

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE May - June 62	2. LOCATION Argentina		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local _____ GMT - - -	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft
5. PHOTOS Rptd Physical <input type="checkbox"/> Yes      Specimens <input type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Dept of State		<input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION - - -	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS various	9. COURSE - - -	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Rpt fm American Embassy in Argentina that various accounts of objs have appeared in Argentine papers during May & June, 1962 of objs or fragments of an obj which fell fm the sky.		11. COMMENTS Insufficient data available. No rpt of analysis of the supposed obj.	

V67-4

FOR [unclear] [unclear]

SUBJECT: UFO - CORDOBA, ARGENTINA

ANALYST: Maj Quintanilla

PI: Capt Benson

DATE: 21 Dec 67

J

Photo analysis was requested for a print forwarded to FTD via the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. The print displayed an image of a circular disc-shaped object with a serrated outer edge. There are no other images on the print, the background is unidentifiable, and there are no details of the observation provided. From a technical viewpoint, the print was made from a very dirty and heavily damaged negative and is an enlargement of unknown quantity. The original negative is not available.

Considering these factors, it is felt that there is insufficient data available to allow for an attempt at any concrete analysis of the object.

LLB

WLT

~~WLT~~

FOR [unclear] [unclear]

This case contains 1,  
 $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$  photo.

Buenos Aires, November 27th, 1967  
Mister  
Major George D. Ogles,  
Of. of the Secretary of the Air Force,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NC 10

MAY-  
JUL

Dear Sir:

The photo I am sending you was taken by three college students [redacted] and [redacted] during the day, in 1962, at Córdoba, Argentina.

The photo was submitted to a jury which stated it was a legitimate one and showed no defects.

But the opinion that counts is YOURS. That is why I am taking the liberty of submitting it to you. I can only assure you it is not a hoax, or at least I do not think it is. And then you are the expert so I must accept your conclusion.

I have read your article "What does the Air Force really know about Flying Saucers" published in The Airman and I am satisfied you are an intelligent, smart, crafty writer. By the way may I translate it into Spanish?

I quite agree with you that the Dexter and Hillsdale cases were produced by swamp gas, as myself have seen lights at Laguna Iberá, a 3.000 square kms marsh, in the province of Corrientes, near La Paz town. On this marsh, some 18 years ago an American plane crashed and 14 airmen and a woman were killed, that is lost their lives.

A native found an identification bracelet and showed it to me. It was made of Mexican silver and had three initials. It was attached to an arm which was separated from the body of a young Airman.

When I came back to Buenos Aires I went to see the American Air Force attaché to inform him about the accident. After identification the corpses were cremated on the spot. The attaché told me to keep the accident strictly reserved. I did, and I am telling now for the first time to an Airman, which means I am not revealing the accident to a stranger.

I do not gab, do not ask questions and I do not believe in stories, as the one about the five Brazilians who were obliged to enter an UFO—they say—at gun-point. They played a joke on the German Herr presiding the UFO congress in West Germany.

I shall be much obliged to you for the analysis of the photo. I have read in your article that a photo cannot be scientific: analyzed without the negative. In this case I was not able to get it, as the photo was taken some 6 years ago. So, please do not give me that. You are the only man that can give me a good advice. Please, do it.

Waiting for a favourable answer, I remain sincerely  
Yours,

[redacted signature]

[redacted]  
Hipólito Yrigoyen Street [redacted] 8º, 24.  
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

P/S. If this letter is opened before reaching you, please tell them to go to hell. You have more power than I have. Please enlighten me. Thanks.

# ARGENTINA 1962

## A massive UFO visitation

by Gordon W. Creighton

1962 was a year of remarkable UFO activity over the Argentine. The following is a summary of a very large batch of newspaper clippings just received in England.

Sunday, May 13, 1962. At 4.45 a.m. a flight of 20 UFOs, displaying the most varied colours, were seen by numerous people in Rio Cuarto (Province of Córdoba). One saucer seemed to fall out of formation and come down like a shooting star to a distance of some 300 metres from an eyewitness's car. It could then be seen that it was a great fiery ball some 30 metres in diameter. Suddenly, from one side of this ball there shot out four small red globes. These then lined up behind the large ball and together all five flew away keeping the same formation with the large ball in the lead. In the neighbouring state of Mendoza many people saw the same craft.

Indeed, during the 24 hours from midnight of Saturday 12 to Sunday 13 of May, UFOs were seen all over the Argentine, and landings occurred at several places, such as Oncativo (Córdoba Province) and Zapala (Neuquén). One newspaper said that this vast flood of sightings might well mark a new era with regard to the UFO problem, a key-day in the history of Mankind. The paper added that strange cosmic happenings throughout the country had had a profound emotional impact upon the many eyewitnesses.

June 4. A UFO was seen over Olavarrat (Province of Buenos Aires), and newspapers called it a "space-ship". On June 10, the paper *La Nación* (Buenos Aires) reported that UFOs had been seen three times since the beginning of the year in Catamarca and that the Government of that Province had called upon the local astronomical society (newly formed) for an investigation.

### Reports of landings

On June 13 the Buenos Aires paper *El Mundo* reported that there had been so many saucer sightings over the Bahia Blanca area that the Chief of Police in La Plata had summoned all eyewitnesses to appear before him and give statements. Some of the reports were of landings. The paper

described the events as sensational and said the UFOs were visitors from space.

During the night of June 15, at Mar del Plata, numerous people saw a UFO, while at the neighbouring coast resort of Miramar a cigar was seen at 9.30 p.m. flying in from the direction of the South Atlantic. The whole craft was vividly illuminated and carried, in addition, three very bright lights (red in the centre, yellow on the right, and green on the left). The apparent size of the cigar was greater than the diameter of the Moon.

At 8.30 p.m. on June 18 a huge UFO, the apparent size of a football, passed at great speed over Córdoba and created a sensation.

### A "cigar" overhead La Plata

During the night of June 21 many residents of La Plata telephoned the police and newspapers saying that a cigar was overhead and had been seen in the area several times during the past three days. Most observers said it was flying round in circles at great speed, periodically disappearing and re-appearing, and giving off red flashes. Reporting this particular case, one of the Tucumán papers noted that the UFOs seemed now to be coming down ever closer to the Earth, and that they were a theme of daily discussion among the public. Their presence in our skies at this time, the paper went on to say, could not fail to be connected with the growing crisis of our times. With every passing day they were revealing themselves more openly, so that "soon nobody will any longer be able to remain in doubt as to their presence. Then, like smoke dispersed by the wind, will be swept away the veil of confusion behind which vain attempts have been made to hide the supreme truth regarding their existence".

