

***The Fifth Horseman
of the Apocalypse***

***UFOs: A History
1958***

January - February

THE FIFTH HORSEMAN OF THE APOCALYPSE
UFOS: A HISTORY

1958: JANUARY-FEBRUARY

by

Loren E. Gross

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Fremont CA

"UFOs are the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse."

- Dr. Lincoln La Paz

DEDICATION

This history series is dedicated to the memory of Francis R. "Dick" Scobee of Cle Elum, Washington, Mission Commander of the space shuttle Challenger and a "shirt tail" relative on my Mother's side of the family.

WANTED:

Any material related to the summer 1947
flying saucer wave.

Contact:

Project 1947
Box 391
Canterbury CT
06331

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank pioneer UFOlogist Vincent Gaddis for the gift of his collection of UFO newspaper clippings covering the early years of the UFO mystery; as well as George Earley who took the time and trouble to copy considerable material for my use from his UFO files, and Stanton Friedman, who was equally helpful by permitting access to his extensive library dealing with aerial phenomena. Furthermore, Lucius Farish has provided some vital items, good advice, and strong encouragement. Similarly, Dr. Richard Haines gave a lot of help; as did Lawrence Fawcett.

In addition, Claude Mauge of France and Hilary Evans of England provided information and newspaper clippings from Europe.

Tom Benson of New Jersey was kind enough to share some rare UFO news bulletins which might have been otherwise unobtainable.

Richard D. Kloian of Richmond, California, who conducted extensive searches of back issues of the New York Times deserves a mention; as does Edward Stewart of North Highlands, California, who gave advice on the manuscript but most of all was instrumental in obtaining complete sets of important publications, hard to find microfilm, various government documents, and other items too numerous to list.

Ander Liljegren's Arkivet for UFO Forskning in Norrkoeing, Sweden, is one of the world's best sources of UFO information and is highly recommended to anyone seriously considering research into the UFO mystery.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Barry J. Greenwood who provided so much material from his huge UFO collection, a collection which must equal or even exceed that of any UFO organization.

Paul Cerny, active for more than 40 years in NICAP and MUFON, gave me a big stack of UFO documents from his personal files.

Another big help was the UFO collection of Les Treece-Sinclair of Elk Grove, California, which contained a number of rare items.

Considerable assistance was given by the Center For UFO Studies (CUFOS) which has an enormous UFO archive which includes the records and sighting reports of the defunct National Investigations Committee On Aerial Phenomena (NICAP); as well as the critical "Ruppelt Papers."

Another source, of extreme importance, was the voluminous UFO research files of Dr. James McDonald at the Special Collections Division, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Robert J. Gribble of Seattle, Washington, was kind enough to lend copies of many newspaper clippings from his beautifully organized files. Gribble subscribed to the Luce Press Clipping Bureau in the 1950s.

The scrapbooks of the late Leon Davidson were put on microfilm and made accessible due to the efforts of Barry Greenwood.

It is suggested that anyone interested in UFOs pay a visit to the Clarksburg-Harrison Public Library, Clarksburg, West Virginia. The papers of the late Gray Barker are available for inspection there.

Other names I should mention include Roderick B. Dyke, the editor of the U.F.O.R.C. Journal which evolved into the present day UFO Newsclipping Service, Dr. Willy Smith, Richard Hall, Karl T. Pflock, Dominique Weinstein, and Dr. Michael Swords.

Finally, and most of all, I must praise Jan L. Aldrich of Canterbury, Connecticut, who is a kind of superman in the data gathering community and has generously shared hundreds of items from a vast research project currently in progress.

UFOS A HISTORY
1958
JANUARY - FEBRUARY

Spectacular UFO activity.

In mid-1957 the U.S. Air Force announced plans for the extensive testing of America's first true intercontinental ballistic missile (Range: 3,000 to 5,000 miles). Called the Atlas, the missile would be launched from the Air Force test center at Cape Canaveral in Florida to a target area far away in the South Atlantic. This testing required tracking stations to maintain line-of-sight contact with the Atlas during the whole ballistic arc. Equipped with sophisticated electronic devices, the stations would constantly download signals from the missile. The stations had to be located at more or less regular intervals to provide the proper coverage, which was not easy to do because the test range consisted of thousands of miles of open ocean. Islands were ideal but there was a long stretch of the range that ran paralleled to the Brazilian coast that had very few islands suitable for ground-based installations. To fill the gaps, an agreement was reached with the Brazilian government to have American tracking ships operate out of the ports of Recife and Belem. (1.)

Security surrounding America's development of an ICBM had to be tight. The tracking stations beyond Puerto Rico (St. Lucia, British Guiana, and Ascension Island) were all under British authority. Having tracking stations at those locations was an acceptable risk since London and Washington were close partners in the Cold War. Brazil, although a friendly power, had a limited need to know. The use of tracking ships with American crews provided security but it was expensive to modify six Army freight supply cargo vessels into missile tracking ships (\$2,000,000 each). By an accident of geography, the Brazilian island of Fernando Noronha about 700 miles northeast of Natal was a perfect site for a tracking station. The U.S. took a chance and negotiated a joint U.S./Brazilian operation on Fernando Noronha. As it turned out, a breach of security took place at the Brazilian site.

When autumn arrived, the facility at Fernando Noronha was ready to track the first Atlas launch. A "problem" occurred soon after the Atlas lifted off. A second object was detected moving along with the missile. No one could identify the "real-looking" target. It was decided to "explain away" the target as a "reflection from an inversion layer." However, almost every missile test launch from then on was accompanied by fast-moving inexplicable objects. Some of the objects chased the missiles all the way down range to the target area of Ascension Island, while others broke off the chase much earlier. The mystery deepened when UFOs were spotted visually in the sky over Fernando Noronha, indicating an interest in the tracking station on the island. UFOs were seen hovering, flying singly, in pairs, and in formation. The existence of this activity was leaked by a Brazilian source. The same source said that UFOs would make appearances over Fernando Noronha at regular times suggesting that they were patrolling that part of the ocean. (2.)

Reports of UFOs pacing missiles date back to 1949. They were mentioned in a magazine article: "How Scientists Tracked a Flying Saucer" in the March 1950 issue of True (pp.96-97). The source of the information was Commander Robert B. McLaughlin, USN. (Also see clipping on the next page)

Right:

Saucer "spy" at Cape Canaveral?

Note that like reported UFO activity at Trindade and Fernando Noronha, the object appeared at about the same time of day indicating it may have been "on patrol."

Fortunately civilians lived near the cape and they reported the white oval in the sky. Official authorities did not volunteer any information.

DEFENSE AIDE BACKS SECRECY ON MISSILES

WASHINGTON, Aug 8 (UPI)—Murray Snyder, Assistant Defense Secretary, said today that it would be "foolhardy" to let the public know any more about operations at the Cape Canaveral, Fla., missile test center.

He rejected a request by the House Government Information subcommittee to make public more data about test firings of missiles.

His statement was in reply to a letter by the subcommittee chairman, Representative John F. Moss, Democrat of California, who said Mr. Snyder had put "an unrealistic strait-jacket of secrecy" around the missile program.

Mr. Moss had called for relaxation of an order in April in which Mr. Snyder forbade release of any information about the center beyond the fact that missiles had been fired. News of casualties also may be given out.

But Mr. Snyder said it would be "foolhardy" to make it easy for enemies to learn vital missile data. He also denied Mr. Moss' contention that it would be impossible to conceal information about missiles launched in public view at the Air Force missile test center.

Mr. Snyder said much of the information published about the launchings was rumor or guesswork and did not threaten security.

Mr. Snyder challenged Representative Moss to make specific recommendations.

"Would you have us identify each test missile by name and number, tell how far it went, how accurate it was, or why it malfunctioned, if it did?" he asked.

Holland (Mi) Sentinel
Oct 8, 1957

"Saucer" Seen Over Florida

¹⁰⁻⁸⁻⁵⁷
COCOA, Fla. (UPI)—Air Force officials said today that continuing reports of an unidentified flying object near the Cape Canaveral guided missile test center are under investigation.

The object, a whitish light, oval in shape, showed up for the second time Monday night. At least a dozen persons at a nearby roller skating rink reported seeing it.

One of the observers was Al Leonard of radio station WKKO.

"I hate to say this, but it sure looked like what you might call a flying saucer," he reported.

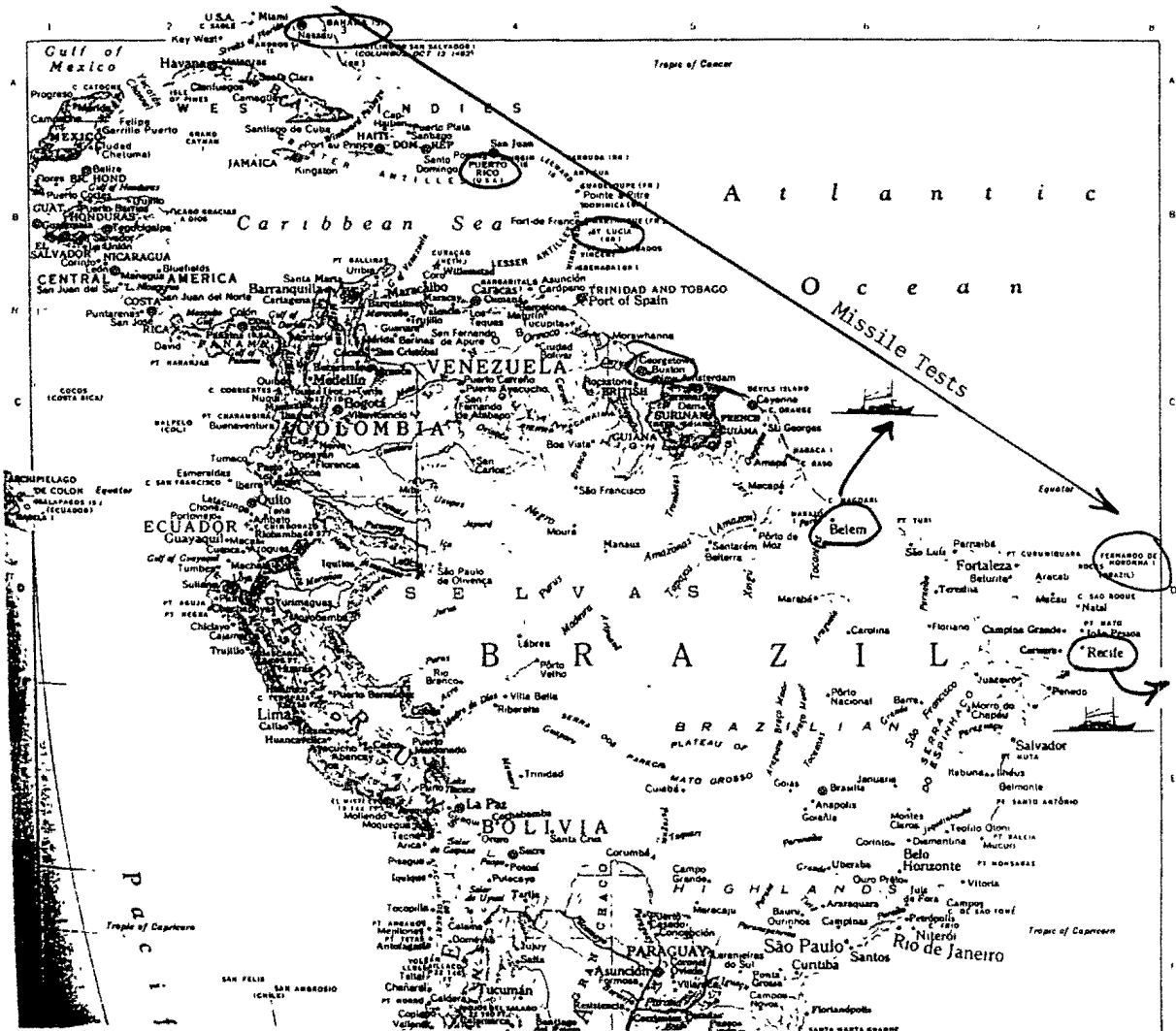
Leonard estimated the height of the object at 5,000 feet. He said it changed directions at least twice and was visible off and on between 10 and 10:15 p.m.

The radio station received hundreds of calls from persons who sighted a similar object last Friday night between the hours of 10 p.m. and 12:20 a.m.

A check with Patrick Air Force Base at Cocoa Beach, Leonard indicated there was no guided missile testing underway at the time which would account for the object flitting around overhead.

Left:

An August 8, 1957 news story complains about an "unrealistic strait-jacket of secrecy" about activities at the Cape.



A recent inquiry by UFO researcher Jan Aldrich indicates that such matters are still problems and still classified. (See letter below)



DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY
DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
8725 JOHN J KINGMAN RD STE 0944
FT BELVOIR VA 22060-4218

IN REPLY
REFER TO DTIC-RSM (FOIA 98-179)

JUN 16 1998

Mr Jan Aldrich
P O Box 391
Canterbury, CT 06331

Dear Mr Aldrich.

This is in response to your letter of June 6, 1998, received in this office June 11, 1998, requesting information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Under Department of Defense (DoD) rules implementing the FOIA, published at 32 CFR 286, your request was categorized as "other."

An online search of our technical report database revealed the document number you provided, AD 513256, does not match the title you provided. However, a second search, using the title you provided, revealed the correct document number is AD D513256. This document, entitled *Summary of Signature and Statistical Data of Unidentified Objects Observed During ICBM Missions*, is currently classified and distribution is controlled. The "D" preceding the AD number indicates that the bibliographic citation in our database is for announcement only and this agency does not possess a copy of the document.

Declassification review for possible release to the general public can only be performed by the controlling activity. Therefore, your request has been forwarded to the following organization for processing and direct response back to you.

U S Army Space & Missile Defense Command
ATTN SMDCLC (Ms Christella Green)
P.O Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

Please direct all future correspondence related to document AD D513256 to the above organization.

Please understand that other members of the public may submit a FOIA request for copies of FOIA requests received by this

Trindade Island.

In October, 1957, about the time the Atlas missile tests were beginning, Brazilian Captain Carlos Alberto Ferreira Bacellar was ordered to refurbish some old military structures on Brazil's Trindade Island, a barren volcanic place hundreds of miles southwest of the "missile target island," Ascension. The activity at Trindade had nothing to do with missiles or anything that obvious. The Brazilians wanted to collect weather data and conduct studies of the sea floor for the International Geophysical Year.

By November Trindade had a complete oceanographic and meteorological station with Captain Bacellar as Commander. Daily weather balloon launches were made to determine atmospheric conditions.

There may have been considerable UFO activity up north at Fernando Noronha but at Trindade nothing of the sort was taking place. Granted the IGY station had nothing to do with missile tests but the timing of the station's construction had to be too much of a coincidence to anyone interested in the U.S. Air Force's Atlas rocket. How would the UFOs know about the IGY? A rumor did make the rounds that a UFO had landed on Trindade and then had taken off when approached, but that was supposed to have happened before Captain Bacellar had arrived to take command, so it was not taken seriously. (3.)

A news story on December 4, 1957 in the Rio paper Tribuna da Imprensa seems to confirm, indirectly, the UFO activity at Fernando Noronha. For no apparent compelling reason it was revealed that the Brazilian Navy kept voluminous classified files on UFOs. Moreover, said the article, the Navy of Brazil: "...acts in agreement with the U.S. Navy." (4.)

A month after the Trindade IGY post began operations something odd happened during a routine weather balloon launch. The radio signal being emitted by the instruments carried aloft by the balloon changed frequency without warning. A strange ovoid object was seen hovering near the balloon. There was no direct connection between the two events but it was enough to prompt Captain Bacellar to radio Rio for instructions. (5.)

About a week later on December 5, 1957, another incident occurred. A laborer submitted a written report to Captain Bacellar that said a Moon-size silver object, round in shape, had crossed over the island at 6,000 feet at 8 a.m. The worker had no special qualifications so the sighting was ignored. (6.)

Three weeks later, on December 31st, a report identical to the worker's made early in the month was submitted to Captain Bacellar. Even the time was a good match: 7:50 a.m. This time, however, there was more than one witness. A sailor, five workers, and the island's doctor (Lt. Inacio Carlos Moreira), signed the report form. Captain Bacellar became concerned. He noted that the men under his command were uneasy. He wrote up a special confidential report for the Brazilian Navy's High Command that detailed the "strange occurrences" at Trindade Island. (7.)

It was necessary to give something of an introduction to the year 1958 by mentioning the Atlas missile tests and 1957 UFO reports from Trindade and the tracking station at Fernando Noronha. We can now better understand the situation that developed on Trindade, and within the Brazilian Navy.

1 January. Trindade Island. (7:50 a.m.)

We know now why many people on Trindade were scanning the morning sky on New Years Day instead of sleeping in. Those on watch were rewarded at 7:50 a.m. when:

"...a bright point of light flashed over the sea at very high speed. It described a 90 degree trajectory in the sky before vanishing into the horizon. In the middle of this trajectory, it glowed brightly for a few seconds--like a mirror reflecting the sun. The whole garrison, including Commander Bacellar, saw the object. At that hour a number of sea-gulls were flying around." (8.)

Captain Bacellar tried to calm his men, suggesting that the object was just: "...a sea-gull projected against the sky, making difficult any stereoscopic estimation." (9.) This lame explanation, worthy of a Dr. Menzel, didn't go down well with everyone else. The workers and sailors noted that the thing was very similar to the UFO seen the day before, and the time of its appearance was just about the same. At the very least, however, they could now boast they had seen the world's fastest sea-gull! The fact that the object was observed for only a few seconds helped alleviate anxiety. The military personnel must have felt vulnerable. They had no weapons and were stuck in the middle of the ocean far from any assistance. (10.)

2 January. Off the coast of the State of Espirito Santo, Brazil. (no time)

About 300 miles off the Brazilian mainland and some 400 miles from Trindade the Brazilian tow ship Triunfo was visited by a UFO on January 2nd. For ten minutes the UFO circled the tow ship, apparently looking it over real good. The Triunfo crew described the UFO as a: "...round object which was encircled by a weird orange glow." (11.) Furthermore, the UFO: "...maneuvered at high speed with sudden changes of course and right-angle turns. At times it briefly hovered motionless, sometimes close to the ship." (12.) Why the interest in the tow ship? Was it because it resembled an American Tracking ship?

Meanwhile, back in the U.S.A.

A UFO television show takes shape.

Before Christmas Donald Keyhoe had received a phone call from a Mr. Irv Tunick who represented "Talent Associates," a production company planning a television program about the UFO mystery. These people were probably the same ones that visited the offices of BLUE BOOK back on December 5th.

Mr. Tunick wanted Keyhoe on the proposed UFO program. Keyhoe agreed to appear. That taken care of, a pleased Tunick told the NICAP director his production company had already lined up ex-BLUE BOOK chief E.J. Ruppelt and airline Captain C.S. Chiles (Who had a UFO encounter in the night sky over Alabama on July 24, 1948.) Tunick also mentioned he was thinking of asking Dr. Donald Menzel, a notorious UFO skeptic, to provide some anti-UFO views. The mention of Menzel didn't bother Keyhoe. The Harvard professor and his theories were no challenge. What Keyhoe really wanted to know was if the Air Force was willing to take part. Tunick said he was working on that angle and he would get back to Keyhoe as soon as he knew one way or another.

When Keyhoe hung up, he thought about the Air Force. He doubted the military would agree to be on the same program with him. He could think of plenty of tough questions, perhaps too tough for any PIO officer.

After the holidays Tunick phoned Keyhoe again. Tunick had some interesting news. The Air Force had agreed to send representatives to take part. Keyhoe considered this development a unique opportunity but he did not know it would test his determination. (13.)

Assuming there was no changes the TV program shaped up like this:

Keyhoe, of course, would attack Air Force secrecy and assert the ET idea without reservations. The NICAP Director, however, would need all the help he could get. Capt. Chiles' sighting could add to Keyhoe's arguments depending on how the incident was presented. If Capt. Chiles told his story live the airline pilot would probably give his experience a pro-UFO slant as he had done in the past. Chiles, however, was still flying passenger planes and his employer could intervene. Kenneth Arnold and Keyhoe were good friends. Arnold was pro-UFO and would back the NICAP Director if needed. Ruppelt could be considered a key pro-UFO ally of Keyhoe's if the ex-BLUE BOOK chief struck to what he had written in the book about UFOs. In fact all Ruppelt had to do was show up and prove he was a real person to be a huge help to Keyhoe. Ruppelt was not, however, an easy man to figure out and recently he had been questioned by a Congressional committee behind closed doors.

The anti-UFO camp would be composed of the Air Force and Dr. Menzel. We can assume that for the military a "good" UFO program would accomplish at least three things: 1.) Reduce public interest in UFOs. 2.) Eliminate, as much as possible, the aura of mystery the UFO subject had acquired. 3.) Fend off Congressional interest. If groups like NICAP and APRO looked foolish in the aftermath, nobody at BLUE BOOK or the Pentagon would lose any sleep over it. The value of Menzel to the anti-UFO view was less than one might think. The man was so ego-driven it was embarrassing.

Keyhoe begins to worry.

Discussing the proposed show with Tunick over the phone Keyhoe was disappointed to learn that the July 2, 1952, Tremonton, Utah, UFO film would not be shown. The film was widely considered the most interesting pictures of UFOs available. Tunick said he was told by the Air Force that the images just sea-gulls. Keyhoe was disturbed by that and assured Tunick such a simple conclusion was not reflected in official Air Force and Navy studies. Tunick didn't want to debate the issue. The Air Force said "sea-gulls" so the decision stood. For the first time Keyhoe smelled trouble.

Even though he may not have any control on how the program was put together, Keyhoe did have his very own seven minutes. Keyhoe penned his part of the script for submission to Tunick after he got off the phone. Here is how he constructed his presentation: "I alternated key cases, tightly compressed, with contradictory Air Force claims. The latter included three points from Special Report 14." (14.) For additional effect, Keyhoe included stated opinions from important people like Barry Goldwater. The result was mailed to Tunick. Keyhoe believed that: "Except for minor editing, I expected this to be final." (15.)

3 January. Air Marshal Sir George Jones.

The former Royal Australian Air Force Chief, Air Marshal Jones, chose this day to release his own UFO sighting made back on October 16, 1957. Sir George confessed to the press he had been loath to go public because people might think he was getting screwy in the head, but, he insisted, nothing anyone could do would shake him from his belief in what he had seen with own two eyes. The American press failed to pick this up immediately otherwise it could have helped Keyhoe. (16.)

3 January. Capt. Gregory formalizes his acceptance of the Levelland explanation. (See Air Force BLUE BOOK document page 9) (17.)

3/8 January. Benn film still a problem.

In two communications to ATIC, dated the 3rd and the 8th of January, Lt. Col. Max O. Mitchell, Chief, Western Office, ATIC, explained, in brief, the circumstances of the filming (omitting, however, such details as the local OIS office calling the film the "best ever seen" which would get everyone out West in hot water). (18.) The second message urged that the Benn film be returned to its owner ASAP since that was the promise made at the time it was accepted by local Air Force authorities.

It would take weeks to clear up the mess. In the meantime, the "best UFO movies ever seen" encouraged UFO buffs.

3 January. Near Diamond Head, Hawaii. (about 4:00 p.m.)

Inspired by the Benn film? Both APRO and NICAP asked to see the film but neither organization received an answer to their requests. (See clipping)

6 January. Trindade Island.

Silvery object steals instruments?

The next reported incident leaves little doubt that the UFOs wanted to know what was happening on Trindade. On January 6th a weather balloon was released and was tracked by the island's meteorological personnel. The story on the incident reads:

"The sky was blue and clear with no haze, and there was only a solitary cumulus cloud almost overhead. Commander Bacellar was inside the radio cabin tracking the balloon's slow ascent by the signals emitted from its radiosonde. Suddenly the signals gradually began to diminish in intensity, fading away as if the transmitter was moving outside the ground station's antenna's range. There was no change of frequency; in fact, the signal's frequency didn't change even when the instruments were supposed to be automatically dropped by parachute--the balloon's transmitter became silent. Commander Bacellar went outside to investigate. Everything appeared normal--the balloon was high in the sky and still climbing, slowly approaching the cumulus cloud overhead at fourteen thousand feet, the height at which the balloon's instruments were to be jettisoned.

"Then a strange thing happened--the balloon appeared to be sucked suddenly toward the cloud, entered it and was lost to sight. The balloon reappeared ten minutes later and resumed its ascent, more rapidly now, for it was without instruments. The balloon had gone into the cloud with its full instrument load and had reappeared without it. The instruments were never found; observers did not see them come down. But soon after the balloon reappeared another object left the cloud. A silvery object, the color of polished aluminum, came slowly from behind the cloud, moving in a southwest-to-east direction. Bacellar watched the object through a theodolite; it appeared to have the shape of a half-moon, and it altered its course finally, moving from east to west." (19.)

Analyst's Comments or Conclusions:"Ball Lightning" -

1. In the opinion of the undersigned, after careful search, study, and consideration of all data available, the phenomenon was undoubtedly related to the meteorological conditions that existed in the area at that time: fog, light rain, mist, very low ceiling (400 feet) and lightning discharges. The latter were definitely established through the results of numerous investigative reports.

2. Probably contributing to the phenomenon were the oil fires that were also burning in the vicinity. An oil-saturated mist is capable of producing a "fluorescent glow" (as described) upon excitation from a lightning discharge.

3. In summation, all of the above were conducive to a "ball lightning" manifestation -- a field, of which very little is known by admission of writers and authorities themselves (Dr. John Trombridge, Enclop. Am.; Prof. T. A. Blair, Univ. of Nebraska, Weather Elements, among others).

4. All are in agreement, however, of the following, which, significantly, are the almost exact characteristics and descriptions of the "Lovelland phenomena":

a. Ball lightning can take many unusual or weird spherical or elliotical shapes.

b. It is predominantly brilliant blue-or bluish-white in color.

c. It can float slowly some distance above the ground.

5. The close proximity of ball lightning or lightning discharges is capable of ionizing the air that may, in turn, effect moisture-laden ignition components of a motor vehicle.

George T. Gregory
Capt. G. T. Gregory
3 Jan 1958

Handwritten notes:
...
...
...
(Also see ...
...)

O, CALIFORNIA—HOME OF MARE ISLAND NAV



CHECKS REEL Cliff DeLacy, 23, of 1017 Capitol street, has good reason to pursue this reel of 8 mm color film with interest. The Vallejo Junior College student took movies of Unidentified Flying Objects early this month while vacationing with his wife and baby son in Hawaii. The UFO's were the third he has sighted, but the first he has filmed. Only two other instances of flying phenomena being filmed by movie cameras have been recorded. — Times Herald Photo

Flying Phenomena Captured On Film By Vallejo Student

Irrefutable evidence that flying phenomena that cannot be identified is whisking about the skies that being recorded on movie film, in color, by a 23-year-old Vallejo Junior College student. The student, Cliff DeLacy, of 1017 Capitol street, made his photographic "find" in Hawaii early this month while on a holiday vacation visit to his in laws, accompanied by his wife and baby son.

"On Jan. 3, about 4 p.m., as he was relaxing in his relative's back yard near Diamond Head, DeLacy was startled as he glanced skyward and saw the Unidentified Flying Objects make their appearance, about 40 degrees above the horizon.

"I YELLED at my wife, then dashed into the house for my camera and tripod," he said.

"When I got back outside there were nine of the objects visible, flashing across the sky in a northeasterly direction. I ignored the tripod and just started shooting with the camera in my hands. In a few seconds, I calmed down and set the camera on the tripod for the rest of the filming."

DeLacy has about 90 seconds of film showing the UFO's. He's very strict about the UFO terminology.

"I've made a hobby of studying about these things since I was 12," he said. "And in my opinion, a good 90 per cent of the reports concerning flying saucers are mere hallucinations—or worse."

THE STUDENT, who is preparing for a career as a nuclear physicist, twice before has sighted UFO's. The first time was from a vantage point atop Bay Terrace hill. And last Summer while working as a life guard at the Benicia swimming pool he sighted three of the objects and called out his friend to the pool supervisor Merle Harrison who agreed that the objects were neither jet planes, balloons, birds, nor saucers.

In his filming DeLacy was careful enough toward the end of his camera work to shoot the tops of trees giving viewers a reference as to the height and relative speed of the objects.

TO THE untrained observer, they appear to be about three or four miles distant, flying at about 7,000 or 8,000 feet altitude and burning up the air as they go. In latter clip they make great tracks.

The silver globules appear to be no more than 20 feet in diameter, and in the moving pictures, there is absolutely nothing about their shape that calls to mind an aircraft of any description. They are spheroidal, no elongated, no tail fins are

See MYSTERY Page 2

THE MYSTERY

7 January. La Paz steers people away from ET.

"No need to drag in hypothetical space ships with little green men."

Wierd Objects In Sky May Be Secret Tests

Dr. Lincoln La Paz Says
Uncle Sam May Be
Good Poker Player

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 7 (INS)—One of the world's outstanding sky-watchers said today he believes most of the reported sightings of strange "fireballs" or other wierd sky objects are accurate and cannot all be dismissed as mirages, reflections or other tricks of nature.

Secret Experiments*

Dr. Lincoln La Paz, director of the New Mexico University Institute of Meteoritics, has questioned eyewitnesses of luminous phenomena for 40 years. He is convinced many of them are tied in with secret experiments.

Dr. La Paz believes 99 out of 100 persons try faithfully to report what they have seen, and he urges the public to have the courage to always report things of that kind.

Dr. La Paz insists many sightings cannot be explained away by normal meteorites. He also believes, however, that with the eventual release of now-secret information there is no need to drag in what he called "hypothetical space ships with little green men from Mars and Venus."

Since 1951 Dr. La Paz has blamed many of the sightings on either Russian or American secret experiments, adding:

"When all the cards are finally laid on the table, it may just turn out that old Uncle Sam was, after all, a pretty fair poker player."

Cites Jap. Balloons

For support of his theory, he cites the experiments last Oct. 16 which resulted in the successful U. S. launching of the world's

first man-made meteors. He said similar experiments will account for hundreds of other sightings.

The scientist said almost everyone scoffed when ranchers and farmers reported seeing bright stationary fireballs in the skies over the western half of the nation in late 1944 and early 1945.

He declared: "It was not until we captured hydrogen-filled Japanese paper balloons with a large wad of magnesium flash powder cemented to the envelope that we realized these eyewitnesses had been accurately reporting self-destroying man-made objects overhead."

Artificial Meteors

Dr. La Paz said on Dec. 17, 1946, the institute he heads was invited to participate in what was believed to be the first attempt to fire artificial meteors. The night-firings stemmed from experiments with a captured German V-2 rocket.

He said that first experiment under the direction of Dr. Fritz Zwick, failed, but there is no reason to doubt similar experiments have been carried on in the 11 years since the 1946 attempt was made.

These experiments, he said, might well account for the unusual number of bright yellow-green fireballs sighted in the Southwest in recent years, including many this year. He said:

"Natural fireballs...are an intense blue, a blue-white, or a blue-green. You do not see in natural fireballs the livid, neon yellow-green that has been reported in a great many sightings."

Note:

If this was true, why was so much time and money being spent on the Atlas missile?

7 January. Mexico City, Mexico.

A clipping from an English-language Mexican newspaper supports a December 13, 1957, report from the Federal District that asserted mysterious objects were being seen in the area of the national capital. (See clipping)

Mexico, D. F., Sunday, February 9, 1958

Moon, Mars Constructions Related To Flying Saucer?

By ARNULFO GUTIERREZ *Mexico City News*

Reports on flying saucer sightings have been increasing in many parts of the world.

One of the most curious was reported in a Mexico City daily on Jan. 7 when two people in a valley east of the city observed a luminous disc floating a short distance above the ground. The disc, about the size of a bus, was observed for a long time they reported. The couple said they were scared and remained in hiding during the entire observation.

A smaller disc of similar description was reportedly seen two nights in succession over a sand mine on the opposite side of the city during December. A night watchman and five other persons said they saw the object and fired on it with a rifle but with no apparent effect. They said it was small, about two meters in diameter and hovered "slightly over the ground" about half a block from where they were standing.

