PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE
31 Jan 58

2. LOCATION
Albuquerque, N.M.

3. DATE-TIME GROUP
Local _____
GMT 01/0102Z Feb

4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION
☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar
Binoculars
☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar

5. PHOTOS
☐ Yes
☒ No

6. SOURCE
Civilian

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION
45 secs

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS
one

9. COURSE
South

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING
Disc-shaped obj, size of dome. Metallic gray. Had fast flight. Stopped, dimmed & disappeared.

11. COMMENTS
Probably an a/c fm the local base.

12. CONCLUSIONS
- ☐ Was Balloon
- ☐ Probably Balloon
- ☐ Possibly Balloon
- ☐ Was Aircraft
- ☒ Probably Aircraft
- ☐ Possibly Aircraft
- ☐ Was Astronomical
- ☐ Probably Astronomical
- ☐ Possibly Astronomical
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation
- ☐ Unknown

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

Witness

01/0102Z FEB 57

FEB 3 22 27 '58

A

RF082

SQF067 YDC074 WYE049 WDC052 DNA055 DMJ001

MM RJEDDN RJEDSQ RJEPHQ

DE RJWFDN 1

M 032011Z

FM COMDR 687TH ACWRON WEST MESA AFS NM

TO RJEDDN/COMDR ENT

RJWFDN/COMDR 34TH ADD

RJEDSQ/COMDR ATIC

RJEPHQ/DIRECTOR OP INTELLIGENCE HQ USAF

BT

UNCLAS OPS 45 PD UFOB

NOTE!

1- (A) DISC-ROUND (B) DIME (C) METALLIC GREY (D) 2 (E) PARALLEL 533 FEET (F) NEGATIVE (V) NEGATIVE (H) NEGATIVE (I) NEGATIVE

2- (A) WATCHING SKY WITH BINOCULARS (B) 45 TO 50 DEGREES TO THE SOUTH (C) APPROXIMATELY 60 DEGREES IN THE NORTHEAST (D) FAST FLIGHT STOPPED AND DISAPPEARED (E) DIMMED AND DISAPPEARED (F) 45 SECONDS

3- (A) GROUND VISUAL (B) BINOCULARS (C) NEGATIVE

4- (A) 01/0102Z FEBRUARY 1953 (B) NIGHT

5- PF 3107 0102-7 = 1802

PAGE TWO RJWFDN 1J

NOTE: Small boy

6- (A) [redacted]MM FIFTEEN (15) CM [redacted] CMM

ALBUQUERQUE CMM NMEX STUDENT (B) NEGATIVE

7- (A) CLEAR WITH MOONLIGHT (B) NEGATIVE (C) NEGATIVE (D) UNLIMITED (E) NEGATIVE (F) NEGATIVE

8- NEGATIVE

BT

03/2015Z FEB RJWFDN

The observer is a young boy who is impressionable and with an imagination which is no doubt over active. He probably saw a jet acft from the local base.

Prob A/C

ASTRONOMY

Constellations Shine

As the new year begins, astronomers prepare for the events to come, including two solar eclipses and one lunar, and the opportunity to study Mars as it approaches the earth.

By JAMES STOKLEY

➤ WITH THE BEGINNING of a new year, the winter constellations shine in the evening sky in their full glory. These are shown on the accompanying maps, which depict the sky as it appears about 10:00 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the beginning of January, an hour earlier at the middle of the month and two hours earlier as the month comes to a close.

No planets are indicated as none are visible during these hours, although Venus may be seen earlier, in the first part of January.

Around Jan. 1, it sets more than two and one-half hours after the sun. Until then, Venus shines brilliantly in the southwest. However, it is rapidly drawing into line with the sun, and will be nearly in front of it on Jan. 28, in the position called inferior conjunction. By then, of course, it will be invisible, since it goes below the horizon as the sun does.

By the middle of February, as Venus swings to the west of the sun, it will be a morning star, shining low in the southeast just before sunrise.

Sirius, the dog-star, is the brightest star of the January evenings. This is in the southeast, as shown on the maps, in the constellation of Canis Major, the great dog. Above it, and to the right, is the magnificent constellation of Orion, the warrior, with the three stars in a row that mark his belt. Above the belt, to the left, is Betelgeuse, brightest star in this group, and below, to the right, shines Rigel.

Aldebaran: Bull's Eye

Still higher than Orion, and farther right, is Taurus, the bull, with the ruddy star Aldebaran that marks the animal's eye. High in the east, above and to the left of Betelgeuse, we find Gemini, the twins, with Pollux as the brightest star. Below this group, towards Canis Major, is Canis Minor, the lesser dog, with the star Procyon. Directly overhead, for the times that the maps are prepared, stands Auriga, the charioteer. In this is the bright star Capella, second only to Sirius among the stars now visible.

Looking toward the east, the constellation of Leo, the lion, is making its appearance. The part shown on the map represents his head and shoulders, for his hind quarters are still below the horizon. In the part depicted, however, we find the brightest star in the group, called Regulus, although its low altitude causes a dimming of its light.

January's other planets all appear after midnight. First to rise is Jupiter, which comes above the eastern horizon, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin, about 1:30 a.m. Although inferior to Venus in brightness, it is about as bright as Sirius, which makes it quite conspicuous. At approximately 5:00 a.m., Mars rises, in Scorpius, the scorpion, just to the left of the star Antares. At present Mars is rather faint—about the brilliance of a second magnitude star such as Polaris, the pole star. A little later Saturn rises, about twice as bright as Mars.

Mercury Rises Early

On Jan. 15 Mercury, which will then be in Sagittarius, the archer, will be farthest west of the sun, and will rise before sunrise. Thus, for a few days around this date it may be possible to get a glimpse of it near the southeastern horizon as dawn is breaking. It will then be nearly twice as bright as Saturn but hard to see because of the brightness of the sky.

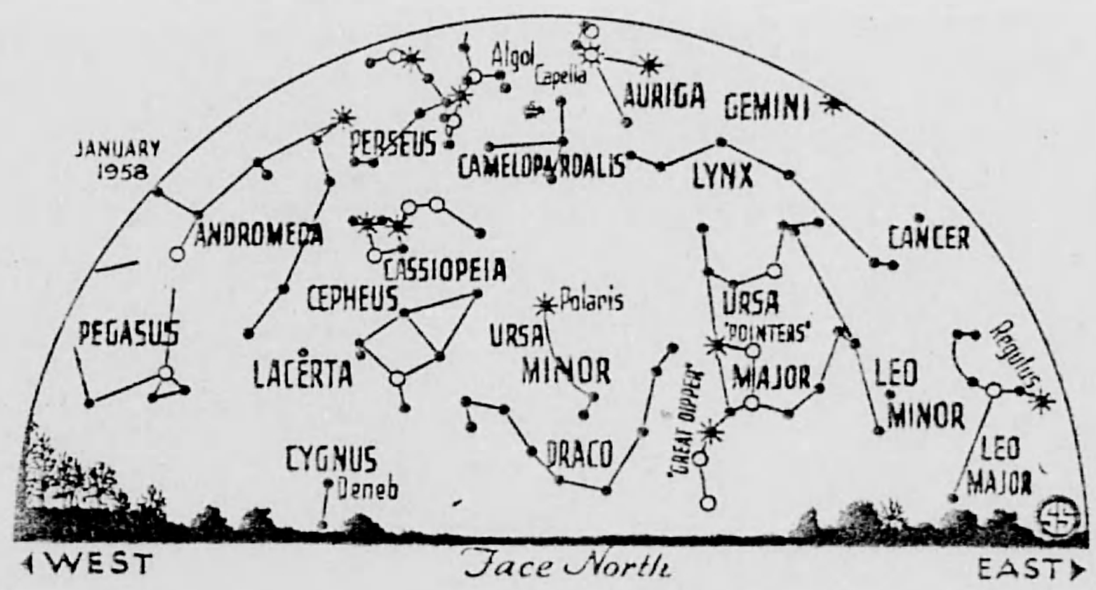
While some astronomical events can be predicted, others happen unexpectedly. For example, 1957 brought two naked-eye comets, the first in a number of years, which no one had foreseen in January. Several periodic comets are scheduled to return in 1958, but none will be conspicuous to the naked eye. However, among the predictable events there are several interesting items on the 1958 program of the skies.

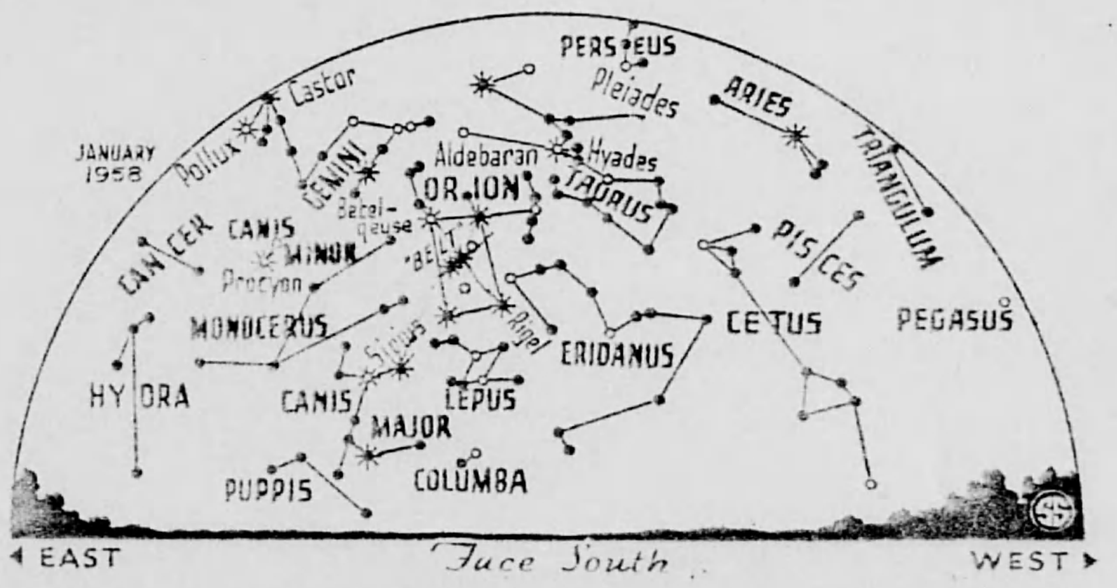
There will be two eclipses of the sun, neither visible in the United States and Canada. The first of these will occur on April 19, which will be an annular eclipse. This is one that occurs when the moon is farther away from us than usual, so that its apparent size is less than that of the sun. Thus, even though the moon will pass directly in front of the sun, for some locations on the earth, it will not completely cover it. Around the dark disc of the moon there will appear a complete ring, or "annulus," of the solar disc.

