

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — SEPTEMBER, 1959

TOP SECRET REPORT UNVEILED

AUSTRALIAN SIGHTINGS ON UPSWING

In July, sightings of UAO in Australia showed a definite increase over past months. On the 18th, two prominent business men and two doctors from Brisbane reported seeing an object about half the size of the full moon with an exhaust-like tail, at 6:30 p.m. while on a crocodile hunting expedition 20 miles down the Norman River from Karumba.

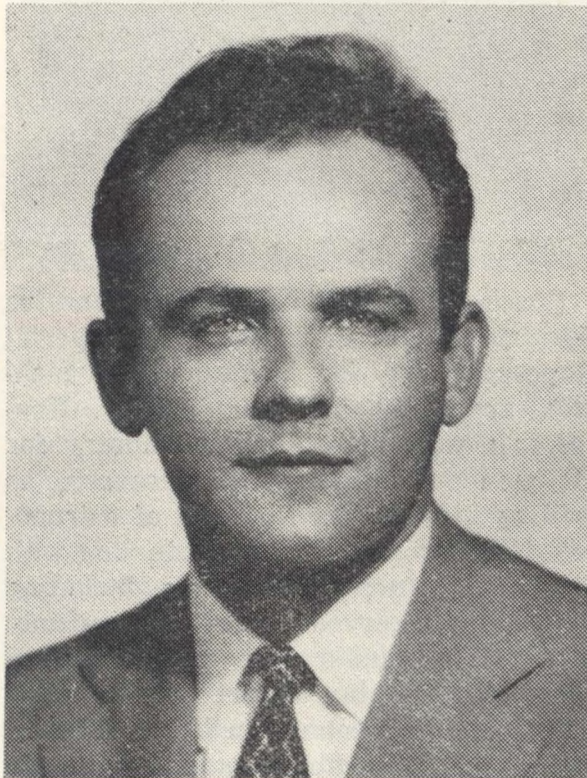
On the same night, natives on Prince of Wales Island, 10 miles off Cape York Peninsula, saw a huge glowing red object land on a hill. They were too terrified to go near the object; it gave off a reddish glow at night, but could not be seen in the daytime. It apparently stayed there for a period of over 24 hours, although the Brisbane "Courier Mail" account did not elucidate. Sightings have also been made at Boulia, Bowen and Darwin.

UAO Over Woomera Missile Test Range

On the 20th of July, an unidentified object was sighted over the secret Woomera range in South Australia. At Woomera, observers in the village as well as trained staff workers on the range reported that the object looked like a bright white shuttlecock travelling south in the western sky. The sightings lasted nearly a minute, according to range authorities, who made the sighting public three days later on the 23rd of July. (We note the candidness with which officials of other countries, especially Australia and New Zealand, treat the subject, as compared with the American official attitude. Also of note is the coincidence of UAOs over three of the world's largest and most important research and test ranges—within a period of six weeks.—The Ed.)

The staff of APRO is interested in contacting anyone visiting or stationed at Camp Hood, Texas, on the night of the 2nd or 9th of November, 1957.

Please Notify Headquarters of Address Changes!



OLAVO T. FONTES, M.D.

Editor's Note: There has been a multitude of theories to explain the presence and motivations of the UAO proffered by a multitude of individuals in the past 12 years. Despite the obvious ramifications, it is felt by this office that the incidents described in the following article, along with the carefully formulated scientific explanations of certain physical evidence should be brought to light and be made available to every citizen of the earth. It is not without considerable soul-searching that this report and its conclusions are brought to the members of APRO.

SHADOW OF THE UNKNOWN

By DR. OLAVO T. FONTES

Part III: FRIENDS OR FOES?

There are such things as UAOs from other planets, and these things from space may have entities controlling them that mean to do us harm. The UAO situation has come to the point where it would be wise for mankind to start turning the eyes and thoughts toward outer space, because there is more danger lurking there than on the earth itself. We must be ready.

You are not going to like this report. For one reason—it will make the existence of **hostile** UAOs self-evident. It will prove beyond any doubt that "they" are testing weapons against harmless civilian

airplanes as well as against military fortifications and soldiers. I am aware that such things will represent a hard blow for most civilian UFOlogists in every country, but not for the military—they already know. They cannot talk. I can, and I do not think I have the right to conceal the sinister angle of the UAO problem. The incidents I am going to report are **real**, they really happened, so I cannot do anything except to get them published. In doing this I am assuming a calculated risk, mostly because one of them is a top-secret military case. I will take such a risk myself. The matter is too important to be considered under the perspective of my personal security.

The "contacters" are going to be disgusted with this report, but that is not important. Far more important should be the effect of my cases on the group who thinks that UAOs are U. S. secret weapons. Take Dr. Leon Davidson, for example: I would like to know how he will explain my cases in the light of his theory. He found a CIA "tie-up" in Adamski's case. However, I would like to know his explanation for UAO hostility against my country—a friendly nation, allied to the U. S. A. in World War II and still linked to it by military treaties. There is no explanation possible unless my evidence is rejected without consideration.

I will present only three incidents, all of them occurring in the second half of 1957. The first case is a report of UAO hostility against an airliner. Some kind of weapon was used—possibly a microwave ionizer—i.e., the same device that has been tested again and again against grounded vehicles. The plane did not crash, and there was no physical evidence that the story was true. The second report describes what happened to another airliner when the same weapon was used against it. This plane did not crash either, but showed physical evidence that the UAO was not joking. The last report tells about a vicious attack by a saucer against two poor soldiers; two sentinels from the Itaipu Fortress. At least two weapons were used: one against the sentinels, possibly

(See *Top Secret*, page 5)

A COOPERATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO THE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT ENIGMA

THE A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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Pictured above is Horacio Gonzales Gauteaume, our newly designated Special Representative for Venezuela. A technical translator and linguist, Mr. Gonzales is well known in his country for his pioneer work in UAO research, as well as his work in the field of astronomy. Now working on a book dealing with the UAO picture in Venezuela, including the "hairy dwarves" which were widely seen and encountered in 1954, Mr. Gonzales' forthcoming report on the UAO situation in his country will be an interesting and informative addition to the Bulletin in a future issue.

year-old Gene Smith, Mrs. Homer Meyers and Franklin Cook all saw the thing which was sitting in an empty field behind the Brookside Boarding Home on Phelps St. Mrs. Meyers and Mr. Cook were hanging clothes at the rear of the boarding home when they spotted it, about 200 feet away. Smith said it looked like a big boat, and that he saw it take off. Cook stated to a Groversville Leader-Herald reporter that it looked as big as a garage, about four feet high and appeared to be covered with a greenish-brown canvas. Mrs. Meyers was less garrulous, saying that she saw it, didn't know what it was and would rather not talk about it. Cook handed over a strip of limp black rubber about a foot long and an inch wide, as well as a 2-foot long strip of aluminum which looked like carpet finishing metal. The reporter asked questions calculated to identify the object as some conventional object but none of the eyewitnesses could identify it. He did verify the fact that the grass was pressed down in the area where the object had rested.