Last week a friend of mine, R. Anzures reported three different observations made by his family and himself. One of them, witnessed by dozens of people, was a huge flying object that maneuvered for a long time. He said all observations were made within the city limits.

Two weeks ago observations made by the crew and passengers of a plane coming from Oaxaca made front page news. They reported they had seen flying saucers from the windows of the plane.

Information Classified

In the United States, England, France and Brazil special publications both private and governmental are now covering this subject.

It appears rather strange that armed forces have clamped the lid on information on this subject. The reason appears to be political rather than national security. So private publications are taking up the slack.

7 January. Derbyshire, England. (no time)

Perhaps we should dismiss anything appearing in a magazine called Psychic News, however this information came from a letter-writer and not someone on staff. What is interesting is that something seems to be taking place during the back and forth movement of the "baby" objects, in this account indicated by a change in color intensity. If the woman was making this up, why include such a detail? A Mrs. Vera Westmoreland wrote.

"The first saucer flew towards me, slowing down, changing its hue from brilliance to greenish illumination; I could see the whirling effect. The second one did the same, but changed colour several times as if signalling. Each one rose in speed and whisked out of sight.

"Looking toward the direction they had come from I saw a huge spaceship, oval in shape and brightly lit throughout. Five saucers were moving in and out. Those moving towards it were of a slightly duller hue; those coming away were vivid.

"For half-an-hour they stayed there..." (20.)

There have been other "Mother/baby" reports that mention the "back and forth" movement, certainly a very puzzling maneuver. For example, there was a similar sighting of a "Mother UFO" and a bunch of little ones near Tacoma, Washington, on July 7, 1947, witnessed by two policemen in a patrol car. The "Mother" object: "...appeared larger or closer than the others, with the smaller saucers repeatedly making sorties to the proximity of the larger disc and then gliding southward." (21.)

7(?) January. Trindade Island. (almost noon)

The date of this incident is approximate. As for the details, APRO's investigator Dr. Fontes claimed the source was a very reliable military person:

"...the UAO appeared very low over the island. It flashed toward the Meteorological Post at terrific speed, slowed down abruptly, and hovered for a few seconds over it. Then it started to move again, described several circles around the island, hovered briefly above the 'Desejado' peak, moved again on a "zig-zag" course and was gone into the horizon at tremendous speed. When last sighted, it was flying in a Northwesterly direction. This UAO was a weird object. It appeared to be made of polished aluminum (or similar metal), and was shaped like a flattened spheroid with a large ring circling its equator. The spheroid body did not rotate, but the ring appeared to be spinning at fantastic speed. The object made no sound as it flew through the sky. In spite of the fact that it had been sighted almost at noon, on a clear sunny day, against a cloudless sky---this UAO was surrounded by a bright greenish glow, which almost disappeared when the object was hovering, to become brighter when it started to move.

"A number of people at different spots on the island witnessed the sighting. The witnesses were scared and spread alarm and confusion through the garrison. Commander Bacellar, it was said, submitted the witnesses to a careful interrogation after taking mea-

sures to avoid any contact between them. All reports agreed that the 'unknown' was a solid object about twice to three times the size of a DC-3; that it appeared to be intelligently controlled, and that its performance was beyond anything manufactured upon this planet.

"The investigation also revealed another important thing: that the UAO had been photographed by one of the witnesses, a Navy sergeant. The man was taking pictures of the island with a box camera when he spotted the UAO moving across the sky. He shot one picture before it disappeared. The negative was immediately requested by Commander Bacellar and the film developed the same day. The picture was good enough to show that the object photographed was the same as described by the witnesses. Its spherical outline as well as the large thick ring around it could be clearly seen in the enlargements made from the negative. On the other hand, it seemed that the UAO's rapid motion had not been adequately stopped by the box camera; the object appeared out of focus on the photo and no good detail was observable." (22.)

8 January. Keyhoe strengthen.

Skirmishes with the Air Force was a bit less of an effort now. Keyhoe acknowledged that the November 57 flap gave his arguments more strength. (See clippings from a Pennsylvania newspaper)

1958

MAJOR KEYHOE . 2x NEC. . WED JAN 8 . P-G prfs terkle
ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

'Flying Saucer' Expert to Reveal Inside Story of Sightings

What's behind all the talk on strange objects in the air and flying saucers? Are they actually machines from outer space?

A man who thinks they are will give important new details on Unidentified Flying Objects at 8:30 p.m. Saturday in Carnegie Music Hall.

He's Major Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC, ret., director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena.

"One of the highlights of my talk," said Major Keyhoe, "will be the inside story of what happened during the headlined outbreak of 'saucer sightings' last November when strange flying objects were reported by pilots, CAA tower operators, as

tronomers and other trained observers."

Major Keyhoe, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and a former Marine Corps pilot, has written three books on flying saucers and a book, "Flying With Lindbergh."

Since 1949, he has made an intensive investigation of unidentified objects. His conclusions—that saucers are machines from outer space, far superior to any planes or missiles developed on earth—are widely shared and respected.

Tickets at \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50 are being sold now at Baltz Agency in Volkwein's, 632 Liberty Avenue, and at Gimbels' and Horne's ticket offices. Tickets also will be sold at Carnegie Music Hall the night of the performance.

P. 77. . . .

Space Visitors 1958 Lecture Jan. 11

Major Donald E. Keyhoe, noted for his books on flying saucers, will speak on "The

Uncensored Truth About Flying Saucers" at 8:30 p.m. Saturday, January 11, in Carnegie Music Hall.

Major Keyhoe is director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena in Washington.

The organization is non-profit, created to get facts on Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) and make them public.

Major Keyhoe's opinion is that the objects are machines from outer space.

A retired Marine Corps officer, he wrote "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy."



9 January. Marion and Carbondale, Illinois. (8:30/8:25 p.m.)

"Moving lights in a row."

The southern Illinois towns of Marion and Carbondale are about 18 miles apart. Observers in both places witnessed strange lights to the south at approximately the same time. (See typed note and letter below)

January 9, 1958, Marion, Illinois: 8:30 p.m. Four workmen on the 4-to-12 shift at Olin-Hathison saw 7 moving lights strung out in a row at regular intervals, one in front of the other in a perfect line, except that #4 seemed higher than the others. All were on the southern horizon and moved around to due west in the next 7 to 10 minutes. They showed a bright coppery color, except the last; this one changed frequently to a rose-color, blinked frequently, and would disappear for a few seconds, then reappear in exact line again. (Compare the behavior of "tail-end Charlie" in the Killian sighting, 2/24/59.) Occasionally they seemed to hover in one spot, then moved on again, all at the same time and maintaining their intervals. There was no noise. (Signed statement by Tom Blake, a witness.)

N/C 417 12.1.58 12.1.58

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Phones 1561 - 1161

403 South Illinois Ave.
Carbondale, Illinois

January 10, 1958

Dear Dr. Waterbury,

We are writing this letter concerning what we saw last night.

From my friend Mrs. Benedict we heard you were in a club concerning U.F.O.s.

We were in a field about 1 mile south-west of Carbondale. We first spotted the lights (or objects) due south of our group at 8:25 p.m. There were seven of them parallel to the horizon spaced at regular intervals when we first noticed them. They remained stationary for about five minutes, then slowly started to move east at about the same altitude. Then they did a complete turn, moving back south-west and gaining a little altitude. Shortly after this they clustered up and remained stationary for three to five minutes. Then they moved south-west until they were almost out of sight, then they moved to a position where they were almost due west from us. While we were watching more lights appeared, making a total of thirteen. Shortly after this we lost sight of them. One ~~thirteen~~ other thing, all the while we were watching them at ~~xxx~~ irregular intervals and usually never at the same time, each one of them would "brighten-up" for five to ten seconds, then go back to normal. We lost sight of them at 9:05 p.m.

Yours truly (signed)

Jim Brunner, Arthur Aydt and Mike Wilson

9 January. Near West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. (no time)
 Hovering, brilliantly lighted object.

The Vancouver Province printed:

"A brilliantly-lighted object was reported hovering over the gulf islands Wednesday by several residents in West Vancouver and Kerrisdale.

"Miss Jane Peddler, 1420 West Forty-seventh St., said the object appeared to be the size of a football.

"West Vancouver resident said that from Sentinel Hill it appeared oval in shape, fiery at one end and with another, weaker light at the other end.

"Checks with the RCAF, meteorological bureau, Vancouver Airport control officers and Air Sea Rescue services brought no explanations." (23.)

10 January. Dexter township, Michigan. (night) (See clippings)

DETROIT FREE PRESS
 Friday, Jan 10, 1958 21

Farmer Sees Five Strange Things in Sky

ANN ARBOR.—(P)—A farmer, said Thursday he watched five strange objects floating low in the sky above his house in nearby Dexter Township for more than an hour Wednesday night.

Jack Wiedman, 23, described the objects as long with a flashing red light. They were silent and remained motionless for a long period, he said.

WIEDMAN SAID one approached his vantage point at a height of about 200 feet and he could see bars similar to a propeller. But he said the objects were not airplanes. Wiedman's parents and wife also spotted the objects, he said.

A spokesman of Headquarters Base of the 30th Air Division at Willow Run Airport said the Air Force was investigating the report.

They Hovered In Air.

Dexter Family Sees Five Strange Objects In Sky

A Dexter township resident reported today he and his family watched five strange objects sail through the sky over his farm for more than an hour last night.

Jack Wiedman, 23, 101 5911 Madden Rd., said he first noticed a single, long object which had a red flashing light on it in the sky near his home about 8 p.m. Wiedman said he at first thought the object was a low-flying airplane but as he continued to watch it the object seemed to hover in the air. It then moved toward him at an estimated height of 150 to 200 feet, Wiedman reported.

The object did not pass directly over him but Wiedman said it did come close enough for him to pick out dividing bars on the object similar to those seen on the cabin of an aircraft. Wiedman said the object was "very well-lighted" and the red light atop it continued flashing as it glided through the air.

Wiedman said he heard no motor but did hear a clicking sound which apparently came from the object. The sound re-

sembled that emitted by a Gieger counter, Wiedman said.

When the object continued to circle his farm, Wiedman called his parents and his wife from the house. Minutes later the family spotted four other objects similar to the one Wiedman had first seen.

The five objects all seemed to float slowly through the air and no sound of a motor or other means of locomotion could be heard, Wiedman said.

At one point one of the objects hovered in the air and then seemed to rise straight upward, he said. The five objects continued to circle the general area of the Wiedman farm in a distance of two to three miles, Wiedman said. After about a one-hour period they all disappeared.

Officers at Headquarters Base of the 30th Air Division (Defense) at Willow Run Airport told The News this noon they had no information on the strange objects but said an investigation of the report will be made.

10? January. Trindade Island.

The Brazilian ship Almirante Saldanha dropped anchor at Trindade just south of the island, near the beach. The ground in back of the beach rose steeply into Galo Crest peak. During the following days you can be sure the "aerial ghost" that haunted the island was a common topic of conversation. One element that appears in accounts of the UFO visits is fear. Captain Bacellar seems to have noticed this. Perhaps there was a lot of wild talk among the men under his command, but there is no record of what people were saying. It is obvious, however, that on an island as small as Trindade there was not much else to talk about.

10 January. Keyhoe on the attack.

The fieriest NICAP director was pushing the "cover up" theory hard, stressing two points that had to impress the uncommitted. Keyhoe reminded reporters the Air Force only spent two hours investigating the amazing UFO encounters in the Levelland, Texas, area and then had the nerve to call the puny effort an investigation. Also, Keyhoe claimed there were two congressional committees conducting inquiries. (See clipping below)

If Keyhoe's source of information was correct and Capital Hill was still checking on the UFO problem, then the situation for the Air Force was still very delicate. The military could not take any chances in the upcoming network TV show on UFOs.

6

PITTSBURGH SUN-TELEGRAPH

FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1958

Charges Cover-up On Flying Saucers

Are there really flying saucers?

Major Donald E. Keyhoe (USMC, Ret.) and currently director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena says:

"There are flying saucers. The Air Force knows this to be so but it is suppressing the news."

The major, who has written three books including one titled "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy," speaks tomorrow night at Carnegie Music Hall at a public lecture.

THE SILVER HAired ex-Marine pilot says he started out as a skeptic questioning the existence of unidentified flying objects.

That was back in 1949. Now he is stumping up and down the countryside, he said, to arouse the citizenry and build up public opinion pressure in blast "the real story" out of the Air Force.

The most startling rash of UFO sightings occurred just two months ago, the major pointed out.

HE RELATED

You remember the news stories from Levelland, Tex., in November. That was the case where several observers said they saw an oval shaped object which hovered over Highway No. 116.

People in the autos said that when the flying object came close to them it stopped their car engines and dimmed or put out the car lights.

KEYHOE SAID this report was followed by a flood of other sightings. He said:

The news stories came from Elmwood Park outside Chicago where two police men saw a glowing orange red object about 200 feet long. Other reports came from Texas and the White Sands Proving Grounds in New Mexico.

The Air Force spent two hours investigating the case down in Levelland and dismissed it.

THE BREATH TAKING speed maneuverability and acceleration power of these

flying objects may be their use of an anti-gravity field, he said.

The major explained:

"Right now there are 20 projects being carried on in this country on this anti-gravity phenomenon including such companies as Convair and the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies."

"The principle is this: a cushion of air is built around the moving object which moves along with the ship, eliminating friction and noise."

KEYHOE SAID the NICAP, which includes on its board of governors Vice Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter (USN Ret.), former head of Central Intelligence Agency, believes our activities in bomb explosions and rocket launchings has attracted visitors from other planets.

He predicts that mounting public opinion pressure will force the Air Force to "open its pressed lips." He said:

"Right now there are two committees on Capitol Hill investigating the problem."

Expert Will Discuss UFO Tonight

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Jan. 11, 1958

Space Ships Real, He Says

**Air Force Recognition Due Soon,
Ex-Marine Major Believes**

Flying saucers—officially known as unidentified flying objects—may finally be “recognized” by the Air Force this year, according to retired Marine Major Donald E. Keyhoe.

Keyhoe, a former flying officer, has delved into the UFO—or saucer field in a big way and will discuss the phenomena tonight at 8:30 in Carnegie Music Hall.

Former Skeptic

The major, a converted skeptic said he was so leary of “flying saucers” he didn’t want his name tied in with a story he was asked to do for a national magazine.

After listening to and reading reports from persons he feels are especially qualified, Major Keyhoe says he became convinced the “flying objects” are interplanetary space ships.

“If the Air Force believes there is nothing to all the sightings why are they still conducting investigations?” he asked a roomful of interviewers.

“Qualified people should know the difference between weather balloons and cloud formations,” said Keyhoe.

He then enumerated the many “saucer” sightings made by airline pilots, airport ground personnel and military fliers.

Bucks Ridicule

“The toughest thing I’ve had to do,” he added, “is to buck the official resistance and general ridicule.”

“If we can get the whole ‘saucer’ question on a serious level and away from the crackpot approach I’m sure more people would believe they exist.”

Did he think the unidentified flying objects had landed on earth?

“That’s the big question,” he replied.



MAJ. DONALD E. KEYHOE
Convinced of space ships

Major Keyhoe said there is every reason to think people—in some shape and form—exist on other planets and have progressed to where they can travel in space.

The Air Force received what they must have considered a welcome break during early January. Domestic UFO activity of high strangeness was almost nil. The few UFO reports arriving at BLUE BOOK could be assigned mundane explanations because the details were within the parameters of a meteor, balloon, or the planet Venus. It could be that the north to south shift of UFO activity had now moved out of the U.S. There were a number of sightings in southern California which were explained by UFO buff Max B. Miller.

“An unfortunate series of childish hoaxes were perpetrated at a number of ‘flying saucer’ lectures in the Southern California area ... Unknown to the lecturer himself, two local aviation engineers used approximately this modus operandi: One would attend the lectures equipped with a miniature radio transmitter. At the conclusion of the talk, this engineer would contact his accomplice who

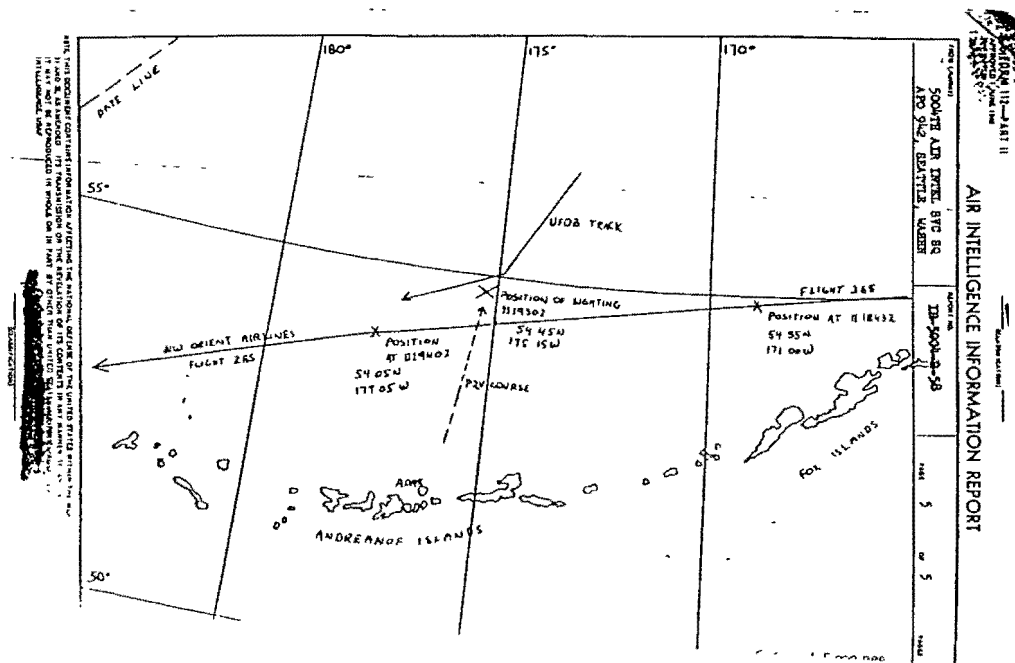
would be located a block or two away. This engineer would release a helium or hydrogen filled balloon with one or more red emergency flares affixed thereto. As the crowds left the meetings, these dangling and mysterious blobs of weaving lights would immediately attract attention, whereupon engineer-one would circulate among the group recording astonished comments on a concealed wire recorder. Newspaper accounts indicate the hoax was perpetrated at El Monte on December 13; San Gabriel Valley, January 3; Pomona, January 7; West San Gabriel Valley, January 8; and Vista on January 11." (24.)

11 January. The Bering Sea. (Dawn)

The kind of UFO report Keyhoe preferred was being made the evening of January 11th in the Bering Sea off Alaska. It seems four crew members aboard a P2V-5F patrol bomber attached to PATRON, at Kodiak Naval Base, noticed some strange blinking lights at 030 degrees magnetic heading, altitude unknown but estimated to be at 9,500 feet. The mystery lights moved from starboard to port at a fast rate of speed.

The patrol bomber's position at the time was: 54 43 N 175 15 W. There were some clouds, 7500 feet broken with an occasional buildup to 9,000 feet, otherwise visibility was unlimited.

Radio operator L. Michalski tried to contact the object(s) on 121.5 mc with no success. The only other air traffic in the area was Northwest Orient



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13 January. Casino, Australia. (6:30 p.m.)

Car chase.

This account has been taken from the Sydney UFO Bulletin:

"A Dome-Shaped Object Chases Car.

"On Monday, January 13th, 1958, at about 6:30 p.m., Cecil Manning, 45, saw a huge dome-shaped object high in the sky over Casino, a town in the north-eastern corner of New South Wales.

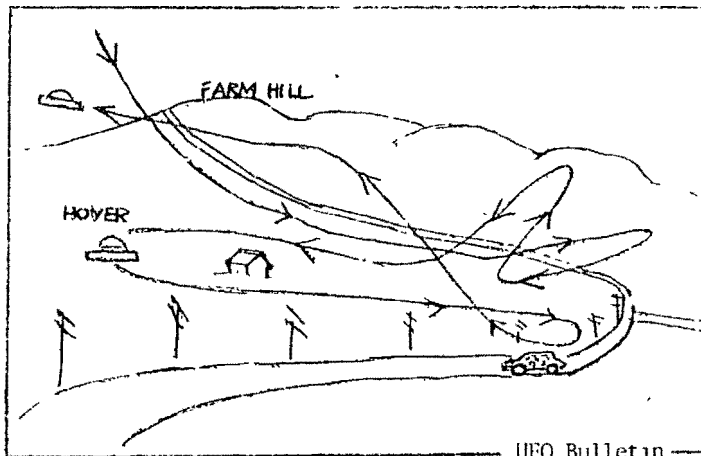
"Brian Crittenden, 21, also of Casino, who had never believed in the existence of 'flying saucers,' was followed by one the same night. Here is his story, submitted to the UFO Bulletin:

"I was leaving my girl-friend's house on Farm Hill at 11:45 p.m. on Monday, January 13th. As I closed the fence gate on the way home, I saw a dome-shaped light with a long narrow light underneath which was bright and glowing. It came over the hill from the east and straight towards me. I was so shocked That I ignored a half tyre and jumped into the car and sped towards home.

"The strange object followed me 3 miles on Benns Road. It appeared to be about 50 yards away and about 30 feet high, practically touching the telegraph poles. Its size was about that of a sedan car. The object chased my car, overtook it though I was travelling at 65 to 70 m.p.h. in my panic, hovered for a few seconds and then swooped low over the roof of my car. It kept repeating its actions until I reached town, 7 miles from my girlfriend's home.

"I can't say whether the object was noiseless or not because the noise from my engine was so great, but it is a notable fact that my car radio developed interference as the object was approaching.

"The car windows were down. I wear no eyeglasses and had had no alcoholic drink that night. The weather was cloudy. Needless to say I was terribly shocked after this unusual experience, and arrived home trembling. My relatives and friends believe my story, but others treat it as a joke." (26.)



UFO Bulletin

Keyhoe generally well received.

Tha Saturday night Carnegie Hall appearance was a good warm up for the NICAP director. Keyhoe hammered the Air Force and he found a receptive, very attentive, audience. The boxoffice claimed it had to turn people away for the lack of seats. (See clipping)

Pittsburgh Press, Tues., Jan. 14, 1958—23

Saucers Are Real, KDKA Panel Told

Major Keyhoe, UFO Expert,
Widely Interviewed While Here

By FRED REMINGTON

We are not fully ready to believe that nebbly little fellows from a nameless planet are hovering over us, peering down from their flying saucers. But neither are we completely ready to scoff the notion away.

It's not an age that can afford that ultimate of luxuries, absolute certainty about anything. So Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe found a very attentive reception here last weekend.

A retired Marine Corps aviator, Major Keyhoe has become the nation's foremost advocate for the reality and deadly seriousness of flying saucers. In books, articles and lectures he has hammered away at the assertions that the responsible saucer sightings represent visitations by creatures from way out there.

Repeats Conviction

He drew a turnaway crowd to the Carnegie Music Hall on Saturday night, and he was widely interviewed on TV and radio during his stay. In each appearance he repeated his conviction about "Unidentified Flying Objects."

"They're not made on this earth," the Major asserts flatly.

He contends that a conspiracy of suppression exists among high Air Force and Governmental officials, who allegedly fear the populace would panic

If the full available knowledge about the UFOs was revealed it's all pretty intriguing stuff, sort of like the movie, "Them."

The Major was interviewed by KDKA Radio's "For the Record" staff during his stay. The interview was broadcast last night. In Mike Levine, Paul Long and Al McDowell ("For the Record's" other panelist Jim Snyder was occupied with the opening of Congress) Major Keyhoe found a less than enthusiastic audience.

Frankly Skeptical

They were frankly skeptical which appeared to bother the Major very little. Repeatedly he referred to the 650 sightings by presumably competent persons for which Air Force investigators could turn up no satisfactory explanation.

"I think we are being observed by some visitors from another planet, either inside or perhaps outside our solar system," he declared.

The Major has none of the bombastic intensity of the crackpot or fanatic. His voice is matter of fact, patient, reasonable. He didn't get huffy, even when Mike Levine, whose voice suggests truth serum on the rocks, demanded bluntly, "Well, so alright. Assume the flying saucers are from outer space. What is it you're trying to do about it?"

What, Mike seemed to be asking, is your angle? Are you an opportunist exploiting an age in which science fiction often becomes fact more quickly than it can be printed?

"Well," replied the major mildly, "I think the American people should be fully informed. I don't believe in relying on secrecy simply because the complete answer is not known."

Well that's a proposition you can't argue with. Regardless of the changes the age of space ushers in, it's not likely to find a satisfactory substitute for the truth, nor a higher intelligence than an enlightened human being.

15 January. The revised script.

A second draft of the Armstrong Circle Theater UFO show was circulated for approval on January 15th. Keyhoe expected only minor editing but when he examined the text he was shocked by the big cuts made in his presentation. Keyhoe confronted Tunick. Tunick complained that Keyhoe's material exceeded seven minutes, the NICAP director's allotted time. Keyhoe, an experienced public speaker, doubted that judgement. Keyhoe threaten to quit the show unless the main points, at least, were put back into the script. There was only a week to go before the UFO program aired so that put Tunick on the spot. Tunick appeared to give in to Keyhoe by asking the NICAP director to phone in the wanted script changes Sunday night, just three days before the show and just hours before the first rehearsal. Rehearsals were to begin Monday morning in New York (That meant Keyhoe would have to make the trip to CBS before confirming the desired changes in the script) (27.)

These were the days when TV shows were live. There were no pre-recorded programs. If a mistake was made, you had to grin and bear it. The Air Force was very concerned about this, demanding that everyone use an approved script. Initially, Keyhoe had no great problem with this restriction. The NICAP director's main worry was the time limitation. How could he cram everything he wanted into the few minutes he was allowed? However, a new and even more disturbing problem was asserting itself. The military insisted on veto power over anything someone else on the show might say. Keyhoe gave into the demand since it was conceivable the military might have legitimate security concerns, but nothing he had to present, he was sure, contained a military secret. (28.) There was big trouble ahead.

16 January. Espirito Santo coast, Brazil. (2:30 a.m.)

APRO's UFO investigator Dr. Fontes obtained the following report:

'The sighting had been witnessed by a physician, Dr. Ezio Azevedo Fundao (Director, Surgery Service, Pedro Ernesto Hospital, Rio de Janeiro), eiro), 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 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 translucent, with a silvery light. The ring looked like aluminum shining in 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 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 almospheric phenomena. The observers heard no sound and they were away from all city noises." (29.)

Reporter Joao Martins, who interviewed Dr. Fundao for the magazine O Cruzeiro, noted that the Brazilian tow ship Tridente (not to be confused with the tow ship Triunfo) was only two miles from where the UFO was spotted, in fact the ship's Captain sighted the object as it hovered over Rocky Islands. (Perhaps the UFO was checking out the Tridente as was the case with the tow ship Triunfo?) Martins also wondered if there was any connection with the UFO's appearance and reported power problems at the Barra Lighthouse which is located near the Rocky Islands. (30.)

16 January. Trindade Island. (12:15 p.m.)

"OLHA O DISCO!"

Commander Bacellar must have felt some relief as he made himself comfortable in his cabin aboard the Almirante Saldanha as the ship prepared to leave Trindade Island. Bacellar was returning to the mainland so one had to assume the man's UFO problems were over. At that moment a motor launch was being lowered to take some people ashore before the ship weighed anchor.

The Almirante Saldanha had spent several quiet days at Trindade. The crew of 300 were of various service ranks but there were some civilians aboard that were guests of the Brzilian Navy. It seems that in connection with the International Geophysical Year (A world-wide scientific effort) Brazilian divers investigated the shallow waters surrounding Trindade and some members of the Icarai Submarine Explorers Club had been invited to observe and photograph the activities. The club members, all of civilian status, were: Almiro Barauna, an expert underwater photographer; Teobaldo Vagas, a retired Brazilian Air Force Captain who now was the Director for Civilian Pilot Training at the city of Niteroi Aero Club; Vieira Filho, a lawyer; Mauro Andrade, an employee of the of the London Bank of South America; and Aloisio (rest of name unknown), a municipal employee that worked in the Federal District.

At 12:15 p.m. Almiro Barauna was roaming the ship with his camera, a Rollei-flex Model E with an f/2.8 lens. The camera was set at f/8 and 1/125 seconds.

The ocean was restless, nudging the Almirante Saldanha and making the vessel tilt. Barauna was upset with himself because he had failed to take a seasickness pill. The weather consisted of a bright overcast sky.

The launch being lower caught Barauna's eye. He figured it would be a good photo opportunity so he positioned himself on the poop deck to get a clear shot. As he was watching the launch being lowered slowly to the water, Barauna was surprised when the winch abruptly stopped. The launch was left suspended in midair. (31.)

Below deck there was great alarm. There was a general loss of power. Radio transmitters and any apparatus with a magnetic needle ceased to function and stayed that way for the next half minute. Barauna heard about this, apparently, because later, when the Brazilian Navy gave him permission to tell his story, he remarked: "They made only one restriction, which I cannot mention for the reason that I have given my word." (32.)

Vieira Filho, president of the Icarai Club, was the first to spot something odd in the sky. Although the deck swarmed with Navy men, it could be that Filho was the first due to the simple fact that as a civilian he had no official duties to perform.

Filho's eyes picked up a dark speck just above the horizon that kept growing in size. Initially Filho thought he was looking at a big sea-gull flying toward him but it quickly became apparent something was approaching that was quite strange. Capt. Viejas also spotted the object and he yelled to fellow club member Barauna standing 60 feet away. Capt. Viejas cried out: 'OLHA O DISCO!' (SAUCER HO!) (33.)

Capt. Viegas said later: "The first view was that of a disc shining with a phosphorescent glow, which--even in daylight--appeared to be brighter than the moon." (34.) Moreover, he said the thing appeared to be a:

"...flattened sphere encircled at the equator by a large ring or platform. It made no noise, although with the shouting of the people on deck and the noise of the sea, I cannot be certain. It had a metallic look of an ash [grey] color, and had like a condensation of a green vapor around the perimeter, particularly in the advancing edge. It's motion was undulating, like the flight of a bat." (35.)

Barauna was quoted as saying almost the exact same thing: "It showed a dark grey color, appearing to be surrounded--mostly in the area ahead of it--by a kind of condensation of a greenish, phosphorescent vapor (or mist)." (36.)

Both Amilar Vieira and Captain Viegas directed Barauna's attention to the strange object approaching out of the northwest, the thing flying about 300 feet above the sea. Lt. Homero Ribeiro, the ship's dentist, noticed that Barauna had a camera so he rushed toward the Icarai Club photographer trying to get his attention. The officer ran into a cable strung across the deck and was nearly knocked flat on his back.

Barauna: "Besides myself, there were at least four other persons with cameras at the time of the sighting. But apparently they were not able to spot the object in time or were paralyzed by their own emotions." (37.) Indeed, a photographer for a Brazilian newspaper on deck at the time was absolutely no help at all. He just stood there, frozen, and wet his pants! May he always remain anonymous. (38.)

The UFO kept approaching at high speed. Barauna said that it appeared to glitter and then fade. It was definitely some sort of solid object. The UFO's course was taking it directly over the island.

Recovering from his initial surprise, Barauna started taking pictures when the object was clearly silhouetted against a cloud bank. (39.)

Capt. Viegas, the Brazilian Air Force veteran, estimated the object's speed as 700 miles per hour. (40.)

The CO of the Trindade Oceanographic Post who had been plagued by "strange occurrences" and was now leaving, Capt. Bacellar, later told the press: "I was somewhere inside the ship and was alerted by the shouts, and ran outside to see what was happening. Yet I didn't see the object, but all the people I found on deck told me that they had really sighted a flying saucer." (41.)

Barauna: "I cannot estimate the number of persons on the ship's deck at the moment of the sighting. However, during the official investigation ordered by Com. Saldanha da Gama, about one hundred members from the ship's crew confirmed that they had sighted the UAO." (42.)