On June 28, *La Razón* (Buenos Aires) reported that on the previous day, in a perfectly clear sky, an extraordinary luminous body had passed rapidly from North-East to South-West over the town of Salta in the far north of the country, an area where so many UFOs had already been seen. The paper also reported that from around midnight of June 27-28 until noon on June 28 a constant rain of fine

ash-like dust had poured down on Salta and vicinity. Many had at first thought it was snow.

At about 2 p.m. on July 19, the whole body of over 150 workmen at the Auto Union DKW Car Plant at Sauce Viejo (near Santa Fé, which is North-West of Buenos Aires) saw a cigar moving rapidly towards the North-East. It seemed to be at a height of about 1,000 metres and gave out frequent blinding flashes. It was silent and left no trail, climbed and rapidly disappeared. Observers said the same type of craft had been seen there several times before.

#### Three UFOs.

At 7.45 a.m. on July 27, 180 schoolchildren in the town of Villa Tunuyuan saw three UFOs pass at great speed from north to south. They gave off a bluish light. Schoolteachers who were present added that the objects were discs and emitted blinding silvery flashes.

On August 1, according to a Tucumán paper, the driver of a vehicle was paced by a luminous cigar. The witness, an engineer named Ricardo W. Sommer, resident on Calle Rioja y Colón in the town of Chascomus (a few miles south of Buenos Aires) was accompanied by his wife. They were driving in his truck at 1.40 a.m. from Olmos towards Mar del Plata. Suddenly a blinding light behind seemed to indicate that some other vehicle was about to pass. But the light was fluorescent, and so bright that they could not even see the rear end of their own truck. Suddenly they found themselves right beneath a vast cylindrical craft travelling in the same direction as they were. In addition to the intense fluorescent light it was giving off reddish sparks. Señor Sommer made several attempts, but in vain, to escape from it by accelerating, and so they continued to travel along beneath it for no less than 15 kilometres until they reached La Atalaya, where the cigar turned away abruptly across country and vanished. Señor Sommer (an engineer by profession, be it noted, and no doubt an Argentine-German) declared to the newspaper that such a craft could unquestionably only be extraterrestrial.

#### Saucer lands on aerodrome

On August 2, various papers carried detailed accounts of a saucer landing on the aerodrome at Cambá Punat (province of Corrientes, far north-east tip of Argentina). The airport manager, Señor Luis Harvey, explained that he had been warned by his staff that an unannounced aircraft was about to land. He ran out on to the field and saw a luminous object circling above at high speed. Failing to get any reply to their signals, he and his staff prepared for a landing, but when the object came down they were astonished to see that it was no aeroplane at all but a completely spherical body

that hung, hovering and also revolving, a few feet above the same spot on the runway for some three to four minutes emitting all the while powerful blue, green, and orange flashes. Then, as the astonished officials approached, it climbed and vanished at staggering speed. The incident was at once reported to the authorities and an intensive investigation was launched. Discussing the case, the press made it quite clear that the UFOs could only be extraterrestrial. *La Razón* (Buenos Aires) said: "We do not believe the true explanation of these occurrences can be kept secret much longer". *Los Andes*, a paper published in the Andean province of Mendoza voiced the same view, and another important northern paper had the following significant comment: "The arrival of this interplanetary craft on an aerodrome in the Province of Corrientes—a fact that can in no wise be disputed, given the manner of its appearance and the calibre of the eyewitnesses—serves to strengthen the view that there may be Space Peoples' bases somewhere in our country, in view of the great number of recent sightings". The paper went on to compare this Gambá Punat landing with the famous case of the saucer that landed on the runway of the airport at Marignane, France, on September 27, 1952.

#### Pedro Atilli's experience

Three days later, on August 5, 1962, at 1.45 a.m., a truck-driver named Pedro Atilli saw a saucer as he was driving towards Mar del Plata. Suddenly his engine stalled for no perceptible reason. He got out with a lantern to see what was wrong. The section of road (between Las Armas and Pirán) was deserted. Suddenly, to his astonishment, he found that his engine was working again, and at the same moment he became aware of a tremendous luminosity coming from a huge cigar-shaped object that was lying about 300 metres from him, either on the ground or slightly above it. The machine seemed to him to be about 25 metres in diameter, and was giving off a powerful orange glow interspersed with flashes of pale violet and bright green. For a few moments he stood there dumbfounded, and then saw the object rise and vanish at astonishing speed towards the West, now giving off a clear white light.

In the course of August, 1962, there were many press reports of sightings at Concepción de las Sierras, San Javier, and various other localities in Misiones Province (a wedge of Argentine territory running up between Paraguay and Brazil). On one particular evening, people in seven of these towns reported a squadron of five UFOs flying northwards towards Brazil. The objects were silvery-grey, and showed vivid red lights. They were elongated, surmounted by round cupolas.

In an interview with journalists which appeared



- |                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Córdoba       | 9 Neuquén                       |
| 2 Buenos Aires  | 10 Tucumán                      |
| 3 La Plata      | 11 Santa Fé                     |
| 4 Bahía Blanca  | 12 Cambá Punat                  |
| 5 Mar del Plata | 13 Misiones Province            |
| 6 Miramar       | 14 Chumbicha                    |
| 7 Catamarca     | 15 Ezezia International Airport |
| 8 Mendoza       |                                 |

in various papers in August, 1962, Señor Vicente A. Bordoli, a truck-driver living at Mar del Plata, stated that when driving southwards along National Highway No. 3 which skirts the South Atlantic coast of the Argentine, he and his son Hugo Bordoli had frequently seen strange luminous craft both entering and leaving the sea. In his view these craft, veritable flotillas of them, are controlled by signals emanating from underwater bases, perhaps from large submarine mother-craft. Señor Bordoli concluded his statement by saying: "It is absolutely certain that in the depths of the Gulf of San Matías there is a flying saucer base. These happenings are common knowledge throughout a large region of Patagonia, where it is a regular and quite a normal thing for people to be heard speaking of the Martians."