Northwest California, 8:53 p.m., 8 August 1959. A bullet-shaped silvery object was seen speeding westward over California following at least 24 hours of extensive lightning and thunderstorm activity. Observed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bullock of Red Crest, Paul Johnson of Scotia, all three of whom said it was moving straight west on an apparently level course but seeming to

(See *Stateside*, page 3)

STATESIDE SIGHTINGS SCATTERED

Sightings in the United States seem to be few and mostly a hodgepodge of varied-shaped objects. One of the most interesting is that of a sergeant and his wife which took place in July during one of New Mexico's worst dust storms of the year.

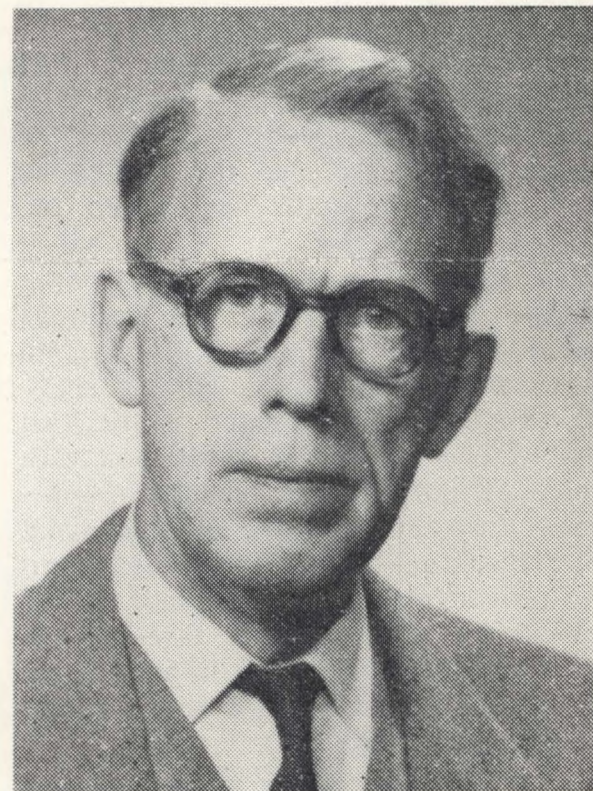
Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico (about 14 July). Sgt. and Mrs. — — — (anonymity requested) of Holloman observed an unusual aerial object near and over this southern New Mexico missile development center for from 30 to 45 minutes. Just before 10 p.m., the couple went outside. The wind was strong, 30-35 miles per hour from the north, temperature about 75 degrees. Looking west, they saw three white lights through the veil of heavy dust. The sergeant commented that he thought there was a plane coming in for a landing and that it was in trouble because, although the middle light was steady, the end or "wing" lights were wobbling. The object approached very slowly until almost overhead. Long before it reached overhead, however, they realized they were watching a strange object. It was on a west to east heading and traveling very slowly. As it approached, it appeared to be rising, then it turned to the north, into the wind, and disappeared slowly, ascend-

ing into the sky. While it was overhead it appeared to hover for some time.

The couple decided the object was not a plane, for no motors could be heard, and it proceeded at a speed too slow for a plane. They also ruled out the possibility that it might have been a helicopter. The sergeant, a 12-year serviceman with the AF, said the lights were not the correct color for any conventional craft, and pointed out that he is familiar with aircraft external lighting. Planet, meteor and "fireball" explanations were excluded because of speed and direction, as was balloons, because the object pursued a steady course cross-wind, hovered for about 15 minutes and then proceeded into the heavy north wind.

Superior, Nebraska, 20 July. Jim Chapman of Nelson reported seeing an object at about 10:30 p.m. as he drove home from Oak. It turned when he did and followed his car. Along the route Chapman met Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Kubicek who were also on their way to Nelson, and who verified the object's maneuvers. All described the object as round, lighted but not bright, and several inches in diameter.

Groversville, New York, 10:30 a.m., 4 August 1959. Several people saw an object which was stationary in a field, and then ascended into the sky. Thirteen-



K. Gosta Rehn, our Swedish Representative, did not have a picture of himself on file in January when he presented his excellent report on the Swedish "Little Men" incident, so we take this opportunity to introduce him to the membership. A graduate of Fordham University, with a degree in Law, he is a painstaking and critical investigator.

Stateside . . .

(Continued from page 2)

lose altitude gradually. Estimated time of observation was about 4 seconds. Mrs. Bullock described it as glowing in the twilight, but of a silvery hue rather than the pink glow exhibited by planes reflecting the light of the sunset. Johnson said it was shaped like a Zeppelin but appeared smaller, and travelled at a tremendous speed.

Felton, California, 8 August 1959. An unidentified Felton woman reported the sighting of a silvery fast-moving object which streaked across the sky at about 9 p.m. It moved in a westerly direction and was clearly outlined in the sky. (This sighting is obviously the same as the above listed observation, but our information came from two separate sources. One tends to corroborate the other.—The Ed.)