Only two snapshots had been taken by Barauna before the object passed behind Desejado Peak which is located in the center of the island. Within seconds the object came into view again, this time headed directly east, evidently having made a very sharp turn. On its new course, the thing seemed lower, closer, and travelling at a higher speed (The men on board later expressed the opinion that the UFO wanted to take a better look at the ship. One has to admit that may be true but we have no way of knowing, so the belief held by the witnesses tells us more about their mindset than the object's intentions.).

In spite of the jostling and general excitement (panic?) aboard the Almirante Saldanha, Barauna managed three more pictures before the object sped out of sight over the horizon (It was in view about 20 seconds or so.) It was said by Barauna that the object made a brief stop during its departure. Another person claimed he also detected a pause, during which the brightness of the object dimmed, thus allowing a clearer look at its shape. (43.)

The stunned crowd of witnesses all wanted to know what Barauna had captured on film. Barauna agreed to develop the film then and there on the ship. So shook up was Barauna that he took almost an hour to calm down before beginning the developing. Even then, in his excitement, he forgot to rewind the film before opening the camera. Fortunately a Brazilian Naval officers was observing Barauna and he caught the mistake before the film was ruined. (44.)

The film was processed in a ship lavatory which had been converted into a temporary darkroom. An enlisted man held up some curtains to keep out the light while Capt. Viegas assisted Barauna by holding a flashlight when it was needed. Commander Bacellar stayed outside while the whole crew waited with: "... great anxiety for the results." (45.)

Like it or not, Commander Bacellar was involved in yet another UFO incident. He would have much to report when he met with his superiors on the mainland.

When the negatives were ready, they were passed around. Mauro Andrade confirmed this. He said the negatives were: "...shown later to everyone aboard." (46.) Negatives number 1,2,3 and 6, showed images of the Saturn-shaped object. Negatives 4 and 5 were misses due to the object's acceleration and the bumping of Barauna during the confusion on deck. Since the negatives were examined right after the object was seen, and the witnesses confirmed the likeness to what they had observed, the chances of a hoax were nil (Tests made on 8x10 enlargements by APRO photographic analyst John Hopf revealed something that would have been hard to fake: "...the outline of the object is quite sharp in the second and third photographs where it slowed down, but slightly blurred in the first and fourth photographs, where it was going at a higher speed and the shutter setting was not high enough to freeze the motion." (47.)

To his surprise, Barauna was allowed to keep the negatives in his possession. The ship's Commander, Saldanha da Gama, wasn't in a hurry. But he did suggest that prints be made later in the presence of witnesses.

To be sure, there was concern about the UFO problem by Brazilian authorities. The Icarai club people were not members of the military nonetheless they were asked to keep the incident secret. Barauna was warned: "...against any publicity about the fact[case] 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." (48.)

All of the club members agreed to keep the incident secret, they gave their word among themselves. Barauna: "I was worried for a few days after an officer told me that I was under military regulations, as any civilian aboard a Navy

ship, so that the film was going to be confiscated according to orders from the Navy Headquarters at Rio. But nothing happened. Now I am convinced that he was joking." (49.) Two other factors also probably affected any need to get too excited about Barauna's negatives: the Navy had plenty of eyewitnesses to what had happened and they also had a photograph of apparently the same object, taken by one of its own people, a Navy Sergeant. Moreover, plans were being made to put top-of-the-line cameras on Trindade manned by military experts. The military was determined to get better pictures.

Trindade Top Secret.

While the photos were of interest to the military, the "Top Secret" aspect of the Trindade case was the loss of electrical power aboard the Almirante Saldanha. This really shook up Brazilian authorities. Back in November the Brazilian Fortress of Itaipu had apparently been knocked out the same way by a UFO and the garrison never had a chance to fire a shot. Furthermore, two sentries suffered radiation burns during the "attack" and were still in the Army's Central Hospital in Rio. The press had not been informed of the case and the two soldiers were being kept isolated from the other patients. The Fortress of Itaipu guarded the coast near Santos. Inland, just a few miles, was the metropolis of Sao Paulo. Would the millions of citizens in Sao Paulo feel safe if they knew about the "attack?"

18 January. Moscow calling.

An odd broadcast came from Radio Moscow's North American Service at midnight Saturday. Russian authorities announced that a large, bright object had zoomed over a forest in Central Asia, and a report from an unnamed city stated that an object the "size and brightness of the moon" had passed overhead. Also, from another unnamed city a "bright light like an electric light bulb had appeared from behind a cloud," whatever that implied. All this sounds like an ordinary bolide but the newscast insisted on calling the episode(s) an "electrical phenomenon." (50.) It stands to reason if UFOs were taking an interest in American missiles, they should also be checking out the Russians. However, the Communists had a passion for secrecy. The strange radio broadcast may have been an indication of UFO activity.

19(?) January. Return to the mainland.

The Almirante Saldanha reached Brazil a few days after leaving Trindade. The ship docked first at Vitoria in the State of Espirito. The civilians, Barauna and other members of the Icarai club were allowed to disembark. The club members took the bus back to Rio. Barauna still had the negatives.

The ship's crew was not permitted shore leave. The Almirant Saldanha put out to sea and the news media would not learn of the Trindade pictures for over a month. Barauna and his friends did their part and kept quiet. (51.)

Ruppelt cancels.

Keyhoe got a phone call from Edward Ruppelt before Monday rehearsals. The ex-BLUE BOOK chief said he was canceling out at the last minute due to the "pressure of business" on the West Coast. Ruppelt assured Keyhoe he was not being forced to cancel by anyone in the military or government. Keyhoe wasn't sure. He thought he detected some strain in Ruppelt's voice. (52.)

20 January. First run-thru.

On Monday the participants in the Armstrong Circle Theater UFO program gathered at a New York CBS facility to rehearse. Keyhoe was there, and so was Kenneth Arnold and Dr. Menzel. Ruppelt, of course, would never show. The Air Force was represented by Lt. Col. Spencer Whedon of ATIC. With Col. Whedon was the Hon. Richard E. Horner, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development. Secretary Horner was to give the one minute wrap-up comment at the very end of the program, something the military insisted on.

Tunick approached Keyhoe and told him Ruppelt had backed out. Keyhoe knew that, but not the news about Capt. Chiles. Tunick said Eastern Air Lines had asked Chiles to withdraw and the pilot went along with his employer.

The new script was still being mimeographed so Keyhoe had little to do but stand around. He spotted Col. Whedon going his lines with Douglas Edwards so he moved near to the two to eavesdrop. Keyhoe noted that Whedon was using a lot of the same old stuff: Captain Mantell and a big research balloon, misleading Air Force statistics, and stories about wild "contactee" claims. (53.)

Kenneth Arnold, meanwhile, had already read his lines for "Act One." He did not know what was going to happen after his part aired, the first ten minutes, but he was very curious and asked around. No one would tell him. The Boise aviator pencilled in some remarks between paragraphs on his part of the script and gave some UFO photos to the production staff. The pictures were the two 1947 Rhodes snapshots that the Army Air Force showed him not long after his June 24th sighting and which the military investigators suggested may be genuine unknowns. (54.) Arnold sincerely wanted to help make the UFO program the best it could be, but the production staff didn't seem that interested.

When Keyhoe finally got a copy of his part of the script that afternoon, he was shocked. He immediately confronted Tunick. This time it was Col. Whedon's turn to eavesdrop. Keyhoe was insisting that references to certain "hidden" documents be included in the script.

The following documents are ones the Air Force did not want mentioned on the air:

"1. A September 23, 1947 secret conclusion by ATIC (Air Technical Intelligence Center) that the 'flying saucers' were real.

"2. A 1948 Top Secret Estimate of the Situation, also by ATIC, concluding that the UFOs were interplanetary spaceships.

"3. A secret Air Force Intelligence analysis of UFO maneuvers, which again concluded that these strange objects were interplanetary.

"4. A secret recommendation by a panel of top scientists convened at the Pentagon, January, 1953, which urged: That the Air Force quadruple its UFO investigations and set up special observation posts. That they give the American people all UFO information in the Air Force's possession, including secret Air Force opinions, unsolved sighting reports and UFO photograph analyses." (55.)

When Col. Whendon saw how upset Keyhoe was about the script cuts, he rushed over to Tunick's boss, Producer Robert Costello, and apparently put the pressure on. A bit later Tunick came to Keyhoe and said any mention of the what he called "hidden documents" had to be omitted since the Air Force objected.

At that Keyhoe lost his cool and flatly accused the military of censorship. Tunick replied that such charges would do no good since the Air Force would simply deny such documents ever existed. Greatly annoyed, Keyhoe informed Tunick that a former BLUE BOOK chief would confirm what he claimed. The man, of course, was E.J. Ruppelt. Here is where having Ruppelt on the program would have paid off big for the NICAP director. Perhaps Ruppelt had forseen this and that's why he stayed in California. Why get caught in the middle? (56.)

The Air Force tried to repair the damage later in a 1960 book by Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker, U.S.A.F. titled: Flying Saucers and the U.S. Air Force. (57.) In a number of ways this book is the TV show on paper but it also contains material to address the charges made by Keyhoe. The most important of the charges concerns the four "hidden" documents. Since the Air Force's position on the documents did not come up during the conflict over the script, we will note it at this point:

Colonel Tacker wrote:

"In answer to the first charge, there is no official Air Force report or document which states that the so-called flying saucers are real. The writer does not doubt that in the early days of the UFO program many possibilities, including this one, were probably listed in order to develop an adequate investigation and evaluation program for the Air Force. Also, it is conceivable that some person or persons associated with the Air Force program were personally convinced that flying saucers might be real and could be interplanetary spaceships.

"In answer to the second charge, there has never been an official Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center estimate of the situation which stated that so-called flying saucers were interplanetary spaceships. Again, individuals associated with the early Air Force program, listing all possibilities, would probably have considered such a category but such a conclusion or document reaching such a conclusion is non-existent.

"The answer to the third charge is that such a report or intelligence analyses is non-existent. There is no such report. Again, there has never been an Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center conclusion that any of the UFOs were interplanetary.

"The answer to the fourth charge is a simple one. On January 14, 15 and 16, 1953, at the request of the United States Air Force, a scientific advisory panel was established to consider the UFO program and to make recommendations based upon their conclusions. The recommendations of the panel as reported in the fourth charge above are completely erroneous. The final conclusion reached by the panel since declassified and released to the public were that UFOs (a) held no direct physical threat; (b) were not foreign developments capable of hostile acts against the U.S., (c) were not unknown phenomena requiring the revision of current scientific concepts, and (d) the panel further concluded that unless de-emphasized, UFOs, or the subject itself, could constitute a threat to the national security because a rash of sightings could effect

defense communications, national hysteria could be induced by skillful hostile propagandists, and a mass of false reports could screen planned hostile actions against the United States. As a result of this 1953 meeting, the panel made the following basic recommendations:

- (a) That immediate steps be taken to strip the UFOs of mystery which they had unfortunately acquired.
- (b) That the public be reassured of the total lack of evidence of inimical forces behind the phenomena.
- (c) That Air Force investigative personnel be trained to recognize and reject false indications quickly and effectively. (58.)

The reader can examine the various appendixes to the Condon report and decide for himself if the Air Force's arguments justified exclusion of the material from public disclosure or discussion.

Air Force reasoning.

Col. Tacker also wrote:

"An additional charge against the Air Force is that it is afraid to tell the public the truth concerning flying saucers because of the national hysteria and panic which will result. This is, of course, a ridiculous argument because the same groups hurling these charges and allegations against the Air Force are continually telling the public the same thing they want the Air Force to say and there is no resulting panic." (59.)

We beg to differ with the Colonel! There is a huge difference between NICAP and the Pentagon.

Before we get too far off track, we will return to the rehearsal at CBS in New York.

Stymied on the documents, Keyhoe shifted to some other material that was cut out of script: secrecy orders.

Keyhoe tells us:

"I was warned I could not mention official orders which silenced armed forces members--and also airline pilots who report UFOs officially.

"The two main orders are: JANAP 146, a Joint Chiefs of Staff document, which involves possible penalties of up to ten years in prison and up to \$10,000 in fines; and AFR 200-2, an AF Regulation which orders all Air Force personnel not to release any UFO report ---except those fully explained as normal objects." (60.)

Tunick blocked Keyhoe again. The way Tunick tried to explain it, the Air Force wanted: "no personalities." Keyhoe exploded: "Personalities? These are official statements, already on record!" (61.) Keyhoe then referred to some UFO cases of great interest that were cleared for his use. Tunick had an reply ready for that too: "Even if the cases were cleared, the Air Force will try to refute them now. We'd never get a final script." (62.)

20 January. Ottawa, Canada. (5 05 p.m.)

"Stopped in mid-air."

A big, bright, object lit up the morning sky over Ottawa. A Mr. S.W. Sellars was quoted as saying:

"I saw it at about 5:05 as I was leaving work. At first it looked like a plane or a jet was going to crash. It had a tail of flame about 300 yards long trailing from it. Then the thing stopped in mid-air and hung there for about 3 minutes. Then it turned on its side and vanished." (b3.)

21 January. The second day of rehearsals.

Kenneth Arnold went to CBS Studio 58 on 9th Avenue for the second run-thru of the UFO program. He was disappointed to find that his pencilled notes had not been typed into the final draft of the script. Moreover, his UFO photos were ignored in favor of some obvious fakes. Arnold now felt he was taking part in a rigged show. (64.)

Keyhoe had not thrown in the towel. He was doing rewrites up to the last minute, trying to make the most of what material he had to work with. The NICAP director shifted his emphasis to supposed factual evidence of the existence of UFOs, especially verified sightings by veteran pilots (Here the Air Force had room to debate by asserting such reports, even by trained observers, were a matter of interpretation). This version of the script was accepted.

147CAND 047 - NACH 71625 -
 KEMICE (Cont'd)
 a formation of 5 100-foot discs
 flying in a circle *THAN with me "over" 400 ft high*
OUT BACK TO KEYENCE
KEYENCE 1952 *Told me personally.*
 Captain Nash
 I am convinced they were machines
 from outer space. End quote
 Our committee *fully* agrees with the an-
 nounced Air Force decision on this case;
 Objects "unknown" *same*
 Let's take another *see*
 instance ~~another~~ *same*
 this one "lying near South Bend,
 Indiana"
 At the controls, *Capt* Robert
 Addicks Addicks, his crew
 and 10 passengers saw

21 January. Crescent City, California. (9:40 a.m.)

(See clipping)

Other reports almost identical to the Crescent City incident were made on July 7, 1947, at Fort Bragg, California; and at Redondo Beach, California on January 18, 1956. These cases makes one wonder if they shed any light on the important September 1957 Ubatuba, Brazil, case.

(OBJECTS)

1-58

MORE REPORTS OF STRANGE AERIAL OBJECTS CAME FROM THE COASTAL REGIONS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TODAY. A FARM EMPLOYEE, EARL AMUNDSON, SAID HE SAW 2 FLAMING ORANGE OBJECTS ABOUT ONE FOOT IN DIAMETER FALL INTO THE SURF ABOUT 75 MILES NORTH OF EUREKA AT 9:40 A-M TODAY, SETTING OFF A CLOUD OF SMOKE, AND 18 MILES NORTH OF EUREKA, MR. AND MRS. GEORGE NORDBY SAID THEY SAW A MISTY, CLOUDLIKE SOMETHING DRIFT OVER THE ARCATA AIRPORT AND BACK TOWARD EUREKA AT 5:30 P.M. TWO OTHER REPORTS CAME FROM THOMAS ESCUE OF ARCATA AND MR. AND MRS. CYRIL DENNIS OF EUREKA. ESCUE SAID HE SAW A STRANGE ORANGE LIGHT IN THE SKY LAST NIGHT, AND THE DENNISSES REPORTED SIGHTING A SWIFT, BRILLIANTLY-LIGHTED OBJECT FLYING EAST OF EUREKA SATURDAY NIGHT. NONE OF THE OBJECTS COULD BE TRACKED DOWN BY AUTHORITIES.

Fiery Objects Hit Surf Near Crescent City

CRESCENT CITY—Deputies today were searching the beach some 25 miles north of here for the remains of two unidentified objects reportedly seen by three persons. The objects, described as fiery orange, appeared to hit the water's edge at 9:40 o'clock this morning.

The sheriff's office said Mr. and Mrs. Raymond who operate a flower bulb farm on Highway 101, and an employee Earl Amundson, 41, reported the space phenomena sent up large quantities of smoke when they hit the surf.

The couple was quoted as saying one object was about a foot across. The other trailed the first and was smaller.

EUREKA, CALIF. HUMBOLDT STANDARD
Circ D 14,252

JAN 21 1958

21 January. Santa Cruz County, Arizona. (4.00 p.m.)

(See article below cut from Ray Palmer's Flying Saucers magazine. (65.)

★ ★ ★

On Jan. 21, 1958, I saw two Flying Saucers! I had just driven my jeep & trailer to a camping spot at the foot of the mts. I was sitting on the tall gate and looking off to the southeast. The sky was clear and bright sunlight at about 4:00 p.m. Off to the S.E. was a small stratus cloud across the Santa Cruz Valley at about the distance and elevation of the end peak of the Tumacacori Mts. To the left of this cloud I saw two flying saucers flying on edge and headed S.W. They were very white with clearly defined edges against the blue sky. They appeared to be about the size of dimes. The map distance was 12 miles from me and about 2000 ft. higher in elevation.

After overtaking the thin cloud and passing about half its length they flipped over flat and looked hat shaped. They then jumped up and down as they traveled like going over the teeth of a saw. When going up they were extremely fast then slowed down as they dropped back down at a lesser angle.

After a number of dips they went into the cloud. I watched to see them emerge to the right but they did not. A few moments later one came back into view again on the edge but traveling in reverse direction. Before reaching the E. end of the cloud it again went into the cloud and did not emerge again.

There was no noise. It was extremely quiet where I was camped as I was miles from the nearest highway.

Two days later when there was a similar cloud in same vicinity I watched a jet pass my camp and enter the cloud. I could hear plainly the noise at that distance. The jet itself would have been invisible near the cloud if it were not for the vapor trail. This shows that the saucers were much larger than the jet plane since they looked as large as dimes.

I was alone at the time and so far have not heard of anyone else seeing these two saucers although they were above a main highway. Elapsed time was about 1½ minutes.

Name withheld by request

★ ★ ★



22 January. "Balanced report."

Wednesday was the big day for Keyhoe. He checked the TV Guide and there on page A-46 was a sizeable announcement for the program. Whoever it was that wrote it failed to drop Ed Ruppelt's name, however that was a minor error to Keyhoe since it irked him to see the words "balanced report" used to describe the show. If the American public only knew.

Keyhoe and Kenneth Arnold were staying in the same New York hotel.

That morning Keyhoe ran into Arnold in the lobby. Arnold said the program was a sham and that he was leaving town. He told Keyhoe: "You'd better quit too, the way its rigged, the Air Force will make you look like a fool." (66.)

22 January. Final Disposition.
UFO incident, Tonopah.

On January 22th the results of an AISS investigation into the November 23, 1957 Tonopah, Nevada, incident was received at ATIC. A full investigation had been ordered because of the "unusual aspects and circumstances" of the case. The witness making the report was an Air Force jet interceptor pilot on active duty.

The AISS investigation failed to uncover any reasonable conventional explanation for the sighting. A check with the Nevada Highway Department determined that 25-30 cars an hour between the times of 5:00 and 6:30 in the morning travelled the same road where the UFO incident was supposed to have taken place but AISS could not find any other witnesses that had reported anything unusual. Moreover, a drawing submitted by the witness had some features that matched those in a story spread by a notorious California contactee.

The ATIC people also took note of the witness' interest in TV work, so that was interpreted as a "possible motive" for making the report.

In spite of the fact that the pilot's CO gave the man a good rating as to his flying skills and character, ATIC would spend much time and effort to find a flaw in the man's testimony, if in no other way, then by casting doubt on the lieutenant's ability to interpret what he claimed to have seen. It would not be an easy thing to do for a number reasons. The bottom line for Capt. Gregory and others at ATIC was that the pilot could turn out to be a major public relation problem for the Air Force. The quicker this problem was resolved, the better the Pentagon PIO officers would sleep at night. One can imagine how much Keyhoe would have liked to have the Tonopah report for the UFO show to be aired that evening!

Capt. Gregory planned to take steps to deal with the "Tonopah problem" the first thing Thursday morning. By then, as it turned out, the situation was worst then he had ever dreamed it could be.

A-46

TV GUIDE

WEDNESDAY

JANUARY 22
Evening

10 00 **(2) (5) CIRCLE THEATER**—Docum
"UFO: The Enigma of the Skies," by Irve
Tunick "Circle Theater" departs tonight
from its usual format to present a bal-
anced report on unidentified flying objects
—UFO's—taken from files now made
public for the first time Douglas Edwards
narrates the telecast, which is partly on
film, and which utilizes drawings, photo-
graphs and eyewitness accounts of Air
Force and commercial-airline pilots to
describe some of the 6000 unidentified
objects reported since 1947 An Air Force
official explains how these reports are
studied and analyzed by Project Blue
Book Also appearing are Maj Donald
Keyhoe, head of the National Aerial Phen-
omenon Investigating Committee, Prof
Donald Menzel, Harvard astrophysicist,
and Ed Ruppelt, former head of Project
Blue Book

(4) (8) (1) THIS IS YOUR LIFE
Ralph Edwards' subject tonight is a

22 January. Almost air time. (A little before 10:00 p.m.)

Keyhoe is still planning his moves.

All right, so maybe Air Force business was forbidden territory. So what about NICAP's activities. Perhaps NICAP's business was beyond the military's reach. A brief deviation from the teleprompter might not be a mortal sin. Later Keyhoe penned.

"During rehearsals, I had several times deviated from the teleprompter script, making minor changes. No one had objected; one change even drew approval. I decided at the last moment, before we went on the air, to ad lib the 'Senate statement.'" (67.)

Furthermore:

"Shortly before we went on the air, I discussed an important revelation with a sponsor's representative. For six months, NICAP had been working with a Senate Committee which was investigating the UFO problem--mainly the question of official secrecy. We had furnished this committee a list of key witnesses--many of them ranking pilots in the armed forces--and other important evidence indicating that the unidentified Flying Objects--or flying saucers--were machines far superior to anything known on earth. Some of the information was confidential, the sources not to be named. The Senate Committee was seriously considering public hearings--which we knew would blow the lid off.

"The sponsor's representative agreed this would be dramatic--but as I later learned, he had no authority to okay the statement, nor did he mean to imply that he did." (68.)

22 January. Air Time. The Armstrong Circle Theater. (10:00 p.m. EST)

After a final one hour dress rehearsal, "The Enigma of the Skies," went out over the CBS network.

Douglas Edwards led off by telling the story of the Kenneth Arnold sighting of June 24, 1947. He then mentioned a few major incidents of UFO history from the early days (Nothing about the November 1957 flap was brought up). Smoothly and skillfully, Edwards narration quickly moved the show into its live portion.

Col. Whedon took over and laid out the Air Force's position, the usual speech that sounds good only to the uninformed. After that, Dr. Menzel, the rooted UFO skeptic from Harvard, had his say. Here the carefully crafted anti-UFO game plan began to run into trouble. Menzel had a problem and there were people across the country that noticed. To one viewer Menzel exhibited "comic disdain" for pro-UFO arguments. Another person (these impressions were lifted from the many letters that flooded the Air Force, CBS, and the newsdia after the show) felt the Harvard professor's actions were "egotistical buffoonery." (Anyone who has had a chance to read Dr. Menzel's unpublished autobiography will be struck by the man's ego. He was, in his opinion, the "greatest everything.")

A picture of Menzel's performance was drawn up by viewer Wade Wellman. He wrote that the suggestion Menzel was a "tool of the military" was shown to be a preposterous idea. During the professor's time on camera he contested several Air Force positions:

"...Menzel argued strongly that the Air Force investigation should pay more attention to weather phenomena and ice crystals[His area of

interest]. He rejected the official explanation for the death of Captain Mantell. The Air Force has claimed that Mantell chased a skyhook balloon to his death; Menzel thinks a sundog the more likely explanation---a sundog which the flier termed 'metallic and tremendous in size.'

"...he quarrelled with the official saucer terminology. 'They are often not even objects,' he said. 'This is why I prefer the name 'flying saucers' rather than UFO which implies that they are material or tangible.' He dismissed his opponents as 'over-eager amateurs,' and even suggested that the Air Force dissolve Project BLUE BOOK, the investigating project which has operated since 1948[sic]. 'In my opinion, its not the reports of flying saucers that should be analysed---its the non-qualified interpreters themselves who argue that these saucers come from outer space.' The remark left no doubt as to where Dr. Menzel stood, though I would not call it an exercise in subtlety." (69.)

Keyhoe on camera.

When Keyhoe reached the point in the script where he had decided to ad lib, he began: "I am going to make a disclosure...In the last six months, we have been working with a Senate Committee---'" (70.) Robert Costello, the show's producer, grabbed the sound control knob and turned it way down. The picture of Keyhoe talking continued to go out over the airwaves. When Keyhoe's voice did a fade out, many people watching thought it was a technical glitch somewhere in the system since a voice-over announced "due to operation difficulties, the sound has been momentarily disrupted."

Only those in the studio could hear Keyhoe finish his (unauthorized) statement. Unaware the sound was off, Keyhoe continued to talk: "...investigating official secrecy on Unidentified Flying Objects. If open hearings are held I feel it will prove beyond doubt that the flying saucers are real machines under intelligent control." (71.)

People around the nation wondered what went wrong. The CBS switchboards lit up.

Shortly after Keyhoe's presentation, the show ended with a statement by Secretary Horner that addressed the charge the Air Force was withholding any UFO information. He denied that was the case: "I do not qualify this in any way." (72.) Everyone heard that loud and clear.

People were suspicious of the "operational difficulties" announcement, and in any case, that was the first and last time the excuse was used. The network flatly admitted Keyhoe was cut off deliberately because he deviated from the script. Candor did not help the network.

A letter to CBS took issue with the "scripted program" explanation: "Call it anything you like, but it appeared to be a very shocking display of censorship; certainly offensive to the intelligence of the American public, even though we are not suppose to have any." (73)

Those out in video-land were hard to fool. One person wrote: "You [CBS] apparently hoped it would be considered local audio difficulty by most listeners. I've ridden gain [a radio term] enough, once upon a time, to know what it sounds like when you play tricks with controls." (74.) This letter writer knew how to complain too. He wrote an extensive letter (most of it not reproduced here) and

made copies. Douglas Edwards got one (He probably wished he had stayed in bed that day), so did the President of CBS, a Mr. Paley. And what may have really hurt, a copy was sent to the FCC in Washington D.C.

A Mr. Farnham wrote to the Oregonian, a major daily paper in America's Northwest, to complain. He wrote, apparently with some emotion, that he: "...was under the impression that we are living in the U.S.A. --not the U.S.S.R.!" (75.) He called Keyhoe's censorship a "Gestapo Technique." That was powerful stuff, comparing the network to both the Nazis and the Communists!

The political take on this was not restricted to a single person. Others also made the point. Another example: "What kind of Frankenstein have we created that can threaten our basic freedoms with impunity? We may as well live in the USSR where this type of thing is taken for granted." (76.)

The Lorain, Ohio, Journal editorialized: "In the good old days, indeed, it was a rare day when a youngster didn't have an occasion to say: 'This is a free country, ain't it?' The Journal then referred to the CBS fiasco the night before: "...in the course of a television to-do over UFOs, de facto censorship in the form of sound failure was imposed at the only point where anything of genuine news interest appeared in prospect." (77.)

Being outnumbered, three-to-one, paid dividends. Americans favor the underdog. Keyhoe was, to one viewer, a man who had "the courage to stand his ground alone." Another missive mentions "David and Goliath."

The "anti-UFO team" recieved bad reviews. One viewer said the Air Force's and Menzel's presentations "reeked of brainwashing propaganda." Also: "I felt that something was being forced upon us." Like Keyhoe, a viewer had noticed the word "balanced" in TV Guide and he bitched that "balanced" did not in any way describe what he saw and heard.

23 January. The day after.

We could reproduce here the many news clips that reported the "censorship episode" but that would be redundant since we already know the details.

Keyhoe was the clear winner, but his reaction was low-key. The NICAP director wisely let others do all the complaining. In fact, some irate letter-writers admitted they didn't have the slightest idea who Keyhoe was and they didn't give a hoot about "flying saucers," but they still swarmed to the NICAP director's defense because of the principle involved.

Reaction to the censorship was so severe it produced an official reply from Herbert A. Carlborg, CBS Director of Editing:

"This program had been carefully cleared for security reasons. Therefore, it was the responsibility of this network to insure performance in accordance with predetermined security standards. Any indication that there would be a deviation might lead to statements that neither this network nor the individuals on the program were authorized to release. As a consequence, public interest was served by the action taken by CBS in deleting the audio in Major Keyhoe's speech at a point where he apparently was about to deviate from the script." (78.)

Does that make sense? "Major" Keyhoe was retired, and had been for a long time. He was a civilian. He was not cleared to know anything secret. Anything he had to say had been said over and over in public lectures.

23 January. In the wake of the disaster.

Capt. Gregory of BLUE BOOK was well aware of the ignominious public relations failure. It was his job. The BLUE BOOK chief mentions considerable concern about the Air Force's image in some paperwork and it is dated January the 22nd, the day of the Armstrong Circle Theater program. Capt. Gregory had feared the impact of the jet pilot's story even before the television calamity. Now things had to be a lot worst.

The special AISS investigation had been ordered in the hope the pilot's sighting could be blamed on a conventional stimuli. (79.) That did not work out so Capt. Gregory tried another tactic. Calling the pilot a liar was not an option, but somehow or someway doubt had to be cast on the man's UFO sighting. One way would be to challenge the pilot's ability to interpret what he said he observed. That would not be easy since the witness was a trained jet pilot in excellent health, of good moral standing, and well thought of by his commanding officer.

It was suggested the pilot was telling the truth, as he could interpret it, but had been effected by a 'mild mental disorder at the time,' i.e. "road hypnosis." BLUE BOOK scientific advisor J. Allen Hynek's expertise was the stars and the planets but even he, knowing little of psychiatry, found such a theory unconvincing and said as much. Someone else raised the possibility the pilot was joking but again Dr. Hynek objected. If the story was an attempt at humor, suggested Dr. Hynek, why involve the CO and Adjutant? A more likely target, he assumed, would be the newspapers or the man's buddies. (80.)

Capt. Gregory wanted his staff to keep trying because, as he wrote on the 23rd of January, the:

"...damage and embarrassment to the Air Force would be incalculable if this officer allied himself with the host of 'flying saucer' writers, experts, and others who provide the Air Force with countless charges and accusations. In this instance, as matters now stand, the Air Force would have no effective rebuttal, or evidence to disprove any unfounded charges." (81.)

So worried was Capt. Gregory he called in the best he had, and that was project WHITE STORK. The experts of STORK were to study the pilot's UFO report while a Dr. Paul Fitts was to do a psychological analysis of the Air Force officer. Dr. Fitts was a psychologist associated with the Air Force Aero-Medical Laboratory and had been an advisor to the Air Force as far back as 1948. It was his long-held belief that there is sufficient psychological explanations for UFO reports that were otherwise inexplicable.

Dr. Fitts was a member of the Air Force's Scientific Advisory Board and a member of the NACA Committee on Flight Safety. It is believed he was the anonymous author of the article: "Psychoanalyzing The Flying Saucers" that appeared in the February 1950 issue of Air Force magazine.

Capt. Gregory hoped Dr. Fitts would be his miracle-worker. In his letter to higher authorities requesting additional assistance, Capt. Gregory explained:

"The matter will require descreet handling. The fact that an Air Force pilot insisting and officially testifying that he walked up to, and observed, 'four flying saucers' at close-hand, following

immediately on the heels of a nation-wide TV presentation to the effect that after a decade of searching, the Air Force has yet to prove the existence of one, would, if unwittingly released to the press or public, undoubtedly result in immediate and violent repercussions to the embarrassment of the Air Force." (82.)