#### "Soviet submarines"

Readers will recall the fiasco of February, 1960, when the Argentine Navy lost an enormous amount of face in trying (over a period of nearly two weeks) to sink or capture two "submarines"—allegedly Soviet, of course—in the Golfo Nuevo, or Nuevo Gulf. As the sketch map shows, this gulf is close to the Gulf of San Matías. Señor Bordoli's story now throws an enormous amount of light on that episode, especially as it was reported in the Argentine and British press *at the time* that flying saucers were involved and had been seen entering and leaving the sea in the Golfo Nuevo.

The current batch of reports contains nothing further for the period from August to December of 1962. But on December 11, at 2 a.m. in the morning, a dramatic event took place near a town called Chumbicha, between Catamarca and Córdoba, in the Andean region of North-East Argentine. Accompanied by his wife and son, Dr. Godofredo Lazcano Colodrero, Director of the Sobremonte Museum, was driving in his car from Catamarca to Córdoba. The moon was full. When they had gone some 7 kilometres from Catamarca, and some fifteen minutes after passing through the small town of Chumbicha, they saw, lined up in military order at the foot of the mountains and not more than 600 or 700 metres distant, seven brilliantly luminous saucers. Dr. Colodrero stopped the car and they sat there, watching, until, shortly afterwards, the squadron of saucers rose straight up and flew away at great speed, leaving behind them trails of intense luminosity.

On December 22, the Buenos Aires papers reported that, a day or so previously, a saucer had landed at 2.15 a.m. on one of the main runways of the International Airport at Ezezia, near Buenos Aires. The machine had remained there, sitting on the runway, until disturbed by the arrival of a

giant Pan-American DC8 passenger plane. The principal witness interviewed by the Press was Señor Horacio Alora, officer in charge in the Flight Control Tower. He said that he and his colleague Señor José Besutti had watched as the intensely luminous UFO had landed right in the centre of the runway at a distance of some 2000 metres from the Control Tower. At that distance the object had the apparent size of a football. When it took off again, it went straight up to an estimated height of 500 or 600 metres, and then made off at vertiginous speed. He and his colleagues had in fact been getting ready to bring in the Pan-American DC8, and the behaviour of the UFO was consequently something that they had had to watch most carefully. One of the Buenos Aires' newspapers pointed out, in commenting on this case, that such a landing on an important international airfield proved clearly that the saucers were no longer content to land merely in out-of-the-way places. They were now coming down boldly on the principal airfields of the country. The paper went on to say that the Argentine Air Force was busy collecting all available information about this and many other UFO landings.

#### An astonishing situation

All this is just a résumé which I have made from one batch of clippings sent to us by a bank official in the Northern city of Tucumán. He says he has dossiers covering the past ten years, but can submit only these few reports at present, as these clippings are "spares". He adds that he can supply a summary of all his main material. Here, I submit, is an astonishing situation. For some years past the whole of the Argentine has been subjected to a most intensive visitation, and there are evidently bases there, both on land and in the sea. The subject is by now common knowledge, it seems, to most Argentinians. And yet, apart from the few reports that have appeared from time to time in the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, what have the people of this country been able to learn about it all? Absolutely nothing. When enquiries were made of the Argentine Embassy in London at the end of 1962, the replies given by their Press Attaché and Air Attaché showed clearly that they both knew quite well what was going on. They even supplied me with a list of newspapers to which we might write. This was done. An identical enquiry in Spanish went out to a dozen important papers. At least one paper printed the letter, and the present batch of clippings from a private individual at once resulted. Since then, there has been silence. Have the Argentine authorities, or someone else, intervened to suppress any further replies to my enquiry?

The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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In Argentina

The 1962 "flap" seemed to have of-  
ficially opened with the January sighting  
of a UFO at such close quarters that  
details were easily observed. (See re-  
cent issue of the Bulletin). However, the  
interesting Argentinian series of sight-  
ing seemed to get under way with a  
vengeance in May. The following reports  
came to APRO via our Argentinian rep-  
resentative, Juan Remonda as well as  
our ex-representative in that country,  
Bernard Passion, who now resides in  
Los Angeles, U.S.A.

On the 12th of May 1962, at between  
4 and 4:40 a. m., residents of Cordoba,  
Argentina saw a strange object plowing  
through the atmosphere. It traveled at  
high speed. News reports were skimpy,  
but Mr. Remonda forwarded the follow-  
ing: Two young ladies, Yolanda and Mir-  
iam Curis of Cordoba, driving from  
Basario to Cordoba, in the area of On-  
ativo, saw a great thick fog which cov-  
ered the road. They were forced to travel  
with the car in low gear to prevent a  
collision. Before encountering the fog,  
however, they had observed an elongat-

ed, brilliant object with streaks of green,  
red and yellow, cross the road at high  
speed ahead of them. Then they en-  
countered the fog. When they observed,  
later on, the strange object sitting be-  
side the road and partially hidden by  
bushes, they noticed that the fog was  
considerably decreased. The object was  
described as a "reddish hut-shaped  
thing." Windows or portholes were evi-  
dent.

Both of the young ladies said nothing  
until they read in the newspapers that  
others in the area had observed unex-  
plained objects in the same morning.

The next report came from Chumbica,  
Catamarca, where, approximately 20  
minutes after the Cordoba sighting, a  
number of people waiting for a bus from  
the Cadot Line which provides passenger  
service between Cordoba and Catamar-  
ca, saw a luminous body which followed  
a horizontal line of light at a very low  
altitude. It appeared to throw out bright  
white and blue streaks behind, and was  
so bright it illuminated the ground be-  
neath it. Observers said the object "turn-  
ed the night into day with its brilliance."  
The object disappeared over the horizon  
and later, when the bus and other pass-  
engers arrived, they told of the strange  
object they had seen at about 4:40 in  
the vicinity of Carranza. This corre-  
sponds with the direction of disappear-  
ance of the object seen by the observers  
at Catamarca.

Early in the morning of the next day  
(Sunday 13 May), in the region of  
Mayor Buratovich, Senor Rene Ottavia-  
nelli, his wife and a relative observed  
two shining "dots" flying parallel close  
paths and emitting a bright orange light.  
The objects traveled at very high speed  
toward the southwest. The observation  
was corroborated by many others in  
nearby areas.

A resident of La Barrera, about 15  
kilometers from La Rioja informed cor-  
respondents for "La Nacion" that he saw  
an object surrounded by a brilliant halo  
of yellow and red light which moved  
speedily into the west at a constant al-  
titude. The claims of the observer, Senor  
Raul Diaz were corroborated by hunters  
in the same area.