The effect will be visible along a path beginning in the Indian Ocean southeast of India. From there it passes over Siam and Viet Nam, Formosa, the East China Sea, the Ryukyus, south of Japan, and ends in the Pacific Ocean. Over nearly all of Asia, except the northwestern part, Indonesia, the Pacific Ocean and Alaska, a partial eclipse of the sun will be seen.

Total Eclipse of the Sun

The second eclipse of the sun will occur on Columbus Day, Oct. 12. This is total, with the moon completely covering the sun, for more than five minutes at the most favorable location. The path of totality,





☼ ✷ ○ • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

which the total phase will appear, ... hundred miles wide, sparing as ... rises at a point on the equator north ... Solomon Islands, in the southwestern ... Ocean. This path, which is traced ... the moon's shadow as it races east- ... passes over some small islands in the ... and Danger groups, which are south ... northeast of Samoa. Finally the path ... the coast of Chile, near Valparaiso, ... it ends as the sun is setting, at a point ... Argentina, near the city of Cordoba. ... total eclipses of the sun offer astronomers ... chance to make many observations which ... not be made at other times, or are best ... as well. Thus, it is likely that many ... them will undertake expeditions to the ... the islands where this eclipse will be ... ible.

There will also be an eclipse of the moon, ... which occurs when the earth comes between ... sun and moon, on May 3. This, however, ... will be only partial, with a maximum ... about 15% of the moon's diameter ... ing into the earth's shadow. This will ... visible in the western parts of the United ... States and Canada, over most of the Pacific ... ean, eastern Asia, Australia and Antarc- ...

In 1958 Mars will again come close to ... earth, nor as near as it did on Sept. ... when it was only 35,120,000 miles ... but much closer than it will come ... for several years. This will be on ... 8, with a distance of a little more ... 45,310,000 miles.

On Jan. 1 Mars is far out beyond the sun, ... 000,000 miles from earth, but over ... ember it will be moving in. On April ... will be at a distance of 154,000,000 ... July 1, 101,000,000 miles; Oct. 1, ... 0,000 miles and Nov. 1, 45,800,000 ... At the time of its closest approach ... ll be of magnitude minus 1.9, or about ... imes as bright as it is now. Then, it ... be interesting to watch it during the ... as it gradually increases in brilliance ... next autumn, many astronomers will ... watching Mars, hoping to solve some ... the many problems presented by this red ... et.

...estial Time Table for January

... Earth nearest sun for year, distance 91,342,000 miles.
... Full moon.
... Moon nearest, distance 227,800 miles.
... Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness.
... Moon in last quarter.
... Algol at minimum.
... Moon passes Jupiter.
... Algol at minimum.
... Mercury farthest east of sun, visible for a few days low in east before sunrise.
... New moon.
... Mars passes Saturn.
... Moon farthest, distance 251,800 miles.
... Moon in first quarter.
... Venus between earth and sun (inferior conjunction).

...bract one hour for CST, two hours for ... add three for PST).

Science News Letter, December 28, 1957

NC CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

11 Jan 58
Vista, Calif

SOURCE: Flying Saucers- MAY 58

between 10 and 11 p.m. Saturday night.

In addition, many Vistans in widely scattered areas have reported seeing the strange object. Fortunately, one of them had the presence of mind to focus his 40-power telescope on the object and was able to give a complete description of what transpired.

He is P. K. Rothermel, of 835 Crescent Dr., a retired general contractor specializing in steam heat and trailer building.

To the Teeners, the object appeared only as a bright light, three or four times brighter than a star, but Rothermel, with his telescope, was able to give a more complete description.

Rothermel said that it hovered straight overhead for some time, then moved south toward San Diego. He estimated that it was from eight to ten miles high.

Then, after reaching a halfway spot toward the southern horizon, the object again stopped, Rothermel said, and he could see that the light was in the central portion of a cigar-shaped object.

Soon after it stopped smaller objects, also lighted, sprang from one end of the craft, he said, and circled the "mother ship." He watched them for some ten minutes until a cloud came up to obscure his view.

The unidentified flying object also was seen by members of the Vista Understanding Unit, a group of spacecraft believers who were also meeting at the time in Recreation Center.

Dr. George Hunt Williamson, an anthropologist and "saucer" authority who was the guest speaker, said that it had happened at the last five meetings of such groups he had addressed in the past few weeks in the Los Angeles area.

LIGHTED OBJECT HOVERS OVER VISTA, CALIF

The ranks of true believers in flying saucers were swelled considerably on January 11, 1958 as the result of the appearance of an unidentified flying object in Vista skies. Nearly a hundred members of the Teeners Club viewed the brightly lighted object as it hovered directly overhead of the Recreation Center, where the club was holding a dance.

No Case (Information Only)

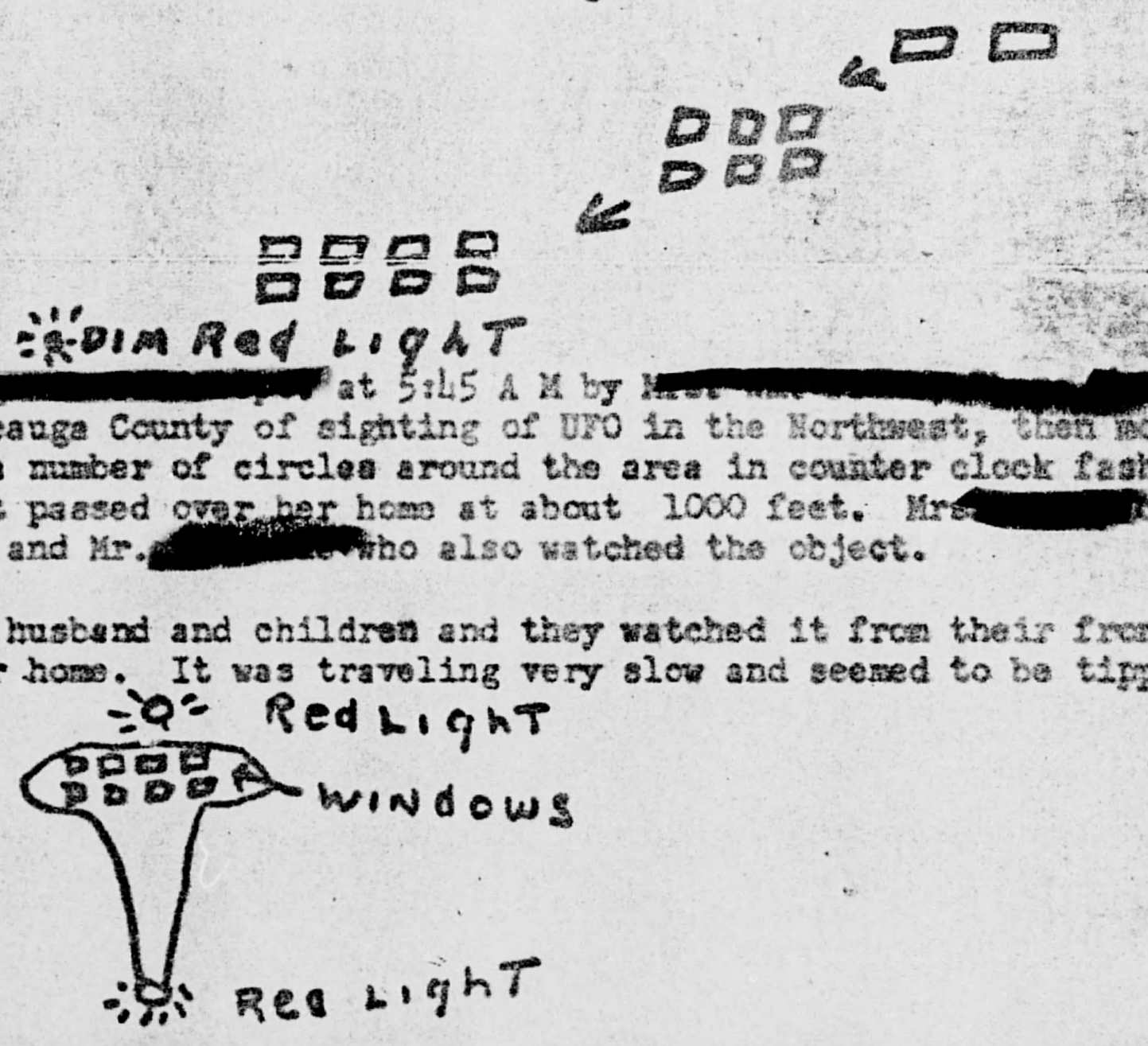
24 January 1958
Ohio (Painsville)

U F O Sighting Jan. 24, 1958 5:30 A M - 5:48 A M

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

No. Case (Information Only)

30 January 1958
between Arequipa Peru
Lima

UFO Stalls Car Engines in Peru: On January 30 a Peruvian lawyer, Dr. [redacted], was driving from Arequipa to Lima with his wife and her brother. At 11:45 p.m. they were 220 miles north of Arequipa on the Pan-American Highway, when their headlights went out and the engine died. The driver stopped the car. Then they noticed an object descending from the sky; when it reached a height of about 150 feet, it stopped and hovered. It had the shape of a "flying saucer," of "incandescent" (presumably orange-red) color. For 8 minutes it remained completely motionless, then disappeared into the cloudy sky. A truck and a bus going to Lima were also stopped. Dr. [redacted] said that in all three vehicles the passengers felt a nervous shock before the UFO appeared overhead.--La Prensa (N.Y.), Feb. 1, 1958. (Same as France and Levelland, Texas; one assumes that a lawyer is not a hoaxer.)

CSI 1958

NEW EVIDENCE ON IGY PHOTOS

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 thoroug hinvestigation 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. Accompaning 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*)

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 at is 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 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 Felippe Pinto Da Luz
Rear-Admiral,
Subchief of Intelligent Dep.

CAC/JGB
M-22
No. 0098 (M-20) March 3, 1958
CONFIDENTIAL
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 steroscopic 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 . . .

(*Coninued 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;

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

OBF/JGB
(M-22)
No. 0089 (M-20) February 13, 1958
CONFIDENTIAL
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 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 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 Felippe 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 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 after 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 withnesses—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 erophotgrammetric 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, Inteligence 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 condtiion (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)

GY 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 Brizilian Navy statement concering 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 criticsm 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..

TAB

A Menzel Report

B The APRO Bulletin, March, 1960

C The APRO Bulletin, May, 1960

D Miscellaneous UFO Publications

early that month [see *Chapter* IX], and sentries at Itaipu Fort, according to his statement, he was not on deck when the incident occurred.