Greeley, Colorado, 12 August 1959. Paul Fleetwood and friends sighted a group of ovoid-shaped objects streaking through the sky. His account: I was leaving the house of friends and had stopped to talk on their front walk, when my friend saw the first object passing from north to south in the eastern sky. He thought it must have been a meteor but remarked about its level flight, brightness and shape. As we continued talking I saw a large object to the north streak through the sky from west to east (it left a faint trail, was ovoid-shaped and about 1/4 diameter of the moon in length). It remained lighted for only about 10 degrees of arc and seemed to be traveling parallel to the earth's surface (most were noted to have flat trajectories) at a terrific rate. My friend then saw another light or object streak from north to south in the east and we then called to his wife to come outside. The three of us watched as the object flashed overhead several more times (the object's flights rose from approximately 30 degrees above the eastern horizon to directly overhead as time passed—no maneuvering was noted). The couple's 15-year-old son then arrived with a friend and was told what had been seen, and another object skimmed across the sky. The group then moved to the backyard to avoid porch light glare. The sightings lasted from 10:15 to 10:40 p.m. The longest flight observed was of one object which traveled from west to east for approximately 40 degrees of arc directly overhead. It left an orangish trail while the others were white; it was the only object exhibiting this color trail. Sightings were somewhat erratic and it would have been hard to find a definite period of time between them. The objects were noted to become smaller in size as time passed although the first sighting made was at approximately 40 degrees above the horizon. (This is a

good observation by a qualified observer. The fact that the Perseids meteor shower coincides with the time of year of this sighting was taken into consideration; however, the shape of the objects, flat trajectory and direction of flight precludes this explanation. The Perseids originate in the northeast, radiating into the east, south and west, but not from west to east.—The Ed.)

Let's all give a loud round of applause for Harold Fulton, top man in Civilian Saucer Investigations of New Zealand, for the excellent job he is doing in his country as well as abroad. In the July 28 issue of New Zealand Truth, he summed up the intentions and aims of his organization, now seven years old. With a few well-placed words he put the screwballs in their places, stressed an objective, scientific approach to the UAO problem. Congratulations, Harold! We only wonder if it would be possible for a non-commissioned officer in the Air Force of these United States, land of the free, to do what Mr. Fulton has done. He shortly leaves for a two-year tour of duty in the Singapore-Malaya area. It's doubtful that he'll forget saucers, but we wish him bon voyage and hope he'll be back on the job at Whenuapai sooner than that!

OBJECT LANDS IN TEXAS, U. S.

Freeport, Texas, 13 Aug. 1959. Orville Shanks, of Houston, was driving, with his fiance and two other girls, on Highway 332 about two miles north of here at about 9:30 or 9:45 p.m. when they noticed a bright object approaching at a low altitude to the left of their car. As it neared the car the motor stalled and the lights went out. In addition to the UAO itself, the witnesses noticed two small lights—apparently not attached to the main object. These lights seemed to circle over the road and then move to the right, maneuvering over the field, lake, and woods. The main object followed and then it and the two lights appeared to land in the wooded area. During all this time, Shanks said, the UAO appeared to be continually changing colors or varying the intensity of its light. Shanks said that the object gave off so much light that he could not determine its shape.

Shanks stated later that he had wanted to stay and watch, but that the girls protested, so they drove on and went swimming a few miles away as they had originally planned. (The automobile lights came back on and the motor started normally as soon as the object had crossed the highway.)

About midnight they returned by the same route and, much to their surprise, saw the UAO still in the same place.

This time Shanks stopped the car and told the girls he would get out and walk toward the object to see if he could determine what it might be. No sooner had he started from the car than the object began glowing brightly; the two lights reappeared; and a low but penetrating sound came from the direction of the UAO. Shanks was thoroughly frightened, and hastily retreated to the car, where he found the girls in near hysteria, mostly from the weird sound. They drove off immediately, all having the same urge—to get away as fast as possible. They then decided to report the matter to the sheriff's office and/or the Freeport police. When they returned with the officers the UAO had disappeared. Present, however, was Randy Chandler of Freeport and his girl friend, Miss Leslie Ann Fowler of Surfside, who had apparently seen the object leave. Their account seemed to support the description given by the Shanks group.

Deputy Tyler of the Brazoria county sheriff's office checked the area the following day. He described the terrain as follows: To one side of the highway lies an expanse of open field. Beyond this is a lake, about 300 yards across. On the opposite side of the lake lies a small wooded area. It was in this wooded area that witnesses thought the UAO had landed. Tyler checked the field and the lake, but was unable to make his way through the dense underbrush of the wooded area. The sheriff's office considered flying a plane over this spot but finally abandoned the idea. Tyler stated that no evidence was found to indicate that anything had landed or moved around in that vicinity.

Tyler stated that he thought the witnesses had seen something, but he didn't know what. He stated that when he had talked to them the previous night, he had explained that the sheriff's office had been getting calls complaining that three planes in formation had been flying low around the Freeport area. Shanks and his companions, however, all vigorously denied that what they had seen was any kind of conventional aircraft. When questioned, Tyler admitted that the planes had never been identified. (Credit for this detailed report goes to David Wuligr of Houston, who did an excellent job of investigating and reporting—The Ed.)

HUGE, BRILLIANT DISCS OVER BARSTOW

Barstow, California, 31 August 1959. Charles Hamilton and Felix Torres, out practicing on the Police Pistol Range between 9 and 10 a.m., observed four huge, brilliant disc-shaped objects. They were watching a high flying jet north of the range which left a contrail and made a sonic boom, and as they watched

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Huge, Brilliant . . .

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they noticed four objects to the north-west flying in a vertical diamond pattern with one object above, one underneath and one to each side. They appeared to be of an elongated oval shape as they approached. Over the first range of mountains near the Camp Irwin Road's first summit, the four objects abruptly changed course at almost right angles and swiftly disappeared. "They were huge," said Hamilton, "and it would take almost a city block to sit one down, judging from their appearance. They gave off a brilliant reflection and seemed to almost sparkle. As they turned, I could notice the disk shape and the under surface seemed to be a series of concentric rings one of which, toward the center, was a dark circle—it was strange and gave us a "funny feeling."

Torres said the object moved at tremendous speeds and "sparkled like bright glass." Both men were in agreement on all major details of the sighting and were hesitant in telling their story because of the "ribbing" they might get. (It should be noted that Barstow is located a little south, but almost exactly between the Mojave Desert Anti-aircraft Firing Range on the east and Edwards Flight Test Center on the west.—The Ed.)

WOMAN SEES SAUCER, OCCUPANTS

On the 13th of July, Mrs. Frederick Moreland, Marlborough, New Zealand, reported to police at Blenheim that she had seen a saucer-shaped craft hover near the ground a few hundred feet from her house. She told police by telephone: "You may think I'm mad, but I saw a flying saucer about 5:40 this morning. I was walking from the house to the cowshed and when going across the paddock, I noticed a green glow in the cloud, and then all at once a round thing came down into view with two green lights pointing to the ground. I could see a light greenish glow on the ground and around the edge was what appeared to be something like two elevator belts, one going one way and one the other. As it came down, it was just low enough for me to see a long cowling affair and there were two men in it, and one stood up and leaned forward and I could see as he leaned over something, that he was silver colored and he shone all over. I have told my husband, but he thinks I'm drunk, and by the way, it left a smell just like pepper, well that's how I describe it, and as it left it made a high-pitched whine noise. It was about 30 feet across and when I saw it, it was above my head and to one side. I did notice that there were

some sparks flying also as it left." Unquote.

Harold Fulton, director of Civilian Saucer Investigations of New Zealand, furnished further information, gleaned from an interview with Mrs. Moreland by an Air Force officer on that same day. The extra essential points are these: The rotating belts on the middle of the craft gave off fiery orange-colored jets. When first spotted, Mrs. Moreland was in the center of the paddock, and when the green glow shone on her, she ran to the shelter of some trees. She said the craft had a "glassy cowl" over the top of it, through which she observed the men. The one in the rear stood up, appeared to lean forward and rest his hands on something, and appeared to be looking down between his hands. After a second or two he sat back, the machine tilted and the orange lights stopped whirling.

The men appeared to be encased in silvery shiny suits from the waist upwards when they were sitting. Their headgear resembled divers' helmets which glittered brightly. The men seemed to be normal sized; one never moved at all and they did not appear to be carrying on any conversation.

Harold Fulton learned that the police vouched for Mrs. Moreland's reliability. They were unable to discover any indication of fabrication and all were impressed.

Another sighting of an unidentified light source was made by Mr. R. A. Holdaway of Dillons Point Road, Blenheim, some three miles east of Mrs. Moreland's location at between 4:30 and 5:00 a.m. on the same morning. Holdaway got up for a drink of water and after returning to bed he saw a bright light shining through his window. As car lights on vehicles approaching along the road frequently shine through his window, he waited for the sound of an engine, but heard none. The light, which appeared to be of a whitish orange color became brighter until it reached a high intensity and then gradually faded away without any accompanying sound.

SAND IN OUR EYES

By L. J. LORENZEN

The thought has occurred that the biblical admonition concerning the foolhardiness of building on shifting sand is a rather useless one; hardly anyone would knowingly build on sand. What is needed is a foolproof means of identifying solid rock.

We at one time considered it practically axiomatic that the simultaneous sighting of a UAO by a group of persons was a guarantee of the physical reality of the incident. Unfortunately, it is not that simple. This rock crumbles away when we consider the incident at Mons

during World War I (bowman in the sky) or the famous "miracle of Fatima." History tells us that in both cases there were hundreds of eyewitnesses.

This and other sandtraps are posted for us by that wonderfully honest scientific pioneer in the field of psychology, C. G. Jung, in his "Flying Saucers, a Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Skies" (Harcourt-Brace). For the most part he deals with the religious aspect of the situation pointing out that in the face of modern day technology, traditional religious answers are no longer satisfactory. . . . "No Christian will contest the importance of a belief like that of the mediator," he says, "nor will he deny the consequences which the loss of it entails. So powerful an idea reflects a profound psychic need which does not simply disappear when the expression of it ceases to be valid."

It would be rather presumptuous to attempt an abbreviation of Jung's work. Those of you who are familiar with the work of this astute gentleman know that he does not waste words. We can only say that anyone who is interested in getting anything resembling a true picture of the UFO problem cannot afford to overlook this book. We cannot recommend it too highly.

More easily understood now is the motivation of the elder-brother-in-the-saucer worshippers who have sprung up on every hand. More comfortably comprehended is our own apprehension over their growing legions. The aura of confusion becomes thinner but does not disappear. As Jung says, "Unfortunately, however, there are good reasons why the UFOs cannot be disposed of in this simple manner."

I would like, in this connection, to point to the Venezuelan incidents of November and December 1954 involving hairy bipeds (APRO Bulletin, January and April 1955). Did Paz, Gonzales and the young hunter scratch and bruise themselves to support wild yarns involving UAOs? What strange coincidence or telepathic quirk caused the details of three separate tales to correlate although none of them had had the opportunity to hear of the other? How do we account for the radiation burns of Kuhn (APRO Bulletin, January 1958), Cohn and Small, (APRO Bulletin November 1958)? Each of these three claimed the burns resulted from the proximity of a UAO. If this is not true, where did they get the burns? Must we assume that the new age faith brings with it a modern version of sympathetic stigmata? What about the two sentries of Dr. Fontes' report in this issue? Can we fairly assume that a medical scientist of national reputation would risk his career on a pipedream? No, we're afraid not. Incidents such as

(See Sand, page 8)

Top Secret . . .

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an ultrasonic beam of some sort; another against the fortress itself, to paralyze its electrical system, probably the same tested against the airliners. This case was kept secret by the Brazilian Army, but I was able to get all the details from one of the witnesses—an Army officer—and also to confirm his report through other military sources, in spite of the censorship.

Incident 1:

On the night of August 14, 1957, a Varig Airlines C-47—the cargo ship PP-VCC—took off from Porto Alegre Airport, Rio Grande do Sul, en route to Rio de Janeiro. At the controls was Commander Jorge Campos Araujo, a veteran pilot. His first officer was co-pilot Edgar Onofre Soares, also an experienced airline pilot. The plane was over the state of Santa Catarina, flying at 6300 feet, when co-pilot Soares spotted the UAO.

"It was 8:55 p.m.," Commander Araujo reported to the press, "the plane had crossed over the town of Joinville just five minutes before. I was absorbed with the instruments' control panel when my attention was called by co-pilot Soares. He was pointing out to a luminous object which was flying at the left side of the airliner. I began to watch it. It was not another plane, neither an astronomical body. I am absolutely sure. It was a strange craft. When I spotted it for the first time, it seemed to be placed far to the left of our aircraft. We were flying on a ten degrees course. There was no chance of any mistake. Though there was a thick layer of clouds below us, at 5,700 feet, all the sky above that layer was absolutely clear. We had a visibility of about 80 miles.

"Suddenly, in an unexpected maneuver with unbelievable speed (obviously supersonic), the mysterious craft was ahead of us and then it crossed to our right side, following a horizontal trajectory that made it pass just in front of the airliner, at the same level. After such a dangerous maneuver, the object apparently stopped in mid-air for a brief time, motionless. Then it abruptly went into a dive and was out of sight—lost into the cloudbank below."

Besides the commander and co-pilot, radio-operator Rubens A. Tortilho and stewards Jose D. S. Machado and Afonso Schenini also saw the unknown object. They were called to the cockpit and came there still in time to watch the UAO. There were some passengers aboard but none of them witnessed the sighting. One of them was an Army officer—he was called by the crew to be a witness. However, when he entered the pilot's cabin together with other passengers it was too late; the UAO had already disappeared into the thick

layer clouds 600 feet below the airliner. Incidentally, the crew was sure it couldn't be seen from any of the passenger's windows for it had cut off the way in front of the plane.

All members of the crew declared that the object looked like one of the so-called "flying saucers." "It was shaped like a saucer with a kind of cupola or dome on top of it," reported Commander Araujo. "The whole cupola glowed with an intense green light. The flattened base glowed with a less intense yellowish luminosity. No windows or portholes were visible on the object. As we didn't know its real size, we cannot estimate with accuracy the speed and distance of the mysterious flying object in regards to our aircraft. Its apparent diameter, however, was about 6 feet. The speed was incredible—obviously many times the speed of sound. I believe it was about six miles from us, but this was just an impression, concluded Commander Araujo.

Soon after the sighting Commander Araujo radioed a UAO report to Varig Airlines communications at Congonhas Airport, Sao Paulo City. Others heard about it and a few days later, someone told a Sao Paulo newspaper about the sighting. The PP-VCC's crew was then interviewed and confirmed it. Commander Araujo's report hit the headlines all over the country on August 20th. Despite this national publicity, the Brazilian Air Force refused to make any comment about the incident—not even to debunk it. Why?

Because they had very strong reasons to "ignore" the incident. In fact, the story as published by the press was not complete. There was something more, something not told to the press—something "too hot to handle." It would be unwise to apply any kind of pressure on the crew for they might get angry and talk too much—so they were left alone.

What was it?

Some time after the sighting of the UAO the Varig airliner landed at Sao Paulo Airport. There Commander Araujo met a man who was a close friend of his, a former airliner pilot who still worked at the airport as traffic chief for another airline. This man is also a close friend of mine. He found them seated around a table, silent, and scared. He felt there was something wrong with them and asked about it. Commander Araujo reported the incident. At the end they were silent again, the whole crew. My friend tried to break that uneasy silence with a joke.

"I see that you are shocked about your uncanny experience, all of you. Don't be so worried about it. After all it was only a saucer, not a ghost."

"It was more than you think, worse than you think," answered Commander Araujo. His hands were trembling, betraying deep emotion. "There is some-

thing more, but keep it confidential. When the object reached our right side and stopped for a brief time—just at that moment—the engines of the airliner began acting up, coughing and missing, and all lights inside the cabin dimmed and almost went dead. It seemed that the whole electric system of the plane was going to collapse. But a few seconds later the UAO dived abruptly into the clouds—and everything was normal again. However, we cannot forget those terrible seconds when we were suspended between life and death. I tell you, I saw my plane crashed and everybody killed. It was like Hell . . . Damn it, it is not pleasant to play the sitting duck."

It is not difficult to understand why no member in the crew had courage enough to report such a thing to the press. But they did not refuse to talk about it privately so that I was able to check the story through other sources. It was confirmed.

Incident 2:

This case was investigated and published by Commander Auripebo Simoes, a well-known UAO researcher. He personally interviewed Captain de Beyssac, the chief witness, and printed his report in the Jan.-Feb. 1958 issue of "The Flying Saucer." I will quote from it:

"Jean Vincent de Beyssac is an airline captain actually working for Varig Airlines. Formerly he was a co-pilot in Cruzeiro do Sul Airlines.

"Do you know what happened to him on the morning of November 4th, 1957?

"His flight that day started about midnight of November 3rd. He took off from Porto Alegre in Southern Brazil on a trip to Sao Paulo and Rio aboard a C-46 cargo ship. During the day a cold front had passed and the sky was starlit over Porto Alegre. About 1:20 a.m. while flying over Ararangua, Santa Catarina, at 7,000 feet, he flew over a layer of stratus. Suddenly, blinking his eyes in disbelief, he sighted an impossible red light to the left of his aircraft. He watched it curiously and joked with his co-pilot suggesting that they were at last seeing an authentic flying saucer. When the THING grew larger, Jean decided to turn left and investigate. Just before he pressed his rudder, the thing jumped a 45 degrees arc in the horizon and became larger.

"Jean started the pursuit. He was about midway on his left 80 degrees turn when the thing became even brighter and at once he smelled something burning inside his ship.

"Yes. His ADF BURNED, HIS RIGHT GENERATOR BURNED, HIS TRANSMITTER RECEIVER BURNED, ALL AT ONCE!

"Then the 'thing' disappeared almost suddenly—while his crew looked for fire. Scared, Jean turned on his emergency

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transmitter and told the Porto Alegre control what had happened. He went back to Porto Alegre where he landed about an hour later. After writing a full report he went home and got soused, just to scare the scare.

"On that same day, Varig Airlines issued an internal circular forbidding pilots to tell the press about their sightings of UAOs. This, according to the airline bigshots, was to prevent the public getting too wise about certain things happening to some pilots . . ."

The evidence in this incident suggests that our visitors from outer space are dangerous when approached and definitely hostile when pursued. Positive proof is given—physical proof—that they have means to interfere with any electronic instrument and make it useless. In other words, that they have a weapon—probably a high frequency radio-electric beam—with power enough to short-circuit anything within its range; any apparatus, or electric instrument, or motors with electrical systems. The technical aspects involved will be discussed later.