In Ameghino, Dr. Jorge M. Vallina  
and companions reported seeing a shiny,  
phosphorescent green object with a tail  
the "color of fire." Upon hearing the  
object, the witnesses observed that there  
were four or five slightly elongated balls  
which, when seen together, gave the ap-  
pearance of a cigar-shaped object. The  
object was low and traveled from North-  
west to Southeast.

The Villa Harding Green airport was  
the setting of another sighting 5 days

later, on the 18th of May. Personnel at  
the airport saw a small, reddish object  
of high luminosity moving in a horizon-  
tal path over the landing field during  
the early morning hours. The object re-  
sembled a saucer, and moved with great  
speed. Its altitude was so low that  
tongues of flame could easily be seen  
coming from the object. After flying  
over the field for a brief time, the ob-  
ject disappeared over the bay.

After the above described sightings  
aroused public and press interest, a  
special commission to study the infor-  
mation was set up and on the 24th of  
May the arrival of said commission was  
expected at the naval base of Puerto  
Belgrano.

With a group of newsmen and wit-  
nesses of former sightings, Captain Luis  
Sanchez Moreno of Naval Intelligence  
went to Kilometer marker No. 72 on  
route 35, the road to La Pampa, to ex-  
amine the site of an incident involving  
several truck drivers. Drivers Valentin  
Tomasini, Guaro Tomasini and Humber-  
to Zenobi told their story:

At about 4:10 a. m. on the morning  
of the 12th of May they saw what ap-  
peared to be a brightly lighted railroad  
car about 100 meters away from the  
highway. As they came closer to the ob-  
ject it moved and flew at low altitude  
across the highway about 70 meters  
ahead of the lead truck. The lights on  
the object, which they estimated to be  
20 or 30, flickered, and shortly after it  
crossed the road the lights went out.

Then a red flash about 1.29 m by 50  
cm shot out and the vehicle rose from  
the ground. After it took off, they noted  
that it was actually two objects which  
separated and flew off in different di-  
rections until they disappeared into the  
distance.

The duration of the landing was ap-  
proximately one minute, and the lights  
seemed to come from about 20 little  
windows in the vehicle. A hum was  
heard which the witnesses compared to  
the dial tone of a telephone.

The drivers continued on their route  
and when they came back they stopped  
to inspect the spot. They were surprised  
to find a number of damp, greyish  
stains. Samples of the earth were taken  
later in May for analysis at Puerto Bel-  
grano. Captain Sanchez Moreno, Chief  
of Intelligence at the Puerto Belgrano  
Naval Base, stated that the Navy had  
been concerned with the UFO phenom-  
ena since 1952, also he had had occa-  
sion with two others, to observe uniden-  
tified objects. He said, "Logically it (his  
sighting) was not a matter of stars or  
planets but of mobile bodies with incred-

(See "Appendix", Page 4)

## Argentina . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

ble speed and irregularity of movement."

Captain Moreno went on to further elucidate concerning a sighting in his official files which documents the experiences of four people who were traveling in a car on May 12th at 4:30 a. m. when they saw three luminous objects at very close range and very clearly. The witnesses, Captain Moreno said, claimed that the objects followed close to the car for a distance and gave off such a bright light that the passengers could see each other in the car as well as they could have in full sunlight. One of them had to have treatment for an injured retina, thought to be a result of the intense light from the object. The men watched one of the objects fly over the horizon and back, slanting as it cleared a grove of trees, indicating that it was very low in altitude.

At the same time as Captain Moreno's interview with the press, Rear Admiral Eladio M. Vasquez, and Captain Aldo Molinari, second in command of the naval district, revealed that they were at the U. S. Military Mission in Espora on the 11th at 1940 hours (7:40 p. m.) when they saw a "flying saucer"—probably the one photographed by the "La Nueva Provincia" photographer. The photo was published in "La Razon," and APRO has a copy, but it shows only a somewhat flattened globe of light with no details.

The May 1962 issue of the APRO Bulletin carried a short article on page 5 concerning the sighting of a UFO and robot-like occupant. At this date we have the following additional information: The wife of a well-known and respected rancher in the Speiuzzi, Vertiz area, saw a landed unconventional aerial object from which came a robot-like creature. It carefully explored the area around the craft, then suddenly apparently became aware of the woman watching, re-entered the object after which the craft ascended into the sky and disappeared toward the north. The woman, in shock, ran crying to her husband. She eventually had to be hospitalized for shock. However, her husband arrived in time to see the object take off. He and others approached the place where the object had rested and found a round area of burned grass. No date was given, nor time of day of the appearance, but "authorities" and neighbors confirmed the fact that the UFO was there, and that the grass had been burned. The object appeared during the "rest" hours, which is probably between 12 and 3 p. m.

Scores of witnesses were cross-examined concerning what they had seen during the night of May 14, 1962, in the near vicinity of the Puerta Belgrano Naval Base. Little or nothing is known about this specific case, but the Navy seemed to be somewhat agitated about the incidents. It is interesting to speculate whether the upset might have been caused by incidents similar to the Texas Army camp affair and the Itaipu Fortress incident (Brazil) in 1957.

A third-hand case forwarded by Bernard Passion from his friend Mr. Echiqué, involves the May or possibly June sighting (no exact date) of a saucer landing by four people. The people (4) were traveling in a pickup truck bound for a town in Jujuy, and ran out of gas. They pulled up alongside the road and waited for a car to come along so they could go for help. It was 4 a. m. and drizzling rain. Suddenly they saw a bright light coming up the road in their direction. At first they thought it was another car but then realized it was not when it was about 200 yards away. It veered off the road, shot up into the air, "lighting the area as if it were daylight." Then it landed. The object was round in shape, very luminous, and blinked its lights on and off several times. It remained on the ground for about an hour. After that, it took off and disappeared into the distance at high speed.

In "La Opinion," a Spanish language paper published in Los Angeles, a sighting appeared in the August 4 issue. From Entre Rios Province, Argentina, came a report that a flying saucer landed on a road near Parana. Out of it came human-like beings over 6 feet tall, fair-haired with very large eyes. The sighting was reported by Dr. Gazua, of Parana, who was traveling in his car with his wife on their way to Goya City.

Dr. Gazua said that he was driving when he spotted the luminous object about 10 yards from his car. The beings then came out of it and signaled him to stop. When he overcame his surprise, he sped off. His wife was shocked at the incident but was soon well.

The same article stated that a truck driver who was also driving along the road, claimed he saw three beings whose shape he could not tell.