The news about a flying saucer spread over the island. Vieira, the first man to sight the object, had called it "a big sea fessional photographer noted particularly as an expert at trick photography. No officer or crewman of the Brazilian Navy reported seeing the UFO; in addition to the photographer, only two persons are on record as actual eyewitnesses; both of them were personal friends of the photographer; neither of them had any connection with the Brazilian Navy. The photographer had ample time and many opportunities to fake the pictures. A Rolleiflex camera can easily be used for double exposures. A series of pictures of a model saucer against a dark background could be rerolled and exposed a second time to provide the background, an old and well-known photographic trick. The pictures themselves show internal inconsistencies. The Brazilian Naval Ministry never accepted the pictures as authentic records of a flying saucer.

The final paragraph from a United States Intelligence report provides perhaps the most appropriate comment on the affair:

"It is the reporting officer's private opinion that a flying saucer sighting would be unlikely at the very barren island of Trindade, since everyone know that Martians are extremely comfort-loving creatures."

Galley 81—THE WORLD OF FLYING SAUCERS

The prints used in *O Cruzeiro* have obviously been cropped since, unlike the film frames, they are not square. Frame 1 shows the UFO above the sea, some distance from the island; Frame 2 shows the UFO above rocky crags, at the right of a peak. Frame 3 shows it at the right of the peak but at lower altitude. Frames 4 and 5, not reproduced, did not show the object, and in Frame 6 the UFO is a mere speck low on the horizon.

Frame 3, the only one showing the "Saturn-like" shape, deserves special attention. In the published print the mountains in the foreground are quite clear, while the UFO is little more than a dark line with an indistinct beginning and end, with a faint suggestion of rounding at top and bottom; without the dark line the curves would scarcely be visible, so completely does the object merge into the background of overcast sky. The picture widely distributed by news agencies is a further enlargement of the section containing the UFO. In the enlarged section, the foreground rocks are a mere black blur, but the UFO has gained greatly in clarity. The central band is darker, particularly at the left, and the outlines of the object are no longer vague.

The Navy's study of the negatives revealed several dubious features. The details of the land in the foreground were very sharp but the UFO disk was hazy, showed little contrast, and was essentially without shadows. The object in Frame 2 seemed to have been inverted, as compared with Frames 1 and 3. From the reported high velocity of the saucer and the fast shutter speed, some lateral haziness might have been expected, but no such blurring appeared.

Exactly when and how the fraudulent images were produced—if they were fraudulent—cannot be known. Experienced photographers can easily think of a dozen possible devices. The probability that they were faked is overwhelming and, but for the embarrassing fact that the Brazilian President had seemed to sponsor them publicly, the Naval Ministry would undoubtedly have exposed the entire hoax.

In summary, the facts are these: The man who made the Trindade pictures had no connection with the Brazilian Navy; he was a pro-

early that month [see *Chapter* IX], and sentries at Itaipu Fort, according to his statement, he was not on deck when the incident occurred.

Vieira, the first man to sight the object, had called it "a big sea gull." When interviewed five weeks later, in the midst of the saucer excitement, he was no longer certain just what he had seen:

"First, I want to make it very clear that I don't know if what I saw was really the so-called 'flying saucer.' What I saw, in fact, was an object of gray color and oval in shape when first sighted, which passed over the island and then—emitting a fluorescent light it didn't possess before—went away towards the horizon and was gone, vanishing just on the horizon line. Everything happened in just a few seconds, in no more than twenty seconds, and for this reason I cannot give you more details about the curious craft. It looked like an object with polished surface and uniform color. I am sure it was not a balloon, an airplane, or a sea gull." This description does not mention the dark band around the object or the "Saturn-like" appearance; indeed, it sounds remarkably like a description of a sea gull!

When asked whether the object he saw was the same as that on Barauna's film, he replied, "As I said before, the thing was too rapid. It was almost impossible for the human vision to fix any detail of the object. Mr. Barauna, however, was operating with a camera of modern type which was able to register these details. Generally speaking, the shape of the object sighted was the same seen on the negatives. . . ." [24]

The Trindade Photographs

Accounts of the Trindade affair often remark that the photographs must be genuine because no opportunity for fraud occurred. On the contrary, there were ample and repeated opportunities. Since Barauna was not under observation when he loaded his camera, he could easily have inserted a "prepared" film, with no one the wiser. With the type of camera used, the operation would have been simple. He was again free from observation when he developed the negatives. Captain Bacellar escorted him to the door of the darkroom but remained outside, on guard at the door. The only person to accompany Barauna inside (to help by holding a flashlight) was his friend Viegas—the same man who had cried "Flying saucer!"

When Barauna emerged with the dripping film, Bacellar examined it but what he expected to find is a question, since he had not observed the UFO. The witnesses allegedly agreed, however, that the negatives showed the object they had seen in the sky—an amazing feat when we remember that the Rolleiflex film frame is small, only about 2.25 inches square.

In the print of Frame 3 shown in *O Cruzeiro*, the UFO measures

FINAL GALLEY PROOF

magazine *O Cruzeiro* used the Trindade pictures for its lead story in the issue of March 8. "Once bitten, twice shy" apparently did not apply to its editors, who seemed instead to adopt the principle, "In

The Icarai Submarine Hunting Club

The accounts originally printed in the Brazilian papers and in *O Cruzeiro* contain a number of significant details that have been glossed over or ignored by UFO enthusiasts, both in Brazil [18] and in the United States [22], who accept the Trindade saucer at face value. A study of the available news stories, facts gathered by Intelligence officers, and of the photographs themselves leads inescapably to the conclusion that the Trindade Island sighting was a hoax.

Almiro Barauna was a free-lance photographer. A professional of unusual skill, he had long been interested in flying saucers and, some time before the Trindade incident, he had published a purposely humorous magazine article entitled "A Flying Saucer Hunted Me at Home" and illustrated by admittedly faked photographs. He had also published trick photographs of "treasure chests" lying on the ocean bottom. In addition, Barauna specialized in underwater photography and was a member of the Icarai Submarine Hunting Club, a group interested in skin diving and the study of life on the ocean floor.

When the *Almirante Saldanha* left Rio for its historic January visit to Trindade Island, the ship had on board, as guests of the Navy, five members of the Icarai Club. Among the five, in addition to Barauna, were Amilar Vieira Filho, captain of the group, and José Teobaldo Viegas, a retired captain in the Brazilian Air Force [23]. On January 16 when the ship was getting ready to leave Trindade, these three friends were on deck, Barauna with his loaded Rolleiflex camera, the other two standing some distance away. Suddenly Vieira remarked on "a big sea gull" in the sky. Looking up, Teobaldo immediately shouted, "Flying saucer!" and Barauna snapped his pictures.

No other eyewitnesses have been found, even though the deck was crowded with sailors. The ship's dentist has been listed as a witness (in one document he appears as two persons, under two different versions of his name) but no newspaper yet examined mentions his story. Captain Bacellar, returning from his post as commander of the Trindade station, has also been listed as a witness but,

early that month [see *Chapter* IX], and sentries at Itaipu Fort, [illegible] that knocked out

The news about a flying-saucer sighted over the Island of Trindade was received here with utmost reserve. There will be an investigation to verify the authenticity of the sightings and photos. No officer or sailor from the N.E. *Almirante Saldanha* witnessed the event." [20]

Immediately an international furor broke out. Were these pictures indeed proof of extraterrestrial spaceships, or were they a hoax, with the Brazilian President and the Brazilian Navy as victims? Who were the witnesses, and exactly what did they report? In the United States, high officials asked for copies of the pictures. An editor of *Look* magazine asked Dr. Menzel to fly to Brazil to evaluate the evidence, but later canceled the plan when the Rio office advised that the photographs were generally considered fraudulent. Public excitement in Brazil became so great that on February 23 the Naval Ministry released an official statement, distinguished by its air of caution, which concluded:

"Clearly this Ministry will not be able to make any pronouncement concerning the reality of the object seen because the photographs do not constitute sufficient proof for this purpose." [20]

The day after the pictures were published, the *Almirante Saldanha* which had been lying outside the harbor at Rio, received orders to sail. Not until February 24, when the ship docked at Santos, did newsmen have a chance to interview the officers and crewmen who allegedly had observed the Trindade saucer and could support Barauna's story. None of them, it turned out, had actually seen the object.

The assistant Naval Attaché of the United States, who was then in Santos in connection with the visit of the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Westwind*, visited the Brazilian ship to collect information about the Trindade saucer, but with little success. The commanding officer stated that he had not seen the alleged UFO; he had seen the pictures but refused to express an opinion on their authenticity; he stated that his secretary might have seen the UFO but the secretary, when questioned, preferred not to discuss the matter. The executive officer said that he had not been on deck at the time of the sighting, but that other persons might have seen the object.

During the next week arguments for and against the authenticity of the photographs filled the Brazilian papers, and *O Globo* published deliberately faked views of a "flying saucer"—a china plate tossed into the air. A federal deputy in an official note to the Naval Ministry deplored their amazing failure to procure sworn statements from the officers and crewmen who were reported to have witnessed the UFO.

In spite of the widespread and increasing skepticism, the weekly magazine *O Cruzeiro* used the Trindade pictures for its lead story in the issue of March 8. "Once bitten, twice shy" apparently did not apply to its editors, who seemed instead to adopt the principle, "In

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ficers and crewmen who examined it allegedly agreed that it showed the same Saturn-like UFO that had flown over the island. After the return to Rio he made prints and enlargements and turned them over, together with the negative, to the Brazilian Navy.

The question of authenticity arose immediately. Called down to Intelligence headquarters for an interview, Barauna underwent a four-hour interrogation concerning the pictures [19]. During the questioning he was asked, "If you were going to make a flying saucer appear on a negative, how would you proceed?" He replied, as he later told a reporter, "*Comandante,* I am an able photographer, specialized in trick photography, but I could not produce one that would withstand close and accurate examination." [20]

In spite of this modest disclaimer, some of the photographic evidence clearly suggested fraud, and a strong difference of opinion developed among government officials. Some accepted the pictures as a genuine record of a flying saucer; others pronounced them fakes. For several weeks the incident was kept secret, but when eventually someone took the prints to the President of Brazil, further concealment became impossible. Yielding to the persuasion of certain military advisers and newsmen, and against the advice of the Naval Ministry, he released the pictures to the press.