Although Capt. Gregory wanted immediate action, he had a long wait ahead of him, too long for his liking.

Keyhoe satisfied.

With great satisfaction Keyhoe noted that America could not miss the important point he was trying to make when he was cut off. The censored portion of his presentation was given publicity by the AP newsservice. (See clipping)

TV 'Saucer' Expert Fills Out Cutoff

NEW YORK Jan 23 (AP) — Author Donald C. Keyhoe finished today what he started to say last night on a CBS television program.

Keyhoe, who claims to be an authority on flying saucers, was discussing them on TV. Departing from the script, he said:

"We are meeting in secret with a congressional committee. If these meetings were public it would be proved."

CBS then cut him off the air. Keyhoe said he misunderstood the rules governing script changes. CBS explained: "Nobody knew what he was going to say."

"What I was going to say," Keyhoe, a former Marine Corps Major, filled in today, "was that for the past six months our group has been working with a Senate committee on the secrecy of the unidentified flying objects."

"I was going to say that if they held public hearings with the information we have given them, it would have proved the reality of these things and would have caused a sensation."

The group to which Keyhoe refers and which he heads is known as the National Aerial Phenomenon Investigating Committee.

23 January. Wimberley, Texas. (daytime?) (See below)

January 23, Wimberley, Texas: At least six persons watched two luminous objects that "skipped about in a circular motion at high speeds" for 15 minutes. One object would stop and remain motionless for as long as 30 seconds before darting off to catch the other, when they would fly side by side before repeating the procedure. At times they vanished into clouds. (San Marcos, Texas, Record, 1/23/58.) This playfulness, contrasting markedly with the dignified "procession" described in the previous sighting, is one of the familiar patterns of UFOs.

24 January. Painesville, Ohio. (5:30-5:48 a.m.)

UFO or balloon? This is a strange object to be sure. There seems little doubt the object exists considering the number of witnesses which included two policemen from two different police departments. (83.)

No Case (Information Only)

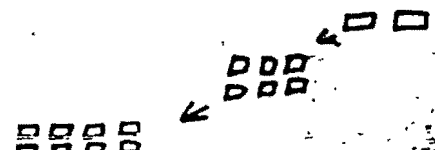
21 January 1958
Ohio (Painesville)

UFO Sighting Jan. 24, 1958 5:30 A M - 5:48 A M

[redacted] Painesville sighted bright object in sky north-west Painesville at 5:30 A M, going west at high speed and very bright with red light on front.

[redacted] Painesville sighted object at 5:50 A M going south-west at about 5,000 feet, watched it between 2 - 3 min, very bright and no shape.

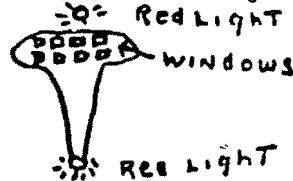
Object seen by [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, 5:40 A M very bright and seemed to look like a large star, then separated into two parts with bright lights and windows could be seen with a dim red light at the front.



DIM RED LIGHT

It was made to [redacted] at 5:45 A M by Mrs. [redacted] Mitchell's Mills Rd, Geauga County of sighting of UFO in the Northwest, then moved to the southwest making a number of circles around the area in counter clock fashion coming from the southwest. It passed over her home at about 1000 feet. Mrs. [redacted] called her neighbors, Mr. [redacted] and Mr. [redacted] who also watched the object.

Mrs. [redacted] called her husband and children and they watched it from their front porch as it went over their home. It was traveling very slow and seemed to be tipping from side to side.



RED LIGHT

Sighting was also seen by patrolman [redacted] of the Chardon Police. When he sighted the object he turned off radio in his car, and his motor. He heard no noise from object as it passed over the Shopping Center in Chardon.

Object was also sighted by patrolman [redacted] of the Kirtland Hills Police and a driver for the Russell Funeral Home at 5:48 A M.

[redacted] stated that as the object passed over her home she could hear a humming like coming from the object.

Object was very bright and odd shaped. Large at front part and tapered to the back. Had red light on front end. Looked like a large jet but did not have the size or shape. Watched object with glasses and seemed to look like a fourth of July sparkler, but could see rows of windows.



SAUCER EXPERT HERE—Flying saucer expert Maj. Donald Keyhoe, USMC Ret., was met at Port Columbus Thursday by Michael Glatte, 17, of 4015 Doney St. The youth was one of many Central Ohioans wondering what Major Keyhoe was trying to say when he was cut off the air during a national television show Wednesday night—(Dispatch Staff Photo)

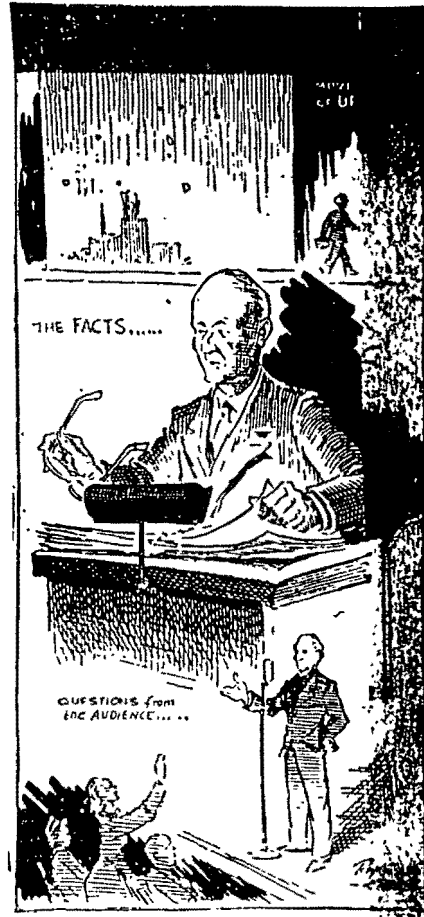
Left:

The picture to the left shows teenager Michael Glatte meeting Keyhoe at the airport. The young Glatte was very interested in the UFO problem and took part in UFO debates at the local Highschool.

Right:

Keyhoe welcomed in Columbus.

Cartoonist Ray Evans of Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch attended Keyhoe's January 11th Pittsburgh lecture. Evans endorsed Keyhoe's talk on January 23rd in Columbus having been impressed with the NICAP director. Keyhoe, he discovered, was not a dynamic, podium-thumping space evangelist. Instead, Keyhoe gave the impression of an impassive collector of authenticated UFO incidents, methodically piling up fact after fact. Evan's drawings reflect a conservative image.



24 January. Near Skive, Denmark. (9.30 a.m.)

Possible Angel-hair case. Note that the material in question "burst like bubbles" suggesting that the threads in such reports come from bubble-like forms when ejected from the UFO. (See report from Danish UFO group SUFOI below)

24 January. From Vojend to Haderslav, Denmark. (9:15 p.m.)

Object sends out a neon-like light. (See report from Danish UFO group SUFOI below)

REPORTS FROM: SUFOI, VOJENS, DENMARK, EUROPE..Capt.H.C.Peterson
VIA: Mrs.Gladys Fusaro-Rt.3, Box223, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.

JANUARY 24, 1958, 9:30 am, a lady from Hr.Goby by Skive (a town in the northern part of Jutland) had a strange experience. She had gone out to look at the sunrise, when suddenly three silvery objects came up from the horizon to the right of the sun. The object that was ~~moving~~, circled once over the house and disappeared in the haze toward Skive. The lady, who had gone around the other side of the house to follow the object, went back to look at the sunrise again.

There three objects came once more.; same appearance, same place. These too disappeared in the haze toward Skive. Now the lady went to one of her sons, who has a farm in the neighborhood, to get him out to look too. At this time, however, there was nothing to look at, so the lady went back to keep looking. Now the event was repeated. When she went back the fourth time, she held her hands over her eyes, to see if it was not spots in the eyes or something else. They were not such matter, but when she removed her hands, three new objects came, this time to the left of the sun, ~~and it touched the ground, the trees~~ and this time the object came straight towards her, and when they were nearly vertically over her, something fell down from them. It glistened in the sun, and it touched the ground, the trees, the straw and a wire fence. It burst like soap bubbles, and left very fine threads. The event lasted for thirty minutes.

The same morning, two farmers in the neighborhood had heard some strange sounds with a high frequency, as if it were from something which passed over their farms....

That same day in the southern part of Jutland, at 9:15 pm, twelve hours later, an object was observed from Vojend to Haderslav. The object, which was reddish and had the size of the moon, came from the west, stopped suddenly, and sent out a violent white light, like neon day-light. After some minutes, it moved slowly toward the SW, before it disappeared sloping in an angle of 45 degrees. The observation lasted about 5 minutes.

H.C.
Original
to be kept
typed
copy
Carlton
Chambers

January. Various dates.

Was the Danish UFO flap shifting south?

We have at least 7 UFO sightings from Holland during the month of January. English translations of the details are not available except for the January 24th report from Schiedam which mentions 7-9 objects in V-formation. Besides the Schiedam sighting, we have reports from Den Hagg on the 3rd, Amsterdam on the 3rd, Scheveningen on the 27th, Breukelen province, Utrecht on the 28th, Texel on the 29th, Den Bosch also on the 29th, and two more the first week of February at Den Haag and Den Bosch. Afterwards activity drops off to 2-3 a month, at the most, for the rest of the year. (84.)

24 January. More on Keyhoe. (See below)

KEYHOE SAYS STAR SHIPS REACH EARTH

Declares Air Force Knows It,
Fears to Let Public
Know of Visitors, 1958

Columbus, O., Jan. 24 (AP)—A "flying saucer" expert said last night vehicles from outer space have reached earth but fear of public hysteria has prevented the Air Force from releasing information about the unidentified flying objects.

Donald Keyhoe, a retired Marine Corps major and pilot, said the Air Force was ready to release information on flying saucers in 1918 and again in 1952.

But each time the lid went on," he said, "apparently because the National Security Council or the Central Intelligence Agency feared public hysteria would result. He said several persons had been killed while trying to check on the objects.

The Air Force has investigated many reports of flying saucer sightings and has said repeatedly that practically all resulted from visual illusions, mirages or other explainable causes.

However Keyhoe, director of a Washington D. C. organization called the National Investigations Committee of Aerial Phenomena, said in a speech before about 3000 persons that "there has been interstellar travel."

What You Couldn't Hear
On TV Wednesday Night
You Can Read in

THE
FLYING SAUCER
CONSPIRACY \$3.50

By Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, U.S.M.C. Ret.
Author of

FLYING SAUCERS
FROM OUTER SPACE \$3.00

At All Bookstores
Henry Holt and Company

New York Times. 24 January 58

26 January. The GOC and the press.

A Californian informed NICAP:

"At a GOC [Ground Observer Corps] day captain meeting, held before we went on ready reserve, I asked the sector sergeant if GOC members could report [UFO] sightings to the press. He said we could, but that the press was suppose to check with the Air Force before printing anything." (85.)

28 January. The Aetherius Society and Scotland Yard. (See clipping from the Daily Mail)

DAILY MAIL
28-1-58

POLICE GO TO THE MARS MAN'S MEETINGS

By ROONEY HALLWORTH

GRAMOPHONE records claiming to bring messages from Jesus and St. Peter in outer space, which have been on sale for 25s from a recently formed spiritual society in London, are being examined at Scotland Yard.

Three senior police officers have attended meetings at Caxton Hall and have bought blue glass bottles for 1s each.

These it is claimed, if filled with tap water and exposed to the sun can bring 'benefit and relief' to sufferers of various ailments from nervous debility to swollen ankles.

The detectives took statements from a number of women who have attended the meetings, organised by the Aetherius Society.

The blooms

The leader of the Aetherius Society is Mr. George King, a slim 34 year old bachelor who says he has visited Mars 'in a mental state' spoken to the people who live there and admired the planet's exotic blooms.

The headquarters of the society is a fourth floor flat in Fulham, S.W. He works there with his secretary Miss Grace Abercrombie.

Mr. King is editor of the society's magazine *Cosmic Voice*.

Mr. King, relaxed in grey slacks and white pullover, told me last night.

So far as I'm concerned the whole of Scotland Yard can come.



Mr. George King



Miss Grace Abercrombie

and visit me. I have simply nothing to hide. The society's accounts will be published in full at our annual meeting next month.

"I have received many messages from Jesus and the saints. It is correct that a message from St. Peter through my voice is on sale on a gramophone record for 25s. I have sold quite a number."

The label states quite clearly that it was received while I was in a Yogic trance. I do not claim direct voice.

"Our income comes from various sources. We have several publications at 2s. 6d. each, the records at 25s., and about 300 bottles for water at 1s. each."

"But I must emphasise there was no profit on the bottles. They cost us about a shilling and sometimes we sold two for 1s. 6d."

30 January. Between Arequipa and Lima, Peru. (11:45 p.m.)

UFO stalls auto in Peru.

"On January 30 a Peruvian lawyer, Dr. Jose Valencia Dongo, was driving from Arequipa to Lima with his wife and her brother. At 11:45 p.m. they were 220 miles north of Arequipa on the Pan-American Highway, when their headlights went out and the engine died. The driver stopped the car. Then they noticed an object descending from the sky; when it reached a height of about 150 feet, it stopped and hovered. It had the shape of a 'flying saucer,' of 'incandescent' (presumably orange-red) color. For 8 minutes it remained completely motionless, then disappeared into the cloudy sky. A truck and a bus going to Lima were also stopped. Dr. Dongo said that in all three vehicles the passengers felt a nervous shock before the UFO appeared overhead." (86.)

31 January. The McClellan Subcommittee "investigates" the Air Force.

A later Air Force memorandum tried to dignify the following encounter by calling it a "preliminary informal investigation."

The document below was found in the Air Force BLUE BOOK Administrative files:

'MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION SERVICES, SAFS.

"SUBJECT: Congressional Public Hearings - Unidentified Flying Objects.

"1. Major Donald Keyhoe of the National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena has been badgering the members of the McClellan Subcommittee, the Senate Committee on Investigating Government Operations, to hold open hearings on the question of the existence of unidentified flying objects.

"2. In this regard investigators for the subcommittee contacted SAFLL and a meeting was held on 31 January 1958 at 1000 hours in Mr. Horner's [The same Horner that was on the Armstrong Circle show] office on the Air Force's position regarding possible hearings. Members of the committee attending this meeting were:

Mr. William Weitzen, Deputy for Research & Development Operations.

Lt. Colonel William R. Kelzo, SAFRD.

Major Joseph E. Boland, SAFLL.

Major James F. Byrne, AFCIN.

Major Lawrence J. Tacker, SAFIS.

Mr. Donald O'Donnell, FBI (Committee Investigator)

Mr. Jack Healey, FBI (Committee Investigator)

"3. The committee's investigators simply asked if the Air Force de-

sired such hearings [!]. Mr. Weitzen stated that he did not see the need for it but would cooperate in every way possible if the committee thought the hearings necessary. Mr. Jack Healey stated they wanted a definite Air Force position. Mr. Weitzen said he would have to wait until Mr. Horner returned but thought Mr. Horner would agree with his statement that we would cooperate in every way. The two investigators were invited to visit ATIC at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base for background information. They said they would do so if hearings developed.

"4. There will be a meeting of this group again this week when Mr. Horner returns and gives his views.

"5. Major Tacker pointed out during the discussions that OIS was providing the publicity at the present time on this subject at the request of AFCIN. He stated we would continue to do so and would cooperate in every way with the staff agencies concerned or with the congressional committee if hearings are held.

Glen W. Clark
Colonel, USAF
Chief, Public Information Division
Office of Information Services." (87.)

Note point #3 where the investigators "simply asked" if the Air Force wanted hearings! What kind of inquiry is that? Were they going through the motions just so they could say they did something?

UFOs and Congress. More comments.

Rep. William H. Ayres (R-Ohio) wrote to one of his constituents, a Mr. Melvin V. Knoop of West Richfield, in January 1958 that:

"Congressional investigations have been held and are still being held on the problem of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). Since most of the material is classified, the hearings are never printed. When conclusions are reached, they will be released if possible." (88.)

The "Gaither" report.

E.J. Ruppelt's coolness toward the UFO problem and vague references to Congress having "better things to do," apparently took hold of the ex-BLUE BOOK chief after he met with a committee on Capital Hill that was making inquiries about the sky mystery. This change may have some connection with the "Gaither Report."

It seems that during the Sputnik panic a high-level consulting body chaired by H. Rowan Gaither Jr., presented a dire report of an ominous missile gap between the United States and Russia to a standing-room-only crowd attending a National Security Council meeting. The report, Deterrence and Survival in the Nuclear Age, stressed what it felt was the seriousness of the situation. Many shared that assessment. The "Gaither" people consisted of an impressive coalition of influential persons, in and outside of government, among them Senator John F. Kennedy.

The immediacy of the Russian threat had to make the UFO problem seem like just an exotic distraction, something the U.S. military could not afford. Ruppelt may have had "Gaither" sympathies, or was being leaned on by someone high up in the military or government who did.

The Trindade case. The Brazilian investigation.

Photographer Almiro Barauna arrived at his home in Niteroi, just across the bay from Rio, after a long bus ride from Vitoria.

The Almirante Saldanha had anchored off shore from Vitoria for two days and then set sail down the coast until it entered Rio harbor. Commander Bacellar, former CO of the Naval post at Trindade, left the ship when it docked and reported to Brazilian Naval authorities conducting the on-going investigation into UFO activity at Trindade Island. Meanwhile, Barauna, who still had his UFO negatives, made a number of large prints in the darkroom at his home.

Commander Bacellar had told Barauna the Navy would want to make inquiries and after a couple of days Barauna was officially summoned to Rio.

High Navy staff officers questioned Barauna extensively, and then borrowed the negatives so they could be examined by the "Cruzeiro do Sul Aerophotogrammetric Service," which, although civilian, was the best available, in fact some considered the equipment and technicians at the facility better than any other in all of South America. The negatives were also checked by the Brazilian Navy's Photo Reconnaissance Laboratory. Four days of tests showed no sign of fraud.

Naval officers helped Barauna re-enact the picture-taking, using hand held stop-watches to time his movements. In addition, testimony was obtained as to the exact position of the Almirante Saldanha at the time of the incident and studies were made of charts showing the geography of Trindade. The data gave Naval experts some idea of the UFO's size and velocity. The dimensions of the UFO were estimated to be about 120 feet long and 24 feet high. As for the speed of the UFO, it was estimated the thing was moving about 600 mph (Retired Brazilian Air Force Captain Teobaldo Viegas of the Icarai Explorers Club had guessed 700 mph.)

Barauna met with no skepticism and noticed that investigating officers kept consulting a thick file of papers. Barauna learned that others had confirmed his claims and that there had been other UFO sightings at Trindade. In fact, a similar UFO had been photographed by a Navy Sergeant the day before he got lucky (on the 15th). (89.)

It became known that Barauna had faked UFO photos in the past for a purposely humorous magazine article entitled: "A Flying Saucer Hunted Me At Home," but that did not mean Barauna was enamored with counterfeit UFO pictures. Back in 1952 he helped debunk the widely publicized Barra da Tijuca "flying dish" photos. (90.) In any case, Barauna had plenty of support. In a 1983 interview, when asked what he remembers most vividly, Mr. Barauna responded: "The way the Navy and the crew backed me." (91.)

A fake by Barauna seems impossible, but even without the pictures the incident was very important.

The Brazilian Navy authorities knew Barauna made his living photographing things of interest and writing magazine articles but they wanted him to hold off on publishing the story and pictures until granted official approval. The military, apparently, especially forbid Barauna to talk about the electrical power failure aboard the Almirante Saldanha. It must have been pure torture for Barauna to give his word, but he did, and he kept to it. For all he knew, the military might never give permission. In fact, the Navy wanted to keep things secret indefinitely. (92.) That it did not, would hardly be Barauna's fault.

30 January. "Pluto."

Back on November 5, 1957, in the wake of the Sputnik launches, the press learned that the Eisenhower Administration was considering steps to counter the psychological triumph of Soviet science. A possible example was a hint that was dropped on January 30, 1958, about "Pluto," the most secret of projects, a nuclear and ram-jet propulsion system which was to give a missile virtually unlimited range, exceptional control, and (unnamed) so-called "unique" qualities. The story out of Washington added: "This extraordinary weapon could explain some of the mysterious UFOs." (93.)

1 February. The U.S. Army's Jupiter C missile puts America's first satellite in orbit.

2 February. The investigation by the Brazilian Navy ends.

We know that a "Navy Secret Report" was completed on this date because a classified memorandum about it was allowed to circulate among members of Brazil's House of Representatives in April, 1958. Some suspect Rep. Sergio Magalhaes leaked the information to the newspapers Correio Manhã, the O Jornal, and the Jornal Do Brasil. (94.)

The memo acknowledged that the UFO activity at Trindade had not started with the taking of the Barauna pictures, and that credible observers had sighted some strange things in the sky over the island on different occasions. The document mentioned that observers noted: "...the high speed, controlled maneuvers, and extreme mobility of the objects spotted. Their movements were not continuous like those of an airplane --but abrupt and rapid, with sudden changes of course and speed, and right-angle turns." (95.) Moreover, the report concluded: "Personal reports and photographic evidence of certain value indicate the existence of unidentified aerial object(s)." (96.)

None of these amazing admissions reached the Brazilian public at this time, nor was there any hope they would be in the future due to the classified nature of the report. Mixed feelings about censorship of the data in the Brazilian military and government departments, however, would doom any secrecy.

4 February. Keyhoe writes Ruppelt.

The Armstrong Circle show demonstrated how important Ruppelt was to Keyhoe's plans. Indications were, however, that the ex-BLUE BOOK chief was backing off. The uproar caused by the TV program made it hard for Ruppelt to maintain any sort of middle position, so Keyhoe hoped for the best and asked Ruppelt to join NICAP, to take a leading role in the fight against UFO secrecy. The odds may have been against Ruppelt coming aboard but Keyhoe evidently felt it was the right time to push for a commitment. Perhaps as bait, Keyhoe revealed that he was getting another chance on network TV by being a guest on the Mike Wallace show in April (The Wallace show was a big step up from the Armstrong Circle format. Wallace's guests were genuine celebrities. An appearance on the Mike Wallace program could legitimize the NICAP organization. However, the show was a no-holds-barred, one-on-one, interview and veteran newsmen Wallace was the master of confrontation journalism. Keyhoe had better be well prepared).

4 February. Word of the secret Brazilian Navy report gets around.

Claiming that UFOs might just exist was bound to attract attention within the Brazilian military. The day after the report was officially completed, it

was fascinating reading for a Brazilian Navy Commander who happened to have access. The Navy officer also happened to be a close friend of Dr. Fontes of APRO. For years Fontes had tried to convince his military friend there was something to the UFO mystery. Such talk never converted the officer since he was a hard-boiled skeptic, but the Navy report produced a change in the man. Very impressed by the documentation and photographs compiled by his fellow officers, the Navy Commander phoned Dr. Fontes. Apparently this act violated security but the officer may have some unusual feelings about the situation that put the issue beyond the usual definitions of national security. In any case, Fontes kept the man's name confidential. Fontes told his friend he should discuss the Navy UFO report with the Brazilian "contact officer" that was assigned liaison duty with the American Navy (The "contact officer" must have been Commander Jose Geraldo Brandao who was identified as the liaison officer in the December 4th and 6th issues of Rio's newspaper Tribuna Imprensa). The Commander surprised Fontes by saying the officer in question was the person who called his attention to the report and who recommended he read it.

Considering how rare good, "authenticated," UFO photos were, its understandable Fontes would be very eager to examine Trindade prints, however his Navy Commander friend drew the line when a request was made to see the photographs taken by Barauna. The Commander told Fontes over the phone the UFO pictures were currently classified "official use only."

All told, Dr. Fontes did not learn a whole lot from the phone call so he made inquiries among his other contacts in the military. Slowly, from bits and pieces, Fontes put together the Trindade story. The Brazilian physician found out the name of the UFO photographer, when the incident took place, and the existence of more than one UFO sighting at Trindade. (97.)

5 February. Air Force Regulation 200-2. (5th revision released)

The general thrust of the regulation remained the same: "Air Force activities must reduce the percentage of unidentified reports to a minimum." (98.) No doubt the main purpose was to add some language that would keep Keyhoe from using the regulation to boost his Air Force cover-up arguments. The revision was to eliminate: "...any and all portions...which might provoke suspicion or misinterpretation by the public." (99.) All units were also reminded that the 1006th Air Intelligence Service Squadron (AISS) was to conduct field investigations of UFO cases that required any effort beyond an initial inquiry. Moreover, ATIC wanted all units to understand it alone had the responsibility for analysis and evaluation of UFO information. (100.)

The Benn UFO film mess in California, and the sloppy work on the Tonopah case indicated authorized procedures were not being followed and a reminder was required. The actions of the Hollywood OIS (Office of Information Services) came in for special criticism by Capt. Gregory when the Regulation 200-2 revision was released. The failure of the Hollywood unit to call in the AISS to conduct interrogations and the chief of that same unit publicly expressing his judgement that the Benn UFO film was "the best he had ever seen," amounted to clear violations of policy. Capt. Gregory scribbled on a note pad that: "...USAF Intelligence has been trying to get the OIS people out of intelligence (particularly UFOlogy matters) for the last 12 years. Ref. briefings to Asst. Secretary of Defense, Study to General Lewis, briefing to Maj. Wagner, SAFIS, etc." (101.)

7 February. On U.S. Route 601 (exact location unknown), South Carolina.
(4:20 a.m.)

It was so dark the car's driver wasn't sure where he was, but here is his story:

"Driving along U.S. Route 601 at 4:20 a.m., Emmet West watched a strange object descend and hover momentarily above his car. 'I was driving along and noticed the hood of my car was reflecting a greenish-colored light,' West later reported. 'Looking up, I saw a large round object descending directly on the car. It...hovered for nearly a minute.'

'Then the object began to drift horizontally to the left. 'I got a wonderful view of of it,' said West, an engineer at WCHS-TV in Charleston. 'It was flat on bottom and had a curved top. There was a sort of luminescent band of greenish light surrounding it, but the center was white.'

'West stopped his car and started backing up to get a better view of the phenomenon. 'As soon as I started backing up, it left,' he related. 'It moved horizontally and was out of sight over the horizon in a matter of seconds. I've never seen anything move so fast.'" (102.)

7 February. Anstey, England. (7:30 p.m.)

A Mr. J.H. Earl was a member of the Leicester Astronomical Society. He observed the sky on a regular basis and felt he identify anything, but on the 7th of February he spotted something very strange:

'He observed a yellowish object between Orion and Sirius, Travelling eastwards. It had a starlike appearance. Suddenly, it reversed and went in the opposite direction. This manoeuvre was repeated. Then it suddenly went north, making a sharp right angle turn

'The observer was considerably impressed by the apparent ability of the object to travel backwards and forwards, and then to make a right angled turn in the way it did. He pointed out... that a man-made object in turning describes a curve. This was as through gravity and inertia had been completely nullified. Its manoeuvrability was definitely 'out of this world' said Mr. Earl.

'There were two other witnesses, Mrs. Earl and also a stranger.

'This sighting when reported by Mr. Earl to the Leicester Astronomical Society apparently caused considerable argument and controversy. It was discussed at a meeting of the Society. Their findings were that the object was unexplainable, they could not wholly subscribe to its being of interplanetary origin; although the Chairman was convinced." (103.)

February 14, Spartanburg, S.C.: Witnesses are often astonished by the nimbleness of UFOs, but not in this case. Two "upside-down saucer-shaped objects" were seen hovering over General Hospital about 10:30 a.m. on a clear sunny day. They were silvery metallic, "just hanging in the air, almost touching. They did not make a sound or have a propeller, and they seemed 500 feet up," stated C.D. Miles. He called Mrs. Carrie Todd from a nearby yard. As the objects went slowly out of sight in the northwest, she commented, "Lord, Lord, those things must be loaded, they can hardly move." (Spartanburg, South Carolina Journal and Carolina Spartan, 2/15/58.)

Early February. Port Moresby, Papua, New Guinea. (night?)

A scout?

On the south coast of New Guinea is Port Moresby, one of the few population centers on the large island. There was an airstrip at Port Moresby and early in February air traffic of an unusual nature paid a visit. A bright red blob of light was spotted by airport personnel. The curious crimson dot came out of the northeast and then dropped down to an estimated altitude of 200 feet. The red "thing" buzzed the airstrip and then zoomed straight up out of sight. A news report of the incident was broadcast over local radio. (104.)

9 February. Foreign UFO reports and ATIC.

Although ATIC claimed to have no interest in UFO activity outside of domestic reports, which is reflected in the absence of many spectacular overseas UFO incidents in BLUE BOOK files, there did exist an exception to the rule. A Disposition Form that mentions some sightings of vapor trails over Iran that took place on February 9th, also said: "Attached report is submitted in accordance with existing policies concerning UFO reports that may provide intelligence information, or indications of foreign aircraft and missile activities in areas of ATIC interest." (105.)

10 February. Secrecy surrounding Trindade collapses.

On February 10th the secret Navy report on Trindade was sent to the Brazilian Army and Air Force. An officer-messenger also hand delivered a copy to the President of the country, Juscelino Kubitschek. The President was very impressed. Here at last, apparently, was proof of UFOs.

It just so happen that a close friend of the President paid a visit while the Chief Executive was reading the Navy report. The friend was the editor of the newspaper Correio de Manha who regularly interviewed the President at the Rio Negro palace. While discussing some issue the editor noticed prints made from Barauna's negatives on the President's desk. The queer photos triggered the editor's interest. He was told they were from a report from the Brazilian Minister of the Navy, Admiral Alves Camara. Then President Kubitschek did something for which he was strongly criticized. Just why he did it is subject to speculation but the fact that he was good friends with the editor had be a big factor, plus the newsman arrived at the President's office at an opportune time. And who knows, perhaps the President was so stunned by the report's conclusion maybe he couldn't contain himself. In any case, President Kubitschek told the editor about Trindade. The newsman, as can be imagined, was overcome with excitement. Here was the scoop of a lifetime. The editor lost no time pressuring the President for permission to publish the story. Acceding to his friend's pleas, the President agreed after some hesitation.

Admiral Camara was confounded by the decision and he marshalled what influence he had to get the permission to publish rescinded. Pressure from the Navy Ministry only made the President more determined to stick by his decision. The only consolation for the military was that certain "Top Secret" aspects of the full Navy report would not see print, at least officially. (106.)

14 January. The American Navy tracks a mystery satellite.

Perhaps the most mysterious thing about the this satellite was its Polar orbit. (See clipping)

What Is It? Whose Is It?



Eyes scanned the sky for a sight of an orphan satellite (too small to be seen) circling

ONLY one thing was sure. Something is flying around up there. And earthlings were asking two questions last week:

"What is it?"

"Whose is it?"

The mysterious traveler is an orphan in the space age. Russians have denied anything to do with it, and the U.S. just isn't sure.

News of the mystery satellite, flying a polar orbit, broke Thursday when the De-

fense Department announced it had been under observation for some time and "may be of Russian origin."

The uncomfortable part of it all is its path would be the one desirable for any type of "seeing eye" satellite.

Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin (jct) had no doubts. It is a Russian "spy" satellite, he said, and it could well be able to inform the Kremlin how many, what kind and the location of U.S. planes and missiles.

Said Air Force Secretary Dudley C. Sharp:

Sunday, February 14, 1960

And Which Way Did It Go.



poles. Whose on earth is it? Nobody on earth seems to know. —SAS by Rohde

"It looks to me that it's a casing left by an early Discoverer experiment launched by the U.S."

He based his words on the close resemblance between the size of Discoverer casings and the reported size of the mystery object.

Another guess was that the object was a stage of Russia's moon camera Lunik III.

The Pentagon said there was a chance it was one of the Discoverers, some of

which have been listed as failing to attain orbit, because communications systems failed. Some of these are not known definitely to have plunged back into the atmosphere.

The object had been emitting no radio signals, but was tracked down by a Navy-operated space-surveillance network.

While every effort to establish its identity was being made over the weekend, it appeared that earthlings had about a much chance of learning the answer as the man in the moon.

14 February. Fontes gets a private viewing.

The Brazilian President's decision to permit the publishing of the Navy report may have eased the way for Fontes to see the UFO photos. On the 14th his contacts within the military arranged for a private viewing. The doctor was escorted to an office at the Navy Ministry where five UFO photographs were produced for his inspection. Four of them were Barauna prints that showed UFO images. The fifth was the picture taken by the unnamed Navy Sergeant on January 15th which has not been officially acknowledged.

As Fontes recalls, the Intelligence officers present freely discussed how the UFO photos were analyzed and the results of various tests. The officers were firm in their conviction the pictures were not contrived photographic tricks.

Fontes mentioned to the officers the information he had gathered on the Trindade case concerning the circumstances of the picture-taking. The Intelligence people said the information was accurate.

While the officers were quite open about permitting a look at the pictures, they did insist Fontes maintain absolute silence about the case until otherwise directed. Fontes agreed to the terms, and like photographer Almiro Barauna, kept his word until officially freed from restraints. (107.) This did not, however, prevent Fontes from working on other aspects of the case.

Investigating the Investigators.

If UFO matters were so sensitive, why didn't the activities of Fontes and Martins attract official attention? Well, they did, and in a big way.

Fontes helped Joao Martins write a series of major UFO articles for the Brazilian magazine *O Cruzeiro*. The articles were published weekly in 1957 from October 12th to November 16th. The timing was fabulous because during the same period there occurred the huge "Sputnik UFO flap." Both Fontes and Martins became UFO celebrities in Brazil. A flood of letters poured into the mailroom of the *O Cruzeiro* in response to an appeal by Fontes and Martins for UFO information from the public. The U.S. Embassy took notice and contacted Martins to make an offer, a proposal to exchange UFO information under "certain conditions" which were not specified. Martins conferred with Fontes and they decided not to get involved with the embassy. They doubted very much if the Americans would share anything of real interest considering the highly controversial nature of the UFO problem. (108.) The Americans were well advised to try something. Among the thousands of letters to Fontes and Martins was one from a young farmer named Antonio Boas.

Fontes and Martins were also contacted by the Brazilian Army. Both men were questioned by some Army Staff Officers during a special meeting to learn why UFO incidents involving Brazilian troops was of such interest. (Fontes' discrete inquiries about the Itaipu Fortress "attack," an episode classified Top Secret, probably prompted the questioning). (109.)

Finally, the Chief of the Brazilian Air Forces' "UAO Research Group" had a talk with Fontes and Martins. Colonel Adil de Oliveira warned the two men it was best not to meddle since to do so could lead to unforeseen consequences. (110.)

Official attempts to discourage them only strengthen Fontes' and Martins' determination to learn the facts. Both men carried on. Clearly a stronger message had to sent.

Before we move on, we should touch on something of a paradox. If you are lecturing a person about keeping secrets, why would you volunteer additional

sensitive data when the person you're lecturing has no "need-to-know?" Would it be stupidity, or a means of introducing "dis-information?" Another possibility is that it may be an attempt to elicit cooperation by hinting at more revelations in the future, or to generate feelings of patriotism by suggesting "we are on the same team and the country is in danger." Who can say when you are dealing with Intelligence agents or officials with sensitive responsibilities. If what follows, concerning Fontes, is hard to believe, one should remember the experiences of Olden Moore and Jim Stokes. Both Moore and Stokes claimed, or indicated, they were told some amazing things by those who questioned them that hardly fit the "need-to-know" classification. (111.) In fact, Stokes ended up so angry and disillusioned with the military after his interrogation one wonders if he had the same experience Fontes was about to be subjected to.

14 February. The famous Fontes letter. (6:30 p.m.)

"Even our President is not informed of the whole truth."

Fontes wrote:

"...two men came to my office. The time was 6:30 p.m. My nurse had left a few minutes before--and I was alone. They showed their credentials; they were Intelligence Officers from the Navy. They said that they were there because of my visit to the Navy Ministry, that morning. Their attitude appeared to be friendly, but their first words gave me the feeling they were trying to scare me somehow.

"'You know too much about things you weren't entitled to know,' said one of them. 'We don't like that. Besides, your activities concerning those fragments [the Ubatuba magnesium] you possess are very undesirable and might be dangerous to you. We would like to warn you to stop all your investigations connected with those fragments. We request also the samples in your hands to be delivered to us as soon as possible...'

"I interrupted him at that moment. I was not frightened, but angry --and trying hard to control my temper. 'My dear friend,' I said, 'I'm afraid you don't have any conception of what country is this. This is a free country and you aren't entitled to say what I can or can't do. If you came here to threaten me, you can stop now and get out through that door. And tell your military chiefs I have no fear of their ridiculous menaces. I also have friends in the armed forces and elsewhere, I know they have no power to interfere legally with my activities.'

"He changed his attitude instantly. 'You misunderstood my words,' he answered. 'I am only giving you advice. You may follow it or not, of course. I want you to understand that our visit is unofficial and private. It seems that you have discovered highly important information regarding flying saucers, but we think you don't know the whole picture. We are going to place at your disposal certain information and advice of great interest to you. In exchange, we want your cooperation on certain matters. As a civilian investigator, you certainly have many sources of information which avoid to report anything to the military, on the subject. We

request your help to correct this situation, reporting all information received to us--chiefly about sightings and landings of UFOs in our country. Our organization is a small one and we need civilian help. In some other countries the situation is different and they can refuse civilian cooperation--you probably know it; it is perhaps the reason of your surprise and your hostile attitude. You can relax now.'

"I decided to accept his explanation and discuss the information they wanted to report. I am not convinced, however, that I misunderstood his first words. On the contrary, I believe they wouldn't use this friendly approach if they had me scared since the first moment. But that tactic failed and they had to change their methods to a more kind attitude.

"In discussions which lasted for almost two hours they disclosed the following information about the flying saucer problem:

"(1) They told me that all governments and military authorities through the world know that flying saucers exist---and that they are craft from another planet. They have absolute proof of both things.

"(2) As a matter of fact, six flying discs already crashed on this earth and were captured and taken apart by military forces and scientists of the countries involved--under the most rigid and ruthless security restrictions to keep the matter absolutely secret. One of those discs crashed in the Sahara Desert but was too much destroyed to be of some use. Three others crashed in the United States, two of them in very good condition. The fifth crashed somewhere in the British Islands, and the last one came down at one of the Scandinavian countries; these two were almost undamaged too. All these six discs were small craft -- 32, 72 or 99 feet in diameter. In all of them were found bodies of members of their crews. They were 'little men' and ranged in height from 32 to 46 inches. They were dead in all cases, killed in the disasters. The examination of the bodies showed they were definitely 'humanoid' --but obviously not from this planet. In some cases the cause of the crash was determined with accuracy; it wasn't apparent in the other. All ships had the general shape of a saucer with a cabin on top; all of them were of a very light metal which was assembled in segments that fitted in deep grooves and were pinned together around the base. There was no sign of this on the outer surface of the ships. Some of the ships had portholes made of an unknown type of glass; many kinds of unknown materials were found inside the ships.

"(3) Examination of instruments and devices found aboard these discs showed that they are propelled by an extremely powerful electro-magnetic field. Evidence shows it is a rotating and oscillating high voltage electro-magnetic field. Such a kind of field obviously produces some type of gravity effect yet not understood.

"(4) All ships were carefully dismantled and studied. Unfortunately the more important problem was not solved; how these fields were produced and what was the source of the tremendous amount of electric energy released through these fields. No clues were found

in any of the discs examined. Apparently they got their power from nowhere. There is, on the other hand, evidence that large UFOs use some type of atomic engines as power source suggests that they were able to transmit electric power through radio beams as we now send it through wires. Some of the devices found inside the small discs could well serve to receive and to concentrate the electric power coming this way. If this is right, a nuclear power-plant operated on a ship of satellite of large dimensions, placed outside our atmosphere, could feed electric power to a whole fleet of smaller craft operating inside our atmosphere. None of these UFOs of greater size was captured till now.

"(5) Our scientists could build a ship propelled by a similar rotating and oscillating electro-magnetic field --if they knew some method to change the energy released into a nuclear-reactor directly into electric power. The problem is not solved yet.

"(6) These visitors from outer space are dangerous when apprehended and definitely hostile when attacked. We have already lost many planes attempting to shoot down one of them. We have no defense against them till now. They outperform easily any of our fighters, which have no chance against them. Guided missiles are also useless; they can fly still faster than any of them and can even maneuver around them, as if they were toys; or they can interfere with their electric instruments and make them useless soon after launched; or if they like, they can explode them before they reach their proximities. They have produced the crash of military planes (propeller or jet type) and airliners by stalling their engines through interference with their electrical systems (we don't know yet if this is a side effect of their powerful magnetic field, or the result of some kind of weapon --possibly a high frequency beam of some sort). They have also a horribly destructive long range weapon which has been used mercilessly against our jet fighters. In one case, for example, an U.S. Navy interceptor with a crew of two, scrambled to go after an UFO. Their mission was, as usual, to make it land or shoot it down ---if necessary. They used their guns. The answer was immediate and terrifying. Instantly all metallic parts of their plane was disintegrated, disrupted into thousands of fragments, and they found themselves suddenly seated in the air (non-metallic pieces or objects were not affected by the phenomenon); one of them was killed but the other lived to tell the story. We have evidence that this tremendous weapon is an ultra-sonic beam of some sort, which disrupts the molecular cohesion of any metallic structure. They have means to paralyze our radar systems too, to interfere with our radio and television apparatus, and to short-circuit our electric power-plants.

"(7) They have not showed, till now, any interest in contacting us. They are obviously preparing a planet-wide huge military operation to interfere against us. We don't know what kind of operation will be this. There are, however, three possibilities: (a) total war followed by mass-landings, to destroy our power, slave the remnant of our people and colonize the planet; (b) police-action to stop our plan-

for the conquest of space, and to avoid our dangerous progress in the field of atomic weapons, this would involve mass landings at strategic points with occupation by forces of limited areas of vital interest for their purposes; (c) 'friendly interference' (followed by military intimidation) to make us agree with their plans for us -- whatever they may be -- avoiding open war or any other kind of direct interference; patrolling and eventual police-action only outside our atmosphere.

"(8) All military authorities and governments through the world are informed about the situation. There is an exchange of information through intelligence services, and top-secret military conferences are held periodically to discuss new developments on the subject. The Brazilian Navy, for example, receives monthly classified reports from the U.S. Navy and send back to them any information available here. A similar contact exists among our Army and Air Force and several (similar) military organizations in other countries. Here in Brazil only the persons who work in the problem know the real situation: intelligence officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force; some high-rank officers in the High Command; the National Security Council and a few scientists whose activities are connected with it; and a few members of certain civilian organizations doing research for military projects.

"(9) All information about the UFO-subject from military is not only classified or reserved for official uses, it is top secret. Civilian authorities and military officers in general are not entitled to know. Even our President is not informed of the whole truth.

"(10) Military authorities through the world agree that the people are not entitled to know anything about the problem. Some military groups believe that such a knowledge would be a tremendous shock -- enough to paralyze the life in our countries for many years in the future. On the other side, they believe that flying saucer reconnaissance (as it is now) might last another 10 years -- the people couldn't be controlled for so long a time and the danger of uncontrolled panic would be high. Besides, the probability of UFO-hostile interference (described on item 7) is still estimated at 50%; there is yet a 10% probability that their hostility is only a consequence of our attacks against their ships; because of this possibility, we are attempting now to make them aware that we would like to make a peaceful contact -- so, the orders now (now) are to avoid any further attack against their craft. This policy has been adopted generally, with the exception of some countries which still have fools in their Air Forces -- who think otherwise. We don't know if UFOs will react to these measures recently out under operation. We still hope they will.

"(11) To conceal the truth from the public, a carefully planned censorship is under operation for several years. The policy to debunk the whole saucer subject is the better weapon we are using for this purpose. Ridicule is an efficient tool against most people who attempt to inform the public but other measures are sometimes neces-

sary. Chiefly against persons who possess evidence that, if published, would open the eyes of the people. In some countries force has been used to silence some of them. When this is not possible, all tricks had been used to make their evidence useless. In a few cases, unfortunately, violence had to be used; we regret this but we have no choice. We are going to keep this thing secret at any cost. We are not interested in the so-called 'inalienable rights' of the people. Right or wrong, we --the military --are going to do our job and no one is going to stop us." (112.)

Here Fontes comments:

"So I have come to the end of my story,----- . You can refuse to believe it. I have no proof to convince you... My only evidence is the story in itself, which I reported with all details. There is, of course, the possibility that these Navy intelligence officers (I don't know their names, they didn't identify themselves) weren't telling the truth. But I could see no useful purpose in doing this. Besides, I already suspected all things they told me. The only information that surprised me was the one related with the ultra-sonic weapon to destroy our planes; I never heard anything about it before. I believe it was used against Mantell's plane, if it really exists.

"I do not trust military people. They exchanged their information for a small bit of our magnesium [the Ubatuba fragments]. I told them nothing about our plans, of course. They got only the sample they wanted. They promised to tell me about the results of their analyses, but only particularly. They advised me not to connect the Navy with anything regarding the samples; they would deny it, they would call me a liar and ridicule my statements---if I tried to do so. Officially, they are not interested, they emphasized, and do not intend to release any official pronouncement on this subject--or any other, connected with the UFO problem. They also warned me not to publish the information they had given me. 'What we have told you will be denied,' said one of them. 'We will deny also that we know you or ever contact you. You will be called a liar or, if you persist, a crackpot. As you have nothing to prove you are telling the truth, no one would believe you.'" (113.)

Regardless of the details, Fontes was very upset by the way the message was delivered and the attitude of the military toward the public.

"...knowledge of secret information concealed by Governments and Armed Forces of our countries is not enough, in my opinion, to satisfy ourselves when this information is hidden from the people --the ones who have the right to know about it. We have no justification to freeze our lips, like Russian peasants at the sight of a commissar, accepting reasons derived from the empty and meaningless judgement of anonymous intelligence officers. They, these faceless creatures who have usurped our rights, cannot be permitted to have a free hand on matters so important for our future--for all of us. Secrecy is something which does not breed security but fear. I have not the slightest interest in what the military might say about this. They do not report anything to us, the peo-

ple, but to their commanders --who report to nobody (The President of Brazil, for example, knows very little about the whole matter; the same can be said regarding civilian authorities and scientists, at least in my country). Is this the right thing? Can the military make decisions that may affect the future of the whole of mankind? Can they be trusted to be given the whole responsibility on UFO matters? Obviously not. At least in free countries on this side of the Iron Curtain. So we have to continue our fight against their vicious tactics to conceal the truth." (114.)

Comments of our own about the Intelligence agent's statements.

Anyone familiar with UFO literature will immediately recognize certain parts of the Intelligence agents' speech as material straight out of Frank Scully's 1950 book *Behind The Flying Saucers*. The mention of a flying saucer crashlanding in the Sahara, saucer diameters of 36, 72, and 99 feet, and short saucer men that ranged in height from 32 to 46 inches, were all figures and details featured in Scully's book. In fact, a part of one sentence seems to have been lifted directly from Scully's writings: "...segments fitted in grooves and were pinned together around the base." (Scully p.132) Were the Americans feeding the Brazilians that kind of data in exchange for some good stuff from the files of the High Command in Rio? As Fontes states, he wasn't sure about some things that were said, but anything Brazilian seemed to ring true.

1990s X-Files scenario.

One of the more fascinating assertions made by the Intelligence agents was that only those people who actually work on the nation's UFO project really know the complete situation. If that was true, it would help explain the odd behavior of various authorities. It reminds one of the plots twists in science fiction shows like the "X-Files."

15 February. Find Almiro!

Fontes had every intention of going public with what he knew, and he was determined to learn much more in the hope the public could some day be told the truth. Shrugging off the Intelligence agents' visit, Fontes got together with his partner Martins to resume their investigation of the Trindade case.

The first item on the agenda was finding and interviewing Almiro Barauna. Martins, a veteran journalist, located Barauna by evening. Barauna was offered a deal by Martins for exclusive publication rights of the story and photos (Martins did not know the editor of the *Correio de Manha* already had the inside track on the scoop. While the *Correio de Manha's* editor was dealing with the government, Martins was dealing with the legal owner of the story and negatives. This situation would lead to an interesting legal tangle.)

If he was perpetrating a hoax, Barauna could have taken the money and run. Instead, the photographer phoned Commander C.A. Bacellar and asked for advice. Bacellar gave permission pending a review by higher authorities. (115.)

17 February. Regents Park (London?), England. (daytime)

A Miss Antoinette Cooper was relaxing on a bench in Regents Park when she noticed a silver-colored oval object with a greenish halo of light about it speed across the sky. Whether this is a good UFO report or not is of no real interest. Of interest, however, is the reaction by the Air Ministry:

"Miss Cooper stated that another woman was sitting beside her on the park seat. After seeing the UFO in the sky Miss Cooper asked her neighbour if she had also seen it. The stranger looked askance and walked away. Undisturbed by this rebuff, Miss Cooper talked over the occurrence with her mother at home. Finally, she telephoned the Met. officer at the Air Ministry, who took down some details. The next thing Miss Cooper knew was that an investigator called upon her from the Ministry of Defense.

"Subsequently, Miss Cooper telephoned the Ministry of Defense to know whether it would be all right to fill up a sighting form for Flying Saucer Review [The English civilian UFO magazine]. Miss Cooper stated that the gentleman who spoke to her over the telephone was extremely annoyed that their investigator in charge of these reports had interviewed her! He then proceeded to point out to her that in any case all flying saucers were either hallucinations or, alternatively, reflections from something on earth!" (116.)

17 February. Near Lunas, New Mexico. (daytime)

Some "gossamer," or strange white material, fell out of the sky on the farm owned by Arthur Ridlon outside Los Lunas, New Mexico, on February 17th. The strands of "stuff" collected on trees, powerlines, and clotheslines. The fall continued for an hour. (117.)

17 February. Alcalde, New Mexico. (8:15 p.m.)

The ordeal of Flora Evans and many, many questions. (See below)

Locale: On Highway 64 (Taos-Espanola), slightly northeast of Alcalde.

Principal Witnesses: Mrs. Flora Evans and a friend, Mrs. Bernice McIntosh (designated below as FE for Flora Evans and BM for Bernice McIntosh). There were also military and airline pilot reports of intense luminosity at same time and same area. (118.)

McDonald gives his impression of the principal witness, Mrs. Flora Evans, or "FE" as she is referred to in his notes. (See below)

FE impressed me as a woman of above-average intelligence. She was articulate and straightforward in all of the discussion, and gave a coherent description of all of the events. There was not the slightest indication of a tendency to exaggerate nor any adverse ego-involvement. (119.)

The story follows. (See below,

The Highway Incidents:

The two witnesses had been up at the Evans' mountain cabin, located up in the general vicinity of Taos, checking the cabin. On returning that evening to Albuquerque, they encountered only a single vehicle all the way from the cabin to Espanola, a packing company truck, which they met somewhere near the top of the canyon. The night was clear and stars brilliant, a point that they had remarked to each other just before the first incident.

Somewhere up the canyon from the town of Alcalde, they suddenly became aware of an intensely brilliant light, evidently located somewhere behind them, but sending peculiar "grid-like patterns" over their heads and evidently visible through the windshield above them. FE described it as if the beams were shooting up "at a 45° angle," but with geometry such that she had the impression that the source lay somewhere above their altitude, as well as behind them. By "grid-like", it turned out that she meant something rather different. As nearly as I could establish it over the phone, the "beams" were like an elongated diamond, with one diamond inside the other, "concentrically." (Request sketch.)

FE pulled over to the side and stopped. The luminosity went out as the object suddenly disappeared, and, after a minute or so, they resumed their drive down the canyon. FE was driving, BM in the right-hand front seat of the 1953 Chrysler. The windows were up.

About a minute or two and a mile or two later, the entire canyon filled with light. "You can't imagine how all-engulfing it was." FE stressed that the brilliance was so great that she feared that she would drive off the right-hand side of the road before she could get the car stopped. She was so occupied in the ensuing seconds with trying to see the road and stop the car that she did not get more than a brief glimpse of the apparent source. However, she stated that BM saw to their right, out over the river and above their altitude in the canyon (by an amount that FE was quite unsure of, but very roughly estimated at

maybe a few hundred feet distance, possibly more), an object that appeared to be hovering. As FE recalls the description given to her by BM, the object was "flat on the bottom, curved on the end, with a humped dome in the middle." FE was not willing to say positively that this was the source of the intense luminosity that illuminated the entire canyon, but she presumed that this was the case. This will have to be clarified by interview with BM.

FE said that they "waited for the explosion", thinking that this was some kind of a detonation, such that a shock wave would hit them momentarily. No sound was heard. Even when BM lowered the window on her side, the only sound that BM ever remarked about was a small click, which FE thinks was simply the noise of the window-lowering mechanism.

Within a very short time (tens of seconds at most, evidently), the luminosity went out. FE was unable to state whether the object seen by BM moved away at this time or whether it was simply a matter of blinking out with nothing further visible in the darkness. Nothing else happened, and they wanted to get out of there, so after a moment or two, they headed down the highway and encountered no repetitions of the luminosity.

The two women stayed in the car at all times, and the window on the right side was down only in the latter portion of the second appearance of the luminosity. This has strong bearing on the peculiar radiological aspects that showed up later.

Further Developments That Evening:

They felt they ought to report this to someone. They tried to report it to the State Police at Santa Fe, but found the office closed and hence drove on. On reaching the Evans home in ABQ, they decided to call the Weather Bureau, to see if there was any information there. FE said that, as soon as she explained the nature of her call, the person at the Weather Bureau was extremely eager to get all possible information from her because they had already had four or five pilot reports of intense luminosity in that part of the state, at a time which their records identified as 8:13 p.m. (FE pointed out that BM's watch had stopped at about

8:15 p.m., for reasons that are not yet clear. They back-estimated the time of the initial luminosity as about 8:13, if BM's watch actually stopped at the time of the second sighting. But this is unclear at present, and, in the interview, I failed to clarify whether they had a very definite time-check on the departure from the cabin.)

It was FE's recollection that an intense luminosity had been seen by two military pilots and two or three airline pilots. An Air Force pilot flying out of Salt Lake City had reportedly seen it, as had another Air Force pilot in an unknown location. A TWA airline pilot, inbound to ABQ, saw the luminosity in that general direction while he was over the Flagstaff area, she recalled. Another airline pilot holding over ABQ saw it and made a rough fix on the azimuth, which checked the same locality.

BM decided to stay overnight at the Evans' because they were both extremely exhausted. BM at that time lived in Los Lunas, a small town about 20 miles south of ABQ. FE returned to this matter of the peculiar physical exhaustion, and, in reply to my query, indicated that they had not exerted themselves at all while up at the cabin. She added that there was an unexplained lack of coordination in her foot-manipulation of the brake and clutch during that drive back, a feature that she did not understand then or now. (120.)

There was something else Mrs. Evans found very puzzling at the time and years later still did not know what to make of it. It should have taken her just two hours to drive home over that deserted canyon road. It took her four hours! Two hours were missing. (121.)

As Dr. McDonald states, Mrs. Evans had some sort of job with Civil Defense. He did not learn what her duties were, but its possible she held a salaried position since she apparently enjoyed some medical benefits at the Albuquerque Lovelace Foundation Clinic. The clinic was involved in a wide range of radiological work for the Atomic Energy Commission, and the head of the clinic was a Colonel Lovelace, a familiar figure to Air Force authorities (It should be noted that McDonald knew of no direct ties between the clinic and the military or government).

Mrs. Evans' personal physician worked at the clinic and he had been treating her for a glandular problem (not radiation connected).

One of the most extraordinary coincidences of this whole case was Mrs. Evans' association, apparently by mere chance, with a facility that specialized in the treatment of radiation exposure.

18 February. Mrs. Evans wonders about radiation.

McDonald found out there was much more to the story. (See below)

On Tuesday, FL, who had been affiliated in some way with Civil Defense, and who had seen films on radiation injuries at some prior time, decided that she ought to check with her physician, just as a precaution. She pointed out that she had been under treatment at Lovelace Clinic for a pituitary difficulty for some time prior to that. Hence, she called her physician at Lovelace. She had evidently broached the possibility that they had seen some kind of a military device, possibly an atomic device. She stated that her physician started to remark to her that he was "sure nothing went today," and then suddenly caught himself and did not elaborate that remark. It was FL's presumption that he might have referred to some kind of a rocket launch from White Sands, since at that time they were making launches from White Sands to Utah and back. The physician told her that he didn't think there was anything to worry about, but if she had any blisters or skin irritation, she should come in and see him. (122.)

19 February. Ponta Poran, Brazil. (4:00 a.m.)

The smile froze on his face.

Back on December 21, 1957, a Mrs. Ivone Torres de Mendonea experienced harassment from two UFOs while driving on a deserted road near Ponta Poran, a place far to the east of Rio on the Brazilian/Paraguay border. Why the UFOs would spend time in such an isolated part of Brazil is a puzzle unless, as Fontes suggested, the objects had a base in the area.

Mrs. Mendonea owned a farm and working the soil required getting out of bed at an early hour. At 4:00 a.m. the morning of February 19th, Mrs. Mendonea was again on the "UFO road," a deserted stretch of asphalt that led from downtown Ponta Poran to her farm in the countryside. She was traveling in a jeep with her nine-year-old son, Fernanda. Driving the vehicle was Mrs. Mendonea's farm foreman, Marcio. During the drive the subject of the UFO incident the previous December came up. The foreman was a firm agnostic in regards to such stories. While laughing at Mrs. Mendonea's claims, the foreman spotted a reddish light moving in the sky. Immediately Mrs. Mendonea suspected the light was a UFO:

Saucers Show Up Again

But Mrs. Medonca had not experienced her last brush with saucers. Almost a month later, on Feb. 18, 1958, she was again traveling on the same road, that time at 4 00 in the morning, with her nine-year-old son, Fernanda, Marcio the driver, a worker and a for-man of her farm, to which they were going.

only about a hundred feet in front of the jeep. As Marcio braked the jeep to a quick halt, she noted it was either one of the same saucers they saw before, or one just like it: there was the same spherical shape, the same rotating ring, the same, polished, silvery, metallic appearance and blinding brilliance.

As they left Ponta Poran, Marcio began telling the foreman about their earlier experience, but the hard-bolled skeptic just laughed at him. Suddenly they spotted a reddish light in the sky, and Marcio told him it was probably one of the same objects that had followed them before.

The foreman laughed again and said it was the planet Mars, but his laughter suddenly halted and his smile froze on his face as he saw the light was approaching rapidly from the east and closing in at high speed. As it neared, it grew into a huge spheroidal object surrounded by a bright red glow. Again it descended in the peculiar "dead-leaf" manner Mrs. Medonca had noted previously.

She figured they would only be chased again, but this time the UFO was not going to let them off so easy. It dived at the road, then hovered above it, close to the ground and

The men seemed to be the most frightened, as sweat trickled down their faces. Although she had been through a similar experience, the object directly in front of them led her to take fearful stock of the situation:

"This UFO was hovering just over the road ahead, in such a position that to continue our trip we had to pass under the thing. I had the unpleasant feeling that it was a purposeful maneuver to stop our car in that lonely place. Why? Maybe the other UFO was around, somewhere on that same road ahead of us, perhaps landed on it or beside it—doing something we couldn't see; the one in front of us being the sentinel against intruders. The first time they only tracked the jeep; this time the approach was very different—not observation, but DIRECT INTERFERENCE!" (123.)

What to do?

The foreman thought it might be safe to drive under the hovering UFO. Mrs. Medonca didn't want to take the chance and insisted they return to town as fast as possible. As the jeep turned and raced back to Ponta Poran, the UFO followed the jeep without interfering. (124.)

Hovered over Brazilian Army Headquarters. (4:00?-6.00 a.m.)

When the jeep carrying Mrs. Medonca reached the outskirts of town, the UFO rose higher in the sky and continued to pace the vehicle as it drove down the streets to the central district. The UFO took up a position over the local headquarters for the Brazilian Army. For a half hour the UFO hovered in that place in the sky:

"Meanwhile, Mrs. Mendonca ran through the quiet streets, knocking on doors, and a small crowd gathered in the street, including Dr. Athamaril Saldanha, Dr. Eraldo Saldanha and his wife Ione and Mrs. A. Saldanha and her two sons who joined the group some minutes later. They watched the object for fifteen minutes until someone suggested they do something to make the object show its hand. It apparently was only observing the people. Mrs. Mendonca's group and the Saldanha party boarded two jeeps and headed for the edge of town. The object appeared to follow them. The two vehicles stopped at Porteira Ortiz; the object stopped, too. But instead of coming close, this time it started to climb vertically; then it stopped, and with the first rays of the sun it climbed to an even higher altitude and stopped again.

Viewed through binoculars, in the sunlight the object resembled an aluminum ball. At 6 a.m. the object moved suddenly, shooting straight up at tremendous speed and vanishing." (125.)

19 February. Fitts finally contacted.

Capt. Gregory wanted to have Tonopah, Nevada, case wrapped up before the Armstrong Circle TV program aired, but here it was February 19th and only now did someone find the professor. Gregory could only hope to take care of business before Keynote appeared on the Mike Wallace show in April. (126.)

TO CAPT. G. GREGORY 4E4/THRU L. G. WHITCHER 4B3
FROM 4B4/G. S. SIMPSON, JR.
R/19/1805Z.
G-121.
UNCLASSIFIED /

13 Feb 1940z

I FINALLY CONTACTED DR. P. FITTS AT 12.45 P.M. TODAY. HE AGREES TO COME OVER TO TAKE A LOOK NEXT WEEK, POSSIBLY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25. WILL ADVISE AFTER HIS FIRST VISIT AND REVIEW WHAT HE INTENDS DOING.

IN THE MEANTIME, WE ARE PREPARING LETTER FOR ^{Dr} GEYER. HENCE, WE ARE ALL LINED UP.

19 February. Mrs. Evans and high Geiger counter readings.

Skin problems prompted Mrs. Evans to submit to a radiation check. Professor McDonald learned that readings were quite high. (See below)

The following day, Wednesday, FE was down in Los Lunas for some agricultural extension work that I did not fully clarify. BM was with her, and they were in the company of a mutual friend, a Mr. Paul Voyett (sp?). FE and BM proceeded to mention to Voyett and other friends the incident of the preceding Sunday. FE evidently also made brief allusion to her concern about radiation hazards, whereupon Voyett suggested that he get out his Geiger counter. (She indicated that Voyett did some kind of work with this counter, in connection with animals. It sounded vaguely as if it was more than an ordinary portable Geiger counter because she referred to a separate counting device that sounded like the description of a scaler. Also, for reasons that shortly become clear, it seems fairly apparent that Voyett must not have known very much about radiology. He got out the counter, and, on bringing the monitoring device near FE, got a very rapid rise of reading. He found similar indications on checking BM, and FE said that his immediate reaction was to suspect that

they and his wife were playing a trick on him, using the radioactive source employed for rough check and calibration of his counter. As soon as he realized that they were not playing tricks, he became very alarmed at the high readings he was getting and made further checks.

As FE recalls, he got the highest counts around her neck near the base of the hair, an area where, if I got the timing correct, she was already experiencing skin-reddening and some irritation. It was FE's recollection that the highest reading he got was in the neighborhood of 1400 milliroentgens. (However, later in the interview, she came back to that number and gave it as 1700 milliroentgens.)
~~As she~~ ~~the~~ counter together, it saturated the counter.

(At this point, it became obvious to me that there were some quite peculiar implications. I tried to explain to FE that, when a person is irradiated by any sort of nuclear radiation source, he does not himself become radioactive, in general. I tried to explain that only high-intensity neutron irradiation of a human being makes the person himself radioactive, through activation of certain elements like sodium, adding the important point that the only other way in which they could have produced a high reading on a Geiger counter would be a result of their still having something equivalent to fallout, or other radioactive particulates, on their skin or hair. Because this same point was discussed several times during the telephone-interview, I feel sure that not only did FE not clearly understand the significance of this, but, more disturbing, I reached the conclusion that the later checks at Lovelace had not led to any extensive discussion of this point even there. In particular, in reply to my pointed questioning, FE had no recollection that either Voyett or any of the radiologists at Lovelace ever suggested that it was an indispensable precaution to undergo a most thorough bathing and scrubbing, on the hypothesis that particulate activity was on their skin or hair. This remains, at present, an entirely inexplicable aspect of this case, as I now understand it.)

FE mentioned that Voyett had a friend named Barne. (sp?) who worked for the Associated Press,

and he along with Voyett strongly urged that FE and BM immediately get medical attention, in view of the high counter-readings.

I believe I got the correct impression that, already by Wednesday, FE and BM were noticing skin reddening. However, this has to be rechecked, and is a point of some importance. My impression was that, already by Wednesday, FE had irritation that showed shadowing effects of the neck of her dress and the sleeves of her dress, and that both she and BM had reddening near the knees and on the calves of both legs. (127.)

19 February. Ponta Poran, Brazil. (10:30 p.m.)

"There was something alien and hostile in the movements of those things."

News of the return of the UFOs spread quickly among the citizens of Ponta Poran. A few of the townspeople talked it over and decided to form a kind of posse. Organized by Prof. Cicero Claudino da Silva, the idea was to gather together some volunteers and drive out on the "UFO road" to see if they could make contact with "whoever or whatever" was in the UFOs. Because the objects made their appearance after dark, the "contact group" didn't set out until 10:00 p.m. Besides Professor Silva, there was Manuel Vasques, who was a clerk for the State Tax Office; Mustafa Esgaib, a law student; and Olegario Campos, a notary.

Arriving at the spot where Mrs. Medonca had her encounter, the "contact group" parked their station wagon in the middle of the road and blinked the vehicle's headlights:

"We had planned to attract the curiosity of the UFO if it was somewhere near us," the professor said. "We planned right. From the west, from the direction of Paraguay, a light appeared in the sky, reddish in color, low on the horizon and very distant. This light was flying with an odd side-to-side horizontal oscillatory motion."

It came toward them, silently, approaching and increasing gradually in size and brilliance. By that time the Professor and the group who had got out and were standing around the car, weren't so sure they should have tried to contact it after all.

Then all thoughts of interplanetary introductions vanished as the thing swooped near and illuminated the ground all around the car.

"There was panic among us. It

was a purposeful maneuver to scare us, there was no doubt. I didn't like it."

Then they spotted another similar light, still closer than the first, coming from the other side, probably the companion saucer which had helped put Mrs. Medonca and her party to flight. They lost no time jumping into the station wagon and driving away at high speed. The saucers did not give chase, but moved away in opposite directions, remaining in sight for a long time, high in the sky and still performing the strange oscillating movements.

"There was something alien and hostile in the movement of those things," the professor added. Back in town he called several friends to help them and a larger party drove back out on the road, but no saucers.

(128.)

20 February. Stop the presses!

The Brazilian Navy was still trying to keep the Trindade story out of the newspapers when word reached the military on the 20th they had apparently lost the fight. Rumors were sweeping Rio. Inquiries were being made at the Navy Ministry and officials there bought some time by promising an official statement "at a later date."

Brazilian radio announced that details of an amazing UFO case would be published the next day in the Correio de Manha, along with "exclusive pictures."

Commander Bacellar phoned Barauna and told him about the announcement made concerning the Correio de Manha. Fontes explains Bacellar's actions:

"...the Navy, taken by surprise and worried, had made a desperate attempt to stop the publication at the last moment --but failed... Then they had sent him [Bacellar] to inform Barauna that he was free from the compromise and should take the proper measures to defend his own rights. Mr. Barauna told Martins that he was free to break their contract too. But Martins decided to accept the fight. They prepared a written contract which was signed by Barauna. They went immediately to the office of the involved newspaper to stop publication. Their attempt was a failure, too. It was then decided to publish the pictures in another newspaper, at the same time.

"The newspaper O Journal was contacted and it was agreed to print the photos." (129.)

21 January. The Trindade story is a sensation.

The Barauna UFO pictures took up almost the entire front page of the Correio da Manha on the 21st. Only a small portion was given over to text. (See page 70 for the text part). The O Journal had a lot more to say thanks to the help provided by Barauna and Martins. Rio's O Globo likewise had good coverage. (See clipping) The other newspapers carried stories about Trindade since many of the facts of the case were in circulation already. There were errors in such news accounts but generally the mistakes were minor.

The O Diario de Sao Paulo printed, in part, that a flying disc had been "officially" seen and photographed on January 16th. Furthermore, that 100 people on the deck of the Almirante Saldanha had witnessed the object which: "...provoked goosebumps in all who were aboard the ship and an officer of-ficer became terror-stricken." (130.)

More from the O Diario de Sao Paulo

"It has been proven --there are many certificates-- that there's no possibility of fraud and that the photos taken at the exact time of the sighting.

"on the eve of the sighting, d.h., on January 15th, the saucer had been detected by the ship's radar, also about noon. The men in charge of the device thought the radar was out of order and made a thorough check to ascertain whether it was working properly.

"According to information obtained from people belonging to the Navy, stationed at Ilha da Trindade, later confirmed by Commander Carlos Bacelar, this was the fourth time that the disc appeared over the island.

"According to our own information the Navy authorities will make no statements about the photos and the publicity the subject has gotten has been disagreeable to the Navy.

"Rio, 20 (Meridional) --The President received today at the Palace Rio Negro, the photos of a saucer by the Navy." (131.)

The President had seen the photos days before and Barauna, a civilian, had taken the pictures (except for the Sergeant), otherwise the paper was

Correio da Manhã

Fundador — EDMUNDO BITTENCOURT

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEXTA-FEIRA, 21 DE FEVEREIRO DE 1958

De bordo do navio-escola "Almirante Saldanha" foram colhidas as fotografias que estampamos hoje num esforço de reportagem

A Marinha de Guerra brasileira fotografou, a 16 de janeiro, um disco voador sobre a Ilha da Trindade. Num esforço de reportagem, o *Correio da Manhã* estampa aqui algumas das fotos colhidas na ocasião, de bordo do navio-escola "Almirante Saldanha", que ali se encontrava a serviço da Diretoria de Hidrografia da Marinha, em cooperação com os trabalhos do Ano Geofísico Internacional. São as primeiras fotografias de um disco voador que aparecem com chancela oficial. Foram tiradas pelo fotógrafo e cinegrafista Almuo Barauna, ligado à Marinha de Guerra. Em todas as cópias vê-se claramente o disco, que estava como que pousado no cume da Trindade, tendo-se erguido verticalmente a uma velocidade incrível e realizado evoluções durante alguns minutos. Oficiais e marinheiros

divisaram o disco a olho nu, podendo verificar a existência nêle de duas protuberâncias, uma na parte superior e outra na parte inferior. Pelos cálculos levantados, tomando-se por base a distância do navio à ilha, as diferentes seqüências fotográficas e o deslocamento do disco em relação ao rochedo, concluiu-se que sua velocidade seria no mínimo de vinte mil a quarenta mil quilômetros por hora. A essa velocidade, qualquer engenho fabricado com materiais até aqui conhecidos sofreria imediata combustão pelo atrito com o ar, o que não aconteceu com o objeto fotografado. É curioso ressaltar que a Marinha manteve absoluto sigilo sobre o caso, mesmo agora, parece empenhada em manter reserva, nada querendo oficialmente declarar em bora-cenari. A publicação do "Almirante Saldanha"

accurate in its reporting although by no means did the editor have the whole story.

The Sao Paulo Folha da Manha published:

"Rio, 20 (Folhas) --Commander Pedro Moreira, from the Cabinet of the Ministry of the Navy, has confirmed today to the press that really the crew of the School-ship 'Almirante Saldanha' had photographed a 'strange object' when it flew over Trindade Island, while the ship was working for the IGY.

"The crew of the ship were disembarking when they saw in the sky a strange object, developing a speed out of common. Some of the crew were able to take photographs from several different angles and all these photos were apprehended by order of the ship skipper.

"A speaker of the Navy, although confirming the veracity of the information, kept mute about the happening. He only said that no official statement will be made about the subject.

"Our reporters found out that the author of the publicized photos was the civilian Barauna who was detached aboard a submarine chaser. The ship 'Almirante Saldanha' is commanded by Captain Jose dos Santes Saldanha da Gama, who channelled the material to the Ministry of the Navy.

"The Navy authorities told the reporters that the Navy had nothing to do with the disc and that its only connection with the fact was that a civilian reporter happened to be aboard the ship who was normally disembarked when the ship returned to Rio de Janeiro.

"The School-ship is at anchor off Rio de Janeiro Bay and we have learned that the crew is forbidden to talk to reporters, according to severe orders especially issued." (132.)

The ship was ordered to leave Rio to "continue its IGY work," but just before the vessel raised anchor, permission came allowing the crew to talk with reporters. However, the permission was quickly cancelled. The ship put to sea, leaving behind some frustrated newsmen. (133.) Apparently there was different opinions about the UFO subject among Brazilian authorities.

According to Rio's O Globo, a spokesman for the Navy High Staff Command released the following statement:

"The news about a flying saucer sighted over the Island of Trindade were received here with utmost reserve. There will be an investigation to verify the authenticity of the sighting and photos. No officer or sailor from the NE Alirante Saldanha witnessed the event." (134.)

The O Globo item is untruthful and misleading. The Navy was shook up over the Trindade incident, had already conducted tests, and in fact many sailors and at least one officer had seen the UFO. Add to this the fact that the press was being denied access to the Almirante Saldanha anchored in the bay, and one gets the impression the military wasn't too happy with developments.

Reporters were questioning numerous authorities and preparing the quotes for publication the next day, the 22th. The Trindade story was a sensation.

"O GLOBO"

21-2-58

Sigilo Absoluto na Marinha em Torno do "Disco-Voador"

O Chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada diz a O GLOBO Não Ter Elementos Para Formar Julzo — Nega, Por Outro Lado, o Almirante Antônio Maria da Carvalho, Que Existe Uma Comissão Especial Estudando o Assunto — Também Ouvida o Comandante do "Almirante Saldanha", Que Hoje se Fêz Novamente ao Mar — Outros Detalhes

CONFIRMANDO SE, apenas, na Marinha, a notícia de que no dia 16 de janeiro, do bordo do navio "Almirante Saldanha", que estava fundeado ao largo da ilha da Trindade, em operações oceanográficas ligadas à programação científica do Ano Geofísico Internacional, foram feitas fotografias de um estranho objeto proleado sobre a "Crista do Gelo", ponta montanhosa daquela ilha, o fato de que o objeto seria um disco-voador, como sugerem as fotos já divulgadas, carece de confirmação oficial e científica do Estado-Maior da Armada. Provavelmente, o E.M.A. não se pronunciaria a respeito

Não Possui Elementos Para um Pronunciamento

Falando a O GLOBO esta manhã, o Almirante Antônio Maria da Carvalho, chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada, declarou peremptoriamente:

— Não posso dizer coisa alguma. Nada há de concreto, de positivo, que me autorize a um pronunciamento. Seria prematuro e até pueril da minha parte fazer declaração se não disponho de elementos capazes para um juízo seguro.

Nenhuma Comissão Especial Estudando o Assunto

Perguntamos, ainda, ao Almirante Antônio Maria da Carvalho se era verdade que havia uma comissão especial, científica e técnica, estudando o caso. Respondeu-nos prontamente:

— Não há comissão alguma com tal finalidade.

Estranha a Divulgação e

Recusa-se a Falar

Por sua vez, falando a O GLOBO, o Comandante do "Almirante Saldanha", Capitão-de-Mar-e-Guerra José Santos Saldanha da Gama, declarou:

— É estranho que o fato tenha sido divulgado. Nada tenho a dizer a respeito. Sómente o Estado-Maior da Armada está autorizado a falar.

— Prolongando a conversa com o comandante, fizemos referências às fotos já divulgadas e perguntamos se as havia apreciado. Respondeu-nos prontamente: — Confesso, sinceramente, que ainda não cheguei a ver essas fotos.

Insistimos com o Capitão José Santos Saldanha da Gama.

— Se o senhor não viu o disco, pelo menos foi informado de tudo, não foi?

— De nada sei, de nada posso falar — foram as suas últimas palavras a O GLOBO, mantendo-se na decisão de não falar.

De Novo no Mar o Navio

As primeiras horas do hoje, 21 de fevereiro, foram do "Almirante Saldanha", continuando, assim, em sua missão científica. Do seu bordo, em alto mar, serão feitas importantes pesquisas oceanográficas.

O que existe é um grupo de cientistas a bordo do "Almirante Saldanha" fazendo pesquisas ligadas ao Ano Geofísico Internacional, mas já em função há cerca de um ano, e seus estudos relacionam-se com pesquisas oceanográficas.

Nada mais disse o chefe do E.M.A.

De Nada Sabe

Ouvindo o Comandante Teles Rardy, subchefe da Casa Militar da Presidência da República, em vista das informações de que o Chefe do Governo teria em seu poder, para apreciação, cópias das fotos do objeto que se supõe disco-voador, tivemos dele a seguinte declaração:

— Não sei de nada. De nada estou informado. Diante da repercussão dos fatos, é possível que haja fundamento em alguma coisa, mas, sinceramente, de nada sei.

imagem do estranho objeto. Os outros vãos não houve fotos, ficando apenas os testemunhos dos meradores da ilha.

O Aparecimento do Disco

A bordo do "Almirante Saldanha", a marujada sempre comentava aparecimentos de discos-voadores pela ilha. No dia 16, precisamente às 11h55m, o fotógrafo Barauna ouviu, vindo da popa, o grito — olha o disco! Como estiveres com a sua "Roliflex" preparada para documentar o fenômeno, de uma lanterna que malcaria o fim dos trabalhos a bordo e o início do regresso ao rio, Barauna não perdeu tempo. Olhando para o lado que lhe indicavam e divisando na linha do horizonte um objeto de brilho prateado, assentou a máquina e disparou seguidamente o obturador.

Mais tarde, esclareceria:

— Levei uns trinta segundos para ver o objeto. Seu brilho deu-me a impressão de pára-brisa de automóvel contra o sol. Quando percebi que ele estava em destaque, entrei nuvens, bati as três primeiras chapas. Nesse instante, deslocando-se em sentido horizontal e em alta velocidade, o disco desapareceu atrás do "Pico Desejado". Dois segundos após, entretanto, reaparecia, ainda em sentido horizontal, e muito baixo. Perdi uns cinco segundos acima da linha do horizonte e depois aumui de novo. Estava tão nervoso que perdi as fotos seguintes — concluiu Almir Barauna, que lamentou não estar de posse, naquele instante, da sua máquina "Leica", que havia deixado, pouco antes, no seu camarote.

Testemunhas

No momento em que Almir Barauna operava as fotos do estranho objeto, testemunhavam seu trabalho e viam, também, o objeto fotografado, o Comandante Carlos Bacelar, ex-chefe de contingente militar da ilha, o Capitão José Teobaldo Virgas, da FAB; e 1º Tenente Homero, dentista de bordo, o bancário da CACEX Avilar Vieira Filho e marinheiros e jornalistas que foram alertados pelo grite — olha o disco!

Embora não tivesse testemunhado os fatos, o Capitão-de-Mare Guerra José Saldanha da Gama foi de tudo informado imediatamente. Incluiu da revelação das fotos no laboratório de bordo, com a presença de testemunhas de oficiais tripulantes.

Nada no C. S. N.

Ouvindo, também, na manhã de hoje, pelo O GLOBO, o Coronel Alexio Alencourt, secretário-geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional, declarou que aquilo ali não havia tomado conhecimento do assunto.

Podemos Construir Disco-Voador

— O caso do aparecimento de discos-voadores continuará sempre controverso, enquanto não surgirem provas materiais da sua

existência ou da sua inexistência — declarou a O GLOBO e Professor Junqueira Schmidt, diretor da Divisão de Meteorologia Aplicada, do Ministério da Agricultura.

— Todavia — acrescentou — na minha opinião particular não vejo motivos para descreditar de princípio os testemunhos de pessoas que afirmam ter visto e fotografado tais engenhos misteriosos. O disco-voador poderia ter uma arma secreta. O progresso da engenharia aeronáutica nos dias de hoje é tão grande que eu acredito que o homem possa construir um disco-voador, caso ainda não o tenha feito. Quantas pessoas já afirmaram ter visto "charutos-voadores"? Não seriam os projéteis teleguidados os objetos observados por essas pessoas?

Sobre o caso agora em foco, o Professor Junqueira Schmidt afirmou que somente com um exame cuidadoso das fotos se poderá dizer, mesmo assim sem garantia absoluta, se o objeto gravado no filme tirado de bordo do "Almirante Saldanha" não passou de um fenômeno óptico, de um efeito especial de luminosidade das nuvens ou de qualquer outro fenômeno celeste.

Não Teve Conhecimento

O Coronel Lula Maldonado, diretor do Serviço de Meteorologia, afirmou considerar com total ceticismo tudo quanto se afirmou sobre os discos-voadores.

— Foi piloto durante muito tempo e nunca vi nada que levasse a acreditar na existência de discos-voadores.

Quanto à possibilidade de se ter verificado um fenômeno celeste quando foram feitas as fotos no "Almirante Saldanha", isso é, na segunda quinzena do mês passado, afirmou não ter tido nenhum conhecimento a respeito.

— Inclusive porque — disse — não temos posto de observação na ilha da Trindade. Somente a Marinha está construindo ali, agora, uma estação de observações meteorológicas.

Nenhum Oficial Teria Visto o Disco-Voador

A reportagem de O GLOBO voltou, na manhã de hoje, ao Estado-Maior da Armada, tendo sido informada de que a notícia de que foi visto um "disco-voador" sobrevoando a ilha da Trindade (fora recebida ali com as maiores reservas. Val aquele órgão superior da Marinha apurar devidamente e variação de fato e das fotografias).

Fomos informados que nenhum oficial ou tripulante do M.E. "Almirante Saldanha" viu o "disco-voador".

Por outro lado, sabemos que tripulantes de outras unidades teriam observado o fenômeno, admitindo alguns oficiais que não tenha havido truque nas fotos, porquanto o filme foi revelado no laboratório fotográfico do próprio navio.

A Divulgação Pelo O GLOBO

Chegando à nossa redação a informação de que teria sido visto e fotografado um disco-voador que sobrevoava a ilha da Trindade, procuramos imediatamente confirmação do fato junto ao Estado-Maior da Armada, atendendo, sobretudo, à importância de outra informação, corroboração, que dava como um andamento, naquele drôga da Marinha, um relatório do comando do navio sobre os fatos observados por sua tripulação. E na edição de ontem davamos conta da situação. E Estado-Maior da Armada não confirmava nem negava os fatos, ignorando-se, ainda, a existência de um relatório.

As Fotos no Catele

Enquanto apurávamos a veracidade dos fatos, a nossa reportagem credenciada no Palácio do Catele era informada de que cópias das fotos, feitas de bordo do "Almirante Saldanha" pelo fotógrafo Almir Barauna, haviam sido entregues ao Presidente da República para apreciação. Através de outra fonte informava-se que o fotógrafo Barauna havia negociado com uma revista semanal a divulgação exclusiva das fotos do disco-voador.

Era a Quarta Vez

De acordo com informações de Almir Barauna, o êxito do seu trabalho ocorreu justamente quando o disco aparecia pela quarta vez sobre a ilha. Anteriormente, um sargento da Marinha havia feito fotos dele com uma máquina de tipo câmbio, ficando mais ou menos nítida a



FOTOGRAFOS O "DISCO-VOADOR" — Almirante Saldanha, que, com a sua "noticiex", de bordo do "Almirante Saldanha", conseguiu bater as chapas que documentam a presença do estranho engenho sobre a Ilha da Trindade.

CONFIRMA O COMANDANTE CARLOS BACELAR

AUTÊNTICAS AS FOTOGRAFIAS TIRADAS DO "DISCO-VOADOR"

Negou-se a abordar a transmissão do assunto na Marinha — Foram cedidas pelo fotógrafo Barauna apenas algumas cópias às autoridades navais

RIO, 21 (Meridional) — A reportagem da "Agência Meridional" conseguiu localizar às últimas horas de ontem, em Miteri, o capitão de corveta Carlos Bacelar que, segundo as infor-

O comandante Bacelar, que chefiava

DEPOIMENTO DO COMANDANTE PAULO MOREIRA DA SILVA

"NÃO FOI BALÃO SONDA, NEM TELEGUIADO, O OBJETO SURCIDO NA ILHA DA TRINDADE"

Estão sendo feitos estudos apressados pela Marinha — Equipe de técnicos do Serviço Aerofotogramétrico do "Cruzeiro do Sul" assinou um laudo declarando ser normal o negativo do disco-voador, não tendo sido constatada qualquer fraude — Anexado o laudo ao relatório que será enviado ao Conselho de Segurança Nacional

RIO, 21 (Meridional) — "Não foi Balão-sonda da Marinha Brasileira nem foi teleguiado norte-americano, o objeto que apareceu nos céus da Ilha da Trindade" — declarou à reportagem o comandante Paulo Moreira da Silva, do Serviço de Hidrografia e Navegação do Ministério da Marinha e chefe da equipe que realizou estudos de pesquisas meteorológicas ligadas ao Ano Geográfico Internacional, naquela possessão brasileira no Atlântico Sul, que estava a bordo do "Almirante Saldanha", na ocasião em que o disco voador apareceu.

Enquanto isso, o sr. Arlbergson de Carvalho, chefe da Divisão das Pesquisas Meteorológicas do Ministério da Agricultura, falando à reportagem sobre esse assunto, declarou:

— "Não vejo em discos voadores, seu princípio que tenham origem planetária. Se os houver serão dos russos ou dos americanos, que já têm ciência bastante avançada para tais inventos. Sabendo dos primeiros, que parecem estar um pouco mais seguros do terreno. Vi as fotografias do objeto que passou pelos céus da Ilha da Trindade e minha interpretação é a seguinte: um objeto opaco, possivelmente metálico, arredondado, pode prestar em muitos espelhos reflexos de luz solar, dando a impressão de discos voadores."

Em setembro, quando viajava do avião entre Curitiba e São Paulo, vi um disco voador aproximar-se do avião e acompanhá-lo durante algum tempo. Meu primeiro impulso foi acordar o vizinho do lado, porém, para não criar pânico entre os passageiros, fiquei calado. Durante algum tempo o disco não acompanhou. Semante depois é que vi que era um reflexo produzido sobre as nuvens por avião da Swissair que passava ao largo."

ESTUDO DO NEGATIVO

Hoje à tarde, o sr. Saldanha chefe do Serviço Aéreo Fotogramétrico do Cruzeiro do Sul, um dos mais modernos e completos da América do Sul, juntamente com uma equipe de técnicos, no assunto, realizou minucioso estudo do negativo de film batido pelo fotógrafo Barauna.

Após algumas horas de testes rigorosos

a conclusão chegou ao seguinte laudo: que foi assinado

"Em princípio não foi constatada qualquer fraude. Negativo normal."

O laudo foi anexado ao relatório que está sendo enviado pelo Ministério da Marinha e será remetido ao Conselho de Segurança Nacional.

Revela-se também que esta corrente do Ministério da Aeronáutica um inquérito apressado sobre a aparência de um disco voador, posado numa clareira da mata goiana entre Goiânia e Porangaba, no Estado de Goiás.

O disco voador foi visto por dois pilotos da FAB que viviam num avião do Correio Nacional.

Colmeado no por do acontecimento o Ministério da Aeronáutica mandou abrir inquérito.

RIO, 21 (Meridional) — Apesar das declarações de autoridades da Marinha dizendo ignorar a existência de relatório elaborado por aquela secretaria de Estado, pode nossa reportagem garantir haver o referido documento. Trata-se de seis páginas, incluindo constante de inúmeras páginas.

Neste caso relatadas, com detalhes, não apenas a aparição da ilha de Janeiro, testemunhada por tripulantes do Almirante Saldanha da Gama, e três outros sobre a Ilha da Trindade. Consta o relatório que, em uma dessas vezes, o disco passou, por quase uma hora, junto a um balão-sonda, lançado pela Marinha do Brasil, como parte de sua elaboração ao Ano Geográfico Internacional. Diversas pessoas presenciaram a aparição, mas quando se buscava a máquina para fotografá-lo, perdeu-se a oportunidade.

"Não quero adiantar meu pronunciamento" — afirmou — pelo os estudos vêm sendo feitos pelo Ministério da Marinha em caráter sigiloso. Posso, entretanto, dizer que não foi Balão-sonda, pois o que nos lançamos sobre a Ilha da Trindade, duas horas antes do objeto no céu, e enquanto este flutuava com a velocidade de um balão tinha uma luz avermelhada. Também não foi foguete teleguiado dos Estados Unidos, pois a Ilha da Trindade não está na rota desses teleguiados que demandam a Ilha da Ascensão, precedentes da Florida."

o documento dizendo que as fotografias foram submetidas ao Serviço Fotográfico da Marinha a diversas provas visando descobrir a existência de fraude. Não obstante isso, foram as fotos enviadas aos Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul que possuem um serviço aerofotogramétrico equipado com moderna aparelhagem, onde foi feito, inclusive o teste de granulagem. Ambas as verificações, tanto a da Marinha como a do Cruzeiro do Sul chegaram a idêntica conclusão: eram autênticas as fotografias.

Ante essa evidência conclui o relatório afirmando ser impossível ser apercebido nos céus da Ilha um OANI (objeto não identificado) não tinha, porém elementos para afirmar tratar-se de um disco-voador nem de acrescentar outros elementos capazes de facilitar sua identificação.

Inauguração de barragem no R. G. do Sul

PORTO ALEGRE, 21 (Meridional) — Com a presença do Cláudio de Paiva Leite, chefe de gabinete do comandante Lucio Mota, que o representou no ato, foi inaugurada festivamente a Barragem do Passo do Duque, situada no município de São Francisco de Paula.

No ocasião usaram da palavra o sr. Cláudio de Paiva Leite que entregou a obra ao governo do Estado e o senador Diniz Krüger, que agradeceu, encerrando a solenidade do governo Federal, realizando esta obra, do tão tão grande interesse para a economia do Rio Grande do Sul.

Fixados os preços mínimos

211 11111

"DISCO-VOADOR" O "ESTRANHO OBJETO" FOTOGRAFADO

RIO, 21 (FOLHAS) — Foi confirmada apenas pela Marinha a notícia de haver sido fotografado de bordo do navio escola "Almirante Saldanha" que se achava fundeado ao largo da ilha da Trindade, em operações oceanográficas ligadas à proeza científica do Ano Oceanográfico Internacional. "Estranho objeto praticado" que sobreviou a "crisis do Gale", pontuava noticiosa daquela ilha. A notícia de que o objeto fotografado seria "disco-voador", como sugerem notícias já divulgadas pela imprensa, carece ainda de confirmação oficial e científica por parte do Estado-Maior da Armada.

"NADA HA' DE CONCRETO"

Em declarações a reportagem, esta manhã, almirante Antônio Maria de Carvalho, chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada, afirmou categoricamente:

— "Não posso dizer coisa alguma sobre o assunto. Nada há de concreto e positivo que autorize o meu pronunciamento. Seria prematuro e até perigoso da minha parte fazer declarações se não dispussemos de elementos capazes para fazer juízo seguro." Frisou, outrossim, ao ser interrogado sobre a notícia de existência de comissão especial técnico-científica que esteja estudando o assunto:

— "Não há nenhuma comissão com tal finalidade. O que existe é um grupo de cientistas a bordo do "Almirante Saldanha", fazendo pesquisas ligadas ao Ano Oceanográfico Internacional, mas já em função há cerca de um ano, e seus estudos se relacionam com pesquisas oceanográficas."

Por seu turno, declarou o comandante Teles Barry, subchefe da Casa Militar da Presidência da República, ante informações de que o chefe do governo teria em seu poder, para apreciação, cópias de fotos do "objeto" que se afirma ser "disco-voador":

— "Nada sei e não estou informado sobre coisa alguma. Diante da reputação dos fatos é possível que haja fundamento em alguma coisa, mas seguramente nada sei."

Quanto ao comandante do barco de onde foram colhidas as fotografias, capitão de mar e guerra José Evaristo Saldanha da Gama, afirmou:

— "É estranho que o fato tenha sido divulgado. Nada tenho a dizer a respeito. Somente o Estado-Maior da Armada está autorizado a falar."

Continuado em seguida e na pág.

Depoimentos prestados sobre o assunto pelo chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada, subchefe da Casa Militar da Presidência da República, comandante do "Almirante Saldanha" e secretário-geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional — Declarações do fotógrafo que colheu as chapas

das notícias, foi novamente informada de haverem sido entregues ao presidente da República cópias das fotos, colhidas pelo fotógrafo Almirante Saldanha, de que se encontrava a bordo do "Almirante Saldanha" em companhia de uma equipe de cinco submarinos. Declinou ele, no se pronunciar sobre o assunto, haver conseguido êxito em seu trabalho quando do aparecimento do "estranho objeto" pela quarta vez, sobre a ilha.

Anteriormente, conforme algumas informações, um sargento da Marinha havia conseguido algumas fotos, munido de máquina tipo caixa, as quais ficaram razoavelmente nítidas. Em outras vezes não foram conseguidas fotografias. Registraram-se algumas testemunhas de ocorrência da ilha. Depois dessas ocorrências, os marujos que se encontravam a bordo do navio passaram a comentar repetidamente os aparecimentos.

Dia 18 último, todavia, prediante às 11 h 55, Almirante Saldanha ouviu, vindo da popa, a advertência "olha o disco". Como estivesse com sua "Rolleiflex" preparada para documentar o fenômeno de uma lâmina — operação que marcara o fim dos trabalhos a bordo e início do regresso ao Rio —, sacou a máquina na direção indicada e disparou seguidamente o obturador.

Mais tarde, esclareceu:

— "Levei uma trinta segundos para ver o "objeto". Seu brilho deu-me a impressão de uma brisa de automóvel contra o sol. Quando percebi que ele estava em declive, contra nuvens, bati as três primeiras chapas. Na última, desviando-me em sentido horizontal, o "disco" desapareceu atrás do "Pico Desejado". Dois segundos após, entretanto, reapareceu, ainda em sentido horizontal, e muito baixo. Porcy uma chuva argentea acima da linha do horizonte e depois surgiu de novo. Estava tão nervoso que perdi as fotos seguintes."

TESTEMUNHAS

No momento em que Almirante Saldanha colheu as fotos do "estranho objeto", testemunhavam

OUTROS DEPOIMENTOS SOBRE O ASSUNTO

Também ouvido na manhã de hoje pela reportagem, o ex-José Alcides Milencourt, secretário-geral do Conselho de Segurança Nacional declarou não haver aquele órgão tomado conhecimento do assunto.

Quanto ao prof. Junqueira Schmidt, diretor da Divisão de Meteorologia Aplicada, do Ministério da Agricultura, afirmou:

— "O caso de aparecimento de "discos-voadores" continuará sempre controverso, enquanto não surgirem provas materiais de sua existência ou inexistência. Todavia, na minha opinião particular, não vejo motivos para desacreditar, de princípio, as testemunhas de pessoas que afirmam ter visto e fotografado tais engenhos misteriosos. O "disco-voador" poderia ser uma arma secreta. O progresso da engenharia aeronáutica nos dias de hoje é tão grande que eu acredito que o homem possa construir um "disco-voador", caso ainda não o tenha feito. Quantas pessoas já afirmaram ter visto "charutos-voadores"? Não seriam os projetos telegráficos os objetos observados por essas pessoas?"

Quanto ao caso ora em foco, afirmou o prof. Junqueira Schmidt que somente após cuidadosa exame das fotos se poderá dizer, embora sem garantia absoluta, se o objeto gravado no filme não passou de fenômeno óptico, efeito especial de luminosidade das nuvens ou qualquer outro fenômeno celeste.

NO ESTADO-MAIOR DA ARMADA

Após procurar obter informações no Estado-Maior da Armada, foi a reportagem informada de haver sido a notícia recebida com as maiores reservas naquele órgão. Aduziu-se mesmo que as autoridades por ele responsáveis irão procurar apurar devidamente a veracidade das informações e das fotografias. Divulgou-se, outrossim, que nenhum oficial ou tripulante do "Almirante Saldanha" teria presenciado a ocorrência.

Finalmente, foi a reportagem

danha" não tiveram conhecimento do fato, não viram o suposto disco-voador, sabendo apenas, por informação do civil, que estava a bordo, e da manufatura, o que fora observado em Trindade, as filmas operadas e as respectivas cópias entregues ao Estado-Maior da Armada e não foram cuidadosamente examinadas" — declarou-nos o almirante Antônio Marinho de Carvalho, chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada.

INTERESSE DA AERONÁUTICA

O Ministério da Aeronáutica, onde há uma seção especializada no estudo de assuntos que dizem respeito a discos-voadores, desde logo se interessou pelo assunto. Já, naquele Ministério, um amplo "dossier" sobre os misteriosos engenhos do espaço e, como é sabido, o coronel Adil de Oliveira é que se incumbiu dos respectivos estudos. Assim, as fotografias colhidas na ilha da Trindade, bem como o depoimento de Almirante Saldanha, o fotógrafo que colheu os flagrantes sensacionais, serão objeto de interesse especial da Aeronáutica.

O "ALMIRANTE SALDANHA" PARTIU MDSMO

O "Almirante Saldanha" zarpou na manhã de hoje da Guanabara para o alto-mar, a fim de que possam os cientistas que se encontram a bordo reiniciar as pesquisas oceanográficas que se relacionam com o Ano Oceanográfico Internacional.

SO O MINISTRO DA MARINHA PODERIA PRONUNCIAR-SE

A oficialidade, aliás, e inferior, do "Almirante Saldanha" tiveram ordem de evitar qualquer declaração sobre o disco-voador. Assim é que a preocupação de não envolver a Marinha de Guerra no assunto é flagrante. O próprio chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada, almirante Antônio Marinho de Carvalho, foi peremptório:

— "Se o ministro da Marinha puder falar a esse respeito — frisou, quando interpelado pelas FOLHAS.

SEM IMAGENS AUTÊNTICAS AS FOTOGRAFIAS

Na Kaitiua, a despeito do algarido imposto em torno do assunto, sabemos que o filme do fotógrafo Almirante Saldanha sobre o disco-voador fora considerado autêntico. Não se tratava de truque ou de composição. Fora operado diligentemente, focalizando o estranho engenho.

TAMBN CONTINUA ALHEIO O CONSELHO DE SEGURANÇA NACIONAL

Até o encerramento do expediente de hoje, o Conselho de Segurança Nacional não havia recebido nenhum material relativo ao disco-voador.

Estranho objeto voador visto em Montiqueira

MANTIQUEIRA, 21 (FOLHAS) — Hospedes da Colônia de Férias Docina, desta cidade mineira, informam que viram, na madrugada de ontem, quinta-feira, a passagem, por este local, de um estranho corpo luminoso, semelhante ao disco-voador.

Não haveria relatório oficial sobre o assunto

RIO, 21 (FOLHAS) — O tenente Cristóvão Cardoso, filho de conhecido chinês, presidente do Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas, que trabalha na Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação da Marinha, a cuja disposição se encontrava o "Almirante Saldanha" para as pesquisas oceanográficas do Ano Oceanográfico, informou não ignorar a existência de relatório sobre disco-voador, acrescentando que, se ele existe, deve ser ultra-secreto, pois as autoridades navais se mantêm na mais absoluta reserva sobre o assunto.

Testes com os filmes

RIO, 21 (FOLHAS) — No fim da noite, a reportagem das FOLHAS apurou que diversos oficiais da Marinha estiveram, durante todo o dia, realizando testes e pesquisas com as seguintes filmas operadas pelo fotógrafo Saldanha. Um dos laboratórios visitados, altamente especializado, foi o Serviço Aerofotogramétrico do Cruzeiro do Sul. Todos os testes revelaram a autenticidade dos filmes.

Continuado em seguida e na pág.

...informar-se — seu trabalho e puderam avistá-lo também o comandante Carlos Dacib, chefe do contingente militar da ilha; capitão José Teobaldo Viçosa, da FAB; o tenente Homero, dentista de bordo; Avilar Vieira Filho, funcionário da CACEX, além de marinheiros e jornalistas.

— Informa-se — seu trabalho e puderam avistá-lo também o comandante Carlos Dacib, chefe do contingente militar da ilha; capitão José Teobaldo Viçosa, da FAB; o tenente Homero, dentista de bordo; Avilar Vieira Filho, funcionário da CACEX, além de marinheiros e jornalistas.

gem informada de que tripulantes das outras unidades navais teriam avistado o "objeto", e que alguns deles admitem não ter havido qualquer mistificação, mesmo porque o filme teria sido revelado no próprio laboratório fotográfico do "Almirante Saldanha".

Artistas norteamericanos recebidos pelo chefe do governo

Sabe-se, além do mais, que o Estado-Maior da Armada efetivamente encaminhou ao presidente da República um relatório pormenorizado sobre a ocorrência do disco-voador. Nesse trabalho, não só se alude à ocorrência do último dia 18, fotografada pelo sr. Barauna, como a várias outras, do mesmo genero, registradas anteriormente.

RIO, 31 (FOLHAS) — O presidente da República recebeu hoje no Palácio Rio Negro, em Petropolis, o produtor Charles Vidor e os artistas cinematográficos norte-americanos Rock Hudson, Marilyn Maxwell e Van Heflin, acompanhados do sr. Harry Stone, representante das companhias produtoras de Hollywood no Brasil. O sr. Juscelino Kubitschek estava acompanhado de sua esposa, sr. Sarah Kubitschek, e de suas filhas Marcie e Mariela. Os artistas deverão regressar amanhã à tarde aos Estados Unidos.

Não obstante, o fotógrafo Joaquim Simões, que reside em Niterói e foi amigo íntimo do fotógrafo Barauna, com quem acabou por se desentender, concedeu entrevista a um matutino desta capital asserverando que os filmes do disco-voador são forjados e que ele já os tivera em mãos, há uns dois meses, no laboratório do ex-amigo.

"O objeto fotografado na ilha da Trindade tem classicas características dos "discos-voadores"

Forma, coloração e comportamento identificáveis com informações colhidas pela Sociedade Interplanetária Brasileira, segundo o prof. Flavio Pereira

— "As fotos atribuídas a um disco-voador, feitas do navio "Almirante Saldanha" na ilha da Trindade, assim como o comportamento do objeto, identificam-se com as informações que a Sociedade Interplanetária Brasileira possui sobre os discos-voadores. Identificam-se, igualmente, com as informações contidas na literatura internacional a respeito do assunto. O fato — que não surpreende os círculos ligados à Sociedade Interplanetária — assume especial importância em razão do grande numero de pessoas que testemunharam o aparecimento do objeto. As fotos, ora apresentadas pela imprensa, terão o condão de deixar as pessoas que insistem em negar a existência dos discos-voadores em situação bastante delicada", disse à reportagem o prof. Flavio Pereira, presidente da Comissão Científica da Sociedade Interplanetária Brasileira, a respeito de um objeto aereo avistado e fotografado pela tripulação do navio "Almirante Saldanha", na ilha da Trindade. Esse navio está a serviço da Diretoria de Hidrografia da Marinha Nacional, cujo pessoal coopera atualmente com os trabalhos do Ano Geofísico Internacional.

FORMA, COR E MOVIMENTO

Disse também o prof. Flavio Pereira que, segundo a descrição

do objeto, suas características estão conforme as informações, ainda antigas, que a Sociedade Interplanetária recebeu recentemente sobre aparecimentos de "discos-voadores". A forma, já considerada classica, de um objeto redondo com duas protuberâncias (uma superior, outra inferior), a sua velocidade espantosa e a diferente coloração que apresenta durante suas evoluções — já citadas em depoimentos importantes e tidas como "pontos positivos" nas investigações em torno dos "discos-voadores" — foram observadas no objeto avistado na ilha da Trindade.

Declarou, por fim, o prof. Flavio Pereira: — "A Sociedade Interplanetária Brasileira encara com muita seriedade o fato dos discos-voadores. Tanto assim que foi a primeira entidade a elaborar amplo inquerito a respeito do assunto, inquerito que já possibilitou uma serie de conclusões, a mais importante das quais se refere ao fato de que os discos-voadores não são criação de habitantes do nosso planeta. O aparecimento de um objeto aereo não identificado na ilha da Trindade será um fator a mais a instruir as nossas pesquisas, um fator de grande importância, pois foi atestado por pessoas abalizadas no trato de fenomenos naturais."

Declarações do chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada

RIO, 31 (FOLHAS) — "Considero o fato, em si mesmo, sêntese às atividades do Marinha, porque o fenomeno disco-voador ou coisa parecida foi fotografado por um elemento civil, eventualmente a bordo de uma sua unidade. Oficialmente, o comando e oficialidade do "Almirante Sal-

O PRESIDENTE DA REPUBLICA EM SÃO PAULO A 28 DE FEVEREIRO PARA PARANINFAR A TURMA DE ENGENHEIROS INDUSTRIAIS DA FACULDADE DE ENGENHARIA INDUSTRIAL DE SÃO PAULO

Acaba de receber o Pe. José Gomes Bueno, Presidente da Ação Social e Fundação de Ciencias Aplicadas, do Presidente da Republica o seguinte telegrama:

Aprix-me acusar a recebimento seu telegrama de vinte corrente e informar o revmo. amigo que estou de acordo seja realizada dia vinte oito fevereiro vg as vinte e uma horas vg solenidade formatura engenheiros mecanicos e quimicos Faculdade Engenharia Industrial Universidade Catolica São Paulo pt Sauds cordiais pt Juscelino Kubitschek vg presidente da Republica.

Folha da Manhã - Febr. 22^{na} 1958

Declara oficialmente...

larem qualquer informação a estranhos e os oficiais do EMA, que sabiam do fato, ter-se-iam retraido, após a publicação das fotos.

NAO HA FUNDAMENTO

O chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada, acentuando que não podia prestar nenhuma informação à imprensa, disse que tudo não passava de conjecturas, não havendo, portanto, maior interesse da Marinha pelo caso.

— E, categorico —
— Autuidade não pode falar sem base.

TAMBEM ALHEIA A AERONAUTICA

— Nenhum inquérito está sendo realizado na Aeronautica sobre o aparecimento do disco voador na ilha da Trindade — declarou ao Correio da Manhã o brigadeiro Armando Ararigóbia, chefe do Estado-Maior da Aeronautica.

— Tudo o que se divulgou a esse respeito por enquanto é lenha — disse, acrescentando que nunca houve na Aeronautica interesse pelos discos voadores, mas apenas opiniões pessoais.

Confessando encarar essas aparições com ceticismo, fez ver o chefe do Estado-Maior da Aeronautica que, se realmente o disco voador foi fotografado de bordo do "Almirante Saldanha", este é um caso que deve estar afeito a Marinha, porquanto só ela poderá dispor dos elementos para qualquer investigação.

NADA NO EXERCITO

O general Zeno Estilac Leal, chefe do Estado-Maior do Exército, ponderou, por sua vez, que só a Marinha tem dados para um inquérito em torno do aparecimento do disco voador sobre a ilha da Trindade.

Frisou que o Exército não está interessado na questão, admitindo, porém, que, caso se apure alguma coisa, o assunto venha a

ser objeto de atenção geral das forças armadas.

OUTRA CONFIRMAÇÃO DA MARINHA

Um porta-voz do Ministério da Marinha, falando ontem à reportagem, confirmou a veracidade das fotos tomadas a bordo do "Almirante Saldanha", dando de ombros aos que puseram em dúvida a autenticidade dessa documentação.

Disse mais que o assunto está sendo estudado e que no fim a Marinha de Guerra dará um comunicado decisivo a propósito.

EXISTÊNCIA REAL

Alis, de um modo geral, conquanto abstando-se de pronunciamentos publicos em torno dos referidos depoimentos, o Estado-Maior da Armada já tem a certeza de que não se trata de burla. Por outro lado, segundo consta ali, as fotos foram reveladas a bordo do próprio navio sob vigilância da officialidade.

NAO HA COMISSÃO ESPECIAL

Não foi constituída, ao contrario do que se vem afirmando, qualquer comissão especial na Marinha para estudo do fato. O assunto é da inteira alçada do Estado-Maior da Armada, que o avocou a si.

VELOCIDADE

Também podemos confirmar a informação que divulgamos no primeiro dia, relativa à velocidade calculada do engenho. Os cálculos puderam ser feitos matematicamente, acompanhando-se a evolução do disco e sua relação com a distância ao navio e a um ponto previamente determinado na ilha da Trindade. Esses cálculos levam, ainda em consideração, o tempo que medeia entre cada fotografia. São operações, como se sabe, perfeitamente viáveis em náutica.

Essa velocidade calculada seria entre vinte mil e quarenta mil quilômetros por hora. Outro pormenor observado: o disco deslocava-se de um a outro ponto estacando subitamente, coisa de que nenhum dos aviões conhecidos é capaz. A essa rapidez, qualquer engenho fabricado com materiais comuns sofreria, segundo os tecnicos, imediata combustão pelo atrito com o ar. Também o combustível e uma incógnita. Outra incógnita, como poderia um pivave tripulante do disco resistir ao impacto dessa velocidade extraordinária.

Seria então um engenho teleguiado, segundo alguns oficiais.

DIFICIL DISTINGUIR FOTOS REAIS DAS FALSIFICADAS

O professor Antônio Carlos Barbosa Teixeira, tecnico em fotografia do Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, disse, ontem, ao Correio da Manhã que é difficil distinguir uma foto falsa da real, se o truque é realizado com habilidade.

— Por meio de fotografias tudo é possível — ressaltou — o que as coisas válidas são os depoimentos de pessoas idôneas, que assistiam à sua realização. Os truques são fáceis.

FALTAM ELEMENTOS

Diversos profissões do Centro de Pesquisas Fisicas evitam, ontem, de fazer qualquer pronunciamento sobre o disco voador, fotografado sobre a ilha da Trindade, alegando que carecem de bases para uma apreciação científica.

Mostraram-se cépticos quanto ao aparecimento do disco.

The excitement caught the attention of the American Naval Attache who requested information. (See letter)

21? January. Villas Boas.

"Where does fantasy end?" "Where does reality begin?" ---Joao Martins.

Antonio Villas Boas had claimed to have had an amazing experience but both Dr. Fontes and his fellow UFO investigator newsman Joao Martins had not gotten around to making a serious inquiry. They were to send money to Boas so the young farmer could travel to Rio. Evidently both Fontes and Martin felt it was not worth the effort to go to Boas. Action on the "sex case" had been delayed. Perhaps it was thought the story was too wild to take seriously. It could be that Fontes and Martins were so worked up over the Trindade story they were encouraged to take a good look at Boas' claims. In any case, it was decide to finally summon Boas to Rio.

The "Third Man."

Boas was sent for and was scheduled to arrive in Rio on January 22th. A check of the man's physical condition was planned, as well as extensive questioning about his supposed experience. Fontes' account of Boas' visit (which we shall learn about when January 22nd is discussed) gives the impression he and Martins were the only ones present and that they subjected Boas to "tough" questioning although one can't imagine anything drastic from the likes of nice guy Fontes and a journalist. What Fontes never put in his writings was that there was a "third man." This mystery person was someone from the Brazilian military that was prepared to interrogate Boas as harshly and cruelly as possible short of actual violence! (135.)

21 February. Mrs. Evans goes to the clinic for an extended examination.

Concerned about the high readings of radiation, Mrs. Evans checked into the Lovelace clinic for a more complete test by doctors. Her personal physician, Dr. Grossman showed great interest and assisted the radiologists and radiation health personnel who conducted a three hour examination. Dr. McDonald was told what took place he made notes. (See below)

FE and BM made arrangements to be checked at Lovelace on Friday, February 8. FE recalls that the examination extended over 3 hours, and involved not only the physician who had been previously attending her, but also radiologists and radiation health personnel. A Dr. Grossman was mentioned several times, and it appeared that Grossman became especially interested in this case and remained interested for some time. I failed to ascertain whether he was a radiologist, but suspect so.

I did not obtain an entirely coherent and time-ordered description of the first check at Lovelace. However, one of the things that was done, according to FE, was to recheck the high reading that Voyett had obtained. As she

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE NAVAL ATTACHE
RIO DE JANEIRO

21 February 1958

Exmo. Snr. Contra-Almirante
Luiz Felipe Pinto da Luz
DS Sub-Chefe para Informaçoes
Estado-Maior da Armada

My dear Admiral:

I would greatly appreciate any information you could give me, including photographs, of the "disco voador" said to have been sighted off Trindade Island 16 January from the training ship, ALMIRANTE SALDANHA.

As you know, there have been many reports of such sightings and the United States has set up a special committee to investigate same, without reaching any definite conclusion. However, it seems to me that if this occurred as stated in today's paper, there must have been enough good reliable and intelligent witnesses to make a good proof in this case.

Assuring you of my highest consideration and esteem,

I am

Very respectfully,

M. Sunderland
Captain, U.S. Navy
U.S. Naval Attache

described it, they used a cylindrical device that was moved around overhead to examine various parts of her body, and read readings on some kind of a separate monitor. This sounds like some sort of special Geiger-type counter, but, when I asked her if it was by any chance a whole-body counter, she seemed to know what this meant and said that was not what was used. Puzzlingly, it appears that this examination tended to confirm, in general, what Voyett had found. The doctors didn't say much to her, but she did recall that one of the men told her that he was getting the highest readings from the area of her forehead and left temple. High readings were also obtained around the base of the neck.

She mentioned overhearing one of the men dictating the results of the examination, saying that she had received a whole-body dose of 178 roentgens. (This is hard to interpret on several scores. Not the least of these is how the doctor could possibly ascertain such an irradiation dose by any of the techniques that she was describing. Also very puzzling is the fact that these physicians, who seemed to be using the equivalent of Geiger counters and hence were checking her own activity or skin-deposited activity, in no way urged her to undergo scrupulous bathing of the sort that would be first-aid treatment for fall-out interception or any other kind of surface contact with radioactive particulates. Whether this is commentary on their ignorance of such matters, or whether the account is somehow significantly garbled here, remains unclear at this stage.)

By asking her personal physician on the Lovelace staff, FE subsequently learned that her white corpuscle count fell to about 5,000. It was not clear what the date of that minimum was, but she pointed out that she had low white corpuscle counts for several years after that. She was also aware that BM had developed low white counts, and her recollection was that BM's minimum was 4,000. (These values have not yet been checked for plausibility.)

One of the most puzzling of all features of the radiation aspects of this case emerged at this point in FE's account of the events. By Friday, (possibly before?) a triangular burn-pattern had appeared on the middle of FE's back, between her shoulder blades roughly behind the heart and lung area. This was a definite triangle, she explained, with its point

downwards. (I did not query her on the size, a point of some importance that needs further check.) As I understood it, this was a reddening comparable to the other body-reddening. On learning of this, I immediately asked, with emphasis, whether these physicians were aware of it at the time of that first check at Lovelace on 2/8. She said that they were, but, when I asked her what explanation they gave to her, she said that they would not discuss it with her, that during all the time the physicians were discussing that point they were off at the side and never volunteered any comment or explanation of any sort to her. (Obviously, given the rest of the circumstances of this case, this is exceedingly disturbing and hard to understand on several grounds.)

(Still without being precisely sure of the time of onset of the various forms of skin reddening, but with the impression that they were already evident by Wednesday, 2/6, other important features now need to be described. As explained to me by FE, the reddening on her neck was bordered by a definite margin that coincided with the location of the neck of the jersey dress that she was wearing Sunday night. Similarly, on her upper arms, the border of the reddening matched the sleeve edge. I immediately asked her if she had been driving with no coat on, and she explained that she had a warm woolen coat over the jersey dress. I attempted to explain to her on the phone that it is by no means obvious how a jersey dress could produce shadowing effects of the described sort if a heavier garment was outside. At that juncture, I also called to her attention that it was very far from obvious how anything like the triangular burn-pattern on her back could have had any direct radiational relation to the intense luminosity that appeared outside of the car. She was sitting inside the car with dress and coat on, with her back up against the back of the seat, and yet there was seemingly more evidence of some kind of a highly collimated radiation in a triangular pattern on her back, inexplicable in terms of any external source, regardless of what radiations might be hypothesized. I also tried to stress to her, at about this stage in the interview, that neither alpha nor beta radiation from any external source could possibly get through the steel and glass on the car. I pointed out that gamma rays might do this, if of sufficient intensity.) At this point, she brought up an interesting added point. At the

cabin, BM had taken a number of pictures with her personal camera. On subsequently taking these to be developed, they turned out to be completely fogged. FE asked me if any of these radiations could do that, and I explained to her that it was at least conceivable that gammas could have done that from an external source, given a position of the camera inside the car. But I reiterated that the other reported features of skin-reddening and blistering simply remained unaccountable. (For example, on querying her, she explained that the leg-reddening was over the front of the knees and the back of the legs in the calf area. But both of the women remained inside the car with their legs down under the dashboard and hidden from any kind of direct radiation from any external source. How, under such conditions, knee caps and calves could be selectively irradiated, is entirely unexplained.)

Obviously, given all of these symptoms, the kind of response that one should have expected from competent radiological diagnosis appears to be absent. It still remains possible that important features of the record are not at hand. The above makes it understandable why Dr. Grossman developed a keen interest in the case that evidently extended over at least three years, but the failure of these M.D.'s to consider the possibility of surface deposition of particulates, and their failure to discuss with the two women any of the utterly inexplicable features of the body irradiation constitutes a point that is at present baffling. FE was quite emphatic, as I returned to the question several times, that they never received any special bathing instructions. She pointed out that the clothing that they were wearing on Wednesday and Friday was probably not the clothing that they had on Sunday, which has obvious bearing on the hypothesis of surface-deposited particulates.

As I understand it, BM did not at any time develop blistering, and FE blistered only around the edge of the hair on the back of her neck.

Other potentially important physiological developments were remarked by FE. She said that both of them developed severe swelling in the lower part of their legs that lasted for what I gathered was a number of weeks, possibly months, after the episode. Also, both of them experienced a very sudden weight-increase in

the weeks following the episode, both putting on about 50 pounds. I gathered, from as much querying as seemed appropriate, that both had weight problems, and that FE's pituitary imbalance rendered this particular features a bit uncertain as to causation.

FE mentioned that the pituitary tumor had been the cause of severe headaches during the preceding six months. However, immediately after the episode, those symptoms disappeared. Unfortunately, in their place, there developed a distinctly different kind of headache, which lasted for approximately six months. She described the latter as tremendous headaches, and my querying did not pin down the manner in which she discriminated between the two types of headaches, but it came through as if there was no mistaking the difference in the two.

FE also described some sort of disturbance of her vision that lasted for many months. I failed to get this point pinned down clearly in the first discussion, and did not come back to it in the course of the interview. As nearly as I could understand it, the principal difficulty was a burning sensation in both eyes and a tendency to severe watering. I had asked her if there was any loss of near or far vision, and did not get an entirely clear answer before the discussion switched to another topic. This needs further check.

FE also described a "loss of feeling" in her face. How long this persisted needs to be checked further.

Another point of potential physiological relevance concerned the change in the symptoms of the pituitary difficulty. Up until the February event, her consultations with her Lovelace physician had led to a decision to use cobalt irradiation treatments. However, soon after the February incident, the indications of pituitary trouble disappeared, and no such treatments were ever carried out. FE laughingly remarked that she had also wondered about this: "I don't know if I got a free treatment there or not." Evidently she has had no further difficulty from the pituitary tumor. (136.)

22 January. Brazilian authorities comment.

Authorities seemed to have been caught by surprise and apparently felt it best to say little or nothing, referring reporters to the Navy. The Navy tried to play down the matter by emphasizing the fact that photographer Barauna was a civilian.

The Folha da Manhã published what they had learned the day before:

"Rio, 21 (Folhas) --The Navy has only confirmed the news that a flying disc was photographed from aboard the School Ship 'Almirante Saldanha,' while the ship was anchored off Trindade Island, in oceanographic operations on behalf of the IGY. The strange silvery object was flying over Crista de Gallo mountain on that island. The news that the object would be a saucer, as said by the press, is lacking official and scientific confirmation by the Navy.

Talking to reporters, Admiral Antonio Maria de Carvalho said pre-emptorily: 'I can't say a thing about the subject. There's nothing concrete and positive authorizing me to make a statement. It would be premature and even puerile of me to make statements, since I have no elements to make a correct judgement.'

When he was asked whether a comission had been designated to study the subject he said: 'There is no such comission. There's a group of scientists aboard the 'Saldanha da Gama,' researching for the IGY and they have been working for more than a year. Their

Carlos Roberto de Barros Barros
 Edward Barros, 62

Folha da Manhã
Febr 22nd 1958

ANHÃ

★ N° 10 376

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NÃO CONFIRMAM ALTAS AUTORIDADES MILITARES SEJA "DISCO-Voador" O ESTRANHO OBJETO FOTOGRAFADO — RIO, 21 (FOLHAS) — Duvidas pela reportagem, diversas autoridades militares desta capital não confirmaram se o "disco-voador" e "estranho objeto prateado" fotografado de bordo da nave-escola "Almirante Saldanha", ao ancorar na ilha de Trindade. O fôto-grante acima, no qual aparecem em primeiro plano, o "obeto" e ao fundo montanhas da ilha, foi publicado por jornais desta capital. Foi obtido pelo fotografo Almir Barauna civil que se encontra a bordo daquela unidade da Marinha em companhia de um grupo de captaes. Na nota (Noticia) sobre o assunto na p. 4 pr. na este caderno)

studies are related only to oceanography.'

"Said Commander Tales Barty of the President's Cabinet, about the news that the President had seen the photos: 'I know nothing about it, but considering the loud cry of the press it is possible that something is true.'

'The Captain of 'Saldanha da Gama' said: 'It is strange that the fact was released to the press. I have nothing to say about the event. Only the Chief of Staff can make statements.'

"Asked to tell his opinion about the photos, he said: 'I confess sincerely that I have not yet seen the photos. I can't tell anything more.'

"While the reporters were trying to get more news, they again learned that the photos had been delivered to the President and that the reporter Barauna, was detached to take photos of the frog-men's work, while aboard the School Ship. Reporter Barauna was reported to have said that he had succeeded in photographing the disc when it had appeared over the island for the fourth time.

"According to information obtained, a Sergeant had also taken some photos, using a box-camera. These photos had been reasonably clear. Inhabitants of the island had been commenting on the apparition of saucers of the ocean." (137.)

The Navy comments:

"Rio, 21 (Folhas) --The Chief of Staff of the Navy declared: 'I consider the fact as alien to the activities of the Navy, because the flying disc or any related phenomenon was photographed by a civilian reporter, who happened to be aboard the ship. Officially the Command and the officers of the 'Almirante Saldanha' did not acknowledge the fact and did not see the supposed flying disc. They learned about the fact through the civilian who was aboard and through the sailors who had seen the thing. Nevertheless the film ---negatives and prints---were sent to the Navy authorities who carefully examined the material." (138.)

Smoke screen?

Meanwhile, Brazilian UFOlogist Auriphebo Simoes had written a letter to the editor of the Sao Paulo Diario da Noite warning everyone that the apparent openness of authorities was only temporary, that the usual smoke screen would be generated as soon as the government and military recovered from the initial confusion. (139.)

A "smoke screen" in Albuquerque?

The Evans case. Questions about Colonel Lovelace and his clinic.

Dr. McDonald spent some time on the phone with Mr. Evans but the husband also had some interesting things to say. He freely discussed the matter and was interested and puzzled about the incident. He contributed some information about Colonel Lovelace. (See the next page)

Mr. Evans did seem to feel that there was some peculiar concealment of diagnostic and interpretive information. FE pointed out that they knew Col. Lovelace, apparently through family connections of some sort, and never did want to get nasty, as she put it, about some of the unexplained points. She remarked that Lovelace still had strong connections with the Air Force, and she always harbored the faint suspicion that maybe all of this had come from radiation injuries sustained in the course of some test of a secret device. She remarked that this had led her, rather naturally, to wonder if all of the hospital expenses that she had incurred really shouldn't be covered by the government. However, she had never pressed this inquiry, and the peculiar reluctance of the Lovelace staff to openly discuss the case was a part of the difficulty that arose therein.

Evidently the newspapers knew of the incident, although I failed to ascertain whether this was the result of her call to the Weather Bureau or because she had reported it to the newspapers. She emphasized that she had not herself reported it to the Air Force. In any event, the incident was, she states, all over the newspapers, and it is her recollection that the matter of the radiation burns was reported, as well as the sighting by the four or five airline and military pilots. She is not sure that they have the clippings any longer because Mr. Evans threw out a batch of material, and she fears that her clippings were in that batch. She promised to try to check it at the ABQ library for me. (140.)

The missing clippings have been found. (See pages 87-88) (A follow-up story on the Lovelace clinic's involvement was censored!).

22 January. Fontes' consulting room in Rio. (afternoon)

Medical examination of Antonio Boas.

The condition of Villas Boas' body appeared normal which agreed with the man's opinion that he was in good health. He appeared well nourished and his body exhibited no deformities. There was no sign of acute illness. There were, however, some interesting minor anomalies. Small circular areas on each side of the chin suggested subcutaneous hemorrhaging, the skin looking smoother and thinner than the rest of the face and neck. Fontes judged that the patches could have dated back to October when the alleged sex incident was said to have taken place. The pair of patches on the chin tallied with Villas Boas' assertion two strange tubes were fixed to his chin to extract blood.

Dr. Fontes also noted a number of small scars, some old and some new, that suggested cicatrized boils or wounds. The lesions became even more interest-

Geiger Count Is High

on 2/17/53

Radiation Tests Are Taken By Women Who Saw Flashes

At the same time
Two women who said they saw unexplained brilliant flashes of light Monday evening and who said they received apparent light skin burns were scheduled to undergo laboratory tests for radiation today.

An appointment was made at a radiation laboratory for Mrs. Leroy Evans of Albuquerque and Mrs. Fred McIntosh of Los Lunas. This was done after a preliminary and informal check with a geiger counter registered apparent increased radioactivity which as far has not been explained.

Mrs. Evans was reluctant to discuss the affair today because, she said, "it all sounds so silly people must think I'm crazy."

Oval Shaped

But, under persuasion, she said they saw a "bright, glowing object about as big as an automobile, oval shaped," as the two drove on U. S. 84 north of Espanola.



Mrs. Evans

They saw two successive brilliant flashes of light "which lighted the sky like daylight

all down the valley," she related. Her first thought was that it was lightning.

After the second flash, she said, Mrs. McIntosh saw an object "giving such a bright light that she couldn't keep her eyes on it." It traveled up the valley and appeared to go down toward the ground, she quoted Mrs. McIntosh as saying.

"I just saw it barely out of the corner of my eye because I was driving," Mrs. Evans said. "We know definitely it was an object."

Two minutes after the flashes, she said, "I got a burning sensation on my skin. It never has stopped burning yet. I have felt like I had a fever and I have a lovely sunburn I didn't have before."

The decision to have the radiation checks made came after the two jokingly exposed themselves to a geiger counter owned by a friend, Paul Boyatt of Los Lunas, a science and mathematics teacher.

Boyatt stressed that he does not consider himself an expert or qualified to state an opinion, but said the results of the tentative checks were at least interesting enough to warrant the women's undergoing expert examination.

The initial background count on the counter was from 40 to 70 counts per minute, he said. The counter registered up to 1400 to 1700 counts per minute when exposed to either Mrs. Evans or Mrs. McIntosh, he said. By contrast, repeated checks with three other women present failed to send the counter up past 40. So was unable to get any reaction from their automobiles.

Uncovered Portions

Mrs. Evans said the uncovered portions of her skin were the areas which were apparently burned, while those covered by clothing did not show the effects.

Dr. Martin Fleck, of the Biology Department at the University of New Mexico, when asked about the possibility of a count such as that reported, said that only a detailed examination could show whether there was any significance to it.

He said the type of radioactivity involved must be known in order to judge, such an occurrence and emphasized that he knew nothing personally of this case.

February 21, 1958

ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL

Test of 'Burned' Woman Shows No Reactions

Laboratory tests Thursday showed no signs of increased radioactivity for two New Mexico women — one of whom complained of light skin burns — after they sighted unexplained brilliant flashes of light Monday night.

Mrs. Leroy Evans of 4324 12th NW and Mrs. Fred McIntosh of Los Lunas underwent examination at a radiation laboratory here after an informal check with a geiger counter registered an apparent increase in radioactivity.

Tests revealed, however, that there was no increase of surface radioactivity contamination and "no visible skin changes."

Mrs. Evans said Thursday afternoon her skin "still burns" after being exposed to the light, sighted by the two north of Espanola on US-64.

'Nothing Wrong'

Mrs. McIntosh said after she had received the laboratory reports, "There is not now—and there never has been—anything wrong with me. I did see a big light twice—and it hurt my eyes and gave me a headache

— but that's all." Asked if she received a suntan (as Mrs. Evans reported) she laughed, "I was born with a suntan. I've always been this color."

Mrs. McIntosh said the two saw two bright flashes "just like lightning." A big light, she said, came up from somewhere behind the car, so brightly she couldn't look at it. As her eyes grew used to the glare, the object seemed smaller, she said. She estimated "it fell somewhere around Ojo Caliente."

Mrs. Evans said she barely saw the object out of the corner of her eye because she was driving. Two minutes after the flashes, she said, she felt a burning sensation that "hasn't stopped yet."

Tested by Friend

Decision to have the radiation checks made came after the two jokingly exposed themselves to a geiger counter owned by a friend, Paul Boyett of Los Lunas, a science and mathematics teacher.

Boyett told the Associated Press he didn't consider himself an expert, but he felt the results of the tentative checks were at least interesting enough to warrant expert examination.

Among the tests the women took at the laboratory was a check with a scintillater counter, a much more powerful instrument than the geiger.

ing to Fontes when the young farmer related the history of his physical condition during the days that followed the supposed encounter. Villas-Boas said he had trouble with excessive sleepiness; a burning in the eyes; nausea; the appearance of small lumps on his skin without trauma which were very itchy and remaining purple all around until they dried up.

Fontes later said:

"Concerning his medical history, the symptoms described suggest radiation-poisoning or exposure to radiation, but unfortunately he came to me too late for the blood examinations that could have confirmed such a possibility beyond any doubt. I was then without the additional evidence necessary for making such a diagnosis, and decided not to talk about it." (141.)

The Boas interrogation.

As previously stated, there was questioning of Villas-Boas by an unnamed member of the military. Martins eventually confirmed this although he added that it was done "unofficially." (The visit by the two Intelligence agents was also "unofficial.") What "unofficial" meant is murky because this fellow was not playing around. The interrogation lasted four hours and was cruel and harsh, but not quite physical. Trick questions were used during cross-examinations but the young man avoided traps. When the ordeal was over it was established to Fontes' satisfaction, and apparently to Martins and the military man, that Villas-Boas was a typical, little-educated, non-sophisticated farmer from the Brazilian outback.

In Fontes' estimation, if Villas-Boas was not telling the truth, then he was: "...an extremely clever liar, a hoaxer endowed with an amazing imagination and of a rare intelligence --capable of telling an entirely original story, completely different in its genre from everything that has appeared up to now." (142.) Accepting the story as fact, however, posed a problem to Fontes. As he saw it, in spite of all the evidence, the: "...very content of his story is itself the biggest argument against its veracity." (143.)

More about the "Third Man."

The reasons for not rushing into print with the sensational story seem very sound as they were explained by Fontes: "We decided not to publish the results of our investigation because the case was too 'wild,' and also because of the possibility of another similar case occurring..." (144.)

Yet another possibility was suggested by Gordon Creighton of England's Flying Saucer Review. Creighton may have known more than what he published in The Review.

In 1966, some eight years after the physical exam and interrogation in Fontes' Rio office, the Brazilian physician made public his typewritten transcript of the incident, voluntarily sending a copy to Gordon Creighton for publication. Were there conditions? Was some of it censored? Its possible, because Creighton drops hints. Moreover, Creighton and Fontes may have exchanged letters we know nothing about.

Creighton, while he was happy with Fontes' belated cooperation, praised Dr. Walter Buhler of Rio de Janeiro as the man who "discovered" Villas-Boas by tracking down the contact claimant and interviewing him in 1961. (145.) If it had not been for Dr. Buhler, Creighton wrote, who knows when, and if, the

story would be published. Only after most of the details had been put in print by others did Fontes step forward and provide something like a complete file on the case.

In his letter to Mr. Creighton offering to forward a photosat of the 13 page transcript, Fontes penned: "...I am one of the three* persons in Brazil possessing the complete report on that incident." (146.) Besides Fontes and Martins, who was the third man? Creighton seems to hint he knew something about the "Third Man," but not wanting to offend his source of information (Fontes?), the Review editor chose not to name names. Creighton, apparently, says as much as he dared:

"Their [Fontes and Martins] failure to divulge the A.V.B. story had an altogether different reason, and I have the best of grounds (though I do not propose to reveal them) for asserting that there was a pact or agreement between them that they would not publish it." (147.)

Creighton explains:

"We may be sure then, that as loyal Brazilians, the eminent doctor and the eminent journalist will have been in touch with Security and Intelligence Services of their own country. Are we very far off the mark, then, if we enquire whether the suppression of the A.V.B. case took place on the express instructions of the Brazilian Intelligence and their close friends and allies, the Intelligence authorities of the U.S.A?*" I have said enough and will leave it at that." (148.)

The Fontes' Villas-Boas transcript was converted into a readable essay by Creighton and published in the book The Humanoids, a book that contains a number of alleged contact accounts. The Villas-Boas "sex case" can be found on pages 200-238. Besides data from the transcript, there are comments by Creighton and a reproduction of a cover letter sent the Review editor by Fontes. It is important to note that the article is not the actual photosat itself. We cannot be sure just who is speaking in some cases. Its not hard to identify Boas, but the identity of the person asking the questions is not always apparent. Since Fontes is the one who drew up the transcript, of course he identifies himself. For example: "I asked him..." On other occasions, Fontes states: "We asked him..." Its this 'we' that interests us. The 'we' may include the "mysterious Third Man."

"Mental domination?"

Ponder one question that seems quite unusual for 1958. The young farmer was speaking about the liquid spread on his body prior to the sex act, when seemingly "out of the blue," an unrelated question was asked: "We asked him

*Emphasis mine ---L.E. Gross

**A complaint about the Americans calling the tune in Brazil surfaced as recently as 1998. The reader is referred to the "Varginha ET case" in the September 1998 issue of the MUFON Journal, p.13.

if he considered that any of his actions had been performed under mental domination or telepathic suggestion from his captors. His reply was in the negative." (149.)

Not only was Boas' answer negative, the young farmer seemed surprised the question was even broached. Indeed, nowhere in Boas' account is there any indication such a thing had occurred. Boas' insisted that only superior physical force made him obey. Note that Fontes said "we" asked. Did the question originate from the "mystery man?"

"Bear our child."

And then there was something that Boas said happened after the sex act. The alien woman, according to Boas, pointed to her belly, then to him, and then toward the southern sky. The farmer was badly frightened by these gestures. After the incident he convinced himself the aliens would return someday and take him away to some distant planet where he would be forced to live out the rest of his life. The fear had tormented Boas ever since October 1957 when the contact was said to have taken place. From what Fontes tells us, a different scenario was offered. "We" suggested, Fontes writes, the gestures had this meaning: "I am going to bear our child, yours and mine, there on my home planet." (150.)

23 January. Navy Ministry not opposed to divulgence.

Reacting to "smoke screen" charges, the Navy issued a statement:

"Relatively to the news spread by the press that this Ministry is being opposed to the divulgence of facts about the apparition of a strange object over the Trindade Island, this Ministry states that such news (that the Ministry is opposed to divulgence) are not true. This Ministry sees no reason why the news should not be released as the photos taken by Mr. Almiro Barauna who was at Trindade Island invited by the Navy and who photographed the disc in the presence of several men belonging to the crew...It is clear that this Ministry cannot make any statement about the object seen over Trindade, because the photos are not proof sufficient to any statement." (151.)

23 January. A fear is realized.

In spite of efforts to prevent it, the "Top Secret" part of the Trindade incident became known. Perhaps it was bound to happen. Too many people were aware of it. Reporter Paulo M. Campos wrote:

"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 apparatuses 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." (152.)

reio da Manhã

Fundador — EDMUNDO BITTENCOURT

RIO DE JANEIRO, DOMINGO, 23 DE FEVEREIRO DE 1934

SUPERINTENDENTE
JOSE V. PORTINHO
N. 13.911 — ANO LVII

COLENTY
ALVARO DE SALES

do Cairo a República Árabe Unida

**DECLARA OFICIALMENTE A MARINHA:
DISCO FOI FOTOGRAFADO NA "PRESENÇA DE GRANDE NÚMERO
DE ELEMENTOS DA GUARNIÇÃO DO NE "ALMIRANTE SALDANHA"**

Nota oficial distribuída ontem pelo gabinete do ministro — Nega, porém, o chefe do EMA que tenham sido tomados depoimentos dos tripulantes — O chefe do Estado-Maior da Aeronáutica desmente a notícia de um inquérito no-quele órgão — Nada também no Exército — Dificilmente se distinguem fotografias reais de falsificadas

O Ministério da Marinha reconheceu, pela primeira vez, que o disco voador foi fotografado sobre a ilha da Trindade em presença de grande número de elementos da guarnição do navio-escola "Almirante Saldanha" numa nota oficial distribuída, ontem, à imprensa.

A nota do Gabinete do Ministro da Marinha está vazada nos seguintes termos:

"Com relação às notícias veiculadas pela imprensa de que o Ministério da Marinha se tem oposto à divulgação de fatos acerca do pareamento de esboço sobre a ilha da Trindade, este gabinete declara que tais informações carecem de fundamento.

Este Ministério não vê motivos para que fosse impedida a divulgação de fotografias do referido objeto, obtidas pelo sr. Almirante Barroso, que se achava na ilha da Trindade a convite da Marinha e na presença de grande número de elementos da guarnição do NE "Almirante Saldanha", da bordo do qual foram feitas as fotografias.

Evidentemente, este Ministério não se poderá pronunciar a respeito do objeto visto sobre a ilha da Trindade, uma vez que as fotografias não constituem prova bastante para tal fim."

NENHUM INQUÉRITO NO EMA

O Almirante Antonio Maria de Carvalho, chefe do Estado-Maior da Armada, negou por outro lado a notícia de que a Marinha estaria estudando sob o menor sigilo, os depoimentos dos oficiais e tripulantes do NE "Almirante Saldanha", que viram o disco voador sobre a ilha da Trindade.

Segundo essa informação os depoimentos foram tomados um por um e todos concordavam ter visto um "disco" voador que se elevava a 100 metros de altura e se deslocava a 100 metros de velocidade.

permiendo não só a sua visão, como a fotografia.

divulgadas pelo Correio, sexta-feira.

Não é, todavia, exato que um oficial o tenha filmado com uma câmera cinematográfica. As testemunhas teriam sido proibidas de levar a imprensa ou de tirar fotos.

Giroscópio seria o princípio dos discos voadores

Declarações prestadas pelo sr. Junqueira Schmidt, diretor da Divisão do Meteorologia Aplicada

"Não é difícil conceber-se um disco voador controlado automaticamente por um giroscópio, ou seja, por um aparelho que mantém a sua posição em relação a um ponto fixo, graças ao princípio da conservação da quantidade de movimento angular. Este princípio é a base do giroscópio, que é um dos instrumentos mais importantes da física moderna, e que tem sido empregado com sucesso em muitas aplicações, especialmente em aviação e navegação.

Assim, é possível imaginar um disco voador controlado automaticamente por um giroscópio, que mantenha a sua posição em relação a um ponto fixo, graças ao princípio da conservação da quantidade de movimento angular. Este princípio é a base do giroscópio, que é um dos instrumentos mais importantes da física moderna, e que tem sido empregado com sucesso em muitas aplicações, especialmente em aviação e navegação.

24 February. Between Nazare and Salvador, Brazil. (3:05 a.m.)

Car stopped. UFO puts on sky show.

If one had any doubts about Trindade, they should have been with Carlos Pereira, Manoel Mendes, and Antonio de Araujo, early (3:05 a.m.) in the morning of February 24th. If they didn't see the Trindade UFO, then they at least were witnesses to a reasonable facsimile.

The three men were on the road between Nazare and Salvador when their car stopped. The engine had coughed and then quit completely. Checking under the hood, the men could not find any reason for the problem so they figured they would have to sleep in the vehicle until morning.

The three men then noticed a "huge luminous object" in the dark sky that was moving in their direction. The light was strange. Pereira, a lawyer, said the glow was a fluid mix of silver and blue.

As the light in the sky drew near, a solid body could be discerned. Quoting Pereira, the object: "...seemed to be two hemispheres on top of each other, between them a luminous disk or ring spinning at high speed; it was the source of the brilliant glow surrounding the whole object." (153.)

In total silence the UFO came closer and closer until it was about 250 feet away and about 90 feet high. At that point the UFO dropped down, descending like a falling leaf, a very peculiar way to lose altitude. At about 10 feet the UFO stopped its downward move. The witnesses said the UFO was more discernable parked in the air at the end of its descent: "The bottom was smaller than the top hemisphere and it was slightly flattened underneath. Its luminosity spread in a curtain of light suspended between the UFO and the ground below." (154.)

Confronted by the unknown, a frightened Mendes retreated inside the car. As for Pereira and Antonio, they were bolder. Both men walked toward the UFO. The UFO, however, had no desire for contact. The craft, or whatever it was, suddenly rose high in the air far out of reach. At about 600 feet, the UFO stopped, and then it flew in a tight circle. It stopped again and tilted at a 45° angle. For a few minutes the UFO just hovered, the rotating ring clearly visible.

The UFO then put on an amazing sky show:

"...the object began to move again, in a series of high-speed maneuvers across the sky, sometimes moving vertically, sometimes in tight circles, around the car and sometimes in straight lines in different directions. In the straight line maneuvers it moved 'more rapidly than lightning,' becoming at times a small dot of light in the sky in a split second." (155.)

After these wild movements, the UFO dropped toward the ground again in a fallen leaf fashion to a point of about 10 feet above the ground. Like before, Pereira and Antonio tried to get close, but the UFO still wasn't that friendly. The UFO reacted by zooming straight up out of sight.

Checking their watches, the witnesses found that it was 4:35 a.m. The three Brazilians resumed their wait for sunrise. (156.)

22 February. Between Nazare and Salvador, Brazil. (6:30 a.m.)

For two hours the three men waited in their parked car on the side of the road. At 6:30 a.m. a silvery object, tilted at an angle, was spotted low in

the sky. Soon after the object took off vertically at tremendous speed.

It occurred to the men to try and start the car again. They were pleased to find the vehicle in perfect working order. The men continued their trip without any further UFO experiences. (157.)

24 February. The Almirante Saldanha arrives at Santos.

The now famous ship sailed south from Rio and put in at the port of Santos. Keeping the crew aboard any longer may have been impractical since the bright lights of Santos and Sao Paulo beckoned to the young men. Hundreds of sailors swarmed ashore and they were not afraid to talk. Every sailor contacted by reporters confirmed the sighting of a UFO passing over Trindade. Some of the sailors said they were among those on deck when the UFO made its appearance and they were eyewitnesses to the incident. One Navy Sergeant in particular related the fact that many inhabitants of Trindade, mostly ordinary civilians but also a number of government authorities, had sighted the mystery object several times during a three day period before the Almirante Saldanha had ever arrived. (158.)

24 February. Admiral Camera.

Fontes may have been surprised by a news item that appeared on this date concerning Admiral Camera. Fontes tells us:

"Admiral Alves Camera, the Navy Minister, told 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 Camara, 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." (159.)

What is surprising is not only a turn-a-around by the Navy on keeping the matter hidden, but the mention of a "big secret," which is apparently the electric power problem. Granted reporter Paul Campos leaked news of it, but one could argue that it was best to keep such disclosures in the realm of rumor instead of hinting there may be truth to them. The "Top Secret" designation was not an overnight whim. As far as we know, thanks to Fontes, censorship was imposed as early as August 1957 when a civilian Varig airliner encountered a saucer-shaped craft with a cupola over Santa Catarina. The story made national headlines but the military refused comment, even to debunk the claims made by witnesses. We now know certain information was censored from news accounts, the near total failure of the plane's electrical system. Likewise, a Brazilian C-46 cargo plane encountered a UFO on November 3, 1957, over Arangua which resulted in the strong smell of burning electrical circuits. Finally, there was the Top Secret Itaipu Fortress case.

24 February. Santos harbor. (daytime?)

When the Almirante Saldanha docked at Santos, the Assistant Naval Attache for the American Navy happened to be visiting the American ship USCGC Westwind which was at anchor near by. The American officer went aboard the Brazilian vessel and spoke with Captain Saldanha da Gama. According to a memo on file, the Brazilian Captain said he:

"...had not seen the object and was noncommittal. The executive officer also had not seen it but, arriving shortly thereafter, had formed the opinion that those on deck had seen it. The Captain had reported that his secretary, a LCDR, had seen it but this officer when personally questioned avoided discussing the matter.

"Later, it was learned that the photographer was accompanied to the dark room by an officer who waited outside the door, while (...deleted) developed the negative alone.

"At the time of the official visit of the commanding officer of the Westwind to the Almirante Saldanha, Captain Saldanha da Gama freely discussed the flying saucer and showed the original proofs to the callers but again did not commit himself." (160.)

If this was supposed to be some sort of Intelligence report on the incident, its a mighty poor effort.

25 February. The American public learns about Trindade.

This day marked the release of the best of the series of Trindade UFO photos. UP and INS newsservices carried the picture on their newswires. The American public, however, were told few details about the case.

26 February. Not a trick.

According to a story in the O Jornal, Commander Paulo Moreira da Silva of the Brazilian Navy's Hydrography and Navigation Service had been aboard the NE Almirante Saldanha when Barauna took his UFO pictures. Although the Commander was not an eyewitness, he did confirm that the photographs were developed on the same occasion, but most importantly 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 a photographic trick." (161.)

The Evans case. The Lovelace involvement story squelched.

For days Mrs. Evans' phone rang constantly. People from all over the nation wanted to discuss her UFO encounter. Newspaper reporters, UFO groups, and the just plain curious, make her life extremely unpleasant.

One person making an inquiry caused an interesting reaction. (See below)

In any event, some reporter from the ABQ Journal, by calling her up and posing as someone who had a right to know, determined that she was being treated at the Lovelace Clinic. The reporter shortly showed up at the Lovelace Clinic, and this was so disturbing to the administration that someone at the top of the Lovelace staff contacted the management of the ABQ Journal and succeeded in getting all of it immediately squelched. Evidently some of this must have taken place on Friday because she pointed out that she had a call from Dr. Grossman, in which he advised her to avoid reporters and stay home.

At that time, his remark to her, as she recalled it, was "Don't worry, you're going to make it."
(162.)

26 February. General Darcy arrives in Brazil.

A Pan American airliner with Major General Thomas Darcy aboard landed at Rio's Galeao International Airport on the 26th of February. The American Air Force General was the U.S. representative in the Brazil-U.S.A. Military Commission for Defense.

A group of reporters met the General at the airport and asked for a comment. The reporters were told:

"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 AFB. I am going to discuss some secret matters too." (163.)

There can be no doubt recent events were on the minds of the newspeople. The members of the press asked the General's opinion concerning the UFO flap in Brazil. The General's reply was cautious:

"In the USAF we have a well-established view-point 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 opinion on the matter." (164.)

The Evans case and the U.S. military.

About the time General Darcy visited Brazil, some American military men were looking into the Evans case. Not only was the Air Force interested, the U.S. Navy also wanted to ask questions. Dr. McDonald took notes on this.
(See below)

Air Force Involvement:

I asked FE if the Air Force ever interviewed her. She said that, about a week after the above medical examination, without any direct reporting of the case on her part, an Air Force captain came to see her at her home on the same day that a Navy commander came to see BM at her Los Lunas home. I asked where these men came from, and she said it was her recollection that the Air Force captain came from Kirtland AFB and that the Navy man said he came from Sandia Base. In reply to my query, FE indicated that the captain seemed to be interested in both her description of the UFO per se, and also in the medical sequelae. Still more interesting was the point that both

Fotografia tirada por ALMIRO BARAUNA, civil,
de bordo do NE "Almirante Saldanha", fundea-
do na Ilha da Trindade, em 16 de janeiro de
1958.

CONFIDENCIAL



If It's Not A Flying Saucer, It Fooled The Camera And Many Persons, Too



There have been many flying saucer stories originating in many parts of the world, but there have been few photographs to substantiate the stories of the saucer-viewers. But here is one from Brazil and the word is that it is but one of several photos taken from the deck of the Brazilian navy survey ship

Almirante Salhanha when she was cruising off Trinidad Island. Many persons on board testify that they saw the saucer, or whatever it was, moving across the sky. Most flying saucer stories, on investigation, prove to be illusions or fakes but some, including this latest report, have not as yet been explained.

the Air Force and Navy officers asked in their interviews whether the women would be "willing to go to a military hospital." Both of them said they would be willing to be examined at a hospital, and yet they never again heard another word from either of these two officers. (165.)

26 February. Auckland, New Zealand. (1:55 and 2:05 p.m.)

Ex-wartime Squadron Leader B.G. Glover was working as a check timekeeper on Kings Wharf when he noticed something:

"It was a beautiful clear day. I observe the sky quite frequently -- a habit from my flying days. Suddenly I sighted a small, light-grey coloured object, a slightly flattened oval in shape, flying at terrific speed on a northerly course. From my observation point on Kings Wharf the object appeared to pass over Mechanics Bay and the Meteorological Offices and disappeared shortly in a northeast direction. It did not appear to close with the horizon. The object appeared to be at a great height, and crossed our view at an elevation of 35-40 degrees. After watching this object for about seven seconds, I called a witness, Mr. Patrick Mulligan. Together we watched it vanish at very high speed after a further 13 seconds." (166.)

'What's happening to the Atlas missiles?

An Atlas launch on February 21st blew up in flight. The editor of the UFO bulletin Australian Saucer Record thought something was queer about the many mishaps that had plagued the American missile program, even during the early short range tests. He quoted a news story from a June, 1957, clipping from his files:

"The 16,000 mph intercontinental missile Atlas, the ultimate weapon, exploded shortly after being launched on Tuesday June 11, 1957. The missile, designed to carry a nuclear warhead 5,000 miles, was making its first 2,200 mile test flight from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

"An official said there were no casualties and 'valuable information was gained.' It levelled off at 5,000 or 6,000 feet and then exploded in a tremendous ball of fire.' An observer at the proving grounds was understood to say to a press photographer, 'Good heavens, it's being plucked out of the sky.' A reporter on a Jacksonville paper stated that just before the explosion, which he described as a violent orange mushroom, he saw what appeared to be a light or lighted object diving toward the rocket." (167.)

27 February. Questions raised by a Brazilian legislator.

For two days Rio's newspapers played up the motion made in Brazil's Congress by Representative Sergio Magalhaes. The Brazilian Congressional record, the Dario do Congresso Nacional, carried the full text:

"House of Representatives of the U.S. of Brazil.

"Official Inquiry.

"Subject: The Navy Ministry is requested to answer or explain the following items of the inquiry presented by Rep. Sergio Magalhaes (Rio de Janeiro, D.C.) on February 27, 1958, and approved by this House:

1. If it is true that the crew of the NE Almirante Saldanha witnessed the sighting of a strange object over the Island of Trindade.
2. Considering that the official statement released from the Navy Minister's Office recognizes that that photos of the strange object were taken in the presence of members from the crew of the NE Almirante Saldanha --it is asked if an investigation was made, and if the reports from the Navy officers and sailors involved were registered.
3. In the hypothesis of a negative answer, the Navy Ministry is requested to explain the reasons on which he has based his inclination to attribute no importance to the fact.
4. If it is correct that the photos were developed in the presence of officers from the NE Almirante Saldanha, and that the pictures showed the image of the strange object since the first examination.
5. If the negatives were submitted to a careful examination in order to detect photographic trick contrived before the sighting.
6. Why the information was kept secret by Navy authorities for about a month.
7. If it is correct that other similar phenomena were observed by Navy officers.
8. It is correct that the commanding office of the Navy tow ship Tridente witnessed the appearance of the strange object called a 'flying saucer.'

"JUSTIFICATION:

"The appearance of these strange aerial objects known as 'flying saucers' has attracted the world's interest and curiosity for more than ten years. For the first time, however, the phenomenon is witnessed by a large number of members from a military organization, and the photos of the object receive the OFFICIAL SEAL though a statement released to the press by the Navy Minister's Office.

"Yet, as the problem affects the national security, more information is necessary to clarify the facts. There is some controversy in the information divulged through the press, but the Navy

apparently has no intention of releasing a complete report to stop the confusion and inform the public. Furthermore, the Navy Minister's Office, having declared (officially) that a large number of people from the NE Almirante Saldanha crew had sighted the strange object photographed over the Island of Trindade --in spite of this, there was no request for the witnesses' reports or any other measures, as confessed by the Chief of the Navy High Staff when interviewed by the press." (168.)

28 February. "How to Doubt?"

A newspaper story under the title: "How to Doubt?" contained an interview of the former chief of the Brazilian Air Force's UFO investigation, Colonel Joao Adil de Oliveira. Said the Colonel:

"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 expose 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 Air Force 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 [October 24, 1954], 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." (169.)

28 February. "Certify the informal discussion."

Contrast the Brazilian experience with what was happening in America. It should be remembered that back on January 31st investigators for the McClellan Subcommittee held an informal discussion with Air Force representatives. The few sentences uttered during the meeting can hardly be called much of an inquiry, nonetheless the Air Force wanted some sort of paper certifying its UFO investigation effort. Apparently the Air Force wanted something it could mail to school kids, Congressmen, and anyone else who dared complain, a quick, easy, way to get people off its back.

Here is the request:

"MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

SUBJECT: McClellan Subcommittee Statement Concerning Air Force Handling of UFO Reports.

- "1. Investigators for the McClellan Subcommittee (the Senate Committee on Investigating Government Operations) recently held informal discussions (31 January 1958) with us concerning the advisability of conducting public hearings on the Air Force's position regarding unidentified flying objects. The thing they were concerned with most was the charge that the Air Force was withholding information on this subject. I am sure we convinced them that this was not the case, as they have since indicated there is no need for hearings on this subject.
2. In view of these findings, based upon thier preliminary informal investigation, this office would like to see the McClellan Subcommittee issue a statement certifying that a preliminary investigation [!?] by the Committee proved that the Air Force is properly conducting its investigation of unidentified flying objects and is not withholding information on this subject from the public. If possible, the statement should include that the Air Force has a definite public information plan in effect concerning unidentified flying objects.
3. Request SAFLL review the possibility and/or feasibility of obtaining such a statement from the McClellan Subcommittee.

ARNO H. LUEHMAN
Major General, USAF
Director of Information.. (170.)

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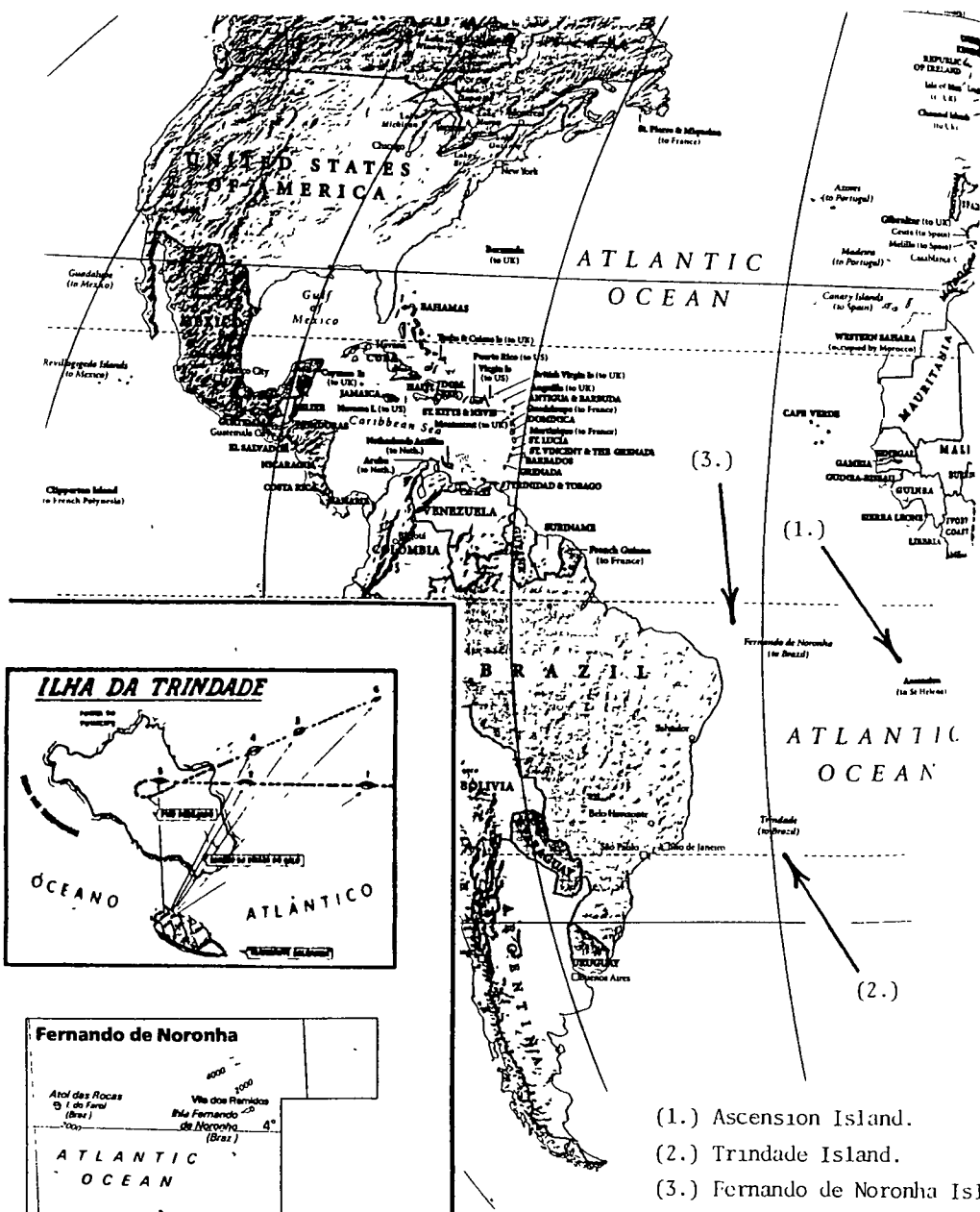
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0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(30 Quilómetros - 7 cm. en cada folha)

The Fortress of Itaipu and its position relative to Sao Paulo.



UFO investigator/researcher George Fawcett poses in front of a small town American 1950s Drive-In. This humble eating establishment could not match the classy Les Sous Coupes Volantes restaurant at Orly Airport which probably had the fastest service in all Paris in 1958 ---much like a stateside coffee shop.

The words "Flying Saucer" had entered the experience of daily life in just a decade and became recognized the world over.

(Fawcett item from the archives at the International UFO Museum, 114 North Main Street, Roswell, New Mexico, 88201)