Another report, this time possibly in June, was reported in the June 4 issue of La Voz Del Interior: Dr. Felix Di Pinto and his companions, Pablo Chiavassa, Doctor Raul Oliva Otero, Angel Slinsky and Castaneda and Engineer Carlos Alberto Carana, were out on Dike of the River, Los Molinos, Cordoba, along with approximately 40 others when two brilliant blue objects flew overhead. They

were first attracted by the reflection and upon looking up they saw two shiny blue spheres which left a blue "wake" or "trail." They came out of the west at a relatively slow speed, about 500 KM per hour. They were observed to change color as they passed over and disappeared.

Although La Voz Del Interior gave no date, La Razon of Cordoba, in its 15 May issue, stated that several residents of Cordoba observed a strange object "prowling through the air" at about 4 to 4:30 a. m. "It traveled at high speed in the direction of the dike of Los Molinos and then disappeared," it said. There is only one object in this instance, but the coincidence of the early morning hour and the Los Molinos dike indicate that it may have been the same sighting of at least one of the objects.

The above concludes the somewhat skimpy information gleaned from South American reports. Besides difficulties with translations, we have the problem of obtaining information. Richard Hall of NICAP was kind enough to furnish the copies of clippings they had obtained, but unfortunately the information was almost a complete duplication of what APRO had gathered. If further information is obtained on these sightings, we will feature it in a future issue.

#### STATION NOTES:

ARGENTINA — About 5 a.m. local time 13 May, what seems to have been a very large meteor sailed over this part of Argentina and gave rise to a plague of flying saucer stories. No one at the station saw the object but there are press reports of it from Cordoba, Villa Dolores, and Mendoza, and from numerous small towns and oases in this area . . . later reports of high school girls hypnotized and trucks hi-jacked by other saucers travelling other routes were being ignored. — Don Tingle.

CLASSIFICATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

911.802/7-3062

# AIRGRAM

FOR RM USE ONLY

ARMY	REP	AF
2		
NAVY	EUR	FE
3		
NEA	CU	INR
		5
E	P	IO
3		2
L	FBO	AID
		11
SAF		ACDA
2		10
AGR	CON	FRB
	10	
INT	LAB	TAR
TR	XMB	AIR
		3
ARMY	CIA	NAVY
5	10	3
OSD	USIA	NSA
12		3
WASH		
4		

20

A-149  
NO.

UNCLASSIFIED

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Opn*

FROM : Amembassy BUENOS AIRES

DATE: July 30, 1962

SUBJECT: Space Objects Reported from Argentina.

**SMC**

REF : <sup>S/SA</sup> CW-9986, June 14, 1962.

During May 1962 Argentine newspapers carried various accounts of luminous objects seen in the sky in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, and Mendoza, especially on the 13th, 20th, and 21st. From San Juan Province at approximately 31° 9' South Latitude and 69° 30' West Longitude, a metal fragment approximately 30 x 20 x 10 centimeters, carrying English and Spanish inscriptions, was reported taken and considered to be from the United States. During June and July various space objects have been reported in the press. Telegrams regarding the interest of the Embassy in these alleged objects were sent in early July to rectors of the universities in Mendoza, Córdoba, and Bahía Blanca in order to reach their astronomers and physicists. Replies have not been received. President Tecfilo TABANERA of the National Space Commission reports July 26 that his organization does not know about the above recovered fragment or any others but that he will collaborate with the Embassy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in such matters.

Robert McClintock

UNCLASSIFIED

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

Written by

PO: [Signature] 7.26.62

Classified and Classification Approved by:  
RAMoyt JFitzgerald

*Hand*

.....A wave of dramatic UFO reports came in from Argentina early last June. Several cigar-shaped or saucer-shaped craft were seen almost simultaneously from places more than 1,000 miles apart. Two responsible independent newspapers, La Prensa and La Nacion, quoting their own correspondents, reported that the objects had been seen by hunters, truck drivers, and policemen. The UFO's were moving more slowly than a meteorite and in every case they were traveling from north to south. In one area, a white beam was seen on the ground. It soon soared to a high altitude, followed by several other objects of a similar shape. They appeared to move around on their own axis..

Argentina-May, June - 1962  
They're having a flap down there. Flying Saucers are being reported increasingly. UFOs were sighted almost simultaneously from places more than 1,000 miles apart.

In Santa Rosa on May 14, "many saw overhead six or seven moving objects, strangely bright, advancing in perfect formation. "They appeared to move around their own axis." The Buenos Aires Herald reported, "A woman in La Pampa Province was taken to a mental hospital suffering from shock after seeing a robot-like apparition come out of a saucer. When "he" discovered he was being watched, the robot returned to the machine, and soon the machine disappeared at tremendous speed."

---  
Argentina-May 1962 (NICAP)  
A flying saucer landed on Pampas. Some people who saw it land approached cautiously and noticed small beings on the ground around the ship. The beings hastily re-entered the UFO and took off.  
---

SPACE WORLD-Oct, 1962-Argentina  
The sightings in May and June, 1962, caused a sensation...photographs were taken, landings and markings on the ground were reported, the Argentine government reported the sightings on TV, etc., but the American public has heard nothing about it. (contributed by Richard Hall of NICAP)

May 21-26. The Argentine Government, on May 24, officially reported a 'flying saucer' landing in La Pampa after numerous sightings in five provinces. A Government broadcast said the UFO was seen by a rancher and his wife. The woman, who had a closer view, said two robot-like figures emerged from the machine. Noting they were observed, they re-entered and quickly took off. An Argentine Air Force officer said experts confirmed that the ground was scorched in an 18-foot circle. Credit NICAP for these two recent foreign sightings.

# THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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

TUCSON, ARIZONA — MARCH, 1963

## UFO PHOTOGRAPHED IN ARGENTINA

Cesar Domingo La Padula, Ariel Kaplan, and Ernesto Jose Ind, students of the Institute of Mathematics, Astronomy and Physics of the National Observatory of Cordoba, sighted a UFO while on the terrace of Mr. Padula's home, attempting to adjust an antenna. They said the object was completely "irregular" and that once during the sighting the shadow of the object fell on buildings. Padula does not maintain that the object is a "flying saucer" and adds nothing to the report except the above. The newspaper, "Cordoba" published the photos (see cut) on their front page, remarking: "Are they or are they not from another world, flying special missions over our planet?"