The Brazilian Naval Ministry

The photographs were published on February 21, five weeks after they were taken. Since the President had apparently accepted them at face value, the Naval Ministry was obviously in a difficult position; through an unofficial spokesman it issued a statement notable for its lack of enthusiasm:

"On the morning of January 16, 1958, over the island of Trindade, the crew of the school ship *Almirante Saldanha* sighted an unidentified aerial object for a few seconds. A civilian who was aboard the ship took some pictures of the object. The Navy has no connection with the case, and its only connection with the occurrence was the fact that the photographer was aboard the school ship, and came back with the ship to Rio." [20]

On the same day another Navy spokesman released a similar unofficial statement to *O Globo:*

early that month [see *Chapter* IX], and sentries at Itaipu Fort, near Santos, on November 4 had reported a UFO that knocked out the lights and electric plant.) With a weather balloon going up daily, parachutes floating down at odd times, and sea gulls cruising over the island, the advent of other "saucers" was inevitable. During November and December several UFOs were reported by workmen, none of whom were trained observers. Although neither Captain Bacellar, the commanding officer at the station, nor his officers saw any unidentified objects, he radioed Rio to report the incidents and investigated each story. Some he found to be false, some were based on mistaken indentification of gulls and balloons, and in others the evidence was inconclusive.

Early in January 1958, when the *Almirante Saldanha* arrived on schedule at Trindade, it had on board several civilian guests who were to collaborate in various aspects of the research. Among them was Almiro Barauna, a professional photographer. After several days at the island, the ship prepared to leave for the return trip to Rio on January 16. Shortly after noon Barauna was on deck with his camera, waiting to film the departure. The sky was thinly overcast, the sea was rough, and waves dashing against the ship and the rocky shore created a noisy background.

According to the news accounts printed several weeks later, Captain Viegas, of the Brazilian Air Force, suddenly shouted "*Olha o disco!* [*Flying saucer!*]" Hearing the shout, Barauna peered at the sky and saw a luminous oval object moving swiftly toward the island. Officers and crewmen on deck also observed the UFO, he said, and interfered with his aim as they ran about excitedly. Nevertheless he managed to take six shots of the UFO as it approached the island, disappeared behind a mountain peak, reversed direction and reappeared at a lower altitude, retraced its course, and vanished with incredible speed against the horizon. The unknown had arrived and departed in a period of about twenty seconds.

According to the news stories, the photographer had retired to the ship's darkroom under the supervision of an officer to develop the negative, and found that four of the six exposures showed the mysterious object. He was not able to make prints, he said, because the darkroom supplies unfortunately did not include any photographic paper. However, he did exhibit the negative and the of-

The most famous of all purported photographs of a UFO, the Trindade Island saucer, also came from Brazil. First published in Brazilian newspapers on February 21, 1958, the pictures showed dark mountain crags looming against an overcast sky. Above one peak appeared a startling image (much like the *O Cruzeiro* saucer of 1952) resembling the planet Saturn—a flattened sphere banded round the middle by a dark line that extended like a platform beyond the curved sides. According to the accompanying news stories, the UFO had flown over the island of Trindade and had been observed by the officers and crew of a ship of the Brazilian Navy. The pictures, taken by a photographer on board, had been examined and supposedly pronounced genuine by navy experts before being released to the press. Since a responsible military organization and a major world government thus seemed to accept the photographs as proof that flying saucers actually existed, the incident raised a storm of official inquiry both in Brazil and abroad. Then, within a few weeks, the storm abruptly subsided. Although no explanation was given, the object in the pictures was obviously considered no threat to our planet's security.

Although saucer enthusiasts regard these pictures as genuine evidence for the reality of UFOs, careful study of the facts strongly suggests that this case, which rocked the Brazilian Government and created a short-lived but world-wide saucer scare, was merely an unusually skillful hoax.

At first glance, the circumstances of the sighting seemed to be entirely clear and straightforward [18]. Trindade is a barren, mountainous island of about six square miles, some 600 miles from the coast of Brazil. Abandoned after the end of the Second World War, the island remained deserted except by sea gulls until October 1957, when the Brazilian Navy established an oceanographic post and a meteorological station there to carry out its research for the International Geophysical Year (IGY). To facilitate the oceanographic studies, the Navy also converted a training ship, the *Almirante Saldanha,* into a floating laboratory equipped with scientific apparatus and photographic darkroom. With a crew of about 300, the ship routinely traveled between Rio de Janeiro and Trindade Island on its duties for the IGY.

A major function of the meteorological station was the launching and tracking of weather balloons; they were painted red, inflated with hydrogen, and carried radio transmitters. Launched each morning, they were tracked by radio and optical devices to show the movements of the winds in the upper atmosphere. At a certain point (when the balloon burst, or at a prearranged signal) the balloon released a bag of scientific instruments which, attached to a parachute, floated to the ground to be retrieved.

The Trindade station began operation in November 1957. Almost immediately, UFOs were reported over the island. (Brazil had not been immune to the flying-saucer epidemic that had begun in Texas

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A. E. Brown, B.S.E.E.....Director of Research
Paul Fleetwood, B.S. Ch. E.....Asst. Dir. Research
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Leonard W. Meeks, B.S.M.....Data Analyst
Lois Duke.....Secretary and Librarian
John T. Hopf.....Photographic Consultant
Oliver Dean.....Photographic Consultant

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

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

SECOND ALASKA SIGHTING IN THREE WEEKS

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

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

The NORAD spokesman said that Ent AFB at Colorado Springs received a report at 3 a.m. on the 15th, that two unidentified objects were moving in opposite directions across Alaska. Also revealed by NORAD was the fact that the object which was sighted at Unalakleet was rapidly moving northwest at a speed sufficient to produce contrails. The was assumed to have been an explosion. Of added interest is the fact that Pete Walsh, a Wien Alaska Airlines employee at Nome, observed the object and said it appeared to be a manned aircraft traveling at tremendous speed about 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the earth, and was monitored by two radar stations near Nome. Although monitored by radar, no estimates of speed were given by officials. We cannot overlook the possibility that this object or these objects may be Soviet aircraft, but if they are, it is difficult to explain the close resemblance between these objects and the object observed at Willoughby, Ohio, on Thursday, 10 December. See page 3, column 2 of The Bulletin for January 1960.

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

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

RAAF Statement on Gill Sightings

Representative Peter Norris of Australia has forwarded a copy of a letter from Squadron Leader F. A. Lang, in answer to his letter of 25 January 1960, requesting information to the RAAF's conclusions about the Gill sightings (APRO Bulletin, Page 1, November 1959 issue). The following is the text of Lang's letter of 22 February: "Dear Sir, Thank you for your letter of the 25th January 1960. An officer of this Directorate has investigated Reverend W. Gill's report of U.F.O. activities in the Boianai area of New Guinea, and copies of his findings have been submitted to proper authorities. As mentioned in our 114/1/201 reports are not releasable to the public. However, although it is not possible to reach any positive conclusions, we do not believe that the phenomena observed by the Reverend Gill and his party were manned space vehicles. An analysis of bearings and angles above the horizon does suggest that at least three of the lights were planets, e.g., Jupiter, Saturn and Mars. Light refraction, the changing position of the planets relative to the observers and the unsettled tropical weather could give the impression of size and rapid movements. (Signed), Yours Faithfully, F. S. Lang." (Read again the report of Mr. Norris and Reverend Gill and see if you can stretch your imagination to the point where Mars, Saturn and Jupiter will fly pell mell across the sky at great speeds, and with men standing on them and waving, yet! There's something wrong with the astronomy textbooks! . . . the Editor)

Agencies in Disagreement On Mystery Lights

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

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

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

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

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

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — MARCH, 1960

Physical Evidence

NICAP SCORES

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

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

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

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

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

"—A specific officer should be designated as responsible;

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

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

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

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

Authorities Grab Photos; Hopf Urges Vigilance On Part of Members

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

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

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

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

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

MEMBERS —

Please Forward Address Changes!

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

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

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

NICAP...

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

The Polar Satellite — What Is It?

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

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

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

Army Reg Concerns Tracking Unknowns

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

Mystery Flash and Power Failure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Takanashi to Study Ice Fall Data

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

Agencies...

(Continued from page 3)

not explain them despite conjecture abo crashing rockets, we must then assum that the formation of lights was pro ably a flock of UAOs.

Notes and Comments

APRO mentioned in an Editorial in th Cleveland Plain Dealer, March 6, 196 entitled "Secrecy About UFOs Is Ove done . . ." We would like to give mo detailed comment pertaining to the fi work on behalf of APRO which is bei done by our Photo Consultant, John Hopf. Not only tops in photography has proved to be a first-class recruite . . . George Todt, columnist for the Valle Times, Pasadena, Calif., was awarde the Freedom Foundation George Wasl ington Honor Medal. George is a UF enthusiast and some of his comme about the subject has been read in the Congressional Record. . . . A M Keith L. Milner of Cheltenham, Englan claims he is building a saucer whic will be a "sort of anti-gravity machi made up of copper and zinc plates th are supposed to spin and draw the energy from supersonic sounds in th atmosphere. . . . UFORC of Akron, Ohi has produced another excellent speci report, dealing with the sighting of se eral objects by American and Unite Airlines pilots on 24 February 1959; th report is comparable to the Fitzgeral report and would be an important add tion to any enthusiast's file. . . . A rece (9 February) news release out of Mo cow quotes the opinions of Soviet scie tist M. Agrest, relative to the actu demolition of the Biblical cities, Sodo and Gomorrah. Agrest stated he believe present-day nuclear scientists should i vestigate possible radioactive deposits i Biblical areas in question. He believe the destruction of the cities was brough about by space travelers, and that th structure of Heliopolis, containing som of the largest single pieces of stone eve shaped by man, was used for a launch ing platform for the home-bound spac travelers. . . . Prof. Fred T. Haddock, the University of Michigan's astronom department, has announced that an a tempt to contact intelligent beings o other planets will be made this sprin by several leading American astron mers. Using the most up-to-date sens tive instruments, they will attempt t intercept messages which may be trans mitted from billions of miles out i space. . . .

For your copy of UFORC's "REPOR ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OB JECTS" mentioned above, send $1.00 t UFORC, P. O. Box 5242, Akron, Ohi Why not order an extra copy and preser it to your local library?

Physical Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tavora then decided to make a complete pattern of the material by the Powder method, using a powder camera of the Debye-Scherrer-Hull type. The analysis revealed that the substance was pure magnesium, and the only "impurities" was magnesium nydroxide (Mg (OH)2). It was not, evidently, in the original metal, appearing as an effect of the explosion and fall of the burning magnesium fragments through the atmosphere and into the sea.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Don't Miss . . .

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

Trindade...

(Continued from page 5)

persons also trying to spot the object and, as a consequence, photographed the sea and the island only—not the object. It was moving again toward the sea, in the direction from which it had come, and it appeared to stop in mid-air for a brief time. At that moment I shot my last photo (the last on the film). After about 10 seconds, the object continued to increase its distance from the ship, gradually diminishing in size and finally disappearing into the horizon.

"Q. Did you hear anything unusual during the sighting? Was the object emitting any sound? A. I am not sure, to be honest, because of the noise made by the sea waves against the island's rocks, as well as for the yelling aboard the ship at the time. However, I think that I heard nothing besides those sounds.

