4)

was on the deck with his camera and, after the happening, was under a deep nervous excitement. I stayed at his side all the time, in order to watch him develop the film.

"4—The film was developed in a photographic laboratory prepared aboard, when Barauna was able to get his nerves under control—about an hour after the incident.

"5—The AF Captain Jose Teobaldo Viegas (retired) went with him into the darkroom, holding a flashlight during the film's development, while I waited outside.

"6—I saw the film immediately after it was developed, still wet, and—making a careful examination—I was able to determine:

"(a) that the pictures preceding the sequence connected with the object's passage corresponded with scenes taken aboard a few minutes before the incident;

"(b) that, in the pictures connected with the sighting, was visible, in different positions, an image looking like the object seen later on the copies—with details which only the enlargements made afterwards showed more clearly;

"(c) and that the two photos lost by Barauna because he was too nervous, or because he was pushed by other excited people around him—showed the sea and part of the Island's mountains;

"(d) the negatives referred to were seen by many people aboard.

"7—Afterwards, in Rio, I called Barauna (as we had prearranged) and brought him twice to the Navy Ministry.

"8—I warned Barauna against any publicity about the fact before the proper permission would be granted, and also that he would be informed as soon as the proper authorities decided to authorize the publication of the photographs.

"9—The negatives were given by Barauna to Navy authorities but were later returned again to him, through myself. On this occasion, however, I said he was free to use the pictures as he wished, under certain restrictions, for they belonged to him.

"10—At my request, and using paper I had supplied, Barauna prepared six complete series of the four photos and sixteen enlargements of details of the object.

"11—That was the fourth time that in the forty days preceding the incident the passage of an 'unidentified aerial object' over the Island of Trindade had been verified." Unquote

The amazing document transcribed above was printed in the magazine O CRUZEIRO, of May 3, 1958. It was the last official release on the UAO incidents at the Island of Trindade—and also the best. There is no doubt about the extra-

ordinary significance of such a report, for the information included in it was the last piece of evidence we needed to prove that Barauna's photographs are genuine—and good enough to show that UAOs are real, i.e., some type of vehicle flying through our atmosphere.

Incidentally, the analysis of the photographs outside the Navy also confirmed their authenticity. As said before, Barauna's negatives were taken to the "Cruzeiro do Sul Aerophotogrammetric Service," one of the best equipped photographic laboratories in South America. On the even of February 22, 1958, Mr. Stefano (the laboratory's chief and top photography expert), together with a group of photo technicians, did a careful examination of the negatives. After several hours of rigorous tests, the commission came to the following conclusion: "It was established that no photographic tricks are involved. The negatives are normal." This written photo lab report was signed and sent to the Navy Ministry, where it was added to the UFO Secret Report which was later sent to the National Security Council. After discussing the accurate laboratory tests made in the Navy Photo Reconnaissance Laboratory and in the aerophotogrammetric lab, the top secret report emphasized that both examinations had proven that the photos were authentic. On the basis of such an evidence, concluded the report, the sighting of an unidentified aerial object in the skies of Trindade could be positively established. But the available data were not enough to make sure that the object was, in fact, a flying saucer—nor they added other elements to make easy its identification.

The information above was printed in the press (Sao Paulo DIARIO DA NOITE, February 22). The data related with the photo lab report were rechecked and confirmed, but only these.

This ended my investigation of Barauna's photographs. It must be pointed out, however, that the data included in the preceding paragraphs of this review do not represent the complete story of the Trindade affair. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the details not yet reported—at least those that might contribute to a better evaluation of the whole case. They will be listed in the following pages.

Trip of Major-General Thomas Darcy

On February 22, 1958, some of Rio's newspapers reported that copies of Barauna's photos had been sent to the U. S. to satisfy the request of authorities at the Pentagon. According to the information, the American embassy at Rio informed the Brazilian government about the interest they had to study the pictures and to compare them with other photos they possessed in the U. S. The Armed Forces General Staff, at Rio, had taken the necessary measures to deliver

immediately the copies requested.

By a curious "coincidence," an unexpected visitor arrived at Rio a few days later. He came in a Pan American airliner, on February 26. He was Major-General Thomas Darcy, the USAF representative in the Brazil-U. S. A. Joint Military Commission for Defense. In an interview with the press, at the Galeao International Airport, he said:

"The reasons for my visit to Brazil are connected with several things. One of them is related with the supply of airplanes and equipment for Brazilian anti-submarine defense. On this trip I am going to discuss with Brazilian military authorities several problems of interest to both countries. Also I will make a visit, of course, to Salvador AF Base. I am going to discuss some secret matters, too."

The newspapermen then asked for his opinion about the Trindade sightings. His answer was the following:

"In the USAF we have a well-established viewpoint about flying saucers. We came to the conclusion that 85 per cent of these UFOs can be explained as natural phenomena of atmospheric origin. Regarding the other 15 per cent—the mystery still remains, and we prefer to withhold our opinions on the matter." (Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO, ULTIMA HORA, O JORNAL, etc., February 27, 1958)

Major-General Thomas Darcy, former Commander of the 22nd Tactical Air Command, during World War II, has made several trips to Brazil in past years to discuss military problems with Brazilian authorities. His last trip, however, was a surprise. Even the military didn't expect it. On the other hand, no one suspected that it might be connected with the Trindade case—despite the reference to Salvador AFB, the AF Base nearest that Island.

The Facts Reported by Members of the NE "Almirante Saldanha" Garrison

On February 24, 1958, the NE "Almirante Saldanha" arrived at Santos, S. P. Members of the crew were permitted to visit the town and there, for the first time, were contacted by the press. Their declarations were printed in two Sao Paulo's newspapers (FOLHA DA TARDE and O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, of February 25). All of them confirmed the passage of the UAO over the Island, watched by all members of the crew on the ship's deck at the time. Several of them had been eye-witnesses of the event. A Navy sergeant who refused to tell his name to the reporters, said that, "during the three days preceding the arrival of the ship, many inhabitants of the Island (including authorities) had spotted the passage of the 'object' several times. According to their reports, the UAO appeared between 10 and 11:30 a.m. over

(See *Trindade Sightings*, page 7)

Trindade Sightings...

(Continued from page 6)

the 'Galo Crest,' maneuvered in several directions, and disappeared into the horizon—to come back just a few seconds later. It then moved away at high speed and was gone. These sightings were interesting, but the real sensation had been the incident of January 16, because of the photographic evidence supporting it."

In the course of my personal investigation, I asked some friends in the Navy to verify the sergeant's story. They said the reports existed, but had been rejected due to the observers' lack of qualification and brief duration of the phenomena. At my request, they also rechecked the radar report. They confirmed Barauna's report. According to the radar technicians, the ship's radar set had picked up a target flying at supersonic speed the day before Barauna's sighting, at about 12:05 p.m. The operator had tried to switch the set to automatic tracking, but failed, and the strange body was not identified. However, as they were not alerted about flying saucers at that time, the radar technicians admitted the possibility of a defect in the set and rechecked it. They found that everything was normal.

Another bit of interesting information was reported by reporter Paulo M. Campos, writing in the newspaper DIARIO CARIOCA, of February 23, 1958. He said:

"I am going to tell you something about the flying saucer sighted at the Island of Trindade; something not yet printed in the papers. I cannot vouch for it, but my source is the best possible. According to my informant, more than the sighting of the flying saucer itself, what really made a deep impression on the Navy was the report that instruments like radio transmitters, and apparatus with magnetic needles, ceased operating while the flying object remained in the Island's proximity. The Navy decided to consider this a top-secret fact."

Inside Navy circles, it was not possible to obtain any information of the fact. All sources interviewed by the press refused to confirm or deny the information. At my request, my Navy friends also rechecked it. They confirmed the data but failed to get further details concerning the event.

The UAO Sighted from the Tow Ship "Tridente"

In an interview with the press, Admiral Gerson Macedo Soares, the Navy General Secretary, confirmed the fact that a navy officer had sighted a flying saucer near the coast of Espirito Santo (State). Com. Pedro Moreira, the public relations officer for the press, confirmed the information too. It is believed that this sighting was made from aboard the Navy tow ship "Tridente," and that the ship's C.O. as well as several officers and

sailors were the witnesses. (Rio de Janeiro CORREIO DA MANHA, February 25, 1958)

I must confess that I was not impressed when I read this information in the papers. Those who saw the first part of this review know that, in the beginning of my investigation of the Trindade cases, I had received information about a sighting involving a Navy tow ship. Yet, according to my source, that ship was the "Triunfo" and the incident had occurred on January 2, 1958, near the coast of Bahia. That press report was not correct, I thought.

However, just a few days later, I saw again the name "Tridente." This time it appeared in an official document, the Congressional inquiry approved by the House of Representatives (item 8) on February 27, which was already transcribed in the first part of this review. Now I was impressed. I rechecked my information but got the same answers. Yet something was wrong. I was inclined to believe that the discrepancy might be due to a confusion of names, for the lack of a better explanation. It was then that I was startled by some amazing information. Someone told me that the C.O. of the "Tridente" had sighted the UAO, near the Espirito Santo coast, on the same day of the Barauna case—i.e., on January 16, 1958. The same source confirmed the other sighting too.

The next thing was to try to get more data on the "Tridente" sighting. I enlisted the aid of several friends and we tried to get an account of other UAO sightings on the Espirito Santo coast that day. One of them was lucky and got a report about a similar object in that area. The sighting had been witnessed by a physician, Dr. Ezio Azevedo Fundao (Director, Surgery Service, Pedro Ernesto Hospital, Rio de Janeiro), his father, wife, and two sisters. Dr. Fundao has a summer house on the Beach Coast (Villa Velha), Espirito Santo, half an hour out from Vitoria (the State capital). That night, the doctor's car was parked on a small road beside the house, and was hit and practically destroyed by a truck. The whole family was awakened by the crash and went outside to see what had happened.

When everything was normal again, at 2:30 a.m., one of the doctor's sisters called the attention of the others to a bright object that hovered over the Rocky Islands, at a distance of about 2400 feet from the observers and about 600 feet above the ground. It remained there, motionless, for about 40 minutes. It finally disappeared when it was covered by thick, low-flying clouds that moved across the sky.

That object's shape was exactly the same as the UAO to be photographed over the Island of Trindade less than twelve hours later. Its spherical body

appeared to be translucent, with a silvery light. The ring looked like aluminum shining in the sunlight. The UAO's size was, according to the observers, like that of a "Convair" plane. A beam of light was emitted from its bottom projecting toward the sea below. This searchlight was steady and moved from one side to another.

The object was too bright to be a lighted balloon. As the night was clear, its outlines were sharply defined against the sky. It was obviously a craft of some sort. It couldn't be an airplane because airplanes don't hover in one spot, and it was not atmospheric phenomena. The observers heard no sound and they were away from all city noises.

By a coincidence or not, the beacon at the Barra lighthouse, located at the same area, collapsed at the hour the UAO was sighted to reappear only fifty minutes later. By another coincidence, the Navy tow ship "Tridente" was within about two miles of the site that same night. From the ship's deck, the C.O. had spotted the object at approximately the same time.

We talked to Dr. Fundao about his sighting. He emphasized the fact that he didn't know what the UAO was, but he was sure it was something he had never seen before. . . . He was also interviewed by reporter Joao Martins, and his report was published in the magazine O CRUZEIRO, of June 7, 1958.

The Last Sightings on the Island of Trindade

After the happenings of January 16, 1958, the Brazilian Navy decided to set up special photographic equipment at Trindade. This camera project included automatic cameras with telephoto lenses which were to be kept ready to photograph any new UAO appearance, at any time. Technicians handling the equipment were to stay at their posts day and night—each man being substituted by another every four hours.

I don't know if the system worked as planned. But I was informed that a UAO reappeared over the Island on March 7, 1958, in the daytime. One of the observers, a Navy doctor, tried to photograph it with his camera—but nothing appeared on the negatives.

The UAO was sighted again on October 5, 1958, at 8 p.m. It was described as a luminous object, round-shaped and encircled by a bright, red glow, moving across the sky at high speed. It hovered over the Island for about 4 minutes, then it moved away toward the northeast at tremendous speed and was gone. The sentry who saw it was so scared that he forgot to alert the garrison while the object was still in sight.

These sightings were not published in the Brazilian press.

(See *Trindade Sightings*, page 8)

Trindade Sightings . . .

(Continued from page 7)

The UAO Sightings at the Island of Fernando Noronha

Fernando Noronha is another small rocky island in the South Atlantic Ocean between the Brazilian coast and the African continent. Unlike Trindade, it is placed along the route of the U. S. guided missiles fired from Cape Canaveral in the direction of Ascension Island. Because of this strategic position, the island was selected two years ago as the place for a U. S. guided missile and satellite tracking station. According to the military treaty between the two countries, the instruments set up over the island to track high, fast-moving objects—the guided missiles and satellites—were to be operated by American crews and Brazilian technicians working together. As soon as the tracking station was built, it was put into operation together with the already existing tracking system net.

Recently one of the Brazilian technicians working at the tracking station arrived at Rio to see his family. He stayed here for a few weeks. He told us a startling story. He said that the first UAO sightings over Fernando Noronha occurred the same day the station had begun its operations.

An ICBM had been fired from the Atlantic Missile Range in Florida, and as it roared up into the stratosphere and fell back to earth, the crews at Fernando Noronha were ready to record its flight. Suddenly a target was picked up on the radar screens. It was the rocket and the station started to track it. But a few seconds later another "rocket" was spotted moving along the same trajectory. Something was wrong. They had been called to track one rocket but the radars had picked up two rockets. A radio message was immediately sent asking for an explanation. There was no explanation, was the answer, for only one missile had been fired. The radar operators said that the second target looked real, too, but it was "explained away" as a reflection caused by an inversion layer.

The "ghost rockets" continued to be picked up, however, almost every time a guided missile was being tracked by the station. Soon it became clear that those fast-moving objects chasing the guided missiles were real too. They were sighted by every person at Fernando Noronha. Sometimes only one was spotted, sometimes they came in pairs, sometimes a whole formation including three or four unknowns was sighted. Some of them followed the rocket they were tracking during the whole tracking sequence. But others changed course and went in another direction. And a few even stopped for a time over the Island. Most of them were round-shaped and their performances showed clearly that

they were UAOs—not guided missiles.

Besides the UAO activity connected with the guided missile tests, UAOs began to appear over the Island at almost regular intervals—"as if they were patrolling the area," concluded our informant. He also said that all those sightings were classified, and that his name could not be used in connection with the information if it was published.

* * *

In the light of the information about the UAO activities in the area of Fernando Noronha, it is not difficult to guess what they were doing over Trindade. Taking into account all of the evaluated data, it is evident that these UAOs are spy-ships. They are keeping every guided missile test range, satellite launching base, and tracking station around this world under close watch all the time. When they detected signs of activity on Trindade they started an investigation to discover what we were doing there. For some time, they probably suspected the new base to be somehow connected with our rocket and satellite tests. As soon as the obvious peaceful character of the meteorological studies performed there was established, the UAOs abandoned the survey—to concentrate on more important targets. Fernando Noronha is one of these targets. The UAOs are still being sighted there.

These conclusions are based on the facts—all of the facts related with the remarkable sequence of military UAO reports included in this review. You may accept or reject them. Yet, you cannot deny the fact that the evidence presented is more than enough to prove that UAOs are real objects. And if you are one of those who accuse UAO researchers of creating the mystery of the flying saucers, believing what they want to believe and rejecting all other possibilities, I have for you the unbiased opinion of Colonel Joao Adil de Oliveira, former head of the Brazilian Air Force investigation of these strange objects in the sky. If you cannot meet his challenge, then you shall have to revise your ideas on the subject. In an interview with the press, on February 28, 1958, he said the words that will be used to close this review. They are:

"It is impossible to deny any more the existence of flying saucers at the present time. Regarding the Trindade photographs, I see no reason for disbelief, neither to admit that the photographer would dare to take the risk of a public exposé of his fraud (if it was the case) nor to think that reporter Joao Martins—an expert on the matter and a responsible newspaperman—would accept the photographic evidence for publication without a previous examination to test its authenticity. And, to close the issue, the Navy High Command itself released

an official note confirming the photos' authenticity.

"The flying saucer is not a ghost from another dimension, or a mysterious dragon. It is a **fact** confirmed by material evidence. There are thousands of documents, photos, and sighting reports demonstrating its existence. For instance, when I went to the AF High Command to discuss the flying saucers I called for ten witnesses—military (AF officers) and civilians—to report their evidence about the presence of flying saucers in the skies of Rio Grande do Sul, and over Gravataí AFB; some of them had seen UFOs with the naked eye, others with high powered optical instruments. For more than two hours the phenomenon was present in the sky, impressing the selected audience: officers, engineers, technicians, etc.

"How to doubt?" Unquote (Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO, Feb. 28, 1958.

Physical Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 3)

own conclusions about the "behind the scenes" happenings from 9 March to the present. The foregoing material is food for thought.

AN OPEN LETTER TO APRO MEMBERS

For the past eight and one-half years I have served as director for APRO. I have done my best at all times, and would like to call upon the members to lend their unstinted support during the present emergency brought about by the relocation of headquarters to Tucson, Arizona.

The main present objective, besides the moving itself, is to gather another working staff to handle the large correspondence. This will take time, of course, and during the time that it will take to acquaint myself with newspapers and printing offices in the new location, spare time will be at a premium. Tucson will present new problems, mainly those entailing commuting from the APRO office to printing offices, etc.

There will be no July 1960 issue of the Bulletin because of this move, but the Bulletin will either be issued at a later date or coupled with a future issue. I feel at present, however, that the September issue will be on schedule; at least I sincerely hope so. If not, I hope the members will try to understand.

Our next issue will outline the step-by-step military reconnaissance of the earth which has been carried out by the UAO in the past 13 years. It will also deal with possible explanation for the divergent types of UAO crews.

—Coral Lorenzen, Director.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — JULY, 1960

ORTHOTENIC SURVEY IN BRAZIL

UAO Hovers Over Slag Dump

The state of Wyoming, U. S., has never been a favorite haunting place for the UAO, but on the 1st of July 1960 several reliable observers made a first rate sighting near Ledge, Wyoming. These are the facts as related by the News-Examiner at Montpelier:

A saucer hovered sufficiently close to the ground and near enough to observers to frighten them. At 10:30 a. m. on July 1, Claude Rouse, Gus Troghini and Clyde Clark, of Kemmerer, and Glen Lutz of Garden City, saw a bright, silver-colored object with the look of highly polished metal, and having the shape of two dinner plates face to face, hovering over a slag dump near Ledge.

Rouse told Robert K. Barcus, general manager in charge of operations at the San Francisco Chemical Company at Ledge, that they had estimated the object had a diameter of about 135 feet and was about 14 feet thick at the center. Five transparent-appearing bubbles projected from the bottom.

The disc came from the south and maneuvered as it to land on the stock pile area immediately south of the Ledge plant. Rouse estimated that he was about 400 feet from the object as it vertically descended to about 50 feet above the waste dumps. It then ascended and took off to the south at tremendous speed. There was no evidence of jets, rocket exhausts, propellers, fumes or smoke. No sound was heard other than the idling diesel engine of the tractor that Rouse was operating.

We are grateful to Kent Clark ofocatello, Idaho, who talked to witnesses and forwarded additional information. He relates the fact that the men were interviewed by "government officials." Mr. Lutz told Clark that he noted a whirling motion, and Clark said that the bubbles or balls were plainly seen protruding from under the lower lip of the object.

Red Globe Over Los Angeles

31 July, 1960. A grapefruit sized object with a green tail darted across the sky and was reported by many residents as well as police. Object observed from midnight to about 3 a. m. Witnessed by residents in Los Angeles, South San Gabriel, Malibu (over ocean) and near Lancaster (in vicinity of Edwards AFB).

General Mild Flap In Progress

The frequency of sightings throughout the world since the first of January 1960 indicates that renewed activity on the UAO front is another step-by-step observation but it is not yet clear precisely WHAT is being observed, or why.

January through April found the UAOs operating, almost exclusively, in the New Zealand Australia area. In May their attention turned to Brazil again as evidenced by the large number of sightings compiled during a comparatively short period. The report pertaining to orthoteny in Brazil, starting in this issue, is only a part of the story. Other sightings were made, but the May 13 6:30-8:30 p. m. period registered the largest number for such a short time.

Sightings were still being made in July when the objects apparently dispersed from the vicinity of Brazil to show in many other areas, and in the United States. Sightings in the U.S. were not as numerous as in Brazil, but received considerable publicity notwithstanding the fact that the press has not been overly enamored of UAOs in past years.

We have chosen the "cream of the crop" of a large number of sightings to present in this and the September issues, to demonstrate the types and physical characteristics of objects seen since the first of the year. Elsewhere in this issue members will find detailed reports concerning the most outstanding incidents.

Spanish Astronomers View UAO

From Madrid, Spain, on May 23 issued the following news item. Astronomers at the Palma, Majorca Observatory observed a "mysterious triangular object" on the 22nd of May. The observers said the object appeared to spin on its own axis without deviating from its path and appeared about the size of the quarter moon. First spotted at 0933 local time (0833 GMT), it was at an elevation of about 40 degrees and disappeared at about 30 degrees after having covered an arc of about 110 degrees. It was in sight for about 2 minutes. No information pertaining to direction was given in the news report.

On the 13th of May, Brazil experienced its 3rd UAO mass visitation since 1954. For the second time in UAO history, the strange arrangement of straight lines dubbed orthoteny by eminent French writer Aime Michel was found in conjunction with sighting patterns. We present here Dr. Fontes' report on the happenings in Brazil during a two-hour period on the 13th of May 1960. We hope the Doctor will honor us, in the near future, with a detailed report of his own sightings in July.

Because of the length of this report (which is necessary in order to establish a factual basis for the study in orthotenic findings), and because of space limitations and an overflow of current material, this report will be serialized.

Brazil—Again

By Olavo T. Fontes, M.D.

"What intelligence is it that guides these objects? And what methods does it use? To these major questions we can give no answer at present; we must be satisfied with hypothesis."—General L. M. Chassin, General Air Defense Coordinator, NATO (quoted from the book "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery, Page 7, April 23, 1958.)

In 1954, uninvited guests appeared in large numbers in the skies of Brazil. It was the first UAO mass survey of this country. It seemed to be a systematic geographic investigation, performed by aerial objects of unfamiliar type, which did not appear to have the slightest intention of interfering with us. That pattern, however, was changed somehow when they came again for their second mass investigation in the second half of 1957, from July to December. The 1957 flap was evidently a step-by-step military reconnaissance of Brazilian aerial and terrestrial defenses—including a careful and detailed inspection of every Air Force and Army Base, military plants, supply centers, dams and locks, power plants, railroads and highways of strategic interest, etc. Besides, some incidents were disturbing—suggesting the possible presence of hostile UAOs. But, as soon as the "flap" was over, UAO activity dropped slowly toward a "normal" frequency of six to seven sightings each month and remained so through 1958 and 1959. A small, but definite in-

(See Orthotenic—Page 3)

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Editor and Director

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Coral E. Lorenzen — International Director and Editor
A. E. Brown, B.S.E.E. — Director of Research
Paul Fleetwood, B.S. Ch. E. — Asst. Dir. Research
L. J. Lorenzen — Director of Public Relations
Gerald S. Clarke — Asst. Director Public Relations
Lesli Jaen — Secretary
John T. Heft — Photographic Consultant
Oliver Dean — Photographic Consultant

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

(The following listed individuals participate in planning and policy-making as Staff Members, in addition to coordinating investigative efforts in the areas indicated following their names.)

Dr. Olavo T. Pontes, M.D. — Brazil
K. Gosta Rehn — Sweden
Graham Conway — Eastern Canada
Idame Burati — France
Horacio Gonzaes Gauteaume — Venezuela
Peter E. Norris, LL.D. — Australia
Jun'ichi Takanashi — Japan
Juan C. Remonda — Argentina
Sergio Robba — Italy
Arist. Mitropoulos — Greece
A. F. van Wierengen — Belgium, Holland

EDITORIAL

We beg the members' patience with the tardiness of this Bulletin. We explained in the May issue that the July Bulletin would be issued late, but did not expect to encounter the various problems with which we have had to deal upon moving to Tucson. Among them was another change of address, which gummed up the works considerably.

As this copy is being written, reports are pouring into headquarters. With little or no help, many letters have had to go unanswered. We hope to be able to remedy this situation in the near future, but in the meantime would like to ask the cooperation and help of members in the following respect:

We have mailed no dues reminders since July. It would greatly relieve our time bind if members due to renew in August and September would send in their renewals instead of waiting for reminders. The September issue is in the works at this time, and the process of pulling cards and mailing reminders is a time-consuming chore which would be cut considerably with the help of members.

Thanks is due all of our members who have taken into consideration the tremendous task of moving APRO to another state, and the attempt to raise a working staff locally. We are especially indebted to our new secretary, Lesli Jaen, for her unstinting moral support and work. She is in charge of membership files and issues the reminders, writes receipts, and enters new members as well as renewing current memberships.

We would also like to urge all members to INVESTIGATE personally, if possible, all reports as soon as possible. The attempt, on the part of officialdom to ridicule witnesses into silence, is becoming more and more evidence and we need the testimony of witnesses in this respect.

LETTERS

In answer to frequent requests for excerpts from letters, we offer here a few of the many comments addressed to the staff relative to our recent efforts:

... "The APRO Bulletin just received in my opinion is the best yet, everything considered and evaluated. Keep up the good work. On the basis of the article PHYSICAL EVIDENCE and many other UFO events concerning Our Government, I consider your conservative approach and refusal to hand over evidences without proper assurances as quite in order. Certainly if the many others similarly involved had been as cautious much more would be known today that could be relied upon." Signed, James D. Wardle, APRO Member, Salt Lake City, Utah.

... "I would not miss this (the APRO Bulletin) under any circumstances and want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the excellent piece of work you are doing and the persistence with which you are pursuing certain courses . . . There can be little doubt that we are being observed at the present time and it is my opinion that the phenomena so frequently observed in the sky are interplanetary vehicles intelligently controlled." . . . Signed, Earl L. Douglass, APRO Member, retired Presbyterian minister, member of NICAP Board of Directors.

"I have just received and finished reading, the May 1960 issue of the APRO Bulletin. I wish to congratulate you on your astuteness in dealing with Major Lawrence J. Tacker USAF. No one could have done better. I would say that you surely have the situation well in hand. Also I congratulate you and your staff for the splendid work you are doing in contributing to the factual knowledge about UAOs. We are all greatly indebted to Dr. Olavo T. Pontes for his superb contributions." Signed, Charles A. Maney, APRO Member (6 years), Professor of Physics, Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio, member of NICAP Board of Directors.

It might appear, from the selection

IGY Series Gains Wide Attention

By Coral Lorenzen

The complete, documented report concerning the sighting and photographing of a UAO in flight over Trindade Island (Brazil) on January 16, 1958, is probably the most thoroughly investigated sighting in the annals of UAO research. The ensuing attention it received after APRO's May issue, is noteworthy, but the INATTENTION which was brought to notice later, is nothing short of sensational. Regarding the attention:

In a telegram dated 13 July 1960, Donald Keyhoe, Director of NICAP in Washington, D. C., had this to say: "Congratulations superb Brazilian photo series. Have proof AF labels case a hoax. Despite official Brazilian admission Will print published Brazilian evidence disproving AF claims in next issue. Would greatly appreciate permission to summarize with full credit additional key points established by you and Dr. Fontes. Please wire collect at NICAP. Best Wishes, Don Keyhoe."

A note dated 12 July, from Richard Hall of NICAP, enclosed a copy of a letter dated 8 July from the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, and signed by Major Lawrence J. Tacker. The usual acknowledgement paragraph was followed by these words in paragraph two: "U. S. Navy evaluated the Trindade Isle sighting and reported to the Air Force on their findings. The Trindade Isle sighting was determined to be a hoax." Unquote.

Paragraph three was equally interesting: "In a Western Union telegram to this office, Mrs. Coral Lorenzen of APRO declined sending to the Air Force for evaluation the UFO residue they claim to possess." Unquote. Major Tacker did not mention the fact that the conditions set forth by me were completely ignored.

It is now time to release the information that the IGY negatives were NEVER EXAMINED BY THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE or the Navy, for that matter. Since the President of the United States of Brazil released the IGY photographs to the press, O Cruzeiro magazine has been the sole owner of those photographs and negatives.

On the 13th of July, we addressed

(See IGY Series—Page 5)

of letters we have presented, that the staff never receives criticism—we do, although not too frequently. We are gratified by the general acceptance of our work by the members at large, and continued support via membership is extensive mute endorsement of our work. We appreciate the hundreds who yearly show their support by renewing and including with their check, their individual comments and criticisms.

Orthotenic

(Continued from Page 1)

crease in the sighting curve had been registered in June (about 17 sightings), July (18 sightings) and August (10 sightings), 1959, but soon the number dropped again to "normal average frequency." Saturn-shape vehicles, flying discs and cigar-shape UAOs were the types of objects usually seen, but their apparent behavior indicated only some sort of patrolling activity—with a few disturbing cases that did not seem sufficient to alter the general picture.

Then came a sudden and startling change, which began during the first part of May 1960.

On May 4, at 4:00 p. m., a giant cigar-shaped object crossed the skies over the town of Botucatu, Sao Paulo. It was flying at tremendous speed and was gone in thirty seconds, but was sighted by many excited citizens. Two days later, a giant luminous rocket-shaped UAO streaked through the skies over Vila Ezio, Sao Paulo. It was spotted at 9:00 p. m., remaining in sight for three minutes. That same day, the same (or a similar) craft crossed over Apiai, Sao Paulo, moving at high speed. It was sighted for three minutes and looked like a giant rocket. Three days later, on the night of May 11, two disc-shaped objects were spotted over a deserted beach near Paracuru, State of Ceara. The following night, a glowing spherical object, encircled by a luminous halo several times its size, was seen over Gargalheira-Acari, State of Rio Grande do Norte. It was perfectly motionless when first seen, but it moved away two minutes later at high speed, toward the east.

At this point, it was evident that something unusual was beginning. According to past experiences, such sudden outbursts of UAO sightings always heralded more important events, usually a new UAO "flap." The "flap" came as expected—and is still going on. But the startling series of events of May 13 were not expected—that is why the following reports are so important. For they carry us a step further—not merely do they give us more evidence about UAOs—they show us WHAT they are doing here.

This is a true story, you must remember. You have to keep that firmly in mind because frankly some of the conclusions may sound like a science-fiction tale. You may reject these conclusions, of course, but not the factual evidence on which they were based. So, read the sequence of events I am going to relate to you and form your own conclusions.

In Northeast Brazil the evening of May 13 was crisp and hot, the sky was clear and cloudless and the visibility perfect. That night, strange aerial objects were observed from at least 33 towns scattered over an area which covered the surface of at least six Brazilian

States. Sighting reports came from the following places:

State of Ceara—Acarao, Campos Sales, Caninde, Cedro, Choro, Crateus, Farias Brito, Fortaleza (capital), Ico, Iguatu, Jucaas, Morada Nova, Mombaca, Paracuru, Quixada, Quixeramobim, Redencao, Russas and Solonopolis.

State of Rio Grande do Norte—Currais Novos, Macaiba, Nova Cruz and Paraharas.

State of Pernambuco—Cabrobo, Petrolina and Salgueiro.

State of Paraiba—Cajazeiras and Picui.

State of Bahia—Juazeiro and Bonfim.

State of Piaui—Ceiras.

State of Maranhao—Sao Joao dos Patos.

With these 33 points over an area of dispersion covering at least six states, chance alone could not account for the pattern connected with them—for fifty-one absolutely straight lines meeting, and crossing, and converging into several multiradial apexes, forming a distinctive geometrical pattern closed up around the edges, with no point failing to lie on or within the borders established by the alignments, creating many triangles and trapezoids with several 90 degree angles and pairs of parallel or almost parallel lines, etc. That chance or coincidence should explain those features is extremely unlikely, as you are going to see.

The events which took place in the Northeast on the evening of May 13—between 6:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m.—were centered on the most backward part of my country. In this region of small farmers, of cotton and sugarcane cultures, famous for its hard, dry climatic conditions, with people faithful to customs and manners which in part go back more than two centuries, to the times of the Portuguese colonization—here we would not expect to find people suddenly obsessed by flying saucers. Yet, a wave of UAOs spread over the whole region that night. The State of Ceara was the chief target, with more than 20 sightings scattered all over its territory, involving thousands of witnesses. The more outstanding reports are presented below in essential detail. QUIXADA, 6:30 p. m.

Raquel de Quere, a well-known Brazilian writer, novelist and columnist, was at her farm near the town of Quixada. The time was 6:30 p. m., just after sunset. There was a cloudless sky and the moon had not yet appeared. Mrs. Queiroz was talking with her Aunt Arcelina, in the dining room when her husband called her from the outside. She heard several shouts and ran toward the porch. He was there with several workers and everybody was looking at the sky. Here is Mrs. Queiroz' report about the event, transcribed verbatim:

"To the north, almost northwest, about 45 degrees above the horizon line, a light was glowing like a big star perhaps less bright than Vesper. That light was orange, was encircled by a kind of

halo, a luminous and misty halo which looked like a transparent, illuminated cloud, circular in shape and several times the size of the full moon.

"And that light with its gaseous-appearing halo was moving toward the east along a horizontal trajectory, sometimes at incredible speed, sometimes very slowly; at times it was strong and elongated, like those stars of Christmas pictures; or it was seen to fade, almost disappearing—reduced to great, cloudy luminous ball. And those changes in size and luminous intensity came in sequence, according to the movements of the object in its capricious approach. But it never left its horizontal path. And so it moved through the sky for ten minutes or more. After moving around a good quarter of the total horizon circle, always to the east, the object was in the northeast when it abruptly changed course—toward the north—and suddenly disappeared like a lamp turned out.

"We waited for a few moments, to see if it was coming back. It did not appear again. Then we ran to the clock. The time was 6:45 p. m.

"There were more than twenty people with us, gathered on the grounds around the house, and everyone saw what we had seen. Workers arriving next morning, living at places just a few miles away from my farm, told us the same story. Some of them said it was not the first time they had watched that same luminous body moving across the skies. They told us about four other sightings. They said the light had come closer in those other observations, and was bigger in size.

"What kind of thing was that, moving across the sky with its glow and its halo? I think it is better to use the name already cautiously officialized: unidentified flying object. I cannot prove it, yet it WAS a UFO. It was not a shooting star, nor a plane. It was not a meteor. It could not be a natural phenomenon—with that deliberation in its flight pattern, with those capricious stops and accelerations, with that ability to move so easily through the sky. No, inside that thing, giving life to it, there was something alive and conscious . . ." Unquote. (O CRUZEIRO Magaine, June 4).

Mrs. Queiroz' farm is about thirty miles to the southeast of Quixada. I believe she sighted the UAO which was traveling along an alignment running from west to east—from Crateus to Quixeramobim and Morada Nova. It must have passed exactly over Morada Nova, to the northeast of Mrs. Queiroz' farm, then abruptly turned toward the north—in the direction of Quixada. It was also seen from those places. It was probably one of the so-called "cloudy, ovoid or cigar-shaped objects" so many times reported in the past.

Meanwhile, at almost the same time, the Mayor of Redencao, Dr. Jose Al-
(See Orthotenic—Page 4)

Orthotenic

(Continued from Page 3)

berto Mendonca, spotted a similar object over his farm, about 50 miles to the north of Quixada. This UAO was going toward the east. (Fortaleza TRIBUNA DO CEARA, May 17).
REDENCAO, 6:55 p. m. and 7:00 p. m.

This sighting was witnessed by hundreds of persons and reported to the press by the county judge, Dr. Antonio Carlos Costa.

"When we left the church that night, we spotted a nebula of great size and oval in shape, hovering over the town and emitting a strong glow. Measuring about 6 feet from one extremity to the other (angular size), that strange cloud-like thing had a kind of bright circumference at the center and was absolutely motionless. It had come from the southwest, as I was told later by those who first saw it. In a few moments all the residents in the town were watching the phenomenon. Then it started to move again. When it reached the zenith, the glowing nebula began to climb up along a vertical trajectory. Its brightness diminished gradually, but the luminous nucleus changed its shape and increased in size—to disappear about four minutes later." Unquote. (Tribuna Do Ceara, May 17).

This UAO was approaching from the north—probably along an alignment crossing over Sao Joao dos Patos, Crateus and Redencao. According to Dr. Costa's report, the phenomenon had been observed also from Acarape (impressing father Antonio Crisostomo, the local priest), Guaiuba, Barreira and Choro.

At 7:00 p. m., another (or the same) luminous object was sighted in the sky over the area round Redencao, and also over that town. It was first seen about 45 degrees above the northern horizon line, traveling from west to the east. It looked like a first magnitude star, surrounded by a gaseous-appearing luminosity like a small circular cloud (Fortaleza O POVO, May 14).
CRATEUS, 6:00 p. m. and 7:00 p. m.

At 6:00 p. m., a strange luminous body appeared over the town, causing panic and hysteria among the population. The object was round-shaped, emitting a greenish glow and moving at high speed (Fortaleza CORREIO DO CEARA, May 16). There was no information about its trajectory, but there are reasons to believe that this UAO was possibly traveling to the east (toward Quixeramobim), or to the north-east (toward Redencao). Such reasons will be discussed later.

At 7:00 p. m., a luminous red object looking like a huge star was spotted in the western sky. It was traveling along a south-north trajectory at high speed, emitting an incandescent glow. It disappeared into the northern horizon. The

sighting was witnessed by a number of observers from the town (Fortaleza O POVO, May 14). As will be seen later, this UAO was moving along the alignment Juazeiro Petrolina Crateus.

QUIXERAMOBIM AND IGUATU, 7 p. m.

At Quixeramobim, a strange circular cloud crossed the skies over the town moving at high speed. It was seen by a number of observers. They described it as having a kind of luminous focus at the center. After traveling a large distance in just a few seconds, the object disappeared suddenly.

At that same moment, in Iguatu, a strange luminous smear was seen in the sky, moving from the west to the east, at very low speed. As it approached the town, it became evident that an object was inside the smear, glowing with a very intense blue light. Dozens of persons witnessed the sighting, including businessman Horacio Fernandez, the first observer to spot the strange object in the sky (Fortaleza CORREIO DO CEARA, May 16).

This UAO was traveling along a 790 Km. alignment passing over Sao Joao dos Patos (Maranhao), Iguatu (Ceara), and Cerrais Novos (Paraiba). Another luminous object was seen over Iguatu, that same night, moving at high speed. This second UAO was sighted by a number of citizens as it crossed the skies over the town, traveling from north to south. Travelers arriving at the town during the next few days reported the sighting of a similar object (or objects) over the towns of Ico, Solonopolis and Cedro (Fortaleza O POVO, May 17).

The towns of Lucas and Carius, in the same general area of Iguatu, were also visited by round-shaped UAOs, flying at high speed and emitting an intense greenish light. The southern zone of Ceara State was included in this visitation. Similar objects were sighted from the town of Farias Brito. According to the press, hundreds of persons witnessed the sightings, which caused reactions of fear and panic among the observers. No information was released concerning time of sighting and trajectory of the UAOs involved. CAMPOS SALES, 6:30 p. m.: THE GREAT CLOUD CIGAR. CAJAZEIRAS, 7:00 p. m.

At this town, located to the west of Farias Brito, the whole population watched a strange UAO coming from the west at high speed. It was sighted for twelve minutes and disappeared toward the east. It looked like a huge cigar-shaped object, about 3 feet long and 1 foot wide (angular size). The tips were opaque and smoky, but there was a bright light at the center. (Fortaleza O POVO, May 17).

Half an hour later, at 7:00 p. m., a luminous object was spotted in the northern sky by a number of observers at Cajazeiras, State of Paraiba. The strange phenomenon was shaped like a globe of some sort, huge in size, which

New Zealand Flap

Because of lack of space, some sightings of the early 1960 UAO flap in New Zealand will be listed in detail, others listed by type, date and location:

GLOWING POLE. 16 Apr 1960. Object looking like an "illuminated wireless pole" observed by three women of Napier returning home at 5:50. It moved vertically into the heavens at a leisurely speed, then inclined to a horizontal plane, lost its brilliant illumination and became dull white. It moved eastward to the sea and gradually faded out. Traffic Control (air) at Woodburne said there was no aircraft in the area at the time.

SPINNING GREEN BALL. 12 June 1960. Napier police patrol officers watched bluish-green ball of light which appeared to be spinning as it moved at a leisurely speed across the hill to the west of Napier and finally disappeared over Cape Kidnappers. Sergeant Dwan observed that it was visible for about 30 seconds, seemed to "float."

Apr. 5, Invercargill. A boom heard, flying globe seen.

Apr. 7, Foxton, a silver globe with gold center.

Apr. 8, Mt. Roskill (near Auckland) fast-moving globe observed.

Apr. 9, Greymouth, silver cigar observed.

Apr. 9, Wellington, silver disc.

Apr. 20, Napier, red globe.

May 3, bright globe, "size of the sun" seen at Enfield.

May 18, Cigar with portholes which maneuvered, seen at Wellington.

June 20, White globe seen at Timarau.

June 26, green revolving disc larger than moon seen against low clouds at 6:15 a. m.

was traveling from west to east along a horizontal course. It crossed over the town and then stopped in mid air. It hovered at that position for a few minutes, and suddenly was gone into the darkness. A sergeant-telegraphist from the Military Police, State of Paraiba, was one of the witnesses. (Joao Pessoa AUNIAO, May 17).

Campos Sales and Cajazeiras are placed on the same alignment, running from west to east and ending at Parelhas, State of Rio Grande do Norte, where another UAO was sighted the same night. The Campos Sales sighting was important because the UAO was obviously one of the great cloud cigars. The details involved suggest that the ovoid or round-shaped cloudy objects sighted from other places might be similar craft, flying in a tilted position, seen from a different perspective.

(In the September issue, Dr. Fontes continues his documentation of the May 13 sightings, which includes an object following land travelers, and a landed UAO replete with occupants attempting to entice an observer to approach).

IGY Series

(Continued from Page 2)

the following letter to the Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D. C. (We did not know, at the time of the mailing, that NICAP had become interested to the extent of querying that office about the incident).

"Dear Sir, Enclosed please find APRO Bulletins (dated January 1960, March 1960 and May 1960 respectively) containing a complete account of the acquisition of authentic photographs of a vehicle of extraterrestrial origin. In view of the circumstances under which they were taken (verified by a subsequent Congressional investigation) there can be no question as to their authenticity.

"The USAF has had access to the major facts of this case since February 1958 (see Page 6 of May Bulletin). Why, then, does it persist in its archaic approach to the UFO problem?

The major result of its policy of publicly discrediting the credibility and competence of witnesses through the touting of assinine explanations (as in the Killian Case) has resulted in the severing of important sources of information and loss of public confidence. Many pilots, both military and civilian, and other reliable observers now decline to report UFO incidents because they "don't want to be laughed at."

"UFO activity in general indicates the slow and deliberate advance of a reconnaissance timetable. While reconnaissance does not necessarily imply belligerence, we cannot afford to overlook the possibility. Viewed in this light, the USAF (in discouraging and severing potential sources of this vital information) exhibits a frightening degree of irresponsibility.

"Furthermore, the implied disrespect shown in apparently ignoring the evidence given in good faith by our neighbors to the south is certainly not an aid to good inter-American relations.

"On 25 March 1960 at 1050Z, airmen on guard duty at Biggs AFB sighted a UFO which hovered and maneuvered around the El Paso area for several hours. The incident was reported in detail to ATIC as outlined in AFR 200-2. Still, Major Tacker assures us in a letter (see page 3 of the May Bulletin) that the object was a meteor. What further demonstration do we need of the fact that the USAF UFO program is in the hands of individuals who are either patently incompetent or are liars? Tacker urges us in the same letter to send our physical evidence to ATIC for examination.

"We are still willing to submit this evidence (see March Bulletin) under the conditions outlined by us in our original offer.

"Since our announcement recently that we have obtained physical evidence of UFO reality the following events have occurred:

"(1) My 201 file at Holloman was pulled for study by Intelligence personnel.

"(2) My office was thoroughly searched while I was on a vacation trip.

"(3) APRO has been investigated by the O.S.I. of the USAF.

"(4) I was questioned at length by an FBI agent.

"Let me set the record straight. A.P.R.O. is not a secret society. A.P.R.O. is not a subversive agency.

"Any adult individual who wishes may join if he has a sincere interest in the U.F.O. mystery, and three dollars and a half." Signed, Coral E. Lorenzen, International Director, A.P.R.O. Unquote.

On the 15th of July, in response to a request for information from Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Senator and Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, I forwarded copies of the January, March and May Bulletins, plus a copy of my letter to the Secretary of the Air Force.

By the 19th of July, not having received an answer to my letter to the Secretary of the Air Force, I addressed the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

"Dear Sir: In a letter dated 8 July 1960, addressed to Richard Hall, Major Tacker of the Air Force Information Service, makes the following statement: (Paragraph two of Hall's letter was quoted).

"When the above is considered in conjunction with APRO's report published in three installments in the January, March and May issues, respectively (enclosed) it becomes apparent that one of us is either in error, or misinformed, or both.

"To us, this is a very serious matter for we have, in the past nine years, established an enviable record for reliability and objectivity which we do not take lightly.

"Please consider this letter a formal request for a copy of the Navy 'evaluation' to which Major Tacker refers in the letter to Richard Hall mentioned above.

"Also, may we have an answer to this specific question: Did the Navy evaluation conclude that the Trindade Isle incident was a hoax or was that conclusion only arrived at later by the Air Force?" Unquote. Signed, Coral E. Lorenzen, etc.

In August a few clippings which took note of Lyndon B. Johnson's promise to investigate the UFO situation, filtered through to my desk. I decided that if there was a chance that Lyndon's interest was more than an election-year promise, he should be informed of this situation involving Brazilian official statements and USAF blasphemy. Because the letter to Mr. Johnson was quite long, I will state here that the IGY situation to date was thoroughly explored, the fact that letters to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy had evinced no reply, was mentioned. The following is the reminder of the letter:

"As can be seen from the account of

the Trindade case recounted in the enclosed Bulletins, the House of Representatives and the President of Brazil participated in this "hoax." In view of this, we consider Major Tacker's statement, based—as he freely admits—on hearsay evidence, to be the height of smug irresponsibility.

"From the enclosed January, March and May Bulletins published by A.P.R.O., you may gather to some extent the scope and purpose of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization. These Bulletins contain, besides a complete, documented report of the Trindade affair, a competent professional analysis of the photographs of that particular unconventional aerial object. Our representative for Brazil, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, is a respected and competent Professor of Medicine at the Brazilian National School of Medicine. His scientific approach to the UFO mystery is unassailable. His report, as well as the testimony of many high-ranking and competent military and civilian observers of the phenomena at Trindade appears to be under question by the United States Navy and Air Force.

"In March 1960, in a letter to Major Tacker and in a subsequent press release, I offered to furnish the Air Force with physical evidence for analysis under prescribed conditions. Despite protestations that the Air Force has no physical evidence, my conditions and proposals were ignored.

"I consider an informed populace to be one of the prime assets of a democracy and I cannot conceive of any constructive purpose being served by the libelous misinformation mentioned above." Unquote. Signed, Coral E. Lorenzen, etc.

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, Senator from the state of Texas, and nominee for Vice President of the United States on the Democratic ticket, may not be heard from in the near future. He is currently engaged in an extensive campaign germane to his nomination. It is entirely possible that he may not have time to answer my letter immediately. There is no excuse for the failure of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, to answer my letters.

Or is there?

Did my letters stir up a beehive of investigation and verification? I ask these questions because . . .

On July 15th (2 days after I mailed the letter to the Secretary of the Air Force) Major-Brigadier Reinaldo de Carvalho, Chief of the Air Force High Staff of Brazil, left unexpectedly for a visit to Washington, D. C. My letter to the AF Secretary was mailed Air Mail, and would have arrived on the 14th or 15th.

De Carvalho returned to Brazil on the 20th of July, at which time an unexpected invitation to Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Air Force, was extended to the Brazilian Air Minister. Minister Mello left Brazil on 22 July, in

(See IGY Series - Page 6)

IGY Series

(Continued from Page 5)

a United States Air Force plane, provided for his convenience.

It is possible that this sudden flurry of activity involving Air Force personnel of the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, was caused in part by both the current (then) "flap" of UAO activity in Brazil, and my letters to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy.

It is also possible that Dr. Fontes' mention of UAO activity along the South Atlantic missile run, may have alerted those in high office to the real situation. At any rate, the clincher came when the military man who knows most about UAOs, in my opinion, having had considerable practical experience with sightings and investigation of same, arrived in Brazil on 22 July. That man is Major General Leighton I. Davis, former Commanding Officer of Holloman Air Force Missile Development Center in New Mexico. General Davis now commands the Air Force Base at Cape Canaveral. He was at Holloman during the famed November 1957 UAO flap in Southern New Mexico. Cape Canaveral has been plagued by frequent visitations by the UAO since he took over the job as C.O. there. His visit to Brazil is not therefore entirely unexpected, considering his interest in the South Atlantic missile range, and Fernando Noronha.

APRO's next move in connection with this international UAO mystery cannot be publicized at this time, but we can assure members at large that the case is not closed in our files by any means. It has become very apparent that the letters to the Secretaries of the Navy and the Air Force pose questions which cannot be honestly answered (or dishonestly for that matter) and are therefore being ignored.

Object Over Montesano, Washington

An object generally described as globe-shaped and emitting a red stream from the trailing side, was observed by several witnesses on 20 June 1960, at 10:30 p. m. The sheriff's office verified six reports received there. The object was moving at high speed in the general vicinity of West Montesano and made no noise. Two persons in Hoquiam, one in Aberdeen and another in Junction City verified the initial report of G. T. Hall. A Navy reservist verified the sighting, also, having observed the object from the Naval training station. He had sighted other UAOs before, he said.

* * *

Members—please renew memberships and thus save headquarters the time and expense of issuing reminders.

Red Object Returns To St. Louis

Dozens of people at St. Louis, Missouri watched an unidentified red object pass in a southeasterly direction across the sky at about 9:30 p. m., Tuesday, 19 July. Efforts to identify it immediately, failed. Weather bureau officials said it was not a standard weather balloon.

On the 20th the object was seen again, between 9:30 and 10 p. m. Described as dull red, glowing tiny and moving slowly to the west, Edwin E. Friton, regional director of American Meteor Society said object probably "something artificial and rather local." He did not see it. Hundreds of people called the Globe Democrat and police to report the object. Friton later said object not a planet, meteor or other natural body also not a man-made satellite.

Although only one object was seen, AF spokesmen said, on the 21st, that the "objects" were "probably" lights on high-flying bombers of the 2nd AF making a rendezvous over the area. They also said planes have steady red lights on wingtips and flashing red lights on top and bottom of fuselages. Witnesses to UFO saw only one object, no blinking lights. APRO member Charles W. Amelotti of St. Louis, who forwarded this report, later noted that object was seen again on two following Friday nights.

Little Men in Mozambique

The Portuguese News Agency "Lusitania" published a report on the 7th of April which told of the explosion of a saucer near Baira. As the story goes, residents of Baira, on the beach of Mozambique, saw a round orange object emitting a glow as it flew across the sky. The mysterious air craft landed, and seconds later four little men emerged and ran into the woods. Then the craft exploded with a large concussion. No further information was forthcoming except that the object, while in flight, made a loud whistling noise, and the whole incident was observed by hundreds of residents.

S. Rhodesia Woman Sees UFO

Mrs. H. Denia, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has reported that in May (no exact date specified) she observed an object which passed at an estimated height of 100 ft. and within about 150 feet from the point where she was standing. The object made no noise, looked "like a plate and with a bright flashing light." Workers at her home said that the object is seen about 3 times a year and always stopped in the same approximate place. Mrs. Denia was a former UAO skeptic.

Pie-Shaped Object In Tennessee

22 July 1960. In the area where mysterious black circles appeared on grass, a UAO was also seen. Described and sketched, the object resembles a pie with a well-rounded top (seen from side) and with a small rudder-like attachment or protrusion on one side.

The circles are big things outlined in some oily, blackish substance, and have turned up in at least four spots in and around Memphis and Martin, Tennessee. Object observed by 13-year old Shirley Sisk, and reported before the report of the black circles appeared in the newspaper. Shirley spotted it at about 10 p. m., said it looked larger than a car, and shaped like two pie plates turned together, and hung motionless "about 150 feet" above the ground. (See Case VI, Serial 4822.00, and Case X, Serial 1119.00 from Air Force Special Report No. 14 for sketches of two objects which closely resemble drawing made by Shirley . . . the Ed).

"Spaceman" In Miami

The early edition of the Miami Herald, carried an interesting article on page 14 of Section C on 22 July. We first learned of it from S.P.A.C.E., Coral Gables, Florida, began inquiries through Miami member A. M. Lynn. A thorough search produced no such article, and inquiries to the paper itself yielded nothing. Norb Gariety, editor of S.P.A.C.E., kindly lent us the clipping for verification.

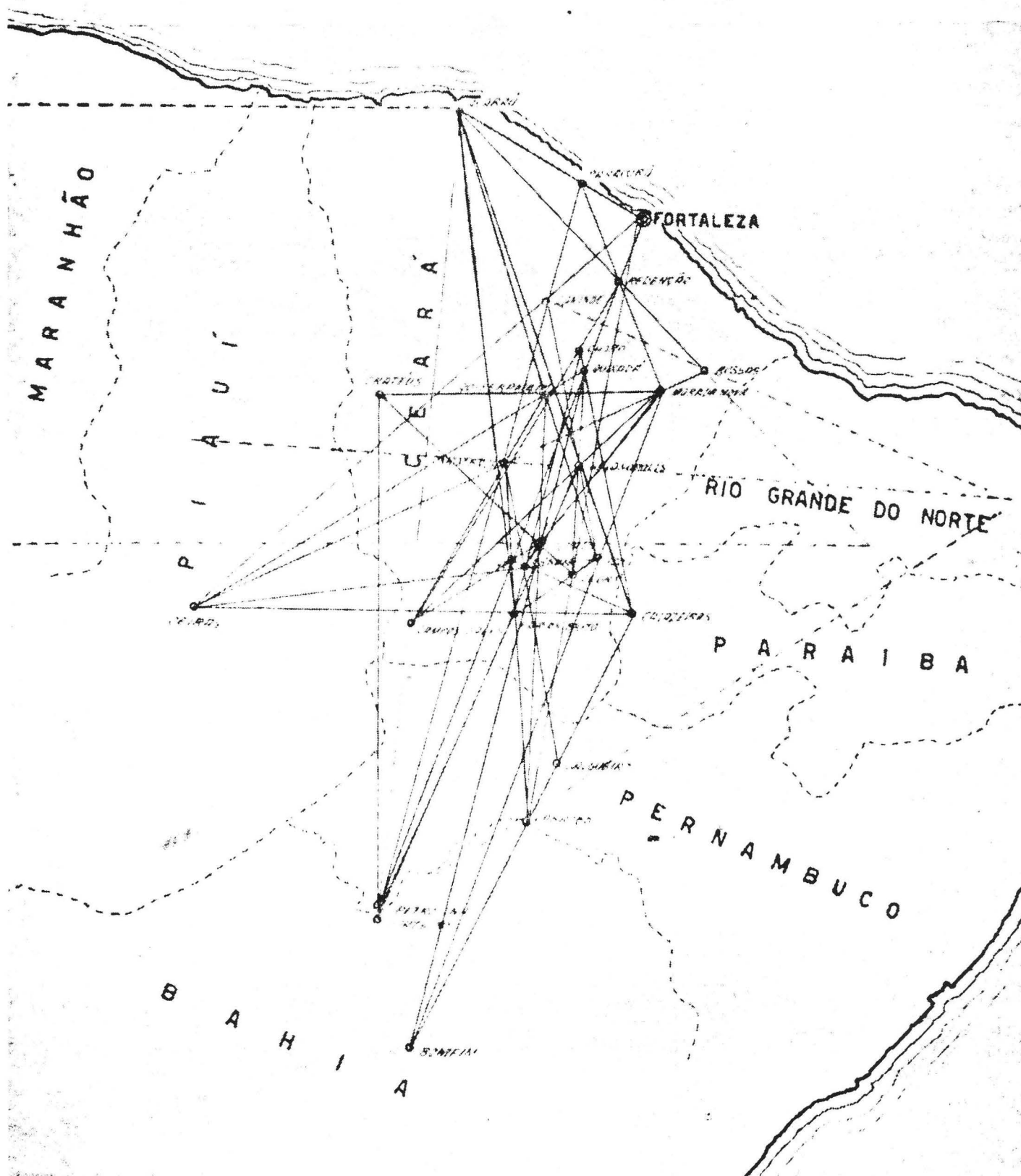
It seems that on some evening prior to the 22nd (no exact date mentioned) a misty blue cloud with a bright center was seen in Miami. Shortly thereafter, a power failure took place. With nothing to do inside, residents went outside.

Police received a call from one of a crowd of people who were chasing a "spaceman" wearing bubble headgear "with gold in it" between 73rd and 75th Street on Collins Avenue. According to the paper, one observer reported to the Herald office. Police investigated—he was gone! We are attempting to run down witnesses to this incident. One of the big mysteries is that the article seems to have "disappeared". Another mystery is the similarity between this and an incident which took place in Brazil in May. We will offer a full report if possible.

* * *

Members—Please forward changes of address as soon as possible after moving.

Map Showing Sighting Alignments for May 13, 1960
Consult Text of Report (Page 1) for Details



Interstellar Eavesdropping

A particular item concerning a project to attempt interception of "possible" radio signals issuing from an other Solar System, received a good deal of press play in the early months of this year. Originally the projected attempt was only mentioned in a news release out of Ann Arbor, Michigan in January; later, Green Bank, West Virginia, and Dr. Frank D. Drake were named. A giant radio telescope located at Green Bank was the instrument to be utilized in the attempt.

This item was of particular interest to the staff for the reason that the two stars named as being the most likely to be hosts of inhabited planets and therefore the instigators of radio signals, were Epsilon Eridanus and Tau Ceti. In an international exchange of ideas and discussion of probabilities for the origin of the UAOs, Dr. Fontes suggested to the Director that one of these two stars might be harboring planets and therefore, intelligent life. The logic and reasoning behind this suggestion is far more involved than space permits us to describe at this time; the important thing at this time is the fact that Fontes' computations and arguments of the 2 stars as an origin for the UAOs were submitted for consideration in December, 1959, fully 4 or 5 months before the National Science Foundation announced the complete plan for interstellar "eavesdropping." One news clipping mentioned the possible messages being beamed from the hypothetical planet to its space ships far from home. This also was thought-provoking.

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Also on the scientific newsfront were various mentions of our changing weather; officials finally admit that the whole world's weather is changing, that the sun is becoming hotter, and that the earth's magnetic poles are shifting. These facts have been long recognized as such by researchers who are not afraid to face the facts; they also recognize the possible connection between these changing conditions and the presence of interstellar space ships.

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Several Russian scientists, including Professor Agrest who promulgated the theory that Sodom was destroyed by a nuclear blast, and Dr. Shklovsky, who suggests that the Martian moons are hollow remnants of Satellites launched by an extinct Martian race in an attempt to survive the death of that planet, have startled the staid, shortsighted and dogmatic scientific world.

We do not propose to begin a religious controversy which we cannot equitably sustain because of lack of space in this Bulletin, so will not comment on Agrest's proposal concerning Sodom. However, American scientific protestations to the contrary, the Shklovsky theory concerning Demos and Phobos, fits the obvious pattern of UAO ac-

Auckland Residents Watch UAO Ten Minutes

An object which appeared, through binoculars, like a parachute without lines, was observed by four Brown's Bay residents on 17 June. It was spotted in the north, and was occasionally obscured by low-lying clouds. Witnesses said it looked like polished metal; weather office, astronomical experts were mystified.

Cigar-Shaped Object At Nashville, Ohio

On July 31, 1960 at 5 p. m. EST a couple living near Nashville, Ohio, observed a cigar-shaped object moving slowly and noiselessly through the sky. Object was brilliant, caused eye discomfort, was in sight for only a minute or so, then suddenly disappeared in a cloudless sky. (Thanks to Armand Pulse for this one).

tivity AFRO has found. The discovery of Deimos and Phobos coincide with the great influx of "comets" in the 1870s, earth weather upheavals at that time, and UAO visitation in the 19th century.

We propose that the two moons of Mars are the hollow shells of gigantic interstellar space ships which moved supplies, machinery and personnel to this solar system from another. The shells may have been left circling Mars either to serve as scientific observation posts for viewing the surface and atmosphere of Mars, and/or celestial bodies, and in memoriam of the gigantic feat performed by the race which traversed interstellar space to establish a colony on an alien planet.

This theory, of course, does not agree with Shklovsky's which is untenable, for two satellites of the size, altitude and rotational period of Deimos and Phobos would have no practical application.

U. S. Scientists have stepped all over each other in an attempt to discredit the postulations of Shklovsky, but this is neither surprising nor unexpected. There is a general trend toward discrediting of any theory which deviates from the norm, especially in the field of science. Witness the statements of 3 unnamed "government agencies" which at last test that the 40 lb. chunk of ice which fell on L. J. Lecroy's property near Toccoa, Georgia, in October 1959, resulted from a leaky faucet in a DC-3 jet commercial air liner flying at 30,000 feet. The claim says the ice formed outside the plane, then dropped off.

This is clearly the most flagrant attempt to distort facts that has come to our attention for some time. There was no attempt to explain why the slipstream did not vaporize each drop of water as it emerged from the plane. The explanation is ridiculous and stupid to say the very least, but fairly representative of the usual garbage issued to a gullible, naive and uninformed public.

Fireball Gives Off Suffocating Heat

On July 2nd, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Darnell of Chicago, Illinois, were driving in the vicinity of Kanakee, Illinois in the early morning hours when they suddenly became aware of an object coming out of the south when the whole landscape was bathed in a blue light. "It was so bright you could see well enough to pick a pin up off the highway," said Mrs. Darnell later. The object, which looked like a ball of flame, came out of the south and passed over the Darnell car, with a streak of blue-lightning trailing behind it. Darnell and his wife were frightened by the object, speeded up. The inside of the car became so unbearably hot they could hardly breathe. The heat woke up the Darnell's daughter and her husband who were asleep in the back seat. Then the light gradually faded and the object disappeared into the north.

Shortly after, Mrs. Darnell contacted the Sun-Times after reading of a strange 218-lb. rock-like object which had landed on a farm in McHenry county, Wisconsin, wondering if there might have been a connection between her sighting and the stony object. The Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wisconsin had been contacted about the fallen object. Dr. Gerhard Kuiper, director of the observatory concluded that the rock-like object was not a meteorite, but gave no further explanation.

Kuiper was asked his opinion about the object the Darnells had seen. Meanwhile, Sun-Times reporters checked with Chanute AFB at Rantoul, Illinois and learned that reports of a UFO had been received during the early morning of 2 July.

Kuiper said that the Darnells probably saw a fireball, then went on to define a fireball in prosaic terms. But he admitted that he was baffled about the "heat" phenomena of this particular fireball, and said: "That's something extraordinary. Probably it was imagination. It would be most unusual for a fireball to cause it without scorching the whole landscape. I'd say it was impossible."

But the Darnells said the couple in the back seat had actually awakened "fighting for an..." could that be imagination? Dr. Kuiper replied: "Possibly the light woke them up and then imagination took over."

Although he seems to be quite well checked out in psychology, so much so as to diagnose the heat felt by the Darnells as "imagination," Dr. Kuiper was at a loss to explain the Wissell object—and admitted it. Tests indicated it was dolomite—a carbonate rock of earthly origin. Treated with hydrochloric acid, it bubbled and developed gas like a carbonate. His best conclusion was that some practical joker had dug a hole and buried the rock (218 lbs worth) on Wissell's farm.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — SEPTEMBER, 1960

UAO REPAIR IN MIDAIR OBSERVED

New Sighting By Priest In Australia

Peter Norris, our Australian representative, has forwarded the details of a sighting made by Reverend and Mrs. Lionel Browning at Cressy, Launceston, Australia on 4 October 1960. The facts:

Residents of Cressy reported a mysterious, frightening explosion on the evening of 4 October. At 6:10 that evening, Reverend Lionel Browning, an Anglican minister, and his wife, were standing looking east through the rectory window at a rainbow. Mrs. Browning spotted a grey, cigar-shaped object with a dull surface, which came down through the cloud cover, heading north at about 400 feet off the ground. There were four vertical bands along the side of the object, and at the bow end of the ship there was a rod jutting out with what appeared to be a small propeller or other device at the end of it.

The wind was making quite a bit of noise, and no other noise was heard. The speed was estimated at less than 50 miles per hour. It traveled a straight path toward Western Junction. After about a minute of steady movement, the ship stopped in mid-air, hovering above the Panshanger Estate, about 3 miles distant. Browning and his wife watched the object for about 30 seconds, then out of the clouds above and behind the ship, five or six small disc-shaped objects appeared, traveling very fast. Their movement was compared to "flat stones skipping along the water."

The small objects stationed themselves beside the larger ship within about a half-mile radius. Mr. Browning judged the smaller objects to be about 30 feet in diameter, and said they were light grey in color but bore no other distinguishing feature. "After several seconds," the Reverend said, "the large object, accompanied by the smaller objects, reversed the way they came." He further said that the large ship did not maneuver to return into the cloud because the rod end was the last part of the ship to enter the rain cloud. It returned to the cloud faster than the speed at which it had emerged, and it

(See Priest—Page 4)

Patrolmen Chase UAO Two Hours

At 11:50 p. m. on the night of 13 August 1960, Highway Patrolmen Stanley Scott and Charles Carson of Red Bluff, California, were in pursuit of a speeding motorcycle on Hoag Road when they spotted a strange object about 15 degrees elevation in the east. For the ensuing two hours and 15 minutes, Carson and Scott pursued the object. The detailed story is one of the most interesting we have ever encountered.

Witnesses included Carson, Scott, Deputy Sheriff Clarence Fry, four prisoners at the Red Bluff lock-up who were marched outside the jail with Fry to watch the thing. When the incident was eventually published, other people in the immediate area reported their observations of the object also. Inasmuch as the policemen had the opportunity to watch it for a longer period of time and get a better look than most, we will deal primarily with their testimony.

The incident hit the Regional AP and UPI press wires but did not receive large play except in California. After the initial story, there was no followup in papers outside the state. This is in itself quite interesting.

The object, as described by the lawmen, was football-shaped, with a pale yellow glow, several white horizontal lights along the length, approximately in the center, a red glowing light at one end and a red flashing light at the other. The observers estimated that the object was about 100 to 200 feet off the ground, and at the closest point about a mile from them. At first they assumed it was an aircraft but when it suddenly ascended rapidly to an altitude of about 500 feet they realized they were watching something quite extraordinary.

On the 17th of August, after a pile of clippings had arrived, the Director called Patrolman Scott at his office. After identifying herself and the purpose of APRO, she questioned Scott about two things: whether or not he had been interviewed by Air Force officials, and if he would cooperate in completing a specially prepared UFO report form for

(See Patrolmen—Page 4)

By B. V. Wilson

Mr. Ray Hawks, who lives at 2430 29th Street, Boulder, Colorado, works for the Nathan Allen Trucking Company offices at the same address. On Aug. 11 1960, he was working with a farm tractor with a shovel loader attachment, in secluded Left Hand canyon, two miles south of Buckingham Park, approximately seven miles north and two miles west of Boulder. The time was 3:10 p. m.

Suddenly Hawks heard a sort of muffled detonation in the sky above him. He looked up, and shortly afterwards a disc-shaped object dropped vertically downwards out of a cloud, until it stopped in midair about 650 feet away from him and about 200 feet above the ground. It wobbled a bit as it stopped as if stabilizing itself (Hawks' own words), which he further described as like a silver dollar dropped on a table will wobble until it comes to rest, then all motion ceased.

The machine was like two concave discs joined together, and was about one fifth as deep as it was in diameter, that is to say at its thickest place. It was a sort of dull aluminum in color, with its surface rather like velvet (i. e., mat instead of glossy). Around its perimeter, and a little inside from the edge, were a series of shiny metal plates, with a small gap in between each, which could be seen on the under surface, as it descended, and on the upper one, as it came to rest in the air. One of these plates was giving off a very bright royal blue (Hawks' words) smoke, which sort of oozed out around it. Hawks also became aware of a sort of intermittent hum, like an electric motor out of phase and perhaps idling, which emanated from inside the disc.

Then an extraordinary thing happened: Suddenly he saw the plate which had been oozing smoke being tilted from within, until one end was withdrawn inside, and then the whole plate was taken inside, "just as you might tilt the windshield of an automobile (Hawks' own words again) prior to withdrawing it inside the car." Then an elongated hole could be seen in place of the plate.

Next Hawks saw what was apparently

(See UAO—Page 3)

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Coral E. Lorenzen — International Director and Editor
A. E. Brown, B.S.E.E. — Director of Research
L. J. Lorenzen — Director of Public Relations
Lesli Jaen — Secretary
John T. Hopf — Photographic Consultant
Oliver Dean — Photographic Consultant

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

(The following listed individuals participate in planning and policy-making as Staff Members, in addition to coordinating investigative efforts in the areas indicated following their names.)

Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, M.D. — Brazil
K. Gosta Rehn — Sweden
Graham Conway — Eastern Canada
Idame Burati — France
Horacio Gonzales Gauteaume — Venezuela
Peter E. Norris, L.L.D. — Australia
Jun' Ichi Takanashi — Japan
Juan C. Remonda — Argentina
Sergio Robba — Italy
Arist. Mitropoulos — Greece
A. F. van Wierengen — Belgium, Holland

New Mexico Visited By UAOs

To our consternation and chagrin, Alamogordo was one of three cities over which an unconventional aerial object zoomed on the morning of 26 September. The Lorenzens were unable to personally investigate because of Mr. Lorenzen's work commitment. However, the "old guard" at Alamogordo, including Mr. Wm. M. and Joanne Fobes plus Bill Cook of the Alamogordo Daily News, gathered up the vital information and sent it along.

Several residents in Las Cruces, Alamogordo, as well as White Sands Proving Grounds and Holloman Air Force Base (9 miles west of Alamogordo) personally observed the speedy passage of an object at 3 a. m. which all described as a glowing green disc-shaped object trailing an exhaust, and traveling from north to west.

The UFO officer at Holloman at first tentatively identified the object as a meteor, saying that there is increased meteor activity at this time of the year. The description and path of the object seen at 3 a. m. on the 26th take the ob-

ject completely out of the meteor category. The disc-shaped object was not the characteristic white, it made a turn, and sported three exhaust trails. Several witnesses were police officers in Alamogordo and Las Cruces; they testified that it seemed to be a great distance away, but they saw it make a turn before it disappeared from sight.

Any listing of major meteoric showers does not include the September date. The closest to that period is the Perseid shower (NE) between August 10 and 13, and the Draconid shower (in the East) from 8-10 October.

What seems to be far more interesting, in conjunction with this sighting, is the sighting of a similar object (disc-shaped and glowing) by police officers in Las Cruces about an hour prior to the sighting at Alamogordo.

Officers Ben Rios and Frank Alexander were patrolling at 2:58 a. m. in north Las Cruces when they spotted the bright green disc with three exhaust spouts putting out three green and white colored exhausts. They observed it as it made a turn and disappeared.

One hour before the sighting observed at White Sands, Holloman, Alamogordo and Las Cruces, two other Las Cruces policemen followed an object which appeared to land on west mesa, west of the city. It was described as a bright ball of white light. They estimated they got within a couple of hundred feet of the thing, whereupon it took off with a blinding flash at great speed, and disappeared. An AF early warning radar station is located northwest of Las Cruces.

U. S. Sightings

Because of the large number of sightings received, again we have picked the best and present them here. So far, we have learned that the sightings of 1960's Summer Flap follows the same general pattern of Fall 1957, with many close-up sightings being made in specific areas, most of which are of military importance.

1 August 1960, Los Angeles, Calif. Strange, maneuvering lights of bluish-white and red-and-green combinations were seen over this area. No explanation offered to date which accounts for all of characteristics observed.

13 August 1960, Plumas County, Calif. Formations of red and white glowing disc-shaped objects seen by deputy sheriff, private citizens. Described as "dipping, diving and moving at simply unbelievable speed" during evening hours.

18 August, 1960, Redlands City, Calif. Disc-shaped object with red lights along side with white light at each extremity

observed by Mrs. Corinne Bay and her husband and Mr. and Mrs. Veryl Bay at 1:45 a. m. One red light flashed "like the red light on police cars." Steady, deep roar accompanied by hum heard as object moved east across Redlands.

12 September 1960, Los Angeles, Calif. Unexplained "giant sparkler" observed trailing orange tail during six-second flight from south to north at "about speed of jet plane."

13 September 1960, Albuquerque, N. M. Ex-Air Force pilots and wives watched small reddish object which resembled satellite performing strange maneuvers in sky, along general path of Echo.

15 September 1960, Colorado Springs, Colo. Members of classified installation tracking team observe "unexplainable" object resembling satellite performing unusual aerial feats in sky.

16 September 1960, Los Angeles, Calif. Police Officer Don Anderson observed triangular-shaped object believed to be hovering about 300 feet over Douglas Aircraft plant in Santa Monica. Estimated to be 10 feet in diameter. See sighting of object of same configuration by Majorca astronomers, July Bulletin.

28 September 1960, Wichita Falls, Texas. Glowing object struck ground west of city at 4:25 a. m. Seen by many was bright white when it struck ground, then turned red. Search by AF yielded nothing.

It is with a sense of deep regret and personal loss that we acknowledge the passing of Io Snow, long-time APRO member and close friend, on 9 September 1960, at Providence Memorial Hospital in El Paso, Texas. A friend and defender of truth, Io is missed by many. With respect and reverence we dedicate this issue to a great soul.

IMPORTANT:

See details of Navy denial pertaining to Air Force "hoax" label on the IGY pictures, in the November issue of the Bulletin.

AF Says No File On Leefe Case

A curious development has arisen in connection with the Leefe, Wyoming case recounted in the July 1960 Bulletin. In our account we note that witnesses in this case claimed to have been interviewed by "government officials". Since publishing this account a query addressed to Col. Tacker has received the response that no such case exists in AF files.

UAO Repair In Midair Observed

(Continued from Page 1)

a new plate which was worked into place from within, and he distinctly heard it click into place at the end of the operation. Shortly after that, the intermittent hum increased in intensity, like an electric motor as it is speeded up, "until it increased a whole octave" (Hawks' words again) and attained a very high pitch indeed. At this stage the disc seemed to be surrounded by a sort of shimmering field around it (like heat haze from a hot pavement as Hawks called it).

Then suddenly the UAO took off vertically upwards, and the extraordinary thing was that it seemed to attain full speed instantaneously, without any apparent acceleration. It simply ascended vertically at an extremely high rate of speed until it disappeared from view. By this time the cloud had gone.

When Mr. Hawks first sighted the UAO, he was working the shovel loader on his tractor. As the disc came closer, his engine cut off and at first he thought this was because he had continued the lifting operation after it was already fully elevated, which will sometimes kill the engine. He reached down to re-start the engine, but his starter was dead. It would not activate at all; his engine would not start. I asked him if he felt in the least scared. He replied, "No, the curious thing was that I felt an extraordinary sense of peace and contentment. I sat perfectly still on my tractor seat, and I did not seem to have the slightest desire to get down and close the flying object or to do anything at all."

Mr. Hawks estimated the UAO remained stationery while the damaged plate was removed for about fifteen minutes. Personally, I think that because of his strange sense of tranquility, his sense of time might have been disrupted temporarily. Therefore, it might have been less than fifteen minutes, or it might have been even longer than this. He further said, after the UAO had disappeared from view in the sky, he seemed to come out of his sense of contentment which involved doing nothing at all, and he reached down to start his engine once more. It started right up immediately.

Subsequently a NICAP man flew in from Washington to interview him. They drove out to the place where he had made the sighting together. From Mr. Hawks' description, they figured out that the flying disc must have been about 650 feet away and 200 feet above the ground, as it became stationary in the air. They also estimated the disc must have been at least 100 feet in

diameter and about 20 feet thick in the middle.

Mr. Hawks also told me that on another occasion as he was driving out to work in the same place, he found an Air Force helicopter on the ground. A colonel and major got out and a captain stayed in. After talking to him for a while, the colonel asked him to put in the same newspaper that the flying saucer would reappear again on the 20th. Mr. Hawks replied: "You want me to appear crazy?" They said they wanted this done so that the public would not be panicked. Hawks very sensibly refused to do any such thing. He was given to understand they came from the Pentagon.

CONCLUSIONS:

Mr. Hawks impressed me as being a very intelligent observer and obviously was telling the exact truth. He was extremely sincere about it all. I believe him without the slightest hesitation.

He was possibly the first human being to actually observe a repair job on a UAO. The detonation he heard in the sky above could have been caused by the plate failure. The UAO had to come down for repairs, and possibly in order to effect them, and to change the damaged plate, it had to come down to lower altitude so this secluded canyon was selected for the job.

It seems also possible that some kind of ray may have been directed at him which gave him this strange sense of peace and contentment. Normally one would expect any human being to be a bit frightened at such an extraordinary sighting. One would think he would either want to leave the scene, or to get off and close the machine on foot. The fact that he did not have the slightest desire to do anything at all, and was not frightened at all, would seem to bear this out. Quite possibly the occupants of the UAO saw him there so thought he had better be immobilized during the repair operation. Certainly he was immobilized very effectively, but no attempt was made to injure him.

Mr. Hawks must have been fairly close or he could never have seen the plate tilted and pulled inside. Actually it might have been closer than 650 feet, because at that distance he could hardly have seen these details, unless the saucer was larger than he estimated, or closer than he estimated, or else the plate must have been quite large in size. He could see nothing inside the machine while the plate was removed prior to the change. Of course, in all saucer sightings, the estimated size of the UAO depends on how accurately the observer estimates the range. In this instance, I would deduce that it was either closer than he estimated, if it was really 100 feet in diameter, or he could hardly

have seen that plate being changed so clearly or else it must have been much larger than 100 feet in diameter, if it was really 650 feet away.

Mr. Hawks said that obviously the UAO must originate from some other planet because we have nothing on earth which can attain instant full speed, without any sign of acceleration, and any power on earth which possessed such a machine could rule the world, and certainly would not keep quiet about it.

It is to be noted that the disc did not rotate visibly at any time. It did not flutter as it came down as many flying discs do while in level flight. The intermittent hum was there, as has been so often reported, which hum increased in pitch as it took off, also as noted in other sightings. The shimmer effect around it as it took off might have been visible like a glow at night, because it was a heat haze.

On analyzing Mr. Hawks' statements further, I am impressed by several details which no one could be expected to fabricate, if he were inventing the story. They are:

The part about his tractor shovel loader which sometimes kills the engine if the elevating operation is continued too long after it is all the way up. Then, the main feature about the damaged plate being withdrawn inside the disc and replaced, which is a happening which has never appeared in any other UAO reports I have ever read. I also do not think anyone would invent that story about the Air Force officers asking him to insert that phony statement in the same paper to the effect that the disc would appear again in the same place on the 20th. It all adds up to an accurate report and a true sighting, in my judgment.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Two particular points in this sighting are a strangely coincidental parallel to another sighting which took place about 11 years ago, in the fall of 1949. The incident was reported to CSI, Los Angeles (a civilian research organization which folded in the winter of 1954), and was printed in the Winter, 1954, Volume 1, Number 4 issue, on page 9.

The physical description is the first point with which we will deal. Quote: "I would also guess it was between 300 and 400 feet in diameter. There appeared to be windows which seemed about twice as high as they were wide. These windows were evenly placed and were on the edge, where the under and over curved surfaces came together. The thickness, I would guess to be a minimum of 75 feet and a maximum of 100 feet." Unquote.

Whereas the Hawks object seems to (See UAO Repair—Page 4)

UAO Repair

(Continued from Page 3)

have had wider "windows" or plates, there is no appreciable difference in the general description. In the CSI case, these "plates" or windows emitted a blue-white light, much like the color of a welding light.

After describing his early fright when the object apparently dove at him, the witness in the CSI Los Angeles case, said: "Suddenly I had a feeling that I had nothing to fear . . ." He also described tremendous speed as the object left. Another description of his strange feeling: "I felt a desire growing in potency to join myself to the 'thing' . . ."

In a subsequent conversation with a scientist regarding his strange feeling, the observer was reassured . . . "he smiled and said that it had long been recognized that sudden and great exposure to Gamma rays had an effect such as I tried to describe. He urged me to tell all that I could."

APRO has on file another report which deals with the physical disabilities of an observer of a UAO at close range. Among the paper in this thick dossier is the medical diagnosis of a reputable and competent physician who diagnosed the symptoms as probably having been caused by X-Ray, Gamma or Cathode Ray radiation.

This sighting and this editorial comment is demonstrative of the correlations possible and necessary in UAO research. It further emphasizes our crying need of more personally investigated incidents. Unlike some of the other organizations of this type, we have not asked for donations. We DO repeatedly ask that each and every member do their utmost to get all the facts about any given UAO sighting. We believe Mr. Wilson has done a very thorough job of investigating and reporting and is to be commended for it.—The Editor.

Priest

(Continued from Page 1)

was gone from sight after 30 seconds.

Browning said he believed the large object was going towards Western Junction under cover of heavy rain, and "it appears the ship sailed on for some seconds unaware that it had shed its protection."

The Reverend reported the incident to Launceton Airport officials immediately afterward, but did not make the sighting public for a week because of its sensational nature. Two hours after the sightings, residents in the area experienced a tremendous explosion which shook house, the ground, and actually seemed comparable to an earthquake. It seemed to emanate from the location of the Panshanger estate.

Patrolman

(Continued from Page 1)

APRO. He said he had been questioned and would be glad to cooperate.

By the 25th of August, the completed UFO form had been returned along with a copy of Scott's initial report about the incident. At that time, the story was complete as follows:

After the sudden high speed climb, the object began "actually unbelievable" maneuvers: up and down, sideways. When it was motionless it rotated a slowly sweeping red beam of light. Scott estimated the speed was never over 400 mph.

Shortly after the object was first spotted, Scott and Carson sent out a radio alert, then turned on their flashing red car spotlight. Then the object's light began to swing, and the object began to "slide" across the sky. The patrolmen took up the pursuit, followed it for two hours, slowly losing it. Just before the object disappeared over the Eastern horizon, it was joined by a similar object which came in from the south. The second object moved near the first object and both stopped, remaining in that position for some time, occasionally emitting the red beam.

In his initial report, Scott recorded the fact that he had radioed the Tehama County Sheriff's Office requesting that they contact the local radar base. The radar base confirmed the UFO—as completely unidentified. Later, in news releases, Major Malden LeRoy, commander at the AF radar station in Red Bluff, said that he had picked up nothing on his scope, but that his equipment would not have picked up anything that close to the ground.

During the sighting, excessive radio static on the patrol car receiver was experienced, which increased when they neared the object. Two hours before the sighting, complete radio failure on Carson and Scott's and other frequencies were experienced, which lasted about 15 minutes.

On two occasions during the chase, the object came directly toward the patrol car and each time it approached the object turned and swept the area with the red light which at no time hit the car or the ground.

Other information germane to the sighting is the fact that the white lights occasionally brightened although neither of the patrolmen observed any correlation between the light color changes, maneuvers and the static. No sound was heard. The night was clear, temperature between 75 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit, the moon came up about 1:20 a. m. about 15 degrees south of the UFO as

the men watched the object on the Eastern horizon with the aid of binoculars.

Red Bluff is located in an area of rolling ranch land. In the area are located the Red Bluff radar station and Intercontinental Ballistics Missile (ICBM) pads (about 10 miles distant).

It appears that these men observed an unconventional aerial object of large size which was rendezvousing in the area with another. It also appears seen at Redlands earlier. It is also obvious that the verification of radar confirmation slipped out in the excitement for it was denied later.

"Atmospherics"— The Final Key

By L. J. Lorenzen

The staff of APRO has long entertained an apprehension which, it seems, is shared by officialdom. We have noted that UAO activity in the main has consisted of reconnaissance activities and/or surreptitious experiments and data collection. This would indicate that UAO's are at worst hostile, at best non-friendly. Yet one confusing factor prevented the conscientious drawing of a firm conclusion. This was the existence of a type of UFO which behaved as though without mass—although it produced a radar return—and demonstrated the ability to behave intelligently and appear and disappear with disconcerting abruptness. Classic examples of what I mean are the blips which led our Air Force a merry chase over Washington, D. C. in July and August of 1952, and the eight-inch diameter light which Lt. George Gorman pursued at Fargo, South Dakota on October 1, 1948.

I will not attempt to enumerate the other well-authenticated cases on record. There are too many. This particular type, is, however, largely ignored by researchers for it does not seem to fall within the confines of physical reality.

Early in September 1960 a solution was inadvertently suggested by the Armour Research Foundation of Chicago.

In a proposal to the Air Force, they suggested the feasibility of producing man-made "fire balls" high in the sky for night illumination or anti-missile purposes. The "fireball" discussed would actually be a "confined plasma," or mass of highly charged particles. (An example would be the lightning ball found in nature).

It would be confined through the convergence of high-powered radar beams creating a "potential well" at their intersection. This fireball would be expected to move with an acceleration dependent on beam power, frequency, and am-

(See Atmospheric—Page 7)

Orthoteny In Brazil

PART II

By Dr. Olavo Fontes

FAR TO THE NORTH: FLYING DISCS AND OTHER UAOS

The town of Acarau is located at the extreme north of Ceara State. At 7:00 p. m., a strange green luminous sphere was observed in the northern sky. It approached at slow speed, hovered above the sea in front of the town for about 30 seconds, then moved away to the Southeast (Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO, May 17). Half an hour later, at exactly 7:30 p. m., a strange red glowing object approached the town from the west. As it came closer, it looked like a bright point of light (starlike), at the center, enveloped in a kind of opaque halo. It passed over the sea, in front of the town, then stopped abruptly in mid-air. After remaining perfectly motionless for about 60 seconds, the object moved away to the east and disappeared (Fortaleza O POVO, May 14). The sighting was witnessed by hundreds of observers from the town and surrounding areas.

If the coast of Ceara State is followed toward the southeast, a straight line starting at Acarau will pass exactly over the small town of Paracuru, ending in the suburbs of the State capital, Fortaleza. The events in the area of Paracuru were interesting for several reasons, but mostly because the UAOS involved were flying discs.

At 6:30 p. m., a farmer named Pedro Alves dos Santos was driving a herd of donkeys toward Paracuru along a dark road, with another member of his family. There was a starlit sky with no clouds. They were close to a small village called Taboleiro de Nazare, about 18 Km. to the west of Paracuru (not shown on maps), when their attention was attracted to a strange phenomenon. There was a huge round-shaped craft silently following their caravan. It was a grey object with a bright blue light on top, flying very low. No sound came from it. It was a frightening spectacle, that "thing" following the caravan along the deserted road. The strange hunter tracked the group for about 18 Km., always at the same distance, remaining in sight for about 20 minutes. Pedro reported the incident to the press: "I was traveling along the road, spotted that strange-looking 'airplane' with no wings, round in shape and appearing to be motionless in mid-air—watching us. At the end, it suddenly climbed up at tremendous speed and was gone," he said (Fortaleza GAZETA DE NOTICIAS, May 24; Salvador A TRADE, May 25).

Meanwhile, at that same moment, a fishing-boat with three people aboard was moving through the quiet sea, far from the coast. The sky was clear and

cloudless, anything moving across the sky should be spotted easily from a large distance. Suddenly the attention of the fishermen was called to the strange-looking dark object that was coming down on the boat, out of nowhere. It stopped at 300 feet above the boat and became motionless, emitting a strong blue glow which illuminated the boat. There was no sound. It hovered over the frightened fishermen for about 3 minutes, then moved away toward Paracuru.

At exactly 7:00 p. m., more than one hundred excited citizens at Paracuru watched the appearance of a strange disc-shaped craft over the town. Flying about 600 feet above the ground, at low speed, the noiseless object maneuvered over the town's main part in several directions. Once it even stopped in mid-air close to the town's church—in a strange tilted position. It was oval-shaped, almost circular, about 60 feet in diameter, and showed a smooth, polished dark-grey surface. There was a strong bluish light on top of it. After maneuvering over the town for a long time, the disc-shaped object finally moved away at high speed and disappeared. (Fortaleza GAZETA DE NOTICIAS, May 24; Rio de Janeiro A NOTICIA, O JORNAL, ULTIMA HORA, O GLOBO, etc., May 25; Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, ULTIMA HORA, etc., May 25). This sighting caused fear, panic and hysteria among the residents of Paracuru and the surrounding area.

Others panicked when informed about the UAO's re-appearance around that town about nine hours later—and about the landing that took place on a nearby beach at 4:00 a. m. on May 14.

At that early hour a fisherman, Raimundo Ursulino dos Santos, was leaving his residence to go to town about 8 Km. away. He spotted TWO disc-shaped objects landed on a sandy hill of a nearby beach. The strange machines were aluminum in color, and as he approached the beach, Raimundo sighted TWO BEINGS OF HUMAN APPEARANCE outside the airships, talking with each other. They were SMALL and VERY PALLID. One of them was dressed in a blue suit and there was a kind of translucent glass-like helmet on their heads. Then one of them saw Raimundo who had stopped, not believing what he was seeing. The being called him with gestures. The fisherman was too frightened to obey. He turned back and ran away as rapidly as possible, yelling for help. When he came back with other men, they found only the marks on the sand at the places the two discs had landed (Fortaleza GAZETA DE NOTICIAS, May 24; Salvador A TARDE, May 25).

At 7:45 p. m. (May 13), while a fly-

ing disc was exploring the area of Paracuru, another one was hovering quietly over the outer limits of Fortaleza. It was spotted by a military jet plane from the Fortaleza AF Base. The pilot, Captain Frota, tried to intercept the UAO, but the "unknown" moved away in an evasive maneuver, at supersonic speed, and was gone in just a few seconds. The incident was kept secret by the authorities. It was not reported by the press. I obtained the information from a confidential source.

At 8:00 p. m., a disc-shaped luminous object crossed the skies over Mombaca, Ceara. It appeared in the northern sky and was traveling from west to east. It seemed to be relatively small in size and was encircled by an eerie greenish glow. The phenomenon was watched by a large number of persons, including responsible citizens—Dr. Antonio Sisanando, Militao de Souza, Eduardo Evangelista, and many others. (Fortaleza CORREIO DO CEARA, May 16).

Far To The South

There is a town called Petrolina at the extreme south of Pernambuco State, located at the northern margin of the Sao Francisco river, which marks, at that point, the frontier between the States of Pernambuco and Bahia. At the other side of the river and to the south of Petrolina, there is another town—Juazeiro—in Bahia territory. There is a very good UAO investigator living in the area; the Mayor of Petrolina, engineer Luiz Augusto Fernandez. Let's see his report about the events on the night of May 13.

"At 7:00 p. m., a strange luminous object was sighted in the skies of Petrolina by dozens of witnesses. Gliding silently through the sky, the UAO came from the NORTH (or northwest) and was first seen about 10 degrees above the horizon. It was moving toward the northeast, at slow speed. It looked like a bright star encircled by a whitish mist (or cloud), which was almost circular in shape—having several other luminous points around it, not so bright. As that luminous mist approached the town it increased gradually in size, to become larger than the full moon. Then, when it was about 45 degrees to the northeast, it suddenly stopped in mid-air. The nebulous envelope vanished—remaining only the luminous points, which also began to lose their luminosity and finally disappeared into the darkness. The starlike nucleus remained in sight for a few minutes more, then was gone, just like a light was turned out. The phenomenon lasted for 12 minutes. The sky was clear and cloudless, and the visibility was perfect. The glow around

(See Orthoteny—Page 6)

Orthoteny

(Continued from Page 5)

the UAO didn't make any reflection—and this, together with the lack of noise, caused a vivid impression on all the observers. Incidentally, this was the fourth time that the passage of mysterious objects over Petrolina had been observed this year." Unquote.

According to the investigation made by Mayor Fernandez, the same (or similar) UAO was sighted that night over Juazeiro; also over Oeiras, far to the northwest, in the State of Piaui; also over Bonfim, State of Bahia—far to the south. According to travelers arriving at Petrolina during the following few days, this last sighting was made at 6:35 p. m. The UAO was flying along a similar trajectory; from the north, toward the northeast.

The Petrolina observation was reported in the press (Recife DIARIO DE PERNAMBUCO, May 20). The same newspaper also carried reports about the sighting of similar objects, that same night over Salgueiro and Cabrobo, State of Pernambuco.

Incidentally, a straight line running from Petrolina toward the northeast will pass exactly over Cabrobo, Parelhas and Picui, State of Paraiba, and also over Macaiba, State of Rio Grande do Norte.

The Petrolina observation was very important. It was the only one reporting the presence of small luminous "points" around the larger object. They might be smaller craft flying around their huge "mother ship" — preparing to spread out in several different directions. They might be of the disc-shaped type reported from other areas. They were not seen around the cloudy objects sighted from other locations that night.

The Spider Web

That same night, a "ball of fire" was seen as it passed at high speed across the skies over Caninde and Marco, State of Ceara. A huge luminous sphere was observed over a farm around Morada Nova, also over Russas, moving at high speed. The State of Ceara was the obvious center of UAO activity that night. The fact was discussed by a Fortaleza newspaper, A POVO, of May 17, which published a review of 13 sightings, including the ones briefly mentioned above. They concluded: "Unfortunately it is impossible to establish the trajectory of the object because the reports received from towns distant from each other, like Crateus, Redencao, Quixera-

mobim and Iguatu, state that the sighting occurred at 7:00 p. m. On the other hand, at Quixada the time was 6:45 p. m., at Acarau, 7:30 p. m., at Campos Sales, 6:30 p. m.—and 8:00 p. m. at Mombaca. Besides, not even the chronological sequence of sightings could be used without danger of mistakes—for the directions or trajectories along which the object was flying do not coincide. The object was traveling either from north to south, either from east to west, or from west to east, according to the location considered—and this forced us to conclude it was making zigzags across the Ceara territory." Unquote.

It seems evident to us that those newspapermen had never heard about a book entitled "Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery," by a French author named Aime Michel.

Aime Michel's Orthoteny

To Aime Michel, the students of UAO science must credit the discovery of orthoteny, a term suggested by the discoverer himself to mean "stretched in a straight line." Michel found that the places from which UAO sightings were reported for a given day, when plotted on a map of France, showed a very definite tendency to lie along straight lines. When sightings for a given day were unusually numerous, a network of such alignments could be discerned. Michel also observed that those alignments tended to cross at common points of intersection, called "stars," where three or more lines crossed each other (crossing of two lines was not considered a "star"); that those alignments — or arrangements of observations on a straight line—tended also to meet and end at terminal points, called "apexes," where two or more lines met and ended. Michel believes that each network for a given day has a principal nexus point where many lines crossed, and that the phenomenon reported at these principal nexus points is uniformly a big cloudy flying cigar (or cigar-shaped UAO); and, conversely, wherever the big cigar is observed standing still in a vertical position, that point will invariably prove to be the principal star of the day's network. But his more interesting discovery was the fact that the straight lines plotted on the map do not necessarily correspond to the uninterrupted trajectory of a single object: observations along a line are not as a rule arranged in chronological order (where they are the distances involved are usually short ones). Besides, the reported directions of movement almost always correspond with an orthotenic line passing through that point, from which the UAO's trajectory had been observed; for objects observed in the air, if the witnesses on

the ground are not directly on the orthotenic line, they always locate the object seen in the direction of that line; for objects on the ground, they constitute the best aligned observations. Michel concluded that this phenomenon of straight line alignments is ephemeral, seldom lasting for more than 24 hours—the "change-over point" apparently coming in the later hours of the night.

The unusual number of Brazilian UAO sightings on May 13, 1960, concentrated in the Northeast, suggested a good opportunity to test the orthotenic theory. I decided to plot on the map the locations of 27 sightings reported in the press for that day (listed above), and to study the observations from the orthotenic point of view. In the absence of a gnomonic map of Brazil, I had to content myself, for the time being, with the nearest available approximation to represent the great circle lines of the earth's surface as straight lines. A map of Brazil, scale 1:5,000,000, of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, on policonical projection, was used. The distortions involved, either of angles or distances or surfaces, are not too great so that the accuracy of lines drawn on this map was considered as more than sufficient for our purposes. Of course, to make a scientific study of the UAO phenomenon over larger distances, on a continental scale, the true gnomonic projection would have to be resorted to. But for an area not larger than the northeastern region of my country this is not necessary.

Brazilian Orthoteny

In my preliminary study, only the cases reported in the Brazilian press were plotted on the map; the Fortaleza sighting was the only exception. Four observations were excluded because they corresponded to very small villages (Acarape, Guaiuba, Marco and Barreira) not found on the map, all of them in the State of Ceara. The results of this study are shown in Map 1: there are 31 three-point alignments, four of four points, and one of five; they form a geometrical pattern similar to the ones found by Aime Michel. (See Map 1 in July issue).

It is evident that this network of alignments confirms beyond any doubt the pattern found in the French observations of 1954. Of course, some of them might be accidental, but mere chance can never explain the geometric arrangement of the whole network. In fact, according to the studies of Alexander D. Mebane (from the Research Division, CSI of New York), pseudo-orthotenic patterns never show this orderly arrangement; they invariably have a jagged and irregular appearance.

(See Orthoteny—Page 7)

Members—please renew memberships and thus save headquarters the time and expense of issuing reminders.

Orthoteny

(Continued from Page 6)

There can be no doubt: the pattern shown on Map 1 is distinctly different from anything that chance could produce.

It is not necessary to discuss in detail the alignments and geometric figures drawn on the map. The reader can do it for himself on the basis of the data reported about each sighting included. Yet, it seems evident to any one that the network established by those alignments appears to be somewhat incomplete. In fact, there are possible alignments (broken lines) which, if proved to be real, would make a much more perfect and regular network. These particular alignments are extremely important because—if the orthotenic theory is true—they can be predicted with absolute accuracy, even in the absence of the observations necessary to establish their reality. Why? For the following reason:

1. Generally speaking, they correspond to the reported direction of movement of certain UAOs. Therefore, according to the orthotenic theory, they should correspond to real alignments passing over the places involved. If the theory is true . . .

2. The first broken line, for instance, corresponds to the trajectory of the greenish-luminous "sphere" that approached Acarau along a west-east trajectory, at 7:30 p. m. The second one refers to the UAO that came from the north, at 7:00 p. m., hovered above the sea in front of that same town for half a minute, then changed course and went away toward the southeast, along the straight line passing exactly over Redencao and Russas, where UAOs were spotted too. If this three-point alignment is prolonged still more, to the southeast, it will penetrate in the State of Rio Grande do Norte and meet there, exactly over the town of Currais Novos, with another possible alignment passing over Iguatu. From this last location, at 7:00 p. m., a UAO was observed, flying horizontally in an absolutely straight line—from west to east. If a single carefully made observation is sufficient to establish the exact angular co-ordinates of an alignment—then the Iguatu observation must correspond to an orthotenic line running from west to east. A fourth possible alignment is suggested by the observation at Mombaca, where a flying disc was sighted at 8:00 p. m., traveling from west to the east; this straight line would pass also over Solonopolis, in the direction of Rio Grande do Norte—to intersect there, exactly over the town of Macaiba, with a fifty possible alignment coming from the southeast, from Petrolina and Ca-

brobo; as was said before, a UAO was seen over Petrolina at 7:00 p. m., coming from the north along the alignment Crateus, Petrolina, Juazeiro — then changed course toward the northeast, toward Cabrobo and Macaiba. Finally, if these last alignments are real, Macaiba would be an apex for the day's network; in such a case, a sixth possible alignment might exist to connect it with Russas and Caninde, where UAOs had been observed.

3. To conclude, if the possible alignments listed above were real, the day's network would be more complete from a geometrical point of view, spreading to the east to include the States of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraiba.

As a matter of fact, the scientific value of the predictions discussed above was established beyond any doubt. **ALL OF THE POSSIBLE ALIGNMENTS SUGGESTED WERE CONFIRMED LATER BY FACTUAL EVIDENCE.** The only exception was the west-east line ending at Acarau, not yet proved to be real. This represents a startling demonstration of Michel's orthotenic theory. It also establishes the fact that we don't need three observations on a straight line to determine an alignment: **IT IS SUFFICIENT TO HAVE THE EXACT ANGULAR CO-ORDINATES ON THE UAO'S TRAJECTORY.**

(In our next issue, Dr. Fontes discusses the meaning and purpose behind orthoteny and the keys to the riddle of the May 13 flap.)

Atmospheric

(Continued from Page 4)

bient density—at high altitudes acceleration to near relativistic speeds in a matter of seconds could be expected.

Fireballs produced in this manner would be luminous, could maneuver as though weightless, would appear and disappear at the switching on and off of an ionizing beam, could be accompanied by radio and electrical interference, and could appear as toroids or rings in certain cases.

Viewed against the background of known UAO activity, the plasma productions suggest themselves to be a confusion factor introduced deliberately by the UFO occupants—a diversion to detract attention from the realness of their threat. Their hostility or non-friendliness is confirmed.

The propagandizing of Air Force spokesmen, (on the subject of UFOs) adding to the diversion and confusion now appears as the giving of aid and comfort to the enemy.

Order your Special Reports NOW! We must have sufficient orders to warrant printing.

Also—renew memberships as they come due—Please!

Special Reports Ready

Two special reports have been prepared and are ready for the printer. No. 1 concerns the Keffel-Martins pictures taken at Barra da Tijuca, Rio De Janeiro, in May 1952. It will include pictures and will be produced on the same paper with the same type of print as the Bulletin. Because APRO does not have sufficient monetary funds to produce the report, we will await orders before giving the printer the go-ahead signal. We urge all members to order this report as well as Report No. 2, for they are important and cannot, in the foreseeable future, be included in the Bulletin.

Report No. 2 will be the documented, technical report on APRO's Physical Evidence. It will follow the same printing and paper format as Report No. 1 but will be considerably larger.

Special Report No. 1—Keffel-Martins photos, \$1.00.

Special Report No. 2—Physical Evidence, \$1.50.

UAO Over Colorado

20 September, 1960, Denver, Colorado. Object described as disc-shaped, or spherical, enclosing a square object with lights alternately flashing red, white and green lights was reported by FAA agents and many others in southwest Colorado. FAA employee at Eagle, using an inclinometer estimated object was 37 miles above earth. It appeared to hover for 30 minutes, then moved off to southwest. First seen at 9:35 MST. Among observers were two Frontier Air Lines pilots.

Adler Astronomer Sees UAO

Robert Johnson, Chief astronomer at Adler Planetarium, Chicago, was one of many observers who saw the object which appeared as another artificial earth satellite, on 26 August 1960. Johnson said the object was not explainable to him—as yet. APRO's latest communication from Johnson, as of 5 November, states it is still unidentified. Among many attempted explanations was the possibility that the object was another Russian satellite, and also the possibility, raised by Dr. Gerard Kuiper of the University of Chicago that Johnson had observed a plane's lights. Johnson retorted that he knew a plane when he saw one. APRO has received 30 confirmatory reports of this or at least a similar object on that same night. In some instances the object followed the same general path as that of Johnson's object, but exhibited rather unusual maneuvering.

Fig. 1 Orthoteny Series

ALIGNMENTS OF MAY 13, 1960, OVER THE NORTHEASTERN STATES, BRAZIL

33 observations, or groups of observations, orderly arranged into a complex network of 51 alignments covering the whole region.

3 ALIGNMENTS HAVE 5 SIGHTINGS EACH:

- (1). Fortaleza - Redencao - Quixada - Jucas - Petrolina = 715 Km.
- (2). Petrolina - Cabrobo - Parelhas - Picui - Macaiba = 735 Km.
- (3). Campos Sales - Mombaca - Quixeramobim - Choro - Redenacao = 365 Km.

10 ALIGNMENTS INCLUDE 4 SIGHTINGS EACH:

- (4). Sao Joao dos Patos - Jucas - Ico - Nova Cruz = 800 Km.
- (5). Bonfim - Cabrobo - Salgueiro - Cajazeiras = 445 Km.
- (6). Cabrobo - Farias Brito - Jucas - Mombaca = 265 Km.
- (7). Oeiras - Mombaca - Morada Nova - Russas = 515 Km.
- (8). Juazeiro - Mombaca - Caninde - Paracuru = 700 Km.
- (9). Acarau - Redencao - Russas - Currais Novos = 500 Km.
- (10). Petrolina - Farias Brito - Iguatu - Solonopolis = 450 Km.
- (11). Campos Sales - Farias Brito - Picui - Nova Cruz = 540 Km.
- (12). Oeiras - Carius - Ico - Macaiba = 800 Km.
- (13). Choro - Carius - Farias Brito - Bonfim = 755 Km.

THE REMAINING 38 ALIGNMENTS CONSIST OF 3 POINTS EACH, AS FOLLOWS:

- (14). Juazeiro - Petrolina - Acarau = 750 Km.
- (15). Oeiras - Quixeramobim - Quixada = 420 Km.
- (16). Juazeiro - Petrolina - Crateus = 490 Km.
- (17). Campos Sales - Cajazeiras - Crateus = 405 Km.
- (18). Cajazeiras - Quixada - Choro = 250 Km.
- (19). Oeiras - Farias Brito - Cajazeiras = 405 Km.
- (20). Crateus - Quixeramobim - Morada Nova = 270 Km.

- (21). Quixeramobim - Iguatu - Cabrobo = 325 Km.
- (22). Acarau - Quixeramobim - Ico = 455 Km.
- (23). Ico - Solonopolis - Caninde = 260 Km.
- (24). Acarau - Paracuru - Fortaleza = 195 Km.
- (25). Morada Nova - Redencao - Paracuru = 205 Km.
- (26). Crateus - Iguatu - Cedro = 250 Km.
- (27). Campos Sales - Solonopolis - Morada Nova = 315 Km.
- (28). Campos Sales - Jucas - Iguatu = 140 Km.
- (29). Farias Brito - Cedro - Ico = 95 Km.
- (30). Cajazeiras - Carius - Jucas = 130 Km.
- (31). Acarau - Jucas - Farias Brito = 410 Km.
- (32). Quixada - Iguatu - Bonfim = 580 Km.
- (33). Bonfim - Ico - Morada Nova = 580 Km.
- (34). Campos Sales - Choro - Redencao = 370 Km.
- (35). Cajazeiras - Solonopolis - Acarau = 490 Km.
- (36). Paracuru - Russas - Parelhas = 500 Km.
- (37). Sao Joao dos Patos - Crateus - Redencao = 655 Km.
- (38). Oeiras - Picui - Nova Cruz = 785 Km.
- (39). Oeiras - Cedro - Currais Novos = 650 Km.
- (40). Salgueiro - Parelhas - Picui = 350 Km.
- (41). Juazeiro - Picui - Macaiba = 700 Km.
- (42). Quixada - Morada Nova - Macaiba = 420 Km.
- (43). Caninde - Russas - Macaiba = 470 Km.
- (44). Crateus - Solonopolis - Picui = 500 Km.
- (45). Solonopolis - Currais Novos - Nova Cruz = 400 Km.
- (46). Quixada - Solonopolis - Cedro = 190 Km.
- (47). Fortaleza - Cedro - Cabrobo = 545 Km.
- (48). Oeiras - Caninde - Fortaleza = 530 Km.
- (49). Salgueiro - Carius - Mombaca = 275 Km.
- (50). Mombaca - Solonopolis - Macaiba = 420 Km.
- (51). Sao Joao dos Patos - Iguatu - Currais Novos = 790 Km.

Pentagon USAF Comments On Sightings

In a letter dated 14 November, Lawrence J. Tacker, Colonel, USAF, of the Public Information Division of the Office of Information, made the following information available to APRO concerning certain sightings:

"The Red Bluff, California sighting was probably due to the refraction of common objects. Weather data reveals that there were temperature inversions throughout the general area during the period of the sightings. While the actual object responsible for each sighting cannot be determined, it is highly probable that the UFO seen by the highway patrol officers was the planet Mars."

The readers should note certain qualifying words in the above paragraph, namely: "probably due", and "highly probable". The Colonel and ATIC and the Pentagon, for that matter, have merely admitted that they have been unable to identify the object as conventional. We could go into mathematical improbabilities of such an object being

the planet Mars, but do not feel that it merits space here. Tacker's answer to NICAP's query was more involved (and even more improbable, incidentally) and dealt with a possible identification of the UAO as a refraction of the stars Betelgeuse, Aldebran, and /or Mars. NICAP, of course, disagreed with the explanation as we also disagree. The Investigator also called attention to Tacker's spelling of the name Betelgeuse by inserting a parenthetical "correction" of the Colonel's spelling. He had spelled it "Betelgeux". Just for the record, both spellings are correct; Betelgeux being the French spelling and equally correct as that apparently preferred by NICAP. Actually it is a matter of individual choice and has no bearing on the identification of the object seen by the Red Bluff officers. APRO's conclusion: The object seen by Sgts. Scott and Carson was an unconventional aerial object, "quite probably" from outer space, at least not a product of current earth technology.

Give The A. P. R. O. Bulletin For Christmas

A. P. R. O. memberships are picking up at a great rate, and we feel that this increase is an indication of growing interest in objective conservative reporting of facts. Subsequent issues of the Bulletin will contain progressively more important and interesting information.

Because of this growing interest, we feel an A. P. R. O. gift membership to "fringe" interest individuals known to present members will serve to strengthen our ranks even more. If you are at present in doubt about what to give friends and relatives for Christmas, send them a gift membership in A. P. R. O.

The staff would like to take this opportunity to wish each and every A. P. R. O. member a happy Yuletide season. January 1st, 1961 begins our 10th year of research, and we sincerely appreciate the patience shown by the membership regarding the disruption of our publication schedule. We can only assure all of you that progress is being made.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — NOVEMBER, 1960

Nov. 23rd Sightings In U. S. Midwest

Australian UAO Sightings Continue

The September APRO Bulletin carried the story of a sighting of a huge cigar-shaped object accompanied by small disc-shaped objects, which were observed by Reverend Lionel Browning at Cressy, Tasmania Australia in October. Further information forwarded by Peter Norris, our Australian representative proves to be almost as interesting.

According to the information received, Mr. J. D. Robson, a witness to strange explosions on Thursday, 27 October, had also heard extremely loud explosions at the same time or approximately the same time that Reverend Browning observed the objects at Cressy.

The most recent audio phenomena took place at Cressy on the 27th of October, when many residents reported and described the "strange sensations" which accompanied explosions that night. The Examiner reported that all reports were very similar. Mr. J. Metcalfe of Cressy said that the explosion happened at 22 minutes before 10 p. m. He was sitting at home watching television when he experienced a peculiar sensation of "airlessness" before he heard a violent explosion. The windows started to rattle and it really felt as if the house was being lifted off its foundations, he said. There was only one explosion. He went outside and joined his neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. T. Saltmarsh. "All we could see was a fading red glow to the northeast," Metcalfe stated.

Mr. and Mrs. Saltmarsh had been outside a little earlier and they saw the same red "reflection" but larger, they said. Asked if there were any similarity between the explosions of 27 October and those which took place recently at the Poatina hydro-electric project, Metcalfe said, "Definitely not."

Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Woodward saw an orange-colored ball hovering above the Western Tiers a little to the south of Poatina at the same time the explosion occurred. Woodward said the ball seemed to stay in the same position but

(See Australian UAOs—Page 4)

Further Results IGY Investigation

Presented here are the final stages of an exchange of letters dealing with the Trindade Island incident—an effort to resolve the perplexing conflict between the official Brazilian conclusion and the U. S. Air Force evaluation of the incident.

Here, in chronological order are pertinent quotes from the remainder of the letters:

On the 30th of October APRO received a letter from the Office of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States. In paragraph two, Commander J. G. Brady, Head of the Dissemination Section of the Office of Naval Intelligence, stated, "The U. S. Air Force has the primary responsibility for the investigation, reporting and analysis of information and evidence relating to unidentified flying objects. All naval activities are required to report information concerning possible sightings of unidentified flying objects to the nearest appropriate U. S. Air Force activity. All inquiries from other than U. S. Navy or Air Force activities regarding unidentified flying objects are referred to the nearest appropriate U. S. Air Force activity."

Commander Brady concluded, in paragraph three: "The Navy has made no evaluation or official public statements on the subject of unidentified flying objects in the vicinity of Brazil. It would be improper for the Navy to make any public comment concerning the internal affairs of any other country." Unquote. Signed, J. G. Brady, etc.

On the 9th of November, a letter was addressed to Colonel Tacker from the Director, in which she referred to Commander Brady's letter and denial.

A letter dated 15 November and signed by Colonel Tacker, arrived on the 13th. The letter is most pertinent from paragraph two on to the conclusion. We quote: "In regard to your reference to Commander J. G. Brady's (U. S. Navy) letter of 26 October 1960, a simple case of semantics seems to be involved. It

(See IGY—Page 7)

Between 6 a. m. and 6:30 a. m. on the morning of 23 November 1960, something or a combination of several things were observed by thousands of viewers in the mid-west from as far north as Ontario, Canada south to Indiana, and from St. Louis, Missouri to Cincinnati, Ohio.

The general consensus is that an unidentified object at high altitude is responsible. This is most likely true, for the object or objects responsible for the reports have not been identified. Sufficient data to identify the cause of the flurry as an unconventional aerial object, is not available to this date, however. We offer below the personal testimony of several people including three members of APRO, and urge the reader to reach his own conclusion. In at least one case unconventional shape is involved.

The most detailed sightings were those of members Rex S. Curtiss of Nepessing, Michigan and Mary A. Bradley of Wabash, Indiana. Miss Bradley's sighting precedes that of Mr. Curtiss by about five minutes and will be dealt with first, and other information from clippings, etc., will follow in chronological order.

At 6:10 a. m. EST on November 23, the continued barking of Miss Bradley's dog caused her to look out the window of her house. She saw what appeared to be a pale-looking trail half way up in the southern sky, tapering at the top and spreading out like a long skirt. It was pale as moonlight. There was no moon and the sky was crystal clear so that the stars could also be seen.

Mrs. Bradley immediately stepped outside the house to get a better look, and observed that this "filmy skirt" was below a bright planet-like slowly-moving object which drifted toward the east but stayed fairly low in the sky, and seeming to be not too far in the distance. The trajectory was not steady and would at times turn upward and then eastward.

At between 6:15 and 6:18 a. m., the skirt-like light gradually spread apart until it revealed the bright moving object, which shown like a searchlight

(See Midwest Sightings—Page 2)

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Editor and Director

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Coral E. Lorenzen International Director and Editor
A. E. Brown, B.S.E.E. Director of Research
L. J. Lorenzen Director of Public Relations
Lesli Jaen Secretary
John T. Hopf Photographic Consultant
Oliver Dean Photographic Consultant

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

(The following listed individuals participate in planning and policy-making as Staff Members, in addition to coordinating investigative efforts in the areas indicated following their names.)

Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, M.D.	Brazil
K. Gosta Rehn	Sweden
Graham Conway	Eastern Canada
Idame Burati	France
Horacio Gonzales Gauteaume	Venezuela
Peter E. Norris, L.L.D.	Australia
Jun' Ichi Takanashi	Japan
Juan C. Remonda	Argentina
Sergio Robba	Italy
Arist. Mitropoulos	Greece
A. F. van Wierengen	Belgium, Holland

SPECIAL CONSULTANT

Prof. Charles Maney, - Physics

Editorial...

When APRO began its exchange of correspondence with the Air Force Public Information Division regarding the IGY photos and incident in July, there seemed to be a need for a clarification of certain widespread beliefs that censorship has played an important role in UFO research in the past thirteen years.

APRO's prime function has always been to investigate incidents involving unexplained aerial objects and report the results of same. Because the IGY incident had been researched and published by APRO and was apparently "under fire," so to speak, we decided to attempt to use it as an instrument with which to bring about a clarification of several issues at hand; the possibility of censorship in the UFO mystery, and the U.S. AF's position in regard to the highly interesting IGY photos.

The hue and cry among UFO researchers has been, for the most part,

in the past thirteen years, "Full speed ahead and damn the Air Force." Although at times it has seemed apparent that information was being withheld, we have all sadly failed in any attempt to prove that censorship was in fact being instituted. The fact that UFO research has become synonymous with "crackpotism," especially in the eyes of individuals closely associated with the Air Force project for evaluation and analysis of UFO information, may be due to the constant barrage of accusations.

Colonel Lawrence Tacker, author of the book, "Flying Saucers and the United States Air Force," is highly critical of private researchers, resorting to such terms as "hobby groups," etc., to describe the efforts of people whom he obviously feels are being something less than objective in their efforts. To expect Tacker to be anything less than resentful, would be expecting too much. If he were lying about the Air Force findings in respect to UFOs, it is doubtful that he would attach his name to a document such as "Flying Saucers and the U.S. Air Force." After all, he would naturally have misgivings about a book which could later be disproved. He might even fear the personal ridicule which he might be forced to endure if he were proved wrong.

Tacker's book was written with conviction; he believed what he wrote, that appears quite obvious. Since the book was published, the Colonel has appeared on several TV and radio shows, one of which was the Dave Garroway "Today" show. During this appearance Tacker gave every indication of being sincerely convinced of the conclusions put forth in his book. He had faith in what he had written, and the people who had supplied the information on which he based his book and its conclusions. Colonel Tacker is an Air Force career man, a professional soldier. Perhaps his book is an act of faith; faith in the branch of the military in which he serves.

To this date a review of Tacker's book by UFO researchers has not appeared. It is to be hoped that those of us who claim to be objective will not draw the line where "Flying Saucers and the U. S. Air Force" is concerned.

Special Report

Headquarters has not received a sufficient number of orders for Special Reports to merit printing. Those of you who have been putting off ordering feeling that you can order at any time, should order immediately. A limited number will be printed, but we must have a sufficient number of orders to justify the Special Report system.

Hopf Elected Chief Two-State UFO Group

The Two State UFO Study Group, composed of individuals in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, elected John T. Hopf, APRO's Photo Analyst as their President in a meeting in Manomet, Massachusetts on 18 December. The group's function is to hold meetings in various parts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts for persons interested in aerial phenomena. The next session is planned for February. Mr. Hopf has been interested in UFO for many years and is well qualified for his post. The APRO staff wishes Mr. Hopf and the Study Group much success in their endeavor and is sure that if Mr. Hopf's performance in behalf of APRO is any indication, they will accomplish much.

Work on the next issue, (January) is under way. This issue is late due to an effort to gather more information on the 23 November sighting. We must reiterate our plea for ALL information gathered by members; sometimes this information may not seem to be important or it may not see print, but it may help in formulating a clear picture of what is taking place in various situations.

Midwest Sightings Midair Observed

(Continued from Page 1)

for about 3 minutes, and seemed focused like a spotlight on the earth below, right into her eyes.

Shortly thereafter, the bright object seemed to turn over dragging the pale skirt behind and obscuring the bright focused light previously seen, and a second object was visible above it, moving away from the first one and gaining altitude until it disappeared high up in the east, moving faster than the first mentioned object that dragged the pale "skirt." By then, the time was 6:20 a. m.

Gradually the first moving object turned over again dragging the swath-like pale skirt upward and southeastward. 6:22 a. m.

The first moving object turned again and disappeared into the eastern horizon, drifting so that only the trail-like skirt could be seen as the whole thing faded into the white glow of the approaching sunrise. 6:25 a. m.

At 6:25, after the object was out of sight, Miss Bradley called the police who said they also had been watching it, but "could give no explanation unless it was a weather balloon." To Miss Bradley, what she had seen did not fit the

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Midwest Sightings

(Continued from Page 2)

weather balloon theory or the Cape Canaveral rocket explanation which was preferred later.

At 6:15 a. m. of the same morning, Rex S. Curtiss of Lapeer, Michigan, was picked up by a co-worker, and they started toward Grand Blanc, where Curtiss is employed. While looking out the window at the stars, as is his custom, Curtiss spotted an object 5 or 6 degrees above the planet Mercury. It appeared momentarily to be a yellowish star. Before he realized it was "out of place," it had begun to increase in size. Within possibly three seconds a long funnel-shaped cloud appeared behind it, very dim at first like a wisp of cirrus, and appearing comet-like. The "star" was now changing color, and began to look blue. Before he could get his window rolled down for a better look, it was a vivid blue-white. The other riders in the car spotted it also, and Curtiss yelled for the driver to stop the car. Before the car came to a halt and before Curtiss could step out, another object exactly like the one under observation appeared a degree or two to the east and very rapidly became as vivid as the first. They were both proceeding in a northerly direction and appeared to be at the same altitude. The group of men "could hardly believe their eyes" when the "star" object became long like a cigar, or as one described it, "like a white bullet."

From the time that he first spotted the first object until the object changed its shape, a period of only about two minutes had elapsed. As the men watched, one object turned into the east, and the other into the west. The object which appeared to be further east made a long, sweeping 90 degree turn followed by its comet-like tail and "went out"; the other object made a 180 degree turn, turning into the south, and appeared to be going slower. As the latter object proceeded southward, it became more spectacular in its appearance. It was not fuzzy, but very distinct, and somewhat brighter than the following cloud. There were no wing protrusions; nothing but a vivid blue white light.

At this time, about 4 minutes had elapsed since the object was first sighted. Being somewhat late in their schedule, the men got into the car and went along their way, watching the object through the open car windows. They watched for another five minutes until the elliptical-shaped blue-white object faded out, still retaining its shape. Five minutes after that, WTAC Radio in Flint said that calls were coming in which indicated that people had seen a strange

light in the southeastern sky. Minutes later the same announcer read a bulletin which said that a rocket had been fired at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and that was what had been seen. When confronted with the fact that people had seen two lights, he explained (the announcer) that the second light was merely the second stage of the Canaveral rocket falling back to earth.

Several days after his sighting had been forwarded to headquarters, Curtiss was called by a friend who had been in Pennsylvania and while driving on the Pennsylvania freeway near Toledo, Ohio, at 6 a. m. EST had seen an unexplainable object in the sky. The individual did not care to have his name used, so we will record his sighting without it. At 6 a. m. the observer saw the object coming out of the east. He pulled his car over and stopped, also noting that 25 or 30 other cars were also stopped and the occupants were watching the object. The object's apparent size was about three times the size of Venus as it appears at this time of year. It was bluish-white, disc-shaped and all about it was a phosphorescent cloud that kept moving with the craft. The observer said that the cloud could be seen to roll and move about. The object was moving from east to west. There was no sound but a light bluish cloud fanned out behind the object. A considerable distance to the north were two more objects, both disc-shaped but considerably smaller, and flying in the same direction as the large object. After they had passed overhead the two smaller ones began to "close in" on the large one. They continued to close in until one went "over" the large object. The observer waited for it to come out the other side but it didn't. He said he was a little shocked at this because he had supposed the small one to be higher and merely passing over the large one. At that time the other small object pulled in and appeared to pass directly over and again, like the other, did not reappear at the other side of the large object. Neither of the small objects was seen again.

At Lambert Field, St. Louis, Missouri, an employee of an Airlines company spotted two bright objects with darker shapes and fan-like bright trails at about 5:15 CST. He watched the objects for several minutes, had time to walk to the front of an airplane, get the pilot to turn the ship around and watch the objects. According to this individual's report, both objects were following a curved trajectory into the east. The objects were seen in the east, at about 20 degree elevation.

Newspapers in Ohio and Michigan yielded considerable information. At

Cincinnati, Ohio, many reports were recorded by the Cincinnati Inquirer, but no definite data was published. "Most of the reports agreed that whatever was seen was in the eastern sky between 6:15 and 6:30 a. m. about 25 to 30 degrees above the horizon." was the only data referring to altitude and azimuth. Some individual reports were most interesting, however:

B. J. Sharrock of Hartwell was just arriving at work in Sharonville when he noticed the object. He snatched a pair of 10 power binoculars from his car and watched it for six minutes before it disappeared. "From what I could see," he said, "it was a solid man-made object." He said it looked cigar-shaped, like "two saucers upside down, rim to rim."

Further description included: "at one end was a searchlight or floodlight, shining down on a cloud." This light was at one end and then at the other, suggesting to Sharrock that the object was revolving. "On the side appeared to be a row of lights—where the rims would meet. The top and bottom were real black—real shiny jet black." He said he couldn't see the ends clearly because of "gaseous vapors" which surrounded it.

An observer near Toronto, Ontario, Canada, whose description was obtained by member Ted Davidson, reported that he saw two objects high in the sky, which appeared to be going south and a little toward the east. He described the objects as being "reddish" stars with fan-shaped silvery tails which followed them. The time of his sighting was between 6 and 6:30 a. m. EST.

Probably the most impressive of the group of sightings recorded in the pages of the Inquirer was the description of the object by Escal Bennett, Chief of the Cincinnati Weather Bureau office. According to the paper, Bennett had been at Abbe Observatory near Dayton on the morning of the 23rd and had accidentally spotted the object when he happened to glance up at the sky. His immediate reaction was that it was probably a bright planet, and he went back to his work. Knowing the current location of Venus, etc., Bennett wasn't satisfied, so he went outside to look again. Here is his description, according to the Inquirer:

"I have no idea what it was" Bennett discounted meteorological phenomena and weather balloons. It looked like a "hard core of light" on the edge of a cumulous cloud, with another light "flaring out about five degrees" at its bottom, and was veiled in a "faint fibrous white stuff," like smoke or vapor. Bennett also informed the Inquirer that observers at both Lunken and Greater

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World Roundup

Warsaw, Oct. 5, 1960—A flying saucer appeared last night above the village Starolka near Poznan. The mysterious object was moving in all directions and different altitudes. Finally it disappeared toward the south. This phenomena was perceived by a large number of inhabitants of Poznan and moreover, by policemen.

Warminster, England, Nov. 13, Capt. M. J. Massey-Beresford said Friday that he had seen a brilliant white object in the sky that could have been a "satellite coming in to land." Four other persons, including two sentries, also saw the object which was so bright it blinded them temporarily. It remained stationary a few seconds then traveled north, trailing a wake of white sparks. Another witness described it as looking "like a giant sun."

Cordoba, Argentina, on or about Dec. 26, 1960—A strange object which overflew the Maronas Hippodrome toward the southeast caused panic. The people watching it said that it was like a great moon and changed color from sky blue to bright blue to red. It was stationary for 45 minutes and then disappeared fast without any noise. From the authorities of Carrasco airport it was learned that they had no planes in that area nor any balloons. An army jeep patrolling the area saw nothing, but the staff of the local police station saw the UFO.

Alfredo Barragan, Commander of Transcontinental, observed the UFO while flying over Carrasco airport. Said he, "I supposed that it was a star but a few minutes later we heard a radio message from a Pluna Company plane on flight to Buenos Aires asking operations of Carrasco for details of the

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Australian UAOs

(Continued from Page 1)

swelled and shrank in size. "My wife and I watched it for a minute and a half or a little longer," he said. "Then it seemed to go out rather than move away. I would suggest that it was about 200 feet above the Tiers. As soon as it disappeared we both felt a most peculiar sensation, as if there was pressure all around us. Then came this terrific explosion."

Woodward said that at first he thought there may have been an air freighter in the area and the orange light was from its exhausts—but he decided against this after phoning the Department of Civil Aviation at Launceston Airport.

A spokesman for the department said that there had been a report of an ex-

plosion in the Cressy area and the matter would be reported to the R.A.A.F. This was normal procedure for all reports of strange sightings, the spokesman said.

No official explanation for either the Browning sighting or the 27th of October sighting has been given.

Since the sighting of 27 October there have been numerous reports of strange airborne objects in the Longford, Cressy, Poatina and Evandale districts. The Minister for Air, Mr. Osborne, told Mr. Duthie, a reporter in Tasmania, that he had instructed the resident Air Force officer in Tasmania, Wing Commander G. Weller, to interview Reverend Browning. This action was a result of a written report which the Civil Aviation Department had made on Mr. Browning's experiences. Osborne said that his department did not interview everyone who claimed to have seen unidentified flying objects, but that if no natural explanation was found, a more detailed investigation was made.

APRO will continue to keep a close watch on the Australia-New Zealand area where close-up detailed sightings continue to be made.

Midwest Sightings

(Continued from Page 3)

Cincinnati Airport towers saw it and William Howe, in charge of the Miami Conservancy District's Observation program at Dayton, confirmed the description and added that he saw two smaller lights near it.

On the basis of the Inquirer's information, the Director placed a long distance call to Mr. Bennett in order to verify the description and to possibly

Washington, D. C., December 14. A report presented to NASA by the Brookings Institute (Cost \$96,000) presented the opinion that discovery of a race of superior beings in the universe could cause the civilization of Earth to topple and, quote: "while the discovery of intelligent life in other parts of the Universe is not likely in the immediate future, it could nevertheless happen at any time." Unquote.

Also, "clearly, the better we can come to understand the factors involved in responding to such crises, the better prepared we may be."

"Even on earth," it added, "societies have disintegrated when confronted by a superior society and others continued though changed."

The sentiments expressed sound remarkably like those of C. G. Jung first expressed publicly in an interview for "Der Weltwoch" in 1954.

obtain more details. Bennett was very cooperative and in addition to the information already printed, he gave figures on elevation and azimuth.

Bennett observed the object at 6:22 a. m. on the 23rd, at an elevation of 22 to 25 degrees almost due east. It's apparent size was "three or four times the apparent diameter of Venus." Two smaller pinpoint objects were about 1 degree above and to the north of the large object. Bennett reaffirmed his original statement that he could not explain the objects, and that they certainly were not meteorological or astronomical phenomena nor weather balloons.

Before many hours had passed on the morning of November 23, so many inquiries had been directed to police stations, observatories, and air bases that officials were busy trying to find an answer for the sighting. Explanations were many and varied.

The Air Control Center of Detroit Metropolitan Airport said flatly the mysterious light was caused by dropping tin foil in a radar jamming exercise carried out by high-flying jet craft. According to the Detroit Center, the rays of the rising sun hitting the foil could have caused the sightings.

At Colorado Springs, the North American Air Defense Command said undoubtedly a big weather balloon sent up about 4 a. m. over Sioux Falls, S. D. had been sighted. The exact launching time was 4:50 CST, or 5:50 Eastern Standard Time, ten minutes before the crop of sightings began.

The Flint (Michigan) Journal printed an article listing all of the official explanations, and said that a Selfridge AFB spokesman had said the Base radar had picked up "possible tin foil" but couldn't be positive. "We think it was chaff," he said, "We don't know how much it was or who put it up there."

On the 24th of November, the same paper published an article concerning the fact that the research package from the balloon launched at Sioux Falls had come to rest near Manistee, Michigan at 4:30 p. m. on the 23rd. The package of instruments reportedly found on an Iowa farm was apparently from a routine Weather Bureau upper air study balloon. It also stated that the foil chaff had been dropped by Selfridge planes.

It was rumored during the first excitement concerning the sighting that a rocket launching at Cape Canaveral, Florida had been seen. The rocket explanation was shortly dropped.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington said the rocket Tiros II could not have been the

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Orthoteny In Brazil

PART III

By Dr. Olavo Fontes

THE ALIGNMENTS OF MAY 13

Map 1 was already finished when I met engineer Joao Martins, a well-known UAO investigator who has worked with me in many past cases. My purpose was to show him my results and discuss the problem of the alignments drawn on the map. As he had a network of about 800 correspondents all over the country, I requested him to verify the possible existence of letters reporting observations in the Northeast that day, from places not yet plotted on the map. His search uncovered several new sighting reports, from the following towns and locations: Parelhas, Currais Novos, Nova Cruz, Macaiba and Carnauba dos Dantas, State of Rio Grande do Norte; Picui and Brejo de Areia, State of Paraiba; and Sao Joao dos Patos, State of Maranhao. According to the information received, UAOs of several types had been observed by hundreds of people in the skies of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraiba; there was also a lonely observation from a location far to the West, in the State of Maranhao. These observations cannot be discussed here for reasons of space—but they were not different from the ones already described. Two examples will be given, to make it more clear.

At 6:40 p. m., the people of Nova Cruz, RGN, were startled by the sighting of a small white, luminous globe of light hovering over the town. After remaining motionless for several minutes, the white torch of light moved suddenly on a zigzag course and went away at high speed toward the East.

At 8:00 p. m., a disc-shaped object was spotted in the sky around Sao Joao dos Patos, Maranhao. It was dark-grey in color, with a kind of cupola on top—encircled by a red glow. It was traveling silently toward the East, remaining in sight for several minutes before finally disappearing into the horizon.

It is my opinion that these two UAOs were smaller craft like many others observed from other locations, which were going to meet some of the larger cloudy space ships placed at several dispersion centers over the Northeastern region that night.

The points corresponding to 6 of these new observations were carefully plotted on a second map, together with the 27 others already recorded. Two small villages not found on the maps available (Carnauba dos Dantas and Brejo de Areia) were excluded, for that reason. The results of such a study are

shown on Map 2—which records 51 absolutely straight lines, forming a network over an area of dispersion that covers the surface of the whole Northeast—including seven Brazilian States, as can be seen in Map 2.

There are 38 three-point alignments, 10 of four points, and 3 of five. Their meeting and intersection gives origin to 15 "stars," where three to eight lines cross or meet each other; Iguatu, Colopolis, Cedro, Ico, Carius, Jucas, Farias Brito, Mombaca, Quivada, Quixera-mobim, Caninde, Redencao, Russas, Morada Nova and Picui. There are 16 "multi-radial apexes," including 10 "external apexes," where three to seven alignments meet and end: Bonfim, Petrolina-Juazeiro, Nova Cruz, Macaiba, Fortaleza, Paracuru, Acarau, Crateus, Sao Joao dos Patos and Oeiras, and also 6 "internal apexes," many of them more a combination of apexes with straight lines: Cabrobo, Parelhas, Currais Novos, Campos Sales, Cajazeiras and Salgueiro.

There is no point failing to lie on or within the borders established by the geometrical network of alignments. This is very important. The complete list of alignments with approximate distances involved in each case is presented on Fig. 1. The reader is invited to make a more detailed examination of such alignments on the basis of the data available in the observations described in the first part of this report. And also to compare the results with the data obtained by Aime Michel, studying the French networks.

(See Fig. 1 in Sept. Bulletin).

MEANING AND PURPOSE

What can be the real meaning of these straight-line networks connected with UAO activities over certain regions of this planet? What kind of plan or purpose is behind such geometrical patterns drawn by UAOs? How many objects are really responsible for these groups of observations and alignments in each network? These are some of the important questions which could not be answered on the basis of the French cases alone. We are fortunate to find some clues in the Brazilian pattern; clues that shed some new light on the whole picture.

It would seem to be a plausible explanation, that of a well-organized reconnaissance of features of the Northeastern region of Brazil, securing certain types of detailed information pertaining to the geography of that area, carried out by a fleet of extraterrestrial machines. Apparently this would be the logical explanation for orthoteny and also, from our point of view, the most reassuring answer. Yet, several things do not fit into this agreeable theory.

Some of them, in fact, strongly suggest a very different meaning for orthoteny—at least in the Brazilian example discussed here. Therefore the following facts must be taken into consideration:

1. The Northeastern region of Brazil has been submitted, since 1953, to a particularly intense and detailed exploration, performed by discs, ball-shaped and cigar-shaped UAOs. Such a reconnaissance was, at the beginning, a systematic mapping program evidently related with the geographic features of the whole region. Yet, a study of the available evidence clearly indicates that the original purpose was gradually changed into a step-by-step military reconnaissance. That change, started in the last months of 1957, reached its peak early in 1958. The first targets of the military survey were the Air Force, Navy and Army Bases at Fortaleza, Natal, Recife and Salvador. The next objectives, according to the evidence collected involved every Army fortification across the region, civilian airports communication centers, federal highways and railroads of strategic interest. Finally, the survey shifted to the dams, power plants and water supply centers for the most important towns in the area.

2. The pattern outlined above was not apparent at first sight. It became obvious only when all observations recorded in the region were carefully plotted on maps and the common denominators were searched for. On the other hand, the reconnaissance activities referred to never attracted too much attention due to the fact that, in most cases, they were conducted by solitary UAOs, or by a small number of objects—one for each particular mission; the number of sightings recorded at any moment for the whole region was never outstanding, and there was no apparent connection between a given sequence of sightings. In the long run, however, a definite pattern began to appear—easily identified by those, like myself, who had plotted on maps all observations registered over the region in the last four years. The hundreds of "unknowns" sighted showed a very definite tendency to distribute according to the general pattern described above.

3. The Northeast is one of the most backward and undeveloped parts of the whole country, in a striking contrast with the East, Southeast and South. The towns are small and old, the local industry is scarce—due to the inadequate supply of water and electric power. The local roads, with the exception of the paved Federal highways, are very bad. The people are poor and ignorant. On

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Orthoteny

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the other hand, the mineral and ore deposits of the region are not abundant, or important in any way. There are no atomic minerals, there is no petrol or coal fields — only small deposits of tungsten, copper and tantalum ores. The climate is dry and hard.

4. From a strategic and tactical point of view, however, the Northeast is a very important region. It is essential for aerial communication and ocean navigation between four continents. Yet, it is not easy to defend in the case of invasion by an enemy. Terrestrial communications with the North are blocked by the dense tropical forest in the Amazon region. Communications with the South and Southeast are made only through a few Federal highways. Communications with the Southwest are made only through navigation along the Sao Francisco River. Besides, the heavily fortified installations in the area are concentrated along the coast, around the capitals of the States—mostly at Fortaleza, Natal and Recife. The military defenses in the interior are small and scattered. There is no radar network covering the whole region. There are no missile-launching bases.

At this point, it is necessary to study more closely the pattern of sightings over the Northeast, in the night of May 13. It is evident that the 33 points plotted on the map are population centers. They were the obvious targets for the UAOs that night. Why? What is the common denominator linking together all these targets? If we find the answer for this question, then we have the key to the riddle.

As a matter of fact—with the exception of Picui, Solonopolis and Farias Briton — ALL PLACES WITHIN THE ALIGNMENTS ARE COMMUNICATION CENTERS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE. They are essential key points for road and railroad transport, as well as for river navigation through the Northeast. In other words, those points control terrestrial communications through the region; if they are blocked, the whole network of communications through the Northeast would be completely paralyzed and made useless, as well as the communications with the rest of the country. The communications with the fortified bases at the coast would be cut too.

We don't know how many UAOs were involved in the operation, but it may be important to stress the fact that *at least 8 different objects were seen simultaneously — at 7:00 P. M. — over different locations across several States very distant from each other in most cases. An*

accurate examination of the trajectories and behavior of these UAOs shows clearly that they were really different objects—not the same UAO, sighted simultaneously from those several locations. One of these objects was a flying disc, but the others were similar to the so-called "big cloud cigar" so many times reported in the past all over the world—and so well studied by Aime Michel in his last book. The available evidence indicates that UAOs belonging to this general type are *true* space ships, huge in size, containing *at least 5 smaller* scout craft, ovoid or disc-shaped, which are launched from the larger ships to explore the areas under inspection. At least 7 cigar-shaped (or ovoid) space ships were involved. On the basis of such data, it is reasonable to assume that *at least 42 UAOs* were involved on the May 13 operation over the Northeast. This whole operation was performed at night—from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. (local times) carefully timed and perfectly coordinated, each UAO with a specific target, each one apparently aware of its position on the whole plan knowing what to do and where. It was evidently a large-scale, well-planned and coordinated operation, a perfectly timed tactical maneuver, planned by intelligences having a perfect knowledge of the region. It is interesting to notice that the network of alignments included the location of major highways, railroad arteries, dams and locks, power stations and water reservoirs through the whole region—but excluded the three important military centers in the area: Fortaleza (which was only touched), Natal and Recife.

What was the meaning and purpose behind the May 13 large-scale reconnaissance?

If the pattern is real — not the result of wishful thinking, which distorts the outlines and makes one accept the conclusion as the final answer, when it may be only the result of coincidences—if the pattern is true, then the conclusion is that the Northeastern region of Brazil was selected by alien intelligences as one of the probable areas for UAO mass-landings in the future. There is no other alternative—if the pattern is real. Being so, the May 13 large-scale operation can be interpreted as a final test, a tactical maneuver of obvious military implications.

The pieces of the puzzle seem to fall together into one very clear pattern. A task force of alien space ships (cigar-shaped UAOs) will come down at night over the Northeast. The mass-landings will probably be made in the State of Ceara, inside the triangular area limited by Choro, Quixada, Cajazeiras, Campos Sales, Mombaca and Quixeramobim —

possibly around the town of Iguatu, cigar-shaped UAOs hovering over these points will be the dispersion centers for a number of smaller disc-shaped machines—that will spread out toward the points of strategic importance at the network's periphery. Their patrolling activities will give complete aerial protection and block terrestrial communications with the landing area. Cigar-shaped UAOs placed over Redencao and Macaibas will counteract any attack from the military bases at Fortaleza and Natal. UAOs over Petrolina and Juazeiro will cut the Sao Francisco River in two and block the Federal highway and railroad artery coming from Salvador; another railroad block will be established at Bonfim. Air control will be taken and completed; terrestrial communications will be entirely paralyzed at many points inside and outside the landing area. Shiploads of "men" and equipment could be landed there in just a few hours. Defense would be disorganized, scattered and hopeless. The block of communications would create a terrible situation. Weeks might pass before military reinforcements could be brought from other regions of the country. Air traffic would be obviously wiped out since the first hours. Radio communications would be disrupted, power plants paralyzed, etc., etc. Outside the landing area, no one would suspect what was happening there—until it was too late. There is no need to tell more. The reader can imagine the rest by himself.

Is this a bad dream? We don't know yet. The best thing to do is to take it as a warning—for all UAO investigators and military authorities all over the world. They must be aware that—if the pattern is real—similar tactical operations can be expected over other areas, over other countries, and that such areas were probably selected for mass-landings too.

As soon as possible, the conclusions of this investigation will be published in the Brazilian press. Lieutenant Montefusco, public relations officer at Fortaleza AF Base, said to the press that "the object or objects observed in the night of May 13 *were not* jet fighters from that Base, performing training flights" (Fortaleza O ESTADO, May 18). This statement was the only official reaction to the events of May 13, and suggest that Brazilian authorities are not informed about the whole picture. Therefore it is necessary to get the information to them.

If there is any hidden proof that attack or invasion is planned, we should be told at once. All of us—every country—should be told the truth and prepared to meet the danger. This is a mat-

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Orthoteny

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ter of common sense—to prepared the people for the UAO mass-landings. However, there is at least an even chance that the space races mean us no harm—they may be planning only to make sure that their landings will be made in safety. But even in this case we must be fully prepared. These beings from other solar systems seem to resemble us closely in form—but not in size and anatomic details. Even if they are friendly, their unusual appearance could cause panic—especially in the case of a mass-landing. We must guard against fear, panic and violence by our own people, so that no tragic mistake is made, changing peaceful visitors into deadly enemies. For the first meetings will be tense and dangerous, and we must prevent hysteria.

The truth should be told—NOW.

Midwest Sightings

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mysterious object since it went the other direction and was too high to be seen by the eyes.

University of Michigan officials, who put the Sioux Falls balloon, a 16-story camera observer, aloft, also discounted that explanation.

The only explanations which survived the onslaught of scientific disavowal is the one concerning "foil chaff," and two B52 bombers flying at 40,000 feet. We have no information at present concerning where these bombers were and from whence they came.

Because of a lack of details, we cannot reconstruct what happened at 6:00 to 6:30 a. m. on the morning of November 23, but we can make a few observations. The descriptions of objects which appeared to be fairly close seem totally. They are the reports by the anonymous observer near Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Bennett at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Bradley at Wabash, Indiana. The object seen by the man at Toledo was overhead and not moving at 6 a. m. but he cannot be certain about the time, for he did not check with his watch. The object seen by Miss Bradley closely resembles the description by Mr. Bennett, and the object was in the southern half of the sky moving toward the east at 6:10 a. m. It went out of sight at 6:25 a. m. Mr. Bennett sighted the object at 6:22, stated it was stationary, and almost due east of Clifton, Ohio. A few minutes deviation in watches and clocks could have caused the time difference between these two sightings, if they are indeed the same object. A fairly plausible theory concerning the movement of this object

or these objects can be formulated, if we assume that time estimates are not exact. There is not, at this time however, any explanation which would encompass the sighting of the object near Toledo from the Pennsylvania freeway.

Because of time coincidence and the angles observed as well as maneuvers, the objects seen by the airline employee at St. Louis, Missouri and the objects observed by Mr. Curtiss near Grand Blanc, Michigan, could have been the same ones. The maneuvers described by each were verified by the other. If this is so, the objects were of very large size and at an altitude in excess of 200 miles. This, of course, is only assumption based on a rough triangulation. This triangulation would place the objects, at 6:22, somewhere over central Virginia.

Because of the wide range of distance represented in these sightings, and because of the fact that the Balloon and Tiro explanations have been discarded, both by AFRO and other agencies, we have two remaining possible explanations: Foil chaff and high-flying jet bombers.

The bombers, of course, must be ruled out of the Toledo, Cincinnati and Wabash sightings. The descriptions and apparent size rule out the possibility that planes were involved in any way.

The bomber explanation does not hold either in the St. Louis or Grand Blanc sightings because of obvious configuration (Grand Blanc) and the fact that planes close enough to be seen as clearly as Curtiss described them, would have offered other clues as to their identity. As the objects approached from the East they were red, the sun was behind them. When the first object made its turn it became bluish white, then showed its streamlined bullet shape, as it proceeded south.

If we dismiss the detailed descriptions and drawing of the Grand Blanc and St. Louis sightings, then presuppose two separate sets of B52s, flying at high altitude we could possibly accept the bomber theory in this case.

Where chaff is concerned, if we accept the theory, we must assume that the chaff followed the plane or planes so closely that it appeared as a vapor trail, and that the planes were actually much closer to the ground than the 25,000 figure quoted by officials. Mr. Curtiss was certain about the well-defined configuration of the objects he watched, and the fact that they gave the appearance of producing their own light rather than reflecting sunlight from the east.

Further details, personally interviewed witnesses, and all available clippings are badly needed by this office. We suggest that members in Wisconsin, Michi-

gan, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee search small-town papers for any description of sightings between the hours of 5 a. m. and 7 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, and 4 a. m. and 6 a. m. Central Standard Time on the 23rd of November, 1960, and forward information as soon as possible. The object seen by Miss Bradley, Mr. Bennett and at Toledo, had to go somewhere—east, north, south, west or U.P. Someone, somewhere must have reported sightings which will give us a better overall picture of the incidents of 23 November. If any members have clippings which they have not sent in because they felt someone else would, we suggest they forward them as soon as possible.

IGY Investigation

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is true that the U. S. Navy has never made any public statement concerning this sighting. The Air Force as the designated agency to analyze and evaluate UFO sightings makes all public releases on this subject.

"The basis for the Air Force conclusion or evaluation and the resulting statement in my letter of 3 July to NICAP that this sighting was determined to be a hoax is a U. S. Navy Information Report dated 11 March 1958. This report states definitely that based upon the facts the incident was probably a publicity stunt or a hoax.

"In addition, the report contains the wording of the official statement of the Brazilian Navy Ministry concerning this sighting as follows:

"With reference to the reports appearing in the press that the Navy is opposed to divulge the facts concerning the appearance of a strange object over Trindade Island, this Cabinet declares that such information has no basis. This Ministry has no motive to impede the release of photographs of the referred to object taken by Mr. Almiro Barauna, who was at Trindade Island at the invitation of the Navy, and in the presence of a large number of the crew of AIMIRANTE SALDANHA from whose deck the photographs were taken. Clearly, this Ministry will not be able to make any pronouncement concerning the object seen because the photographs do not constitute sufficient proof for such purpose."

"This official statement of the Brazilian Navy Ministry clearly indicates the fact that the photographs were of no value in proving or disproving the existence of flying saucers as space ships." Unquote

On the 1st of December, the Director

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IGY Investigation

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addressed a letter to Colonel Tacker, which is quoted here: "Thank you, etc. . . . Your quotation of the Brazilian Navy statement, which was included in the U.S. Navy Information report of 11 March 1958, in support of the USAF conclusion indicates that this conclusion is based on premature information. The statement you quote was issued while the Brazilian Navy was engaged in a fruitless attempt to disassociate itself from the case. Subsequent developments show that it was either in error, intentionally misleading, or both."

"On the same day that it was published in the Brazilian press (23 February 1958) an entirely contradictory statement was issued. A Navy (Brazilian) spokesman told the press that the authenticity of the photos taken aboard the 'NE Almirante Saldanha' was now confirmed beyond any doubt. On 24 February 1958, Admiral Alves Camera told UPI that he didn't believe in flying saucers before, but after Barauna's photographic evidence he was convinced."

"The above information and much, much more appears in the A.P.R.O. Bulletin forwarded to the Secretary of the Air Force—but apparently overlooked."

"To remedy this situation we are forwarding immediately pertinent copies of the Bulletin to A.T.C. With this information duly considered, a re-evaluation is obviously in order. Will you inform us of any new conclusion which is forthcoming?" Unquote.

On the 10th of December 1960, the Director received a letter dated 7 December, which contained the following short reference to the IGY incident: "In regard to the Brazilian sighting, I have given you all the information the Air Force has and the conclusion thereto." Unquote.

From one point of view this series of correspondence could be considered a waste of time and effort. From another point, however, several aspects are made clear as never before concerning official attitudes toward the UFO problem.

If one tried, a fairly convincing case could be made to support accusations of official conspiracy to withhold information, etc. Close scrutiny, however, does not seem to indicate that this is the case.

To begin with, Dick Hall's letter of inquiry concerning the IGY pictures, could have been answered with a non-committal statement to the effect that it would be inappropriate for the USAF to comment on the internal affairs of another country—a position assumed

later by the U.S. Navy when the full implications of the case became more apparent. Had Tacker not felt that the Air Force position was a fairly tenable one, it is not likely that he would have answered as he did. What apparently happened was this: The U.S. Navy forwarded a report of the incident as per regulation. The U.S. Air Force conclusion was based on this report and the case was closed.

As A.P.R.O. has pointed out, the Navy report was premature and resultantly incomplete. A.P.R.O.'s correspondence with Colonel Tacker suggests that the case should be reopened on this basis. This suggestion has been completely ignored. Why? Probably because in acceding to the suggestions of a "hobby group" it is feared that a dangerous precedent might be established.

We need here to review a little history. Present Air Force policy in regard to UFOs is based largely upon the recommendations of a panel of scientists convened in January 1953 at the request of the Air Force. The recommendations:

(a) That immediate steps be taken to strip the UFOs of the aura of mystery that they had unfortunately acquired.

(b) That the public be reassured of the total lack of evidence of inimical force behind the phenomena.

(c) That Air Force investigative personnel be trained to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively.

To implement these recommendations, AFR 200-2 was written and has since undergone several revisions. In its present form it states in paragraph 3 that the Air Force has as an objective, "to explain or identify all UFO sightings." In paragraph 3C, the philosophy which should be used to guide all Air Force personnel reporting UFOs is outlined—namely that all UFOs can be explained as conventional phenomena if enough information is available.

Thus there is another reason for not reopening the Trindade Island case—a case which simply could not be "explained or identified" under the officially prescribed philosophy—a philosophy which would hardly permit the survival of indications of extraterrestrial UFOs.

Now, in all fairness it seems that the possibility should be considered that there is no deliberate Air Force policy to withhold UFO information from the public. It is suggested that, under the present policy, indications that some UFOs are of extraterrestrial origin are simply not given credence.

Ruppelt tells that there was a time when a group of individuals involved in the Air Force UFO program argued for the recognition of the UFOs as space

vehicles. It is quite obvious that the views of such individuals expressed privately and publicly contributed to the "aura of mystery" surrounding the subject. Tacker states it is conceivable that some person or persons associated with Air Force UFO program in the early days were personally convinced that flying saucers might be real and could be spaceships. From the preceding it can be concluded that the space ship believers were a minority who have long since been transferred out of the activity. Thus, although the Air Force, according to Colonel Tacker, "does not deny the possibility of life on other planets, in other solar systems, or in other galaxies," it simply says it has no evidence to date to support such a fact."

It is proposed that the Air Force program, as presently conceived, and implemented, is not capable of recognizing such evidence except as a last resort.

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World Roundup

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strange flying object." Mr. Barragan then called the Pluna Plane, Carrasco airport, and the Buenos Aires airport in an attempt to identify the object. Buenos Aires reported that they had no plane in that area.

For a space of six to eight minutes Barragan saw the UFO give out a bright color-changing light. First the color was blue, then it changed to green, to amber, and finally to red. Its size, according to Barragan, was as large as a plane, but round and flying at a height of 1000 to 1200 meters.

On 14 Nov. 1960 numerous individuals located in various parts of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois reported seeing a bright something in the sky. Some thought it was a plane crashing in flames. Many reported seeing a bright object explode into three pieces. A police sergeant in Southeast Chicago said he was thrown from his chair by the force of the explosion. A General Electric engineer stated, "I am involved in rocket materials, and made careful observations. I thought it might have something to do with the experiments on the discoverer. I saw it just as it came out of the plant and I checked my watch. It was 6:06 (EST). It was below the clouds."

C. B. Harnett, Springfield, Ill. reported: "I had left work and was walking eastward to my auto when a bright streak appeared in the eastern sky, about 40 degrees over the horizon. It was moving south to north on a course parallel to the horizon—it broke into several pieces. It was a brilliant white, except for its horizontal path. I would say it was a meteor."

MAP 2

ORTHOTENY SERIES