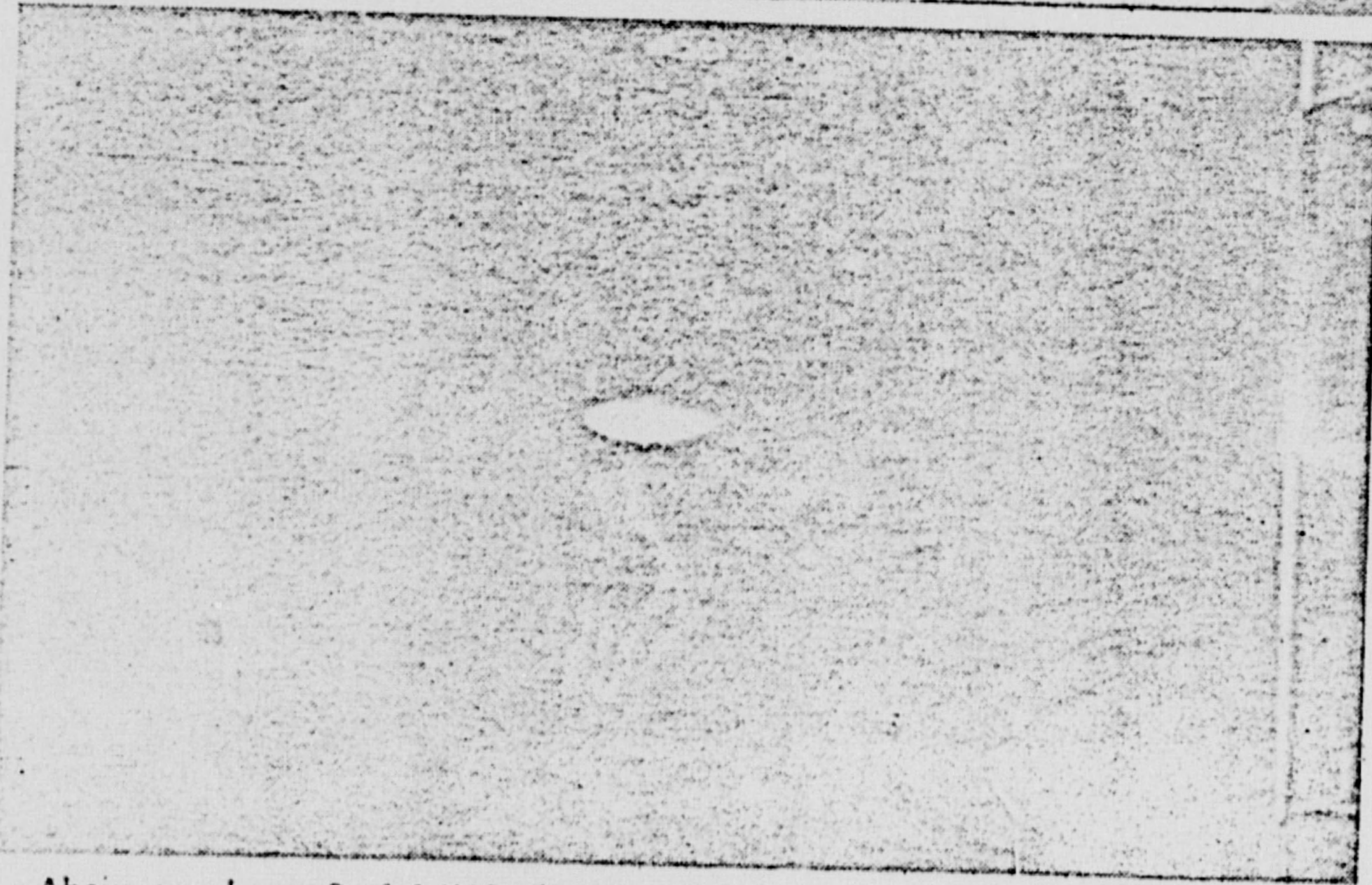
The newspaper, "La Voz del Interior," besides publishing on that occasion two of the photos and comments about them, confirm the sighting of the object with the added comment that corroborating witnesses watched the object from the Airport of Cordoba.

The time of day of the sighting and subsequent photographs, was 5:30 p.m. Doubt concerning the incident was expressed in the newspaper "Los Principios" in an interview with the photographer of the National Observatory of Cordoba, Mr. Julio Albarracin who said he gave no credence to the report, and that he felt it was the product of a "youthful mentality" (juvenile hoax). He also stated that the photos show an object that reflects a "strange light" from the lowerside and has a shadow (on the upper side, the angles of the photo are contradictory and there are other details that make the whole incident suspicious.

However, the newspaper "Cordoba" said that members of the Institute decided to have the photographs analyzed by professional photographers who informed them the pictures were not fakes.

We are making inquiries to get prints from the original negative and additional testimony and details—if we are successful, more will be featured in coming issues.

(See Photos on page 3)



Above are shown 3 of 4 UFO photographed in Argentina. See page 1 for story, page four for photo No. 4.



Shown above is No. 4 in Argentina Photos

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APRO BULLETIN. Argentina.. March....1969-  
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-----

ASTRONOMY

# Planet Venus Now Prominent

The planet Venus becomes increasingly prominent in May evening skies. Mercury is seen in the most favorable position of the year, James Stokley reports.

➤ NOT ONLY is the planet Venus becoming more and more prominent in the evening skies: the month of May also brings seldom-seen Mercury to its most favorable position of the year.

Look to the west after sunset and, even before the sky completely darkens, you will see a brilliant "evening star." This is Venus. It is so bright that you can see it long before any other star or planet. About two hours after sunset it follows the sun behind the horizon.

While Venus is visible all month, you will be able to see Mercury only for about a week around May 13. That is the date of greatest eastern elongation, when it sets the longest time after sunset—about 20 minutes ahead of Venus. Thus at this time, before twilight has faded entirely, you will see Mercury slightly below Venus and farther to the right. Mercury will then be brighter than most of the first-magnitude stars, although only about a fortieth of the brightness of Venus.

The accompanying maps show how the sky looks about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, on May 1, an hour earlier at the middle of the month and two hours earlier at the end. (Add one hour for daylight saving time.) Even on the 13th, Mercury sets before then but Venus is shown low in the northwest, in the constellation of Taurus. This is its position at the middle of May; later in the month it will move into the next-door constellation of Gemini, the twins, as indicated by the arrow on the map.