"Q. What was the color of the object? A. It showed a dark grey color, appearing to be surrounded—mostly in the area ahead of it—by a kind of condensation of a greenish, phosphorescent vapor (or mist).

"Q. Did the object appear to be metallic? A. Yes. It was obviously a solid object.

"Q. How was it flying? Any special characteristic? A. Yes. It showed an undulatory movement as it flew across the sky, like the flight of a bat. And when it came back, it changed speed abruptly, with no transition, in a jump.

"Q. Do you know how many persons aboard the 'Almirante Saldanha' sighted the object? A. The object was sighted by almost all the people on the deck at that time, including Lieutenant Homero, Captain Viegas and Mr. Amilar Vieira.

"Q. What happened after the sighting? A. The ship's commander and several officers from the garrison wanted to see what I had got in the photos. As I was very curious too, I decided to develop the exposed film at once, aboard the ship. The processing was done under the supervision of several officers, including Com. Carlos A. Bacellar. But only the negatives were seen aboard. The reason: there was no photographic paper for the copies on the ship at that time. The negatives, however, were seen and examined by the whole crew.

"Q. Did you keep the nagtives in your hands? A. Yes.

"Q. Were you under any pressure to give up those negatives to the Navy's authorities? A. No. Com. Saldanha da Gama (the ship's C.O.) and the other Navy officers aboard were very kind. They never tried to get the negatives from me.

"Q. What happened when the ship came back to Rio? A. The ship stopped first at Vitoria, in the State of Espirito Santo. As it was going to stay there for

were permitted—the civilians from the submarine hunting group only—to leave the ship there and to take a bus for the rest of the trip. Later, two days after the arrival of the 'Almirante Saldanha' at Rio, Com. Bacellar (ex-commander of the Navy Post at Trindade) appeared at my residence. He wanted to see the enlargements made from the negatives, and asked permission to take them to the Navy's authorities. Two days later they were returned with congratulations. I was also requested to appear at the Navy Ministry as soon as possible. They wanted to ask me certain questions, and to see the negatives again.

"Q. And what happened there? A. I was interviewed by several high-staff officers, who asked me all kinds of questions. I went there twice. At the first meeting, they requested the negatives for examination. They were sent to a civilian organization, the 'Cruzeiro do Sul Aerophotogrammetric Service', remaining there for four days. I was told by the Navy officers that the analyses proved they were genuine — excluding definitely the possibility of a trick or falsification. On the second visit, they performed several 'Time-tests'. While I worked with my Rolleiflex, taking shots at the same time-intervals I had used to photograph the object, three Navy officers with chronometers registered the times. They came to the conclusion—based on these tests as well as on studies concerning the ship's position and examinations of charts of the Island—that the object was flying at a speed between 900 and 1000 Km./hour (600 m.p.h.). The object's size was also estimated, on the basis of studies related with the Island's details also appearing on the photos, diagrams drawn on charts, graphs, etc. The object was about 120 feet in diameter, and about 24 feet high.

"Q. Do you know anything about the official report on the case? A. I saw a 'dossier' which was consulted many times during the interrogation. However, I didn't read what was written there. I was also informed that my photos, mixed with other pictures, had been shown to witnesses of the sighting—to be identified. The result was positive.

"Q. Do you know anything about any photos by other people aboard the ship? A. No. Besides myself, there were at least four other persons with cameras at the time of the sighting. But apparently they were not able to spot the object in time, or were paralyzed by their own emotions.

"Q. Were you warned against something by the Navy's authorities? Was there some recommendation? A. Yes. They requested me to keep the matter secret for some time. I was permitted to publish the case only after authorization from the Navy. The permission was granted, verbally, on the night of

made only one restriction, which I cannot mention for the reason that I have given my word. . . .

"Q. Do you know if your sighting was the first over the Island of Trindade? A. I was informed of four other sightings over the island during those thirty days preceding the incident of January 16. I was also informed of another thing: At one of those sightings, the 'object' was photographed by a Navy sergeant. His photo obviously was not released and probably never will be—the reasons are evident. Besides those four sightings, there was also the radar case. A 'target' flying at supersonic speed was tracked through the radar of the 'Almirante Saldanha', on January 15.

"Q. Did you receive any money from the Navy for your work at the Island of Trindade? A. No. I was there as a guest.

"Q. Did you receive any money from the Navy for your photographic work, or for the enlargements you made for them? A. No. I only received the photographic paper to be used for enlargements.

"Q. How many enlargements have you given them? A. Thirty-eight.

"Q. One last question: What kind of impression did you get from observing the 'flying saucer'? A. I am absolutely sure it was a controlled object—either directly or by remote control—but very well operated, in any case. The general impression of people aboard the ship was the same: it had come to make a close observation of the ship." Unquote.

The interview transcribed above was rechecked and confirmed by the witness. However, Mr. Barauna also talked to the press reporting additional details not mentioned previously. The more interesting were the following ones:

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

"The radar was not in operation at the time. The object was already gone when it was put to work.

"I shot the six pictures in about 1 seconds." (Rio de Janeiro ULTIMA HORA, February 21, 1958)

(2) "I was worried for a few days after an officer told me that I was under military regulations, as any civilian aboard a Navy ship, so that the film was going to be confiscated according to orders from the Navy Headquarters, at Rio. But nothing happened. Now I am convinced that he was joking." (Rio de Janeiro ULTIMA HORA, February 22, 1858)

BARAUNA'S INTERROGATION AT THE NAVY MINISTRY

On February 24, 1958, the newspaper "O GLOBO" printed an exclusive interview with Almiro Barauna about his in

(See Trindade, page 7)

UAO Sightings Over Trindade

By Olavo T. Fontes, M.D.

Part II

The NE "Almirante Saldanha" Incident. The UAO Photos Authenticated by the Brazilian Navy

In early January, 1958, the ship "Almirante Saldanha" left Rio de Janeiro's harbor and proceeded toward the Island of Trindade with a crew of three hundred. That ship had been previously a Brazilian Navy school-ship, but it had been converted into a hydrographic unit to be used for investigations connected with IGY research. It belonged to the Hydrography and Navigation Division of the Brazilian Navy and, since October, 1957, the ship had made several trips to Trindade, most of them connected with the Navy's oceanographic studies for the IGY.

Several civilians were aboard the ship this time, invited officially to collaborate with the Navy Ministry in the scientific studies which were underway at the Island. One man was Almiro Barauna, a photographer and former newspaperman now working as a "free lancer." He was also an expert in submarine photography and had been invited to work in the field for the Navy.

After a routine trip the ship arrived at the Island and stayed there for several days. It was scheduled to leave for Rio on January 16. That day, at 12:15 p.m., when the ship was preparing to depart, a strange object was sighted simultaneously by a number of observers gathered on the deck. The UAO came toward the Island at high speed, hovered briefly over a peak, disappeared behind it for a short time, and appeared again to move away toward the sea. Mr. Barauna was taking pictures of the ship's maneuvers at that moment. He spotted the UAO and got four pictures of it.

Let's review what happened as told in the witnesses' own words. Let's begin with Almiro Barauna's report. He was interviewed by reporter Joao Martins and his statements were published in the magazine O CRUZEIRO (March 8, 1958). They are transcribed below:

"Barauna's Report

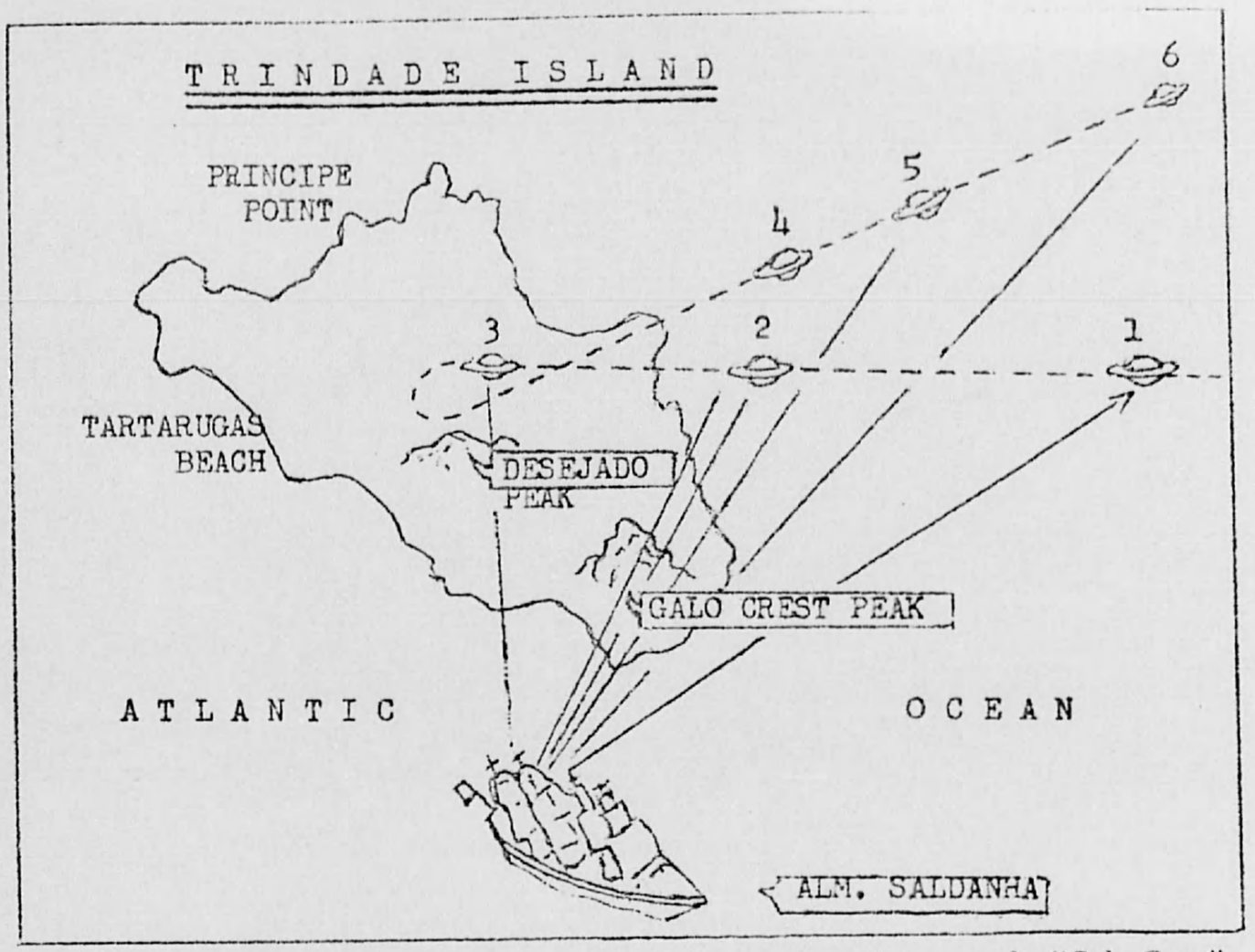
"Q. Mr. Barauna, what were the reasons for your presence aboard the NE 'Almirante Saldanha'? A. The Navy has invited several teams specialized in submarine hunting to visit the Island of Trindade. I am a member of the Icarai Club for Submarine Hunting, and our group was invited for the last trip. So, on January 8, when the ship left Rio, I was aboard together with the following members of my group: Amilar Vieira Filho, [illegible]ptain of our team, a Government em[illegible]e (he has a job at the CACEX); [illegible]obaldo Viegas, instructor at the [illegible]h of Niteroi and Air Force Cap[illegible]ed); Mauro Andrade, from the employee at the Federal District. We were going to try to beat some records on submarine hunting. Personally, I was going to take underwater photographs for the Navy, and also to write some articles about the Island and the activities of the scientists working for the IGY.

"Q. Was any other civilian aboard, besides your group? A. Yes. There was Prof. Fernando, a geologist, with two assistants, and also a photographer, and a reporter from the newspaper 'JORNAL DO BRASIL'. The three scientists left the ship and went to the island.

"Q. Please tell me what was the date of the sighting? What happened? A. It was on January 16, at 12:15 p.m. The ship was preparing to leave the island, to come back to Rio. I was on the deck observing the operations to take aboard the boat used in the trips between the ship and the island (the island has no harbor). The sea was agitated. The weather was cloudy, clear, with no shadows. I had my Rolleiflex 2.8—model E, which was kept inside an aluminum box for protection against the corrosive effects of water and salt. I had left by Leica with a telephoto lens in my cabin a few moments before. The deck was full of sailors and officers. Suddenly, Mr. Amilar Vieira and Captain Viegas called me, pointing to a certain spot in the sky and yelling about a bright object which was approaching the island. At this same what it was, Lieutenant Homero—the ship's dentist—came from the bow toward us, running, pointing out to the sky and also yelling about an object he was sighting. He was so disturbed and excited that he almost fell down after colliding with a cable. Then I was finally able to locate the object, by the flash (of light) it emitted. It was already close to the island. It glittered at certain moments, perhaps reflecting the sunlight, perhaps changing its own light—I don't know. It was coming over the sea, moving toward the point called the 'Galo Crest'. I had lost 30 seconds looking for the object, but the camera was already in my hands, ready, when I sighted it clearly silhouetted against the clouds. I shot two photos before it disappeared behind the peak 'Desejado'. My camera was set at speed 125, with the aperture at f/8, and this was the cause of an over-exposure error, as I discovered later.

"The object remained out of sight for a few seconds—behind the peak—reappearing bigger in size and flying in the opposite direction, but lower and closer than before, and moving at a higher speed. I shot the third photo. The fourth and fifth ones were lost, not only because of the speed the saucer was moving, but also for another reason: in the confusion produced as a result of the sighting, I was being pulled and pushed by other

(See Trindade, page 6)



"ALMIRANTE SALDANHA" *was anchored close to the point near the "Galo Crest" Peak and photographer Barauna was at the stern. The UAO was first seen over the sea, coming toward the island. The first photo was taken at position 1, with the object flying at low speed. Photo number 2 was shot when it was placed behind the "Gallo Crest." Photo 3 was taken a few seconds after the turn made by the UAO near "Desejado" Peak. Photos 4 and 5 failed to the register the UAO, which was then flying at high speed. The last picture, number 6, was taken when the object was moving away close to the horizon line. It disappeared a few seconds later.*

Trindade...

(Continued from page 7)

anxiety for the results. The negatives were seen by everybody on the ship.

"When the ship arrived at Rio, the negatives were taken to the Navy Ministry and projected on a screen, together with a picture of a flying saucer sent from the U. S., in a military report informing the Navy about sightings made in that country. A comparative study demonstrated that the object sighted at Trindade was similar in shape to the one photographed in the U. S.

"Flying saucers have been sighted several times in the past months by members of the Navy Post at the Island of Trindade. Some of those people observed UFOs on more than one occasion last year, and were even able to guess with accuracy the time a saucer would be sighted again over the island (the exact hour). But it was believed that they were mistaken. There are a lot of sea-gulls in that region. In any case, Com. Bacellar was so worried about the presence of UFOs around weather balloons launched from the island that, in November 1957, he sent a radio message to the Navy reporting the strange events." Unquote (Rio de Janeiro DIARIO DA NOITE, O JORNAL, etc., February 22, 1958)

Captain Viegas' interview was a tremendous blow for the group who still tried to keep the secrecy about the incident. The press reaction to the Navy's attitude was going to be dangerous unless the policy to deny any connection with the case was changed at once. It was obvious that to forestall any more trouble the Navy had to talk freely about the facts and not try to hide them. As a result, statements of several Navy authorities were released that same day—all of them confirming the sighting and the existence of the photographs. Some of these statements will be transcribed in another part of this report, but one of them will be presented now—for it came from an officer who was aboard the NE 'Almirante Saldanha' when the UAO was sighted.

This officer was Com. Paulo Moreira da Silva, of the Navy's Hydrography and Navigation Service. He was interviewed on February 22 by reporters from the newspapers "O JORNAL" and "DIARIO NA NOITE," releasing the following statement:

"The object sighted in the skies of Trindade was not a weather balloon, neither an American guided missile. I cannot give yet my conclusions, for the data are being analyzed in a secret evaluation at the Navy Ministry. I can tell, however, that the object was not a meteorological balloon—for the one which we had launched that day was released at 9:00 a.m., two hours before the appearance of the object in the sky. This proper altitude. Besides, while the object was encircled by a greenish glow, our balloon was of red color. Also it was not a guided missile from the U. S., because the Island of Trindade is off the route of those rockets; they are launched from Florida in the direction of Ascension Island." Unquote

The reports from other civilian observers aboard the NE "Almirante Saldanha" were also printed in the press. One of them came from Mr. Mauro Andrade, employee of the London Bank of South America, and member of Barauna's group. In an interview published in the newspaper "O GLOBO" (Feb. 22, 1958), he said:

"I didn't witness the sighting because I was inside the ship, not on the deck, when the object was seen. But I can give a list of responsible people who saw it and saw the photographer Barauna take the pictures as well as develop the negatives.

"I don't know how I was tracked by the press. I was startled by the publication of news and photos related with the incident because we had promised—all of us—to keep the whole thing secret.

"I was somewhere inside the ship, was alerted by the shouts, and ran outside to see what was happening. Yet I didn't see the object. But all people I found on deck told me that they had really sighted a flying saucer. I believed them, and my belief was confirmed by the film developed aboard. In fact, I saw a thing on the negatives which looked like a flying saucer, although I cannot be sure if it was really one of them. The film was developed before the eyes of witnesses, and was shown later to every one aboard." Unquote.

The other report came from Mr. Amilar Vieira Filho, president of the Icarai Club for Submarine Hunting, and member of the CACEX Research Division (a Federal Department). He avoided any contact with the press for several days, but was finally interviewed by a reporter from the newspaper "O GLOBO" on February 27. He explained that his attitude was based on two reasons: first, the compromise assumed by the whole delegation of his Club to tell nothing about the strange sighting of January 16, at Trindade; and second, his natural aversion to any kind of publicity. However, after the Navy official release on the matter, and after the interview given by other members of his group, he felt that the silence he had imposed on himself was not justified anymore. He made the following statement:

"First, I want to make it very clear that I don't know if what I saw was really the so-called 'flying saucer.' What I saw, in fact, was an object of grey color and oval in shape when first sighted, which passed over the island and then—emitting a fluorescent light it didn't possess and was gone, vanishing just on the horizon line. Everything happened in just a few seconds, in no more than 20 seconds, and for this reason I cannot give you more details about the curious craft. It looked like an object with polished surface and uniform color. I am sure it was not a balloon, an airplane, or a sea-gull."

He was not going to tell anything more, but the reporter decided to ask a last question:

"Flying saucer or not, can you tell me if the strange object you sighted was the same registered on Barauna's photos?" After a brief hesitation came the answer:

"As I said before, the thing was too rapid. It was almost impossible for the human vision to fix any detail of the object. Mr. Barauna, however, was operating with a camera of modern type which was able to register those details. Generally speaking, the shape of the object sighted was the same seen on the negatives developed aboard the NE 'Almirante Saldanha.'"

The reports of Captain Viegas, Mauro Andrade, and Amilar Vieira Filho represent additional evidence confirming the story told by Almiro Barauna. They were rechecked with the witnesses and confirmed. They were not denied by the Brazilian Navy. However, two things are still lacking to meet the challenge of the UAO agnostics—the non-believers. One of them is an official release from the Navy confirming the whole thing. The other is a written statement signed by Com. Bacellar, former chief of the Navy Post at Trindade.

These important documents will be presented in the conclusion of this report, together with other additional facts connected with the case.

UAO PHOTOGRAPHED IN VIENNA

The Vienna newspaper Wiener Montag devoted its whole front page to a picture of a glowing white object against a dark background on March 7, and labeled it the "most sensational photograph of our century."

The newspaper photographer Edgar Schedelbauer, snapped the picture on the 2nd of March, over a wooded area in the Styria Province. Schedelbauer said the object moved slowly, then hovered for about 10 seconds. He took several pictures during this time. The newspaper issued a statement that they published the picture only after careful consideration and after experts had checked the negative to determine whether it was a hoax.

The photographer stated that when the object, which disappeared after hovering, left, he heard a sound similar to

Trindade...

(Continued from page 6)

terrogation at the Navy Ministry. As that part of his story had not been reported yet in full detail, it is interesting to know what he said in that interview, which is transcribed below:

"I went to the Navy Ministry for a four-hour interrogation about the photographs. The negatives were projected on a large sized screen. After a careful examination by all officers from the Navy General Staff gathered at the place, the Chief of the Intelligence Service (who was the officer of highest rank there) told me the following: 'I am going to ask questions. Do not be offended, for I do not doubt the authenticity of your pictures. But we need your answers for some questions. Now, if you were going to fake a photo, how should it be done in order to escape detection?'

" 'Commander, as an expert in photography, I am well aware that no photo of such a kind could resist an accurate examination,' was my answer.

" 'In your opinion,' said the Commander, 'what should be done to distinguish a faked photograph from a good one?'

" 'A laboratory examination of the negatives should be made on the following points: granulation, emulsion, and large-scale projection. The definite proof, however, good enough to detect any tricks, would be a microscopic examination,' I said to them. 'It would demonstrate the increase in granulation connected with the double-exposure needed for the trick,' I concluded.

"After a few more questions, the intelligence officer said: 'We want your negatives for those examinations. Do you agree?' I agreed, of course, and he got the film. These things happened three days after the arrival of the 'Almirante Saldanha,' at the Navy's Intelligence Headquarters. A few days later, the negatives were returned in an official envelope with a card informing me about the results of the analyses.

"Some days later I was called again. This time they also asked for my Rolleiflex. They wanted to make tests in order to estimate, if possible, the speed of the flying saucer at the moment of the sighting. The tests were performed. They showed that I had taken my six pictures in 14 seconds, and that the saucer was flying at 900 to 1000 Km./hour. One of my photographs, taken when the saucer was hovering over the 'Desejado' Peak, stopped in space, did not show (as they said) the turbulence in the surrounding air observed in the others with the object moving. There was a kind of vapor or condensation in front of the flying object when it was moving—similar to that produced by the engines of a jet plane.

"At the end of the meeting, the Intelligence chief officer said he was convinced

showed me another photo which had been taken by a Navy telegraphist-sergeant—also at Trindade. A box camera had been used. I was surprised. That photo showed the same object seen in my pictures. It was evidently the final proof. They told me it had been taken some time before my arrival at the Island." Unquote.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ABOUT THE INCIDENT

When the curtain of security around the sighting was broken, the Navy General Staff released special instructions forbidding the ship's crew and Navy officers to have any contact with the press on the matter. The Navy authorities refused at first to make any comment on the incident. All military chiefs interviewed by the press denied any knowledge of the matter, or said that only Minister Alves Camera was entitled to say anything. Some Navy departments even tried to show a complete lack of interest, explaining that the pictures had been taken by a civilian eventually aboard a warship. On the other hand, the NE "Almirante Saldanha" remained off Rio de Janeiro's harbor and finally received orders to leave Guanabara Bay "to make another trip related with IGY studies." This occurred on February 21, at a time when newspapermen were making desperate attempts to reach the crew kept aboard the ship. At the last moment before the ship's departure, it was divulged that reporters were free at least to contact the crew and get their reports on the flying saucer. However, the permission was denied by a counter order, for the Navy General Staff was against it. New instructions were issued to sailors and officers aboard the ship emphasizing that no contacts with the press were permitted. That same day (Feb. 21), a Navy spokesman called the press to say that the Navy had no responsibility regarding the incident, and that no official statement was to be released about it. But he agreed that the following information—with no official support—might be published:

"On the morning of January 16, 1958, over the Island of Trindade, the crew of the school ship 'Almirante Saldanha' sighted an unidentified aerial object for a few seconds. A civilian who was aboard the ship took some pictures of the object. The Navy has no connection with the case, and its only connection with the occurrence was the fact that the photographer was aboard the school ship, and came back with the ship to Rio." Unquote (ULTIMA HORA, Feb. 21)

Another spokesman, from the Navy High Staff Command, released the following statement to the newspaper O GLOBO, the same day:

"The news about a flying saucer sighted over the Island of Trindade were received here with utmost reserve. There will be an investigation to verify the

No officer or sailor from the NE 'Almirante Saldanha' witnessed the event."

It was evident that the Navy authorities didn't realize the incident was too big to be concealed. Their desperate attempt to give the impression that the Navy had nothing to do with the incident was a foolish move. To deny any connection with the incident was a childish thing. The "unofficial statement" should not have been released. The press and the public already knew enough to see where the truth lay. On the other hand, the strict orders which forbade military people to give out any information on the matter did not apply to civilian observers aboard the ship. They talked to the press. Captain J. T. Viejas, from the AF (ret.), was the first to confirm Barauna's report in a press interview on February 22. His report is transcribed below:

"I was on the deck. My friend Amilar Vieira Filho suddenly called my attention to what he thought to be a 'big seagull.' I looked toward it and was unable to control my excitement, shouting: 'Flying saucer!' Mr. Barauna was 20 yards away with his Rolleiflex, watching the maneuvers. He heard my shouts and came running—in time to take four pictures of the object. Other people were also alerted by my alarm: a sergeant, sailors, the ship's dentist (Lieutenant-Captain Homero Ribeiro), and other persons. They all sighted the object. The photographer Farias de Azevedo, who was more distant, didn't come in time to get photos.

"The first view was that of a disk shining with a phosphorescent glow, which—even at daylight—appeared to be brighter than the moon. The object was about the apparent size (angular diameter) of the full moon. As it followed its path across the sky, changing to a tilted position, its real shape was clearly outlined against the sky: that of a flattened sphere encircled, at the equator, by a large ring or platform. Its speed was around 700 miles an hour at the moment it disappeared into the horizon.

"The object was sighted at 12:20 p.m., when the ship was preparing to leave the area. It caused a tremendous confusion aboard. Mr Barauna found it very difficult to operate his camera, being pushed and pulled by excited observers around him. In fact, he was almost thrown into the sea. He got so nervous after the sighting that he needed more than an hour to calm down and be able to develop the film. However, in his excitement he forgot to rewind the film before opening the camera, and it would have been ruined if he had not been warned by an officer at the last moment.

"The negatives were immediately developed by Barauna in the presence of Com. Bacellar. The whole crew was gathered outside, waiting with great

(See Trindade, page 8)

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — MAY, 1960

EXCLUSIVE IGY PHOTO ANALYSIS

THE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE STORY

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

* * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(See *Physical Evidence*, page 2)

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

* * *

The four photographs taken by Almiro Barauna on January 16, 1958 are without a doubt the finest record of a UAO to come into my hands. Although there can be no question of their authenticity due to the circumstances under which they were taken, I have made a careful study of the 8×10 enlargements sent to me. I am satisfied that these enlarged prints and the blow-ups from them which I made for publication in the Bulletin show all or nearly all the detail that was visible in the negatives. (APRO could not obtain the negatives.)

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

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

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

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

2. The density and contrast of the UAO is that of a solid object at a considerable distance from the camera under such lighting conditions. This was checked by comparison with many similar distant photographs of conventional aircraft taken under overcast conditions. This comparison also indicates a likely size of 120 × 24 feet as deduced from the studies and tests made by the Brazilian government.

(See *IGY Photo*, page 4)

IGY Photo...

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

UAO SIGHTINGS AT THE ISLAND OF TRINDADE

By Olavo T. Fontes, M.D.

Part III

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

* * *

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

The Navy Official Release and Other Official Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Com. Bacellar's Press Release

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

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

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

"3—The photographer Almiro Barauna

Physical Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 2)

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

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

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

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

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

Consider this letter also as a formal request for release of information in conformance with AFR 200-2, Paragraph 8—specifically: the details of a UFO incident at Biggs AFB, El Paso, Texas which prompted a 7-line alert on the morning of 25 March 1960 and the conclusions of ATIC concerning this incident. Sincerely, Coral E. Lorenzen, Director. On the 20th a letter pertaining to the physical evidence was sent to ATIC. The following is Major Tacker's answer (he had stressed that we would receive information through his office): Dear Mrs. Lorenzen: This is to acknowledge your letters of 18 and 29 April 1960 addressed to this office and Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center respectively.

On 25 March 1960, at 1050Z (0350 local), two airmen standing guard duty on the ramp at Biggs Air Force Base sighted blue-white, approximately the size of a half-dollar held at arm's length, round, and moving at very high speed. The witnesses all agree that the object left no tail or trail, but did make a sound like a child's top with holes. The object was reported as moving generally from WEW to ENE and was in sight approximately four seconds. The authorities at Biggs conducted an investigation in accordance with AFR 200-2, but were unable to determine the cause. Analysis of all the available information points toward this object as being a bolide. The early hour which the sighting took place is probably why there were no other witnesses to the incident.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trindade Sightings...

(Continued from page 4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The amazing document transcribed above was printed in the magazine O CRUZEIRO, of May 3, 1958. It was the last official release on the UAO incidents at the Island of Trindade—and also the ordinary significance of such a report, for the information included in it was the last piece of evidence we needed to prove that Barauna's photographs are genuine—and good enough to show that UAOs are real, i.e., some type of vehicle flying through our atmosphere.

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

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

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

Trip of Major-General Thomas Darcy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

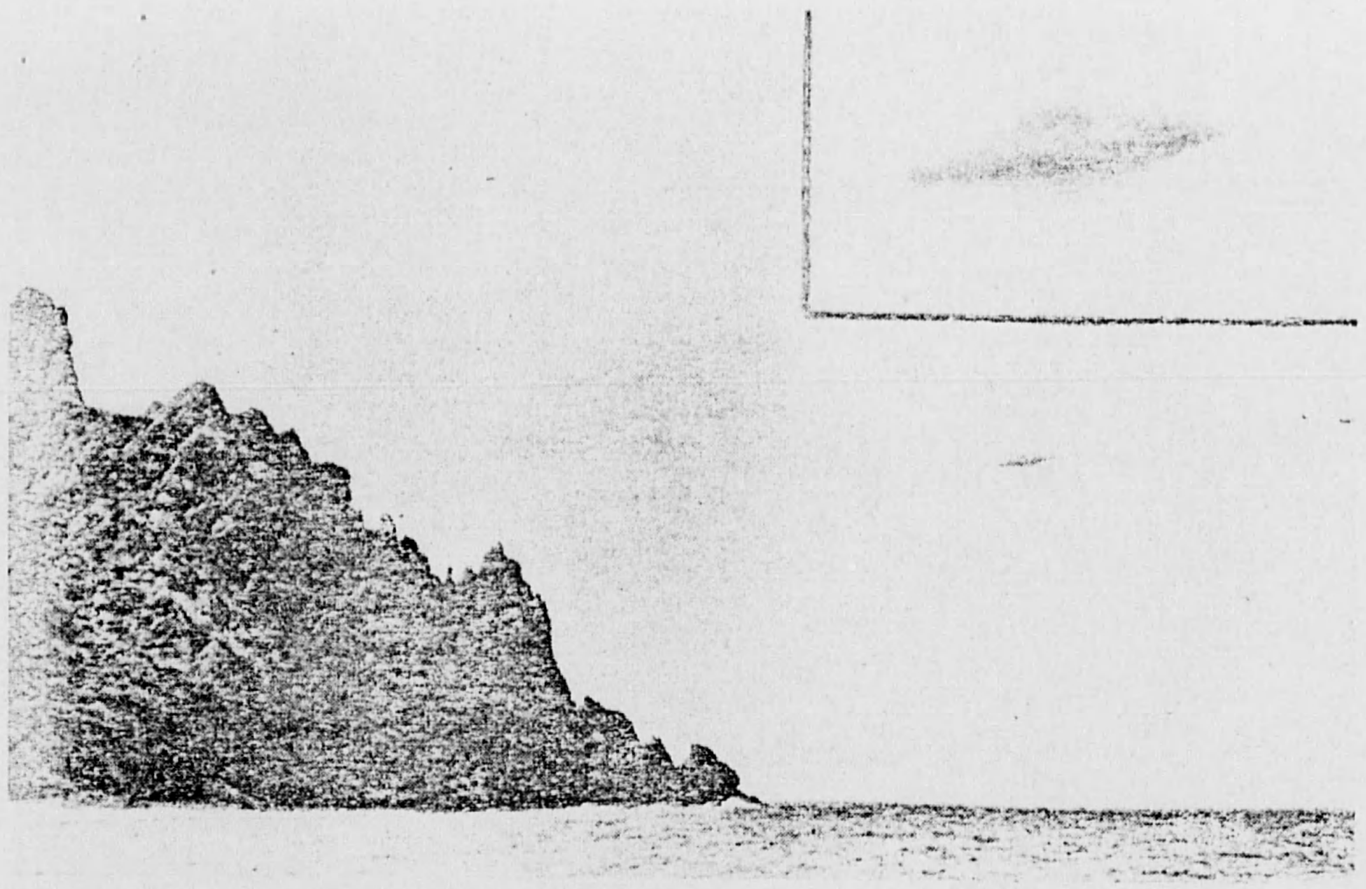


Photo 1, top left, shows the object approaching Trindade Island at low speed from the direction of the sea.

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

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

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

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

THE FAMOUS IGY UAO PICTURES

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

Trindade Sightings . . .

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

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

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

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

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

The UAO Sighted from the Tow Ship "Tridente"

In an interview with the press, Admiral Gerson Macedo Soares, the Navy General Secretary, confirmed the fact that a Navy officer had sighted a flying saucer near the coast of Espirito Santo (State). Com. Pedro Moreira, the public relations officer for the press, confirmed the information too. It is believed that this sighting was made from aboard the Navy

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

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

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

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

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

That object's shape was exactly the same as the UAO to be photographed

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

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

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

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

The Last Sightings on the Island of Trindade

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

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

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

These sightings were not published in

Trindade Sightings . . .

(Continued from page 7)

The UAO Sightings at the Island of Fernando Noronha

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

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

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

The "ghost rockets" continued to be picked up, however, almost every time a guided missile was being tracked by the station. Soon it became clear that those fast-moving objects chasing the guided missiles were real too. They were sighted by every person at Fernando Noronha. Sometimes only one was spotted, sometimes they came in pairs, sometimes a whole formation including three or four unknowns was sighted. Some of them followed the rocket they were tracking during the whole tracking sequence. But others changed course and went in another direction. And a few remained stopped for a time over the Island they were UAOs—not guided missiles.

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

* * *

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

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

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

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

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

Physical Evidence . . .

(Continued from page 3)

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

AN OPEN LETTER TO APRO MEMBERS

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

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

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

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

UFO PHOTO CERTIFIED BY BRAZILIAN NAVY LABELED A HOAX BY USAF

In an unparalleled action involving a friendly foreign government, the U.S. Air Force has labeled as a hoax a UFO photograph released by the President of Brazil and certified as genuine by the Brazilian Navy Ministry.

The hoax claim was first stated by ATIC, on June 1. (See detailed ATIC interview.) Afterward, in answer to a NICAP query, the AF UFO spokesman, Lt. Col. L.J. Tacker, stated in writing that the Brazilian Trindade Isle sighting had been evaluated by the U.S. Navy and "determined to be a hoax."

To date, neither the Navy Photo Interpretation Center, Naval Intelligence nor the Navy Public Information Office have released any official record of the Brazilian photo evaluation, according to their statements to NICAP.

In previous official statements, Lt. Col. Tacker and other AF spokesmen have repeatedly said that the AF has sole jurisdiction in UFO investigations. Specifically, Tacker has insisted that no other Government agency has ever assisted the AF in UFO research or evaluations. Under the circumstances, the AF claim would seem to require not only Navy confirmation but an explanation of:

1. Why the AF felt it necessary to evaluate a photograph released by the head of a friendly nation.

2. Why this evaluation was not done by an AF photographic laboratory.

3. Why, and by what authority, the AF required the Navy to take on this ticklish job.

This AF attack, almost certain to cause resentment in Brazil's official circles, followed soon after a nationwide TV showing of the Brazilian photograph on the Dave Garroway program. Apparently the AF felt impelled to denounce this important evidence, even risking Latin American displeasure, to maintain its public claim that the UFOs are only illusions.

Since February, 1958, when official Brazilian report was made public, the USAF has avoided a showdown on this photographic proof of UFO reality. Too many high Brazilian officials had certified, after careful laboratory tests, that the UFO photo was authentic. Among them were the Brazilian Navy Gen. Secretary, Adm. Gerson de Macedo Soares; the Navy Minister, Adm. Alves Camara, and Capt. Carlos Alberto Sucaller, the C.O. of the Navy Oceanographic Post at the Isle of Trindade, where the disputed UFO sighting took place.

In addition, numerous eye-witness reports by Brazilian Navy officers and crewmembers are on official record; scores aboard the survey ship Almirante Saldanha had watched the strange flying object maneuver over Trindade at noonday.

On June 1, 1960, eight days after the Garroway program displayed the UFO picture, the Brazilian photograph was called a hoax by officers at ATIC (Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center), at Dayton.

This incredible AF slur on responsible Brazilian officials—completely contrary to recorded facts—is now being repeated to anyone who inquires about the Brazilian picture—including members of Congress and the press. In the firm belief that this Air Force policy should be changed immediately, to avoid further affront to our friends and allies, NICAP will present the documented facts on the case to Congress after a further check with the U.S. Navy to determine what role, if any, it played in releasing the hoax conclusion. Details will be covered in the next bulletin.

New Genuine UFO Photographs: Important picture taken at the mid-Atlantic island of Trinidad (Brazil) on January 16, 1958, by photographer on IGY vessel, certified by Brazilian Navy officials as not faked. [redacted] of Los Angeles takes movie of paired UFOs December 1 (similar to Tremonton film) and gets decent treatment from Air Force (from Max Miller's Saucers). Famous 1953 movie taken in Port Moresby, New Guinea, unearthed and published by Australian investigators: shows right-angle maneuvers.

CSI

Photographic evidence towards the reality of "Flying Saucers" in 1960-61 was once again on the increase, The Brazilian Navy and Brazilian Congress re-confirmed postive proof that the "Saucers Exist" in 1960, when it confirmed the existence of photographs taken of a UFO near the Island of Trindade Aboard the IGY Ship" Almirante Saldanha" by photographer [redacted] in January, 1958. This event was confirmed by hundreds of crew members aboard the ship and by many of the natives on shore. Brazil still remained the only country in the world that officially recorgnizes the existence of "flying saucers" in 1960-61.

. On January 16, the most famous of UFO photographs in many years, proved to be a series of four photographs taken of a same UFO in its flight path at Trinidade Island, off Brazil in the Atlantic Ocean by a sailor [redacted], aboard a Brazilian Navy IGY Survey Ship, named Almirante Saldanha. The object appeared shaped like the planet Saturn with rings around its middle. What makes this photo so unusual was that it resulted in Brazil becoming the first country in the world to officially recognize the existence of "flying saucers". The strange object was seen on at least 8 different ocassions, by at least 100 sailors aboard the ship, by dozens of persons on the island, twice through theodolites, as well as being picked up on radar on several ocassions. Also it was photographed by a Navy sergeant on the island and seen close up on two ocassions. Add to those facts, that the pictures were ordered released by the President of Brazil himself, and have been confirmed by both the Brazil Navy and the Brazil Congress and you've got Quite a story.

TRINIDADE CASE

SOURCE: ARENZEK LTR TO HALL, 28 Aug 63 - HALL'S FOLDER

Finally, with reference to Trindade, I have presented concrete evidence that the pictures may well have been faked, by showing that Barauna had previously published an admitted fake photograph of a flying saucer. His statement that he could not possibly have faked the flying saucer photo damning in itself. Any competent photographer could have done as well. I could do better. Did/In your review you omit this reference to [redacted] record. Do you think this is completely fair?

FEBRUARY 1958 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
1	Victoria, Texas	[redacted]	Balloon
1	Camp Carson, Colorado	[redacted]	Other (CONTRAILS)
1	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Not Reported	Insufficient Data
2	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Military	Insufficient Data
2	Ashland, New Hampshire	[redacted]	Aircraft
2	Whidby Island, Washington	Military	Astro (METEOR)
3	Hortense, Georgia	[redacted]	Aircraft (GLIDER)
4	Along Ohio River (Indiana)	(PHYSICAL SPECIMEN)	Magnetometer
4	Colorado Springs, Colorado	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
7	Dover AFB, Delaware	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
8	Melbourne, Australia	Civilian Ship	Other (CONTRAIL)
9	Chingmai, Bangkok	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
9-17	Ostan, Iran	Multi	Aircraft
11	East Weymouth, Massachusetts	[redacted]	Aircraft
13	West of Wake Island	Military Visual RADAR	1. Astro (METEOR) 2. Aircraft
16	Calliente, Nevada	Civilian	Insufficient Data
16	Columbus, Ohio	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
16	Lexington, Luttrell, Tenn, Ky	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
16	Paynesville, West Virginia	Civil Airlines	Astro (METEOR)
19	Hokkaido, Japan	US Mil Radar	Other (EXPLOSION)
19	Sweet Springs, Missouri	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
19	Topeka, Kansas	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
20	Winslow, Flagstaff, Arizona	Military	Balloon
21	Selma, Ala/Chattanooga, Tenn	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
22	Andrews AFB, Cabin John, Maryland	Military (Hannon)	Astro (METEOR)
22	Minnesota; Wisconsin	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
23	Ann Arbor, Michigan	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
23	Brewer, Bangor, Maine	Multi, Military	Balloon
23	Cleveland, Ohio	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
23	Winston Salem, North Carolina	[redacted]	Balloon
25	Glenwood, Newfoundland	[redacted]	Insufficient Data (PC (Snow Plow)
25	Gander AFB, Newfoundland	[redacted]	1. Other (HOAX) 2. Astro (ARCTURUS)
25	Gander AFB, Newfoundland	[redacted]	1. Insufficient Data 2. Astro (ARCTURUS)
25	Hampton, Virginia	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
26	Travis AFB, California	Military	Astro (METEOR)
27	Novorossisk, U.S.S.R.	Military	Other (Aircraft Gun F
28	St Lawrence Island, Alaska	[redacted]	Other (GROUND LIGHT)
28	Lake City, Tennessee	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
1958	Cambridge, Massachusetts	Special Rpt #11	
Feb	Universe	Science News Ltr	
5-8	Japan, U. S.	Map	
8	Micro, North Carolina	Newsclipping	
9-13	U.S.	Newsclipping	
12	Naples, Italy	[redacted] tr)	