Incident 3:

This is a top-secret military sighting. It is printed here for the first time—it was never published before. It is a horror tale. Any one after reading the report will understand the reasons why it has been withheld from the public under a curtain of absolute censorship. I am breaking this official secrecy because I believe it dangerous. I still believe that civilian scientists should be told. One of them may find a defense not yet discovered. Civilian scientists and technicians, working in every country, might help to find new weapons and defenses before it is too late.

On November 4th, 1957, at 2:00 a.m. (just forty minutes after Incident 2) something sinister took place at the Brazilian Fortress Itaipu. This fortress belongs to the Brazilian Army and was built along the coast of Sao Paulo state, at Sao Vicente, near Santos.

It was a moonless tropical night. Everything was quiet. The whole garrison was sleeping in peace. Two sentinels were on duty on top of the military fortifications. They were common soldiers, they did not know that saucers existed. They were performing a routine task, relaxed because there was no enemy to be feared—Then a new star suddenly burst into searing life among the others in the cloudless sky, over the Atlantic Ocean, near the horizon. The sentries watched the phenomenon. Their interest increased when they realized it was not a star, but a luminous flying object. It was coming toward the fortress. They thought at first that it was an airplane but the speed was strange—too high . . . There was no need to

alert the garrison, however. In fact, so tremendous was the object's speed that the two soldiers forgot their patrol just to observe it. It was approaching rapidly.

In just a few seconds the UAO was flying over the fortress. Then it stopped abruptly in mid-air and drifted slowly down, its strong orange glow etching each man's shadow against the illuminated ground between the heavy cannon turrets. It hovered about 120 to 180 feet above the highest cannon turret and then it became motionless. The sentries were frozen on the ground, their eyes wide with surprise, the Tommy guns hung limply from their hands like dead things. The unknown object was a large craft about the size of a big Douglas, but round and shaped like a disk of some sort. It was encircled by an eerie orange glow. It had been silent when approaching, but now, at close range, the two sentries heard a distinct humming sound coming from it. Such a strange object hovered overhead and nothing happened for about one minute. Then came the nightmare . . .

The sentinels were startled, unable to think what to do about the UAO. But they felt no terror, no premonition, no hint of the danger. Then something hot touched their faces (one of them thinks he heard a faint whining sound he could not identify at that same moment). In darkness this would have been horrifying. But the UAO was bright and they could see that nothing had changed. Then came the heat. Suddenly an intolerable wave of heat struck the two soldiers.

One of the sentries said later that, when the heat wave engulfed him, it was like a fire burning all over his clothes. The air seemed to be filled with the UAO's humming sound. Blind panic yammered at him. He staggered, dazed, heat waves filling the air around him. It was too hot . . . He went stumbling and lurching, his whole conscious purpose that of escaping from that invisible fire burning him alive. He fought, and gasped and beat the air before him. He was suffocating. Then he blacked out and collapsed to the ground—unconscious.

The other sentry got the horrible feeling that his clothes were on fire. A wave of heat suddenly enveloped him. Horror filled him and he lost his mind. He began to scream desperately, running and stumbling and crying from one side to another, as a trapped animal. He did not know what he was doing, but somehow he skidded into shelter, beneath the heavy cannons of the fortress. His cries were so loud that he awoke the whole garrison, starting an alarm all over the place.

Inside the soldiers' living quarters everything was confusion. There was the sound of running footsteps everywhere,

soldiers and officers trying to reach their battle stations, their eyes wide with shock. No one knew what could explain those horrible screams outside. Then just a few seconds later, the lights all over the fortress collapsed suddenly as well as the whole electric system that moved the turrets, heavy cannons and elevators. Even the ones supplied by the fortress' own generators. The intercommunications system was dead too. Someone tried to switch on the emergency circuits but these were dead too. The strangest thing, however, was the behavior of the alarms in the electric clocks, which had been set to ring at 5:00 a.m.—they all started to ring everywhere, at 2:03 a.m.

The fortress was dead, helpless . . . Inside it, confusion had changed to widespread panic, soldiers and officers running blindly from one corner to another along the dark corridors. There was fear on every face—fear of the unknown—hands nervously grasping the useless weapons. Then the lights came on again and every man ran outside to fight the unexpected enemy who surely was attacking the fortress. Some officers and soldiers came in time to see an orange light climbing up vertically and then moving away through the sky at high speed. One of the sentinels was on the ground, still unconscious. The other was hiding in a dark corner, mumbling and crying, entirely out of his mind. One of the officers who came first was a military doctor and, after a brief examination, he saw that both sentries were badly burned and ordered the men to take them to the infirmary immediately. They were put under medical care at once. It became clear that one of them was a severe case of heat syncope; he was still unconscious and showing evident signs of peripheral vascular failure. Besides this, both soldiers presented first and deep second-degree burns of more than 10 per cent of body surface—mostly on areas that had been protected by clothes. The one that could talk was in deep nervous shock and many hours passed before he was able to tell the story.

The nightmare had lasted for three minutes . . .

Next day the commander of the fortress (an army colonel) issued orders forbidding the whole garrison to tell anything about the incident to anyone—not even to their relatives. Intelligence officers came and took charge, working frantically to question and silence everyone with information pertaining to the matter. Soldiers and officers were instructed not to discuss the case. The fortress was placed in a state of martial law and a top-secret report was sent to the Q. G. (at Rio or Sao Paulo). Days later, American officers from the U. S. Army Military Mission arrived at the

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Smistopp mellan mitttelektronen och sidotelektroden.
Bromslätt antant på elektrisk väg. Ström ansluttes till kylsaw och mitttelektronen

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fortress together with officers from the Brazilian Air Force, to question the sentries and other witnesses involved. Afterwards a special plane was chartered to bring the two burned sentinels to Rio. It was an Air Force military aircraft. At Rio, they were put in the Army's Central Hospital (HCE), completely isolated from the world behind a tight security curtain. Two months later they were still there. I don't know where they are now.

Three weeks after the incident, I was contacted by an officer from the Brazilian Army, a friend who knew about my interest in UAO research. He was at the Fortress of Itaipu the night of the incident. He was one of those who questioned the two sentries. He told me the whole story exactly as it was described above. His name was suppressed from this report in order to protect him. The reasons are obvious; he told me something he should not tell. As a matter of fact, this officer has asked me to forget his name and he wasn't laughing. He was too frightened.

I was aware, however, that the information was not enough despite the fact that it had come directly from one of the witnesses. The case was too important. On the other hand, to get more information through the security ring built by Army Intelligence would be an almost hopeless task. The only way was to attempt to break the secrecy around the two soldiers under treatment in the Army's Central Hospital. As a physician, I might perhaps contact some doctors from the hospital and even examine the two patients if possible. However, all my attempts failed. The only thing I was able to determine was the fact that two soldiers from the Fortress of Itaipu were really there under treatment for bad burns. Only that.

The case remained in my files until two months ago, when the final proof that it was real was finally obtained. Three other officers from the Brazilian Army who had been at the fortress on the night of the UAO were fortunately localized and contacted. They told the same story. They confirmed the report transcribed above in every detail.

UAO Weapons—Comments on Technical Aspects Involved

The evidence at hand indicates that UAOs possess means of creating, in the ignition system of internal combustion engines of cars and aircraft, secondary currents powerful enough to destroy synchronization of sparkplug action and so to stall the engines; that they can interfere at will with radio transmitters and receivers, with generators of electric current, with batteries, with telephone lines, and generally speaking, with all electric circuits; and that these "electric

effects" are not merely side-effects of the powerful electromagnetic fields that exist around UAOs—but the result of purposeful interference, of a weapon used as means of defense and attack. These effects are quite independent of the proximity or any movement of the UAO and sometimes (as in Incident 3) they appear to be provoked entirely by the behavior of the witnesses. Such a weapon is very efficacious, because the great majority of man-made machines are either electrical or depend on an electrical ignition system. In Incidents 1 and 2 it was used against two airplanes, but produced no biological effects on the crews inside them. In other cases, however—chiefly in France—the witness reported that they were "electrified," "paralyzed by an electric current," or felt a "sensation of heat." But such a heat was not enough—in any case—to produce the biological effects described in Incident 3.

The evidence at hand suggests that such a weapon is not an alternating magnetic field in itself, but a high-frequency, long-range electromagnetic beam of some sort, i.e., a radio-electric wave concentrated into a narrow, powerful beam. After a careful analysis of the data I came to the conclusion that this weapon might be a micro-wave ionizer—a generator of odd-shaped microwaves that ionize the air where they strike. They would make air a high-resistance conductor, among other things. Nothing more than that. And if ionization can make air a high-resistance conductor, then an ionizing beam would make a high-resistance short between the power terminals of a battery. With the electric charge a battery carries, that short would get hot. So would the battery. It would get hot enough—given enough time—to boil the solution inside it. Which has happened in some cases (in some "stalled cars"). Besides, a microwave generator with power enough would short-circuit anything within its range; any apparatus or electric instrument (as in incident 2, or motors with electric systems as in Incident 1); or it could momentarily paralyze every bit of electric equipment in a plane, ship, grounded vehicle, or military fortress (as in Incident 3).

Such a microwave device might be used as a scanner too. In this case it might explain the so-called "spy beam" sometimes described in connection with UAOs. This appears to become visible near the focal point to radar, photography or the human eye. Jets have sometimes flown through such radar "ghosts," while others have appeared on film as discs, ovals or cones.

The "heat wave" which burned the two sentries in Incident 3 represents another problem. It was not a side-effect of the weapon which produced the "elec-

tric effects"—these came at least one minute later, when an all-over alarm had been caused by the soldiers' shouts. Besides, the heat produced by an electrical device would be diffuse, less intense, similar to that obtained through diathermy. The witnesses would report also a tingling on the skin and a raising of hairs. As it happened, it is clear that a weapon of different kind was used against the soldiers. What was it?

It is known that the temperature rise of any volume element of matter may be brought about by two different mechanisms: (1) a readily accessible surface is kept elevated in temperature and as a result of conduction there is heating of deeper parts. (2) Heat may be developed in the volume itself (in our case, a human body) by physical energy being conducted through it and converted into heat. The first is exemplified by application of a heating lamp or hot packs, the second by diathermy. But in none of these cases would the heat produce the feeling of burning clothes, neither would the burns be worse on skin areas protected by clothes—as it happened with the two sentries. This effect is unique and can be termed "structural" heating. It can be produced only by ultrasonics. This arises from the fact that the longitudinal ultrasonic oscillations are transformed into transverse waves (shear waves) at interfaces between mediums of different acoustic impedance as, for example, between clothes and skin. These resulting transverse waves are more rapidly absorbed than the longitudinal ones, with subsequent increased heat development at interface areas. This ability of ultrasound to produce a unique thermal effect, unduplicated by any other modality available, through differential heating at interfaces between different substances and differences in absorption capacity has been demonstrated and accepted. An ultrasonic beam is the only thing that could produce the peculiar characteristics of the "heat wave" that struck the sentinels in Incident 3. There is no other choice.

(It is the contention of this office that the "charred roots" of the grass in the vicinity of the Desvergers incident in August 1952, should be considered within the scope of Dr. Fontes' proffered theory of the ultrasonic device. We refer the reader to page 242 of Capt. Edward Ruppelt's book, "The Report of the Unidentified Flying Objects," in which he describes the strange charring of grass roots. The blades of the grass were not harmed, except for the tips which had been bent over and touched the ground, Ruppelt said, and also claimed that the laboratory which did the analysis of the ground and grass samples could duplicate the condition described by heating

(See Top Secret, page 8)

prickling of the skin

emergi från cipan här

inter-surfaces

rat-linjiga

arbete till värme

"grid-nings värme

luftan = gods sm - pressas värme frigöres da

electro-statics was the theory

ultrasonics concurred med in delvis svängnings krets - magnetisk

10000 ggr löst an ut kammarens naturligt övertrycke över 5 atm.

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(Continued from page 7)

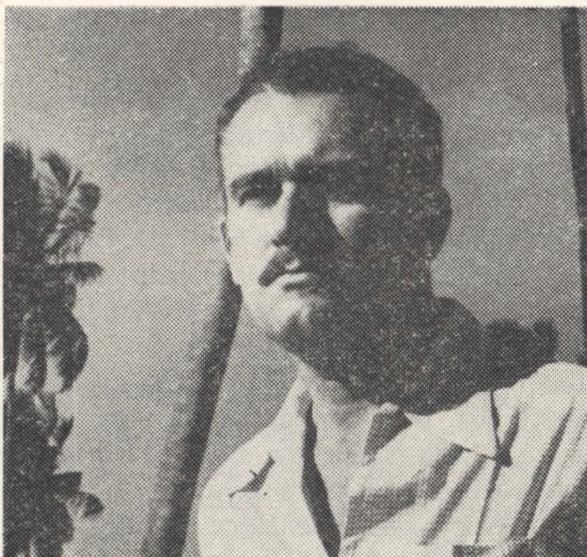
the clumps of dirt and grass to about 300 degrees Fahrenheit. How it was actually done outside a laboratory, the technicians couldn't even guess. However, if we apply Fones' postulation, we have at least an educated guess as to how the grass roots became charred. It is certain that they were not heated in a pan in a laboratory.—The Ed.)

An ultrasonic weapon can explain the sudden "heat wave" encountered by military pilots when pursuing UAOs. For example, early in 1954 one of the test pilots of the French Fouga Aircraft Company of Pau, in the Lower Pyrenees, tried to approach a UAO hovering near the town but was forced to turn away because of the intense heat that built up in his cockpit. About two months later, a USAF "Starfire" was scrambled to intercept a UAO . . . but the crew bailed out because the cockpit had become unbearably hot. Anyway, this ultrasonic device seems to be a short-range weapon, used only at close range. It might also destroy aircraft if a powerful ultrasonics generator is used—through the phenomenon of resonance. If the driving frequency of the beam coincides with the natural one of the vibrating body (the metallic structure of an aircraft, for instance), then a maximum motion or vibration occurs. Cases have been recorded in which such vibrations reached proportions where large structures were destroyed. In the case of an airplane, the molecular cohesion of its metallic structure would be suddenly disrupted; instantly all metallic parts of the plane would disintegrate into thousands of small fragments. The plane would explode as if hit by an invisible external force—an explosion without fire . . . The non-metallic pieces or objects wouldn't be affected by the sudden disintegration. The shredded condition of the plane would be the chief clue that such an ultrasonic weapon was used. Confirmatory evidence might be also found in the bodies of the crew members killed in the crash. (see headline story, May issue of the APRO Bulletin—the Editor)

An ultrasonic scanner, i.e., an instrument to meter the nature of the terrain below, might also be used by UAOs. The constant stream of reflections of the ultrasonic signals (microwaves or shortwaves might be used too) being sent out—channeled into proper computing devices at precisely the right time for comparative analysis—might give data enough to obtain a complete picture of the planet's outer crust. Such a device could explain the strange behavior of animals and birds—chiefly dogs—when a UAO is sighted in their

proximity. The ultrasonic vibration emitted from the UAO, which bypasses the ear and directly stimulates the brain, could play on that the way a musician plays on his instrument—creating emotional moods that would strike too deep for any untrained animal to resist. Dogs would be especially sensitive for obvious reasons.

At this point, I would like to emphasize that I can merely give you my technical interpretation of the available evidence. I cannot prove to everybody that such UAO weapons are, in fact, a microwave ionizer and an ultrasonic beam. But some of you will agree that my reasoning is sound. Others will feel that the conclusions are controversial. However, none of you can deny that the evidence included in the three incidents I have reported makes two things absolutely certain: (1) that UAOs possess weapons of peculiar type which have been tested against planes, soldiers and a military fortress; (2) that UAOs are hostile . . . at least some of them.



Joao Martins, pictured above, is the Brazilian reporter on the staff of "O Cruzeiro" who has consistently and successfully made UAO information available to his reading public. First interested in the subject in 1952, when he witnessed the photographing of the now famous "Rio" saucer by Ed Keffel, he is a close collaborator of our Brazilian Representative, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes.

Sand . . .

(Continued from page 4)

these are not easily explained away, nor are they easily believed. Human judgment is offended either way.

And there is yet another puzzle. Ever since the idea of space travel was first contemplated, it has been the underlying assumption of the layman that space would be traversed for purposes of conquest and exploitation. Now that the idea of space travel shows the possibility of becoming fact, why is this once popular assumption so readily repressed? . . .

except in South America. Why do the Saucer-Saviour cults thrive so readily in Europe, North America and Japan—but not in South America.

I would like to point to certain facts which appear to have, at least partly, a causal relationship to the observations immediately above. (1) Of the areas mentioned, only South America was relatively free from involvement in recent global conflict—there also, the pressure of world politics is less severe. (2) Japan was but recently deprived of its God-Emperor without the benefit of a satisfactory substitute. (3) The U. S. has for some time been engaged in an all-out get-into-space program. In this connection it is quite common to hear discussions of "space law," property rights of space explorers, etc. I would like to suggest that it is hardly possible for a person or a people to plan the exploitation of something or someone without evoking the possibility that one could be (or should be) exploited in return—that evidence for UAO hostility is rejected and the saviour-myths embraced in order that hope for the truth of the latter may mask fear for the truth of the former. (4) With all due respect, I think we need to consider also the dominance of Roman Catholicism in South America. Due to its long-established program of early indoctrination, it is fairly safe to assume that there the position of traditional mediators has not been seriously challenged. Resultantly, it is to be expected that the average South American could view the evidence for hostility with less apprehension.

All this seems to lead to the not very satisfying conclusion that while a goodly portion of UAO activity is probably psychic projection, there remains a core of correlated instances which cannot be fully accounted for in this manner, which indicates, rather, the stealthy advance of a reconnaissance timetable.

I repeat, what is needed is a foolproof means of identifying solid rock.

Mystery Cylinder Hovers Over Ship

Hammerfast, Norway, Sept. 1, 1959 (Reuters). A mysterious object which was cylindrical, approximately 10 feet in diameter and made no sound, hovered above the bows of the Norwegian vessel Aida near Hammergest on 31 August. Captain Kaara Eakariassen reported the sighting to a Hammerfest radio station. The captain, who was alone on board the vessel at the time, said the object remained for five minutes before rising rapidly out of sight.