### Most Prominent Stars

The most prominent stars of May shine in the southern half of the sky. High in the southwest is Leo, the lion, in which stands a sub-group known as the sickle. First-magnitude Regulus is at the end of the handle. The blade of the sickle forms the lion's head, as he was pictured on ancient star maps. Denebola, to the left, marks his tail.

Next to Leo is Virgo, the virgin, with another star of the first magnitude, called Spica. And above the eastern end of Virgo stands Bootes, the herdsman, with bright Arcturus.

Several other stars of the first magnitude also appear on our maps. In Gemini there is Pollux while next door to the right, in Auriga, the charioteer, is Capella. On the other side of Gemini, in Canis Minor, the lesser dog, Procyon shines. In the northeast, in Lyra, the lyre, you can find Vega.

Below is Cygnus, the swan, with Deneb, a bright star considerably dimmed because of its very low altitude. This is also true of Antares, in Scorpius, the scorpion, which

is only half visible above the southeastern horizon. Both Antares and Deneb will be coming into better view in the evening sky during the next few months, but Capella and Procyon will soon disappear.

Later on May nights three other planets appear in the sky. First is Saturn which rises, in the middle of the month, about 12:30 a.m. About an hour later Jupiter follows. Second only to Venus in brightness, Jupiter is about a quarter as brilliant as that evening star. Saturn, although equal to a bright star, shines with about a tenth the brilliance of Jupiter. Finally, just as dawn is breaking, Mars appears low in the east.

Even if you follow these articles regularly and watch the skies month after month, so that Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are old friends, you have seldom, if ever, seen Mercury. For, unlike the other planets, Mercury never appears in the sky when it is quite dark. You either see it as you do in May this year—low in the western twilight—or, as will be possible next October, equally low in the east at dawn.

The reason for this is the small-diameter orbit in which Mercury encircles the sun. While the earth goes around that body at a mean distance of about 93,000,000

miles, and Venus at about 67,000,000 miles, that of Mercury is only 36,000,000 miles.

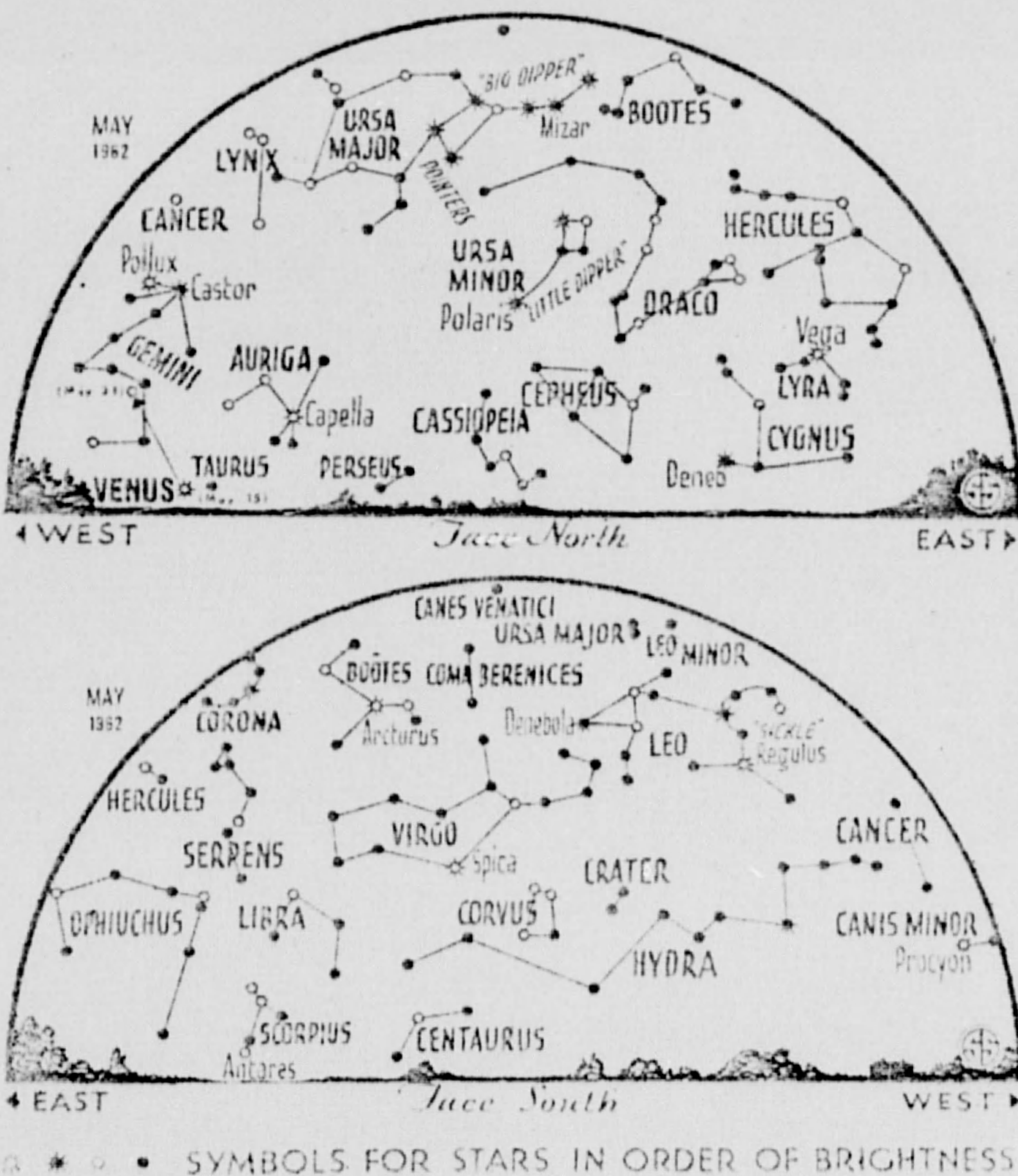
Venus, of course, being closer to the sun than we are, never appears in the opposite part of the sky to the sun. It swings first to the east of that orb, then to the west. It thus appears either in the evening, after sunset, or in the morning, before sunrise. But at its distance from the sun, it can remain visible, as it will this summer, well after the sky is dark.

### Mercury Sets at Twilight

Not so with Mercury. At best it sets at about the time twilight is over, and its visibility depends on the time of year at which it gets farthest to the east or west of the sun. When the time of greatest eastern elongation occurs in the spring, as it does now, people living in the Northern Hemisphere see it remaining visible for perhaps as much as two hours after sunset.

But when an eastern elongation occurs in the fall, it may be just as far from the sun but is much farther south, and then it may set only half an hour or so after sunset. That is why this month of May gives the best opportunity of the year to see the planet.

Of all the planets visible to the naked eye, Mercury is the smallest. Whereas the earth's diameter is 7,918 miles, that of Mercury is only about 3,010. A circle with a diameter of this size would just about fit in the Atlantic Ocean. It would barely touch the western tip of Africa and the northeastern coast of South America, at



# THE FIELDS

## SPACE

## Space Agency Launches Science Training Program

➤ A NEW PROGRAM to train scientists and engineers to meet the needs of the national space effort is being launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

James E. Webb, NASA administrator, announced the program will begin next fall in a speech at the Institute of Environmental Sciences meeting in Chicago. Each of ten universities will train ten predoctoral graduate students during the first year of the experimental program.

The U.S. space effort is aimed at making practical use of space technology and exploring the solar system with men and scientific instruments. To accomplish these goals, Mr. Webb said, greatly increased numbers of graduates in science and engineering are needed. The commodity in most critically short supply, he noted, is "brain-power."

Students chosen for the NASA training program will receive \$2,400 a year for 12 months' study and expense allowances up to \$1,000 a year according to the practice of individual universities. The universities will be reimbursed for tuition, fees and other expenses of the program. Cost of the program for the first group of trainees is expected to be about \$2,000,000.

The institutions selected are Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; University of Maryland; Georgia Institute of Technology; University of Michigan; University of Chicago; University of Minnesota; State University of Iowa; Texas A. and M. College; Rice University, Houston, Texas, and the University of California at Los Angeles.

• Science News Letter, 81:265 April 28, 1962

## PUBLIC HEALTH

## Alaska Caribou Has High Level of Strontium-90

➤ RADIOACTIVE STRONTIUM-90, a bone-seeking fallout product of nuclear explosions, is more highly concentrated in Alaskan caribou than in any other food animal.

The caribou, a native North American reindeer, is a staple in the diet of Eskimos. Caribou from the northern tundra have been found to carry 10 to 20 times the level of strontium-90 in domestic cattle.

The Eskimos have four times the strontium-90 content of the average for the world population of the north temperate zones.

These findings were reported by Dr. Arthur R. Schulert in *Science*, 136:146, 1962, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Schulert is a biochemistry professor at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., now attached

to the U.S. Navy Medical Research Unit No. 3, Cairo, Egypt.

Dr. Schulert's findings may have some bearing on fallout dangers to humans, animals and plants from proposed nuclear explosions under the Atomic Energy Commission's Project Chariot at Cape Thompson, on the northwest coast of Alaska. The Project Chariot explosion to excavate a harbor is part of the Plowshare program for developing peaceful uses of nuclear blasts.

The Atomic Energy Commission is now conducting studies of the environment and the interrelationship of humans, plants and animals as a preliminary to deciding whether or not to set off the nuclear explosion, but no actual blast has been authorized. Final decision must come from the President.

The Committee for Nuclear Information in St. Louis charged last year that fallout dangers from Chariot were a potential threat to the entire northern Alaskan food chain of plants, animals and men.

Most of the fallout found in Alaska comes from Russian tests.

• Science News Letter, 81:265 April 28, 1962

## PUBLIC HEALTH

## Safety From Fallout Seen For Breast-Fed Babies

➤ MOTHERS who can breast-feed their babies may protect them from strontium-90 fallout dangers, a newly formed committee on environmental hazards of the American Academy of Pediatrics reported.

The pediatricians also called attention to the hazards of strontium-89 and iodine-131. Strontium-89 occurs in the same general fallout pattern as strontium-90. However, it has a relatively short half-life of 51 days, decaying almost entirely before it leaves the atmosphere.

The short half-life of iodine-131, 8 days, limits the problem of radioactive contamination of food by this element to about two months following any excessive contamination of the atmosphere. In large quantities iodine-131 carries a danger of possible cancer-causing action on the thyroid gland because of the thyroid's unusual capability to concentrate this element.

Radioactive strontium-90 collects in the bone. The present strontium-90 content of milk is less than that which is believed capable of inducing harmful effects in infants, children or adults during average lifetimes.

The pediatricians pointed out that laboratory methods for the removal of strontium-90 from milk are now being tested. However, about 80% of strontium-90 is eliminated from the human body immediately so that body burden of the radioactive element increases more slowly than that of the environment.

The cow thus eliminates 80% of environmental strontium from its milk, the committee explained.

"The additional safety factor that mothers can provide through breast feeding is one to be carefully pondered by pediatricians," the committee reported.

• Science News Letter, 81:265 April 28, 1962

## ASTRONOMY

## Birth Rate of Small Stars Now Lower Than Long Ago

➤ ONE BIRTH RATE, at least, is lower today than long ago—that of small stars in the Milky Way galaxy, the gigantic pinwheel of billions of stars in which the earth and other planets of the sun's system are found.

Large stars in the neighborhood of the solar system are also being formed at a slower rate than earlier in the life of the Milky Way.

The galaxy as a whole therefore must have been a much brighter object in the past than it is now.

These are the conclusions of Dr. Maarten Schmidt, astronomer of Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories, operated jointly by the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif., and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

His conclusions are based on a study of the amounts of metals in the atmospheres of 56 small stars within a few hundred light years of the solar system. A light year is the distance covered by light, traveling at 186,000 miles a second, in a year, or six million million miles.

The amount of metal in a small star's atmosphere is believed to indicate its age. The higher the metal content, the younger the star because the interstellar material from which stars are formed is becoming increasingly contaminated with metals.

• Science News Letter, 81:265 April 28, 1962

## MEDICINE

## Overall Cure Rate Now One in Three for Cancer

➤ THERE IS GOOD news from the American Cancer Society—the overall cure rate from cancer is now one in three, due to drugs, surgery and radiation.

This compares with one in seven cured 25 years ago.

Also the death rate from cancer of the uterus has hit a new low of 13.3 per 100,000 women, half of what it was 25 years ago.

Increasing research in foiling cancer by chemical agents, viruses and immunology offers hope of new cures and possible immunization.

These facts and other progress are presented in the American Cancer Society's annual report.

The United States is two decades ahead of the rest of the world in virus studies. U. S. scientists may be the first to confirm the growing belief that viruses cause human cancers.

The Society called for research to investigate "why stomach cancer has declined 40% in the last 25 years." The consistent decrease poses a mystery to which no one has yet found an answer.

Nevertheless, the Society warned, