

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

The A. P. R. O. Bulletin is the official copyrighted publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A.P.R.O.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization is a non-profit group dedicated to the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years. Inquiries regarding membership may be made to the above address.

TUCSON, ARIZONA — JANUARY 1965

NEW EVIDENCE ON IGY PHOTOS

Disc Formations Over El Paso

Several residents in El Paso, Texas observed formations of unidentified flying objects in early November and at least two families feel that electrical phenomena may have been linked to the passage of the objects overhead.

Our first report came from Mrs. Margaret Tinguely, dated 10 November, 1964:

"On Friday, November 6 at about 8 p. m., (not certain) my son and I saw two lights of changing colors going east-northeast from the west and keeping a high rate of speed. One light deviated to the north and went out and the other kept going a short distance, then it too went out.

"Twenty minutes later or so two cream-colored discs of light going in the reverse direction—i. e., east to west-southwest at a high rate of speed followed by a red light centered behind them. This would have been one half the size of a dime held at arm's length.

"On Monday night, November 9 at 8:15 p. m. my husband, son and I saw six cream-colored circular objects coming from the east-northeast and headed in a west-southwest direction. They were in a chain-like formation (like a centipede) and as they passed overhead, they broke the chain and grouped into formation of threes, twos and then they spiraled up without light—but still obvious for a second or so as dark shadows.

"Our neighbors came outside complaining that their house lights were flickering on and off. One neighbor had trouble with her refrigerator turning off and on also.

"No news of this was in the newspapers—we did not report this either." Unquote.

Mrs. Tinguely's second communication was dated 13 November and is self-explanatory:

"Tuesday, November 10, at 8:20 p.m., a neighbor, Mrs. Tanner, my children and I saw about 10 to 12 disc-like lights (they moved too fast to count easily) moving from the north and headed south. They

(See "Formations", page 2)

Salisbury—Life on Mars

Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, Professor of Plant Physiology at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, and an APRO member, delivered a speech concerning Life on Mars to a New Science symposium at Colorado College, Colorado Springs on the 12th of January 1965.

For quite some time Dr. Salisbury has included a bit about UAO in his frequent lectures in the southwest, and APRO recently supplied him with photos of the IGY Trindade pictures for use in his lectures. At Colorado Springs, Salisbury pointed out some of the basis facts about UFO: that sightings are more numerous than one might think, that thousands of sightings are reported and that probably even more go unreported. He emphasized that many sightings are made by reliable and qualified people such as scientists, engineers and other stable members of the community. He mentioned the orthotenic pattern found by Michel, also the strange features of Mars which can not be explained in conventional terms.

Dr. Salisbury also included in his talk a mention of the two-year flap pattern which coincides with Mars approaches which was compiled from APRO files by Tucson members. He mentioned the popular scientific theory that if Martians had space stations in orbit in the 19th Century or before, they should be able to travel in space by now and that if they could they would have visited us. He then said: "I think the fact they haven't contacted us doesn't mean they haven't visited us. But what if the persons who said they have seen spaceships actually have? Other scientists dismiss the sightings as hallucinations. However, studying the reports on one particular night, we found that those persons having hallucinations were having them on an exact arc of the earth's surface. Also, there were more sightings in the years when Mars was closest to the earth in 1948 and 1956."

Salisbury then mentioned the Mars probe which is on its way to Mars at this time, and with a qualifying "maybe"

(See "Salisbury", page 2)

On the 16th of January, 1958, Mr. Almiro Barauna, civilian and guest of the Brazilian Navy on Board the Brazilian Training Ship, Almirante Saldanha, sighted and photographed an object which flew in from the ocean, circled above Trindade Island and then flew out to sea. He obtained 4 photos. Barauna was not the only observer, and various Brazilian newspapers at the time stated unequivocally, that "elements" (members) of the crew of the Almirante Saldanha had also seen the Saturn-shaped object.

APRO's Brazilian Representative, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, through connections in the military, did a thorough investigation of the incident, and even produced sightings which preceded the event of the 16th. He mentioned in the text of his report (See APRO Bulletins of January, March and May 1960) the existence of a secret Navy Report which dealt with the incident.

In October, 1964, a heavy manila envelope arrived in the mail at APRO Headquarters. It contained a complete set (4) of photographs of the Trindade object, as well as correspondence between various Brazilian Navy officers concerning the incident and the photographs. Accompanying the photographs and letters and the Navy report itself, was a letter to Mrs. Lorenzen from an ex-Brazilian Navy Officer now living outside of Brazil. In the letter he asked Mrs. Lorenzen to use the report, photographs and other material in any way possible in order to clear up the confusion and misrepresentations concerning the IGY photographs. He said he had read her book and complimented her on it as well as her handling of the IGY case. He also asked her to do everything possible to protect his identity, and this has been accomplished. Another request was that a copy be made by APRO of the contents and that the copy be sent to NICAP, for a set of the photos were being sent to that organization.

Always wary of such things, Mrs. Lorenzen checked APRO's files for authentication of the report's contents, and found them to be authentic. She also contacted Dick Hall of NICAP and asked

(See IGY Evidence, page 4)

The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

Published by
THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH
ORGANIZATION
4145 E. Desert Place
Tucson, Arizona
Copyright 1964, Coral E. Lorenzen
Editor and Director

Information appearing in this bulletin may be used by other UAO research periodicals providing name and address credit is properly given to this organization and periodical.

L. J. Lorenzen International Director
A. E. Brown, B.S.E.E. Director of Research
John T. Hopf Photographic Consultant

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

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

Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, M.D. Brazil
K. Gosta Rehn Sweden
Graham Conway Eastern Canada
Aime Michel France
Horacio Gonzales Gauteaume
..... Venezuela
Peter E. Norris, L.L.D. Australia
Jun' Ichi Takanashi Japan
Juan C. Remonda Argentina
Sergio Robba Italy
Arist. Mitropoulos Greece
Rev. N. C. G. Cruttwell, New Guinea
Eduardo Buelte Spain
Norman Alford New Zealand
Austin Byrne Ireland

SPECIAL CONSULTANT

Prof. Charles Maney,—Physics

ALAMOGORDO PRINTING CO.

Salisbury . . .

(Continued from page 1)

said that when the photos taken by the probe reach earth, we won't be guessing any more.

"I have a friend," he said, "who has set up a laboratory model with conditions like those we suspect there are on Mars. There is no oxygen, some carbon dioxide and minute amounts of water vapor. And in this model he is growing cucumbers."

Our thanks to D. P. Lynch of Colorado Springs for forwarding copies of the Gazette Telegraph which contained summaries of Dr. Salisbury's talk. We later talked to the Dr. by telephone and learned that the 15-minute segment of the talk which was devoted to UFO garnered a great deal of interest and that later he gave a full hour dissertation on UFOs to a limited audience and it was also a great success.

MEMBERS: Renew your memberships on time if possible. The 1965 flap is in progress and funds are needed for investigation!

Formations . . .

(Continued from page 1)

were in a V formation (as birds fly). They became dark as they pulled up and out of sight. They were about half the size of a dime held at arm's length and a pale pink-cream color. Mrs. Tanner called a local radio and TV station and told them what he had seen. I, too, called and was informed that I was the ninth caller. The reporter said that most of these calls had come from northeast El Paso and asked me if this was where I had seen them and I confirmed the fact. We are a block or so from Fort Bliss. The reporter said he had so many calls of these sightings that he would mention them at his 10 p. m. news cast, which he did. He said many of the callers had mentioned having seen these objects on Monday night also."

There may be some significance in the "pull up" over Fort Bliss, and there may not be, but it is obvious that the area has some relation to *something* for two sets of the disc-shaped objects pulled up and out of sight over that area. We will keep members posted on this set of incidents. El Paso's location at the southern tip of the White Sands Range plus the location of the huge army installation, Fort Bliss, and the existence of Biggs Air Force Base, a SAC installation, makes the area quite important from a military standpoint.

Mystery Object Over Argentina

Astronomers at the San Miguel Observatory near Buenos Aires, reported seeing an unidentified, red-colored object which sped across the southern sky at 4¼ times the speed of a man-made satellite, on Saturday night, the 14th of November 1964.

The object, elongated, flattened and reddish colored, traveled from west to east at 8:35 p.m., from east to west five minutes later (8:40) and from west to east at 9:05 p.m.

The astronomers who observed the mysterious object said it crossed the observatory's telescope range in four minutes, whereas normal artificial satellites take roughly 18 minutes.

Astronomers at San Miguel Observatory also said the object could not have been an artificial satellite because it crossed the sky from opposite directions, it did not resemble any known type of satellite, and that even taking into account different orbital heights, the difference in speed was unaccountable.

The same Reuters dispatch which car-

ried the above information also stated on the preceding Tuesday (10 November) two men in a truck traveling along a road near Parana, in the northern Province of Entre Rios, reported to police that a fast-moving bright object showering blue and white flashes swooped several times on their vehicle.

Orange Disc in Massachusetts

Mrs. Harriet E. Smith of Shutesbury, Mass., reported seeing an orange disc-shaped object which lit up her home as it traveled from northeast to northwest at 6 p. m. on November 13, 1964. The duration of the sighting was about 60 seconds.

A spokesman at Westover AFB said he received an inquiry about a UFO sighting from a Shutesbury woman early that morning. He called Flight Operations but that section reported it had no information and so he turned the details over to the FAA for further investigation.

The foregoing sighting was detailed in the November 14th Springfield Daily News and subsequently a Reverend Ray Hass of West Suffield, Conn. reported his sighting which took place at the same time (6 p. m.)

Reverend Hass was looking west from his home when he saw a bright orange object in the sky. He said he could not get a full view because he had to look through tree branches. He observed it for a minute but did not see it move.

On Friday Reverend Haas told other residents about the object and one of them, Forest Spear, said he saw the same thing. West Suffield, Conn. is from 35-40 miles south by southwest of Shutesbury, Mass. It is possible that the object seen by Mrs. Smith was the same as that seen by Reverend Haas and Mr. Spear. There could have been a time difference of only a minute or two during which one viewed it at a standstill and the other during its flight.

Those members interested in obtaining copies of the bulletin which contains the complete details of the IGY (Trinidad Island) photographs, should write and ask for the March and May 1960 issues, which contain reproductions of the photos as well as pertinent diagrams and quotations of various officials concerning the incident and the photographs. The January 1960 issue contained the first of a series of three articles dealing with the Trindade incident, but that issue is now out of print. However, the March and May issues are considered to be the most important of the set. 50 cents each.

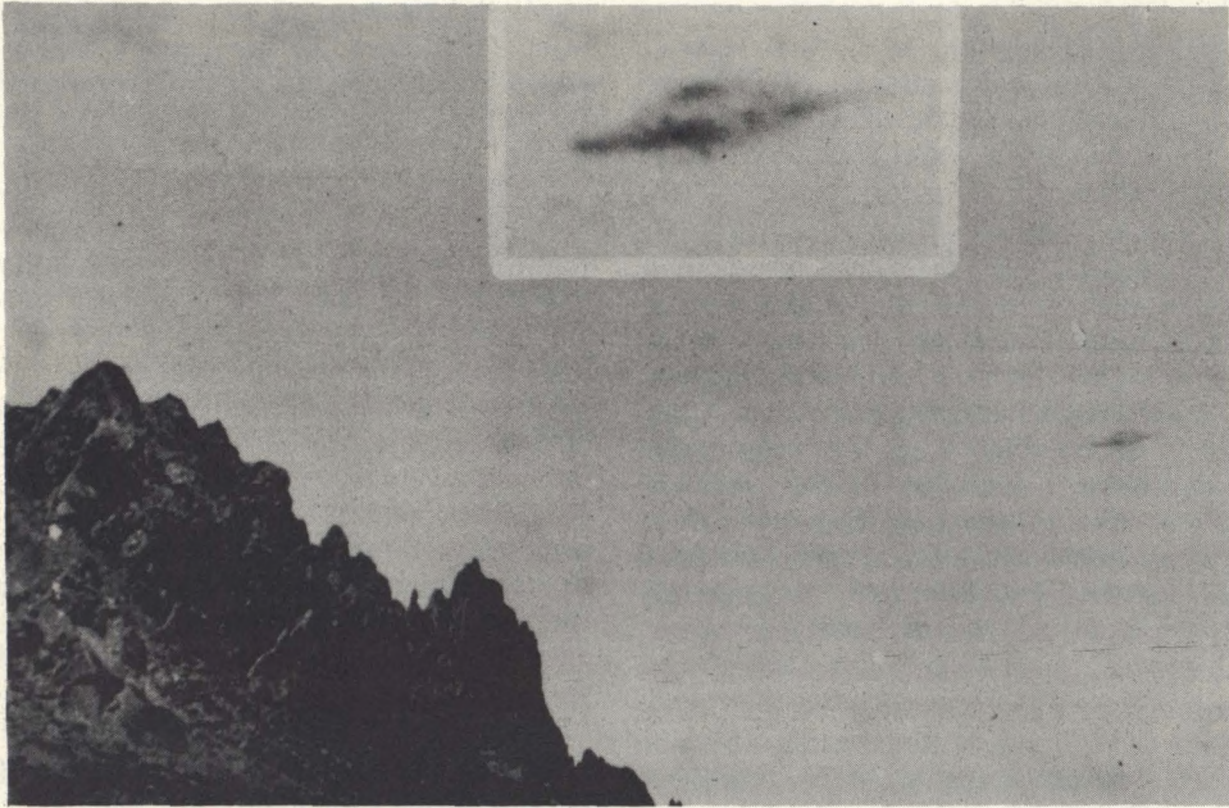


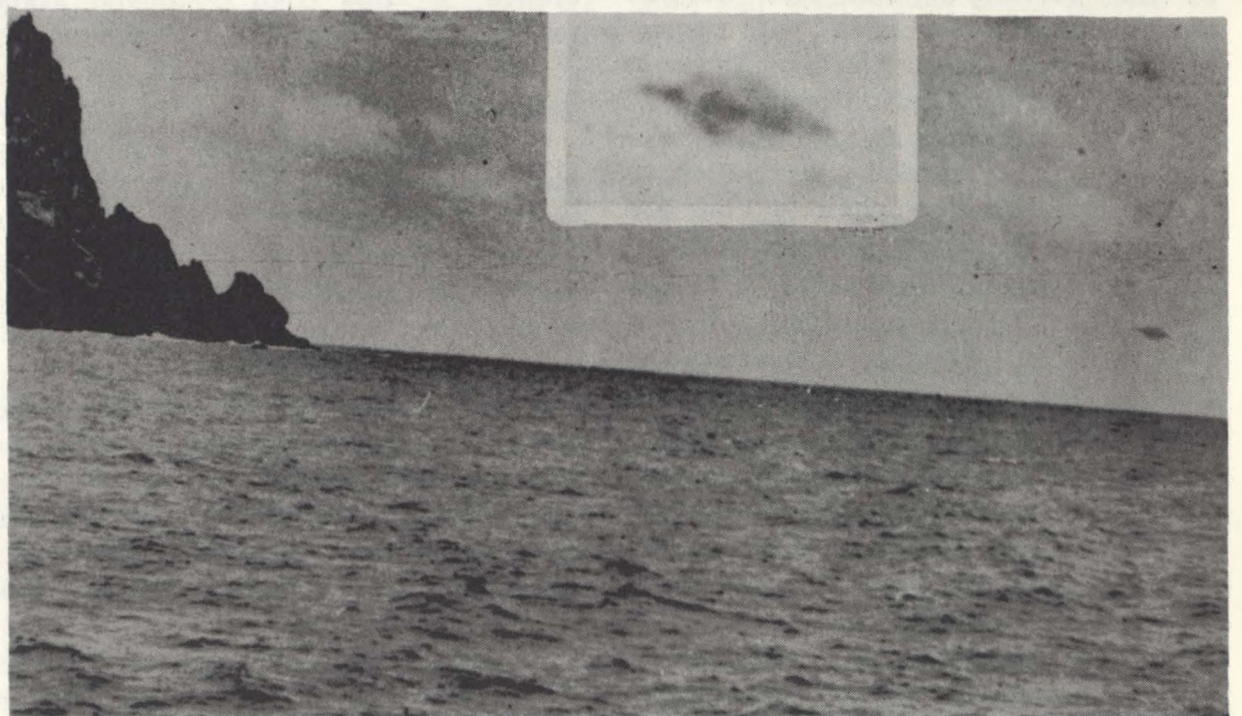
Photo 1, top left, shows the object approaching Trindade Island at low speed from the direction of the sea.

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

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

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

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



THE FAMOUS IGY UAO PICTURES

Produced on this page are the four excellent pictures of a UAO photographed by photographer Almiro Barauna on 16 January 1958.

The inset portions are enlargements of the object which is a small image on the original picture. The photographs were taken off the Island of Trindade, near Brazil.

IGY Evidence . . .*(Continued from page 1)*

that he let her know if he received the photos as promised. They were eventually received in December, and mailed from another country other than the one from which her correspondence with the Navy officer had been mailed.

Having established the authenticity of the information contained in the Navy report and having satisfied herself that the officer himself was authentic, Mrs. Lorenzen and other APRO advisers decided that this further information should be released, not only to APRO and NICAP members, but to as many individuals as possible. Subsequently, she wrote the entire story in article form and submitted it to FATE magazine, wherein it will be presented for the scrutiny of FATE'S 100,000 readers in the March 1965 issue. Because of space limitations in that magazine, the entire text was not used but we present here the text of the correspondence and the report in chronological order as they were written. Each document is self-explanatory and a short discussion will follow.

THE NAVY MINISTRY
THE NAVY HIGH COMMAND
Rio de Janeiro, D.F.
6 February 1958

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION—
CONFIDENTIAL

No. 0043

From: The Subchief of Intelligence.

To: The Vice-chief of the Navy High Command

Subject: Phenomena observed over the Trindade Island

Reference: Report No. 0005, of 1/6/1958, from the Chief of the Navy High Command to the Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post.

1. I am reporting to Your Excellency the information and conclusions obtained by the Corvette-Captain Jose Geraldo Brandao, Intelligence agent, with respect to phenomena observed several times in the area of the Trindade Island.

2. It is my opinion that the facts make necessary a very careful investigation, so that I would like to suggest to Your Excellency the following procedures:

- a) To order an exploration all over the island (it would be better if made by helicopters), to verify the existence of signs, of landing sites of any UAO;
- b) To order the installation of vigilance posts on the deserted part of the island, to permit the observation in all directions of any abnormal phenomenon;
- c) To recommend the garrison to remain alerted in order to observe

and register anything being sighted in connection with the subject, making every effort to obtain photographs (with cameras of any kind and in any situation, even at night);

- d) To determine that, when UAOs are sighted, the following instruments must be under careful observation: radar, magnetic needles, electric lights, internal combustion engines, the effects observed must be reported together with the information already included in the questionnaire released by this High Command; and this High Command must be informed immediately about all the occurrences;
- e) To give communication to the Navy's Hydrography and Navigation Dept. of the results obtained and measures taken by this High Command.

Luiz Felipe Pinto da Luz
Rear-Admiral, Subchief of
Intelligence Dept.

OBF/JGB
(M-22)

No. 0089 (M-20) February 13, 1958

C O N F I D E N T I A L

From: The Chief of the Navy High Command

To: The General-Director for Hydrography and Navigation

Subject: Phenomena observed over the Trindade Island (Recommendations about)

References: a) Radio 00012/312335

b) Document No. 005, of 1/6/1958, from the Chief of the Navy High Command to the Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post

Annexed: Four (4) photographs and four enlargements.

1. Through the document listed in reference "b" this High Command asked for information on the phenomena observed and reported through the Radio listed in reference "a".

2. The information referred to was given personally at this High Command by the Corvette-Captain Carlos Alberto Ferreira Bacellar, who was the Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post at the time when the phenomena was observed.

3. An investigation was started at this High Command on the subject, with the following conclusions:

- a) That there are a number of witnesses who state they have sighted unidentified aerial objects (UAOs) over the Trindade Island;
- b) That most reports presented are insufficient, mostly due to the lack of tech-

nical skill of many observers and to the brief duration of the phenomena observed, so that no conclusion can be reached concerning positive data about the UAOs;

c) That the most important and valuable evidence presented, the photographic, somehow loses its convincing quality due to the impossibility to prove a previous photomontage;

d) That the emotional reaction of the persons who have reported the sighting of UAOs is very strong and easily noticed;

e) That, finally, the existence of personal reports and of photographic evidence of very great value considering the circumstances involved, permit the admission that there are indications of the existence of unidentified aerial objects.

4. Taking these conclusions admitted by this High Command into consideration, I would like to recommend to Your Excellency:

I—To determine to the Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post to keep the garrison alerted in order to observe and register anything being sighted in connection with the subject, making every effort to obtain photographs (with cameras of any kind and in any situation, even at night) and positive data;

II—To determine that observations will be made, when UAOs are sighted, on the radar, magnetic needles, electric lights, internal combustion engines, besides those included already in the questionnaire released by this High Command and annexed to the document listed in reference "b".

III—To determine that occurrences of any kind related to UAOs will be immediately reported to this High Command.

Antonio Maria de Carvalho
Fleet-Admiral, Chief of the
Navy High Command.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Office of the Naval Attache'
Rio de Janeiro
21 February 1958

in reply refer to

Exmo. Snr. Contra-Almirante
Luiz Felipe Pinto da Luz
DD Sub-Chefe para Informacoes
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.

(See IGY Evidence, page 5)

IGY Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 4)

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.

THE NAVY MINISTRY
THE NAVY HIGH COMMAND
INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Rio de Janeiro DF
25 February 1958
Sea-and-War Captain

M. Sunderland
DD U. S. Naval Attache

Attending to the solicitation in the letter from Your Excellency, I am sending the four (4) photographs annexed, the only element in the hands of this High Command on the subject.

Using the opportunity to assure you of my highest consideration and esteem, I am

Luiz Felipe Pinto Da Luz
Rear-Admiral,
Subchief of Intelligent Dep.

CAC/JGB
M-22

No. 0098 (M-20) March 3, 1958

C O N F I D E N T I A L

From: The Chief of the Navy High Command

To: The Navy Minister

Subject: Information about the sighting of unidentified aerial objects over the Trindade Island

Annexed: A report about the occurrences

I am sending to Your Excellency the Report annexed, with the conclusions reached by this High Command about the occurrences observed in the Trindade Island.

Antonio Maria de Carvalho
Fleet-Admiral, Chief of the Navy High Command.

THE NAVY MINISTRY
THE NAVY HIGH COMMAND
INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
SUBJECT

1. Report about the observation of unidentified aerial objects, occurring in the Trindade Island, in the period between 12-5-57 and 1-16-58.

OCCURRENCES

1. The Corvette Captain Carlos Alberto Ferreira Bacellar, Commander of the Trindade Island Oceanographic Post, was called to this High Command, on January 27, 1958, where his Report was presented. He informed the following:

I. On December 31, 1957, an unidentified aerial object (UAO) was observed over the Island, sighted by the Medical-Officer, First-Lieutenant MD Ignacio Carlos Moreira Murta, by one sailor and five workers. The sighting occurred in the morning about 10' before 0800 hours. Due to the conviction of the observers and the coherence and correlation of the reports, he had decided to send the radiogram that gave origin to the present investigation;

II—He was informed at the same occasion that identical object had been sighted previously, on December 5, 1957, by one worker, also in the morning and at the same hour;

III—On the following day, January 1, 1958, at the same hour and position, and moving to the North (the same direction of the previous sightings), something appeared over the sea flying at incredible speed. Despite the opposite opinion of other observers and despite the brightness presented by the object in a certain part of its trajectory, he concluded and still believes that it was a sea-gull—was projected against the sky, making difficult any stereoscopic estimation;

IV—Next day, January 2, 1958, a new alarm was given—this time at night, about 2000 hours. This alarm was dismissed because he was on watch himself and saw nothing;

V—Finally, on January 16, 1958, at 1215 hours, another UAO alarm was registered aboard the NE "Almirante Saldanha," which was anchored close to the Island. The ship was preparing to depart and the crew was in the operation of taking aboard the boat used in the trips to the Island. The UAO alarm was given by members of the crew in the stern and bow of the ship;

VI—On that same occasion, a professional photographer, civilian, who was on the deck, at the ship's stern photographing the operation to take aboard the boat, was alerted and had the opportunity to take the four photographs enclosed;

VII—After the sighting, the photographer took out the film from the camera in the presence of CC Bacellar and other officers; later, together with CC Bacellar, he went to the ship's photo-lab dressed only in a shirt and shorts; the processing lasted about 10 minutes and then the negatives were examined by CC

Bacellar; CC Bacellar states that he saw the UAO referred to in the negatives mentioned since that first examination with details which only the enlargements made afterwards showed more clearly;

VIII—Afterwards, the negatives referred to were shown to members of the ship's crew who had witnessed the phenomenon; they recognized the object appearing in the photos as identical with the one they had sighted in the air;

IX—The person who called the attention of the photographer to the object was an AF Captain (ret.) who was on the ship as a member of a group specialized in submarine hunting; the photographer was also a member of the same group;

X—The photographs were taken in no more than 30 seconds;

XI—A strong emotional upset was observed in all persons who sighted the object, including the photographer, civilians and members of the ship's crew.

2. CC Bacellar also reported a phenomenon he had personally observed, over the Island, for two times in different occasions, with the help of a high-precision theodolite and at daylight. His second observation was the following:

I—He was tracking a weather balloon when came the indication that its instruments had been dropped, the drop clearly recognized by the signals emitted from its radio-sonde and by the line traced on the registerer;

II—The balloon should burst after the drop referred to, because the medium lifetime of a balloon is forty minutes, after this time the balloon burst due to the high altitude reached;

III—The balloon being tracked was covered, at an altitude of 14,000 meters, when the instruments were parachuted. A few moments later, he spotted an object in the sky about 30 degrees in the horizontal of the point where the balloon had disappeared when passing behind a cloud;

IV—Sighted through a theodolite, the object presented a strange shape, like a halfmoon, with a bright light; the phenomenon lasted for three and a half hours, and the object was apparently moving with the same angular velocity as the sun.

V—The object disappeared only when the sky became full of cirrus clouds;

VI—He finds no explanation for the sighting, considering the life-time of the balloon being tracked painted red, the shape and brightness of the object, the position of the moon and planets.

VII—This sighting was witnessed by the Medical-Officer, several Navy sergeants and sailors, and a civilian tech-
(See IGY Evidence, page 6)

IGY Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 5)

nician from the Navy's Hydrography and Navigation Department.

3. Finally, the CC Bacellar brought to this High Command the man who had taken the photographs, the professional photographer Almiro Barauna (Address: Praia de Icarai 251, Apt. 1004, Niteroi), who made the following report:

I—He was on the deck of the "NE Almirante Saldanha" when he was called to see a strange object which was approaching the Island; he was able to see it after a few moments of observation;

II—Immediately after sighting it, he directed his camera toward the object, taking six successive photographs;

III—Afterwards, as he had shot the last photo on the film, he took out the film from the camera and remained for almost one hour with it in his hands—waiting the passing of a strong emotional disturbance he was feeling; then he went to the dark room to develop the exposed film, already escorted by the CC Bacellar.

IV—He remained in the darkroom for about 10 minutes, accompanied by the AF Captain, who was helping him; then he showed the film still wet to the CC Bacellar, with the impression that the object photographed had not appeared on the developed film; however, his impression was changed by CC Bacellar himself who showed him that, in the pictures connected with the sighting, was visible, in different positions, an image looking like the object;

V—He kept the negatives and brought them to Rio where, in his photolab, he made several enlargements; the UAO appeared well only in two pictures because the other negatives were very dark;

VI—In order to increase the contrast, he made an operation known as "clearing", which consists in clearing homogeneously the whole negative; however, as in two pictures the UAO appeared with great clarity and he was in fear of losing them if the process failed, he cut the film and submitted to the process only the four other negatives; as a result the UAO appeared with great clarity in two of them, in different positions;

VII—He said that, seeing the UAO at naked-eye, his impression was that of a solid body, with ill-defined contours, showing great mobility at high speed, and with a dark colour difficult to define because the object seemed to be enveloped by a substance he compared to soap foam; it seemed to have a small contrail of the same material and was moving without any sound;

VIII—He got so nervous and upset af-

ter the sighting that he found it difficult to perform the routine task of developing the film;

IX—He offered the negatives to this High Command and for all the examinations and analyses necessary to prove their authenticity and suggested a microscopic examination as the only way good enough to detect any trick.

2. Summarizing the declarations obtained, according to the reports transcribed above, we have the following important facts;

a) Observed over the Trindade Island by different people the appearance of UAOs four times, in different days, three in the morning and one at night;

b.) Observed, by CC Bacellar and others, in the morning, one time, something he believed to be a sea-gull, despite the fact that sergeants and sailors also witnessing the sighting still think it was a UAO;

c.) Observed for two times, over the Trindade Island, by its own Military-Commander, a Superior Officer of the Navy Corps, a Hydrographer experienced in meteorology and radio-sonde operations—and by other witnesses—a phenomenon not explainable on the basis of atmospheric or astronomical conditions;

d.) Obtained, from the deck of the NE "Almirante Saldanha", when anchored close to the Trindade Island four photographs of a UAO, taken by a professional photographer in the presence of other witnesses who state they have sighted the object photographed.

ANALYSIS

3. The evaluation of the facts listed in the previous item shows:

a.) That in five UAO sightings four were made at daylight and one at night;

b.) That in five UAO observations the CC Bacellar was a witness in one case only, which was explained away as a sea-gull;

c.) That the witnesses who sighted the UAOs were persons with different qualifications—workers, medical officers, dentists, sailors and sergeants, officers, civilians and professional photographer;

d.) That no officer from the Navy Corps sighted the phenomena registered, with the exception of the two incidents reported by CC Bacellar;

e.) That in all incidents it was noticed a very strong emotional reaction in all people who sighted UAOs, including the professional photographer. There was even a case involving a worker, a man considered to be normal, who ran away frightened;

f.) That the reports, despite the great difficulty in obtaining good information from people with little culture, agreed on the following data:

SHAPE—The classical disc and a tear-shaped object. One object, (seen from below) according to the observers, when it crossed over the Island on 12/31/57, showed a spherical outline. Sighted from a distant point, it was disc-shaped with a double dome (Saturn-shaped);

COLOR—undefined for some, like stainless steel for others; many described it as enveloped by a kind of mist;

SOUND—All observers said the objects were noiseless;

CONTRAIL—Some observers noticed a discharge, shaped as a white trail; others denied anything of the kind;

SIZE—All observers agreed that the objects were moving at very high speed, but no one was able to make estimations;

MOBILITY—All the reports called attention to the extreme mobility of the UAOs. The movements were not continuous like those of an airplane, but more rapid and abrupt, with sudden changes of course and speed;

ALTITUDE AND DISTANCE—Only the observers of the sighting on 12/31/57 when the UAO was seen passing over the Island, estimated its altitude, comparing it with the height of the peak "Desejado", i. e., about three times that height, or about 1,800 meters;

MANEUVERS—All the reports agreed on the fact that the objects performed very unusual maneuvers;

APPEARANCE—That of a solid body in all cases;

TIME OF OBSERVATIONS—Very short, estimated always in seconds;

g.) That the observers who sighted the UAOs know perfectly how to identify airplanes; all planes over the Island have been properly identified in all cases, with communications being reported to the Hydrography and Navigation Department;

h.) That—considering the circumstances in which the photos were taken, followed by immediate developing of the film, the conditions in which it was done and the emotional state of the photographer—everything indicates that no photo-montage was done at the locale;

i.) Concerning the photographic proof, evidently the more valuable and important, remain as:

NEGATIVE POINTS

I—No prints of the film were made at the moment it was developed;

II—The ship's Commander didn't take possession of the negatives, after developed, in order to get the prints made later in the presence of witnesses;

III—The making of prints and enlargements was done by the photographer in his own photolab.

(See IGY Evidence, page 7)

IGY Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 6)

POSITIVE POINTS:

I—The report of the CC Bacellar, who saw in the film immediately after it was developed, still wet, the images he identified in the prints as the object photographed, and also that the pictures preceding the sequence connected with the object's passage corresponded with scenes taken aboard a few minutes before the incident;

II—The statements of the persons who sighted the object: they saw the copies of the photographs and declared they had seen exactly what appears on the photographs.

j.) Concerning the negatives, they were submitted to examination by the Hydrography and Navigation Department's technicians and by technicians from the Cruzeiro do Sul aerophotogrammetric Service, with the following results:

I—The technician from the Navy's HND, after examination of the negatives, affirms that they are natural;

II—The technicians from the Cruzeiro do Sul Aerophotogrammetric Service, after microscopic examinations to verify the granulation, analysis of signals, verification of luminosity and details of outlines, affirmed:

There was not any sign of photomontage in the negatives mentioned to, all the evidence indicating they are in fact negatives of an object really photographed;

The hypothesis of a photomontage contrived after the sighting is definitely excluded;

It is impossible to prove either the existence or the nonexistence of a previous photomontage, which requires however a high-precision technic and favourable circumstances to its execution.

CONCLUSIONS

4. Considering the presentation of the facts and the summary analysis made, reported in the previous item, it can be concluded:

a.) That there are a number of witnesses who stated they have sighted UAOs over the Trindade Island. Such witnesses have different qualifications and the observations were made in different days;

b.) That most reports presented are insufficient, mostly due to the lack of technical skill of many observers and to the brief duration of the phenomena observed, so that no conclusion can be reached concerning positive data about the UAOs;

c.) That the most important and valuable evidence presented, the photographic, somehow loses its convincing quality due to the impossibility to prove a previous photomontage;

d.) That the emotional reaction of the persons who have reported the sighting of UAOs is very strong and easily noticed;

e.) That, finally the existence of personal reports and of photographic evidence, of certain value considering the circumstance involved, permit the admission that *there are indications of the existence of unidentified aerial objects.*

5. The last conclusion listed above permits me to suggest to Your Excellency that this High Command must take in consideration all the information to be obtained about the present subject in order to be able to reach conclusions beyond any doubt.

Jose Geraldo Brandao,
Corvette-Captain, Intelligence Service

Discussion

The first item on the agenda in this discussion must of necessity be the matter of Dr. Menzel's inference that no one but Mr. Barauna and his friends Jose Toebaldo Viegas, instructor at the Aero Club of Niteroi and Air Force Captain (retired) and Amilar Vieira Filho, captain of the submarine hunting team of which Barauna was a member saw the object. Filho was also a government employee. (See "The World of Flying Saucers"—by Menzel and Boyd, Doubleday).

As the Bulletin has pointed out before, had Menzel fully investigated the Trindade incident and photos he could not have concluded that the sighting and the photos were a hoax perpetrated by Barauna and his friends.

The last document presented above, clearly states that (see Paragraph VIII under OCCURENCES) "*Afterwards, after they were developed, the negatives referred to were shown to members of the ship's crew who had witnessed the phenomenon; they recognized the object appearing in the photographs as identical with the one they had sighted in the air.*"

On this same point, see also Paragraph XI: "A strong emotional upset was observed in all persons who sighted the object, including the photographer (Barauna), civilians (his friends Viegas and Vieira) and *members of the ship's crew.*"

Let us further emphasize a few other points: Barauna went into that darkroom with only shorts and a T-shirt on his body. No place to conceal extra film, or paraphernalia with which to aid in making a composite etc. He was there only

10 minutes, hardly enough time to doctor a roll of film. Barauna had been afraid that he had not got the photos because he had no time to make adjustments for exposure, etc. He exhibited considerable anxiety and nervousness prior to the development of the negatives, and that is certainly understandable.

Note that some of the exposures were not clear and that Barauna attempted to remedy that condition (See 3-V, VI)

The reader will note the numerical order of the paragraphs in the Navy report are not consistent, and it is felt that this was due merely to a mistake in copying by the man who forwarded them to APRO. It is a long report and it is understandable that a mistake like this could be made.

The paragraph labeled No. 2, immediately preceding the Analysis is most important for it summarizes what Corvette-Captain Jose Geraldo Brandao, Intelligence Service, felt were important FACTS which he prepared to be sent to the NAVY MINISTER under the name of Fleet-Admiral Antonio Maria de Carvalho, Chief of the Navy High Command. Admiral Carvalho would have had to see the report and to approve of it before it was sent on to the Navy Minister.

The Navy Minister at that time was Admiral Alves Camera. On 24 February, 1958, he told United Press: "that he didn't believe in flying saucers before, but after Barauna's photographic evidence he was convinced." Camera had been stopped by newsmen on the steps of the Rio Negro palace at Petropolis after his weekly meeting with the President of Brazil. He also said that "the Navy has a big secret which cannot be released, because it cannot be explained."

To refer back again to the authenticity of the pictures, we must consider the possibility of a photomontage. (See j-II under POSITIVE POINTS,) Inasmuch as witnesses had already observed the object and subsequently the negatives showing the object, it is not likely that Barauna would have gone to the trouble to attempt another and better photo by trickery. The Navy's HND technician affirmed that the negatives were natural.

There is but one avenue left, and that is the possibility that Barauna performed a photomontage prior to the Trindade excitement. But then we must assume that he was able to "mock-up" a model UFO, position it on film, and then photograph the Trindade Island skyline over it. But that is not a montage—it is simply a double-exposure, and how did he know what would be seen and testified to later by the people on deck of the Almirante Saldanha? A photomontage

(See IGY Evidence, page 8)

IGY Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 7)

would be a combination of two photos, and how would he know what was to be seen? And how did he substitute this hypothetical film? Even if he did make it up ahead of time? And how did he know just exactly how the object would be positioned so that his pictures would coincide with what was seen?

To even suggest that Barauna performed either a photomontage or a double exposure is to hypothesize such a number of coincidences as to label the possibility mathematically impossible.

In conclusion, we must call attention to a few pertinent facts. It has been suggested that Dr. Menzel is in the employ of the United States Air Force. If he is in the employ of anyone, it would have to be another agency. But the Doctor's behavior indicates that his attitude is a matter of personal preference. Scientists have ethics—if they are true scientists. There are scientists whose job it is to explain away the "ticklish" cases, but in no case have they exhibited a tendency to directly attack the veracity of an adult individual capable of legal action in defense of their good names.

Dr. Menzel has an impressive string of degrees behind his name, and they, of course, help to impress the general public with the truth and accuracy of his conclusions. They do not, however, to the discerning scientist or layman, excuse him from apparent deliberate disregard of facts or the altering of official foreign military public releases to suit his own theories. The latter refers to his version of the Brazilian Navy statement concerning the IGY photos which was included in his book and which included some words not in the text and excluded others. (See Page 2, APRO Bulletin, Sept. 1963).

There possibly will be criticism of the foregoing listed documents, whether verbal and somewhat furtive, or printed, but the criticism if it comes, will probably be a result of resentment for APRO for having backed the IGY photo case with real documents, or a belated attempt to bolstered unrealistic arguments against the authenticity of the Trindade case..

Keyhoe On Crane Show

The Les Crane show, which was ushered in as new late-night interview show on ABC-TV last fall, devoted a segment of one show to three men who claimed contact with spacemen several months ago. Crane, a personable young man, has a relaxed delivery and his shows are generally quite interesting although instead of serving as mentor when dealing with subjects of a controversial nature,

Crane tends to inject his own predisposition and freely utilizes the technique of ridicule to disqualify anyone with whom he does not agree.

NICAP has certain connections which promote considerable publicity for them, and apparently their public relations department went to work immediately after the contactees were granted exposure, in order to get equal time for the research side of the UFO controversy.

Keyhoe appeared on the 27th of January with Colonel Bryan, a NICAP Board Member. Both men's qualifications were read by Crane, which constituted the introduction. Then the fun began. Crane mispronounced the short version of National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, NICAP, and instead of saying Nigh-Cap he pronounced it Nee-Cap, and giggled and made a few cute remarks when he was corrected by Keyhoe.

Then Keyhoe set about attempting to condense statistics into an interview which lasted a very few minutes and then called from the audience Dr. Levitt, after being introduced and thoroughly oiled with succinct phrases about his work, his education, etc., set about to use the most unscientific "logic" yet exhibited by the professional astronomer-skeptic.

Levitt and Crane demonstrated that Levitt, despite all his years as an astronomer had never seen a UFO and insinuated that this fact automatically nullified the existence of same. Levitt did not, however, mention that his hours at a telescope are only a part of the day when it is dark, lessening his chances of seeing an object, also that the degree of arc encompassed by a telescope is minute compared to the whole sky, and that with the eye rivoted on one specific part of the sky, the mathematical chances against any astronomer ever seeing a fast-flying UFO are astronomical. This is logic..

Other notable happenings on that show included: Crane said that he had been in the Air Force for four years and had never seen the Regulation No. 200 that Keyhoe mentioned in his indictment of the Air Force. (Mrs. Lorenzen worked for the Air Force for 8 months and had to point out the then existing Regulation on UFOs to Research and Development Pilots who had seen UFOs—they were not aware of its existence).

Levitt's whole attack utilized ridicule, and we must reiterate again that it is nearly impossible to combat predisposition to the subject of UFOs which is emotionally based.

See the detailed report on the Florida landing on 2 March 1965 in the March issue now in the editing stage.

Farmer Observes Sphere

At 8 p. m. on 9 November 1964 Trevor Foss of Kailoa Station, Gisborne, New Zealand, responded to his son John's call to watch a light in the northern sky. When Foss looked, he saw a ball of light brighter than any star traveling south toward him.

The Foss homestead is in the hills 1,000 feet above sea level. Using his night binoculars Foss, his son and another were able to view the object. It took 5 minutes to go from its position when first seen in the north to the southern horizon.

Foss, in a letter to Harold Fulton who was inquiring on behalf of APRO, said that two minutes prior to "first sighting the space ship", they had seen a bright ball disappearing in the east over Gisborne. The Foss farm is 22 air miles south of Gisborne. A quarter moon was in the west behind the observers.

The "space ship," as Foss referred to it, did not pass directly overhead, but rather "slightly away"—presenting a side view. The object presented a spherical appearance, the leading edge was outlined by a single dark line and it and the dark portion immediately behind were glowing hot with the major heat on the leading edge. The rotating light beams were a brilliant white and were projected downwards and toward the rear. The binoculars afforded a view which disclosed 6 jet-like objects at the rear, the lining or inside of which was golden-colored. The jets gave off a brilliant blue flame. Mr. Foss was unable to clearly discern what linked the tail of the disc with the rear jets but was able to get a clear view of the jets.

Foss, his son John (15) and a worker saw the object and Foss telephoned neighbors who also saw it but not as clearly as they were not equipped with binoculars.

Bright Globe Over Wisconsin

A radio announcer, a housewife and a streetsweeper operator at Marshfield, Wisconsin, apparently viewed the same UFO over that town in the early morning hours of 17 November 1964.

A housewife described a "round, bright object", "3 or 4 feet in diameter", of a yellowish hue, which she observed at 1:30 a. m. and again at 4:30 a. m. She said it moved from southeast to north, then retraced its path.

Radio announcer Jack Thornton said he also observed it at 1:30 a. m. and his report tallied with that of the housewife. The street cleaner saw the object, described as above, traveling in a westerly direction over Marshfield at 4:30 a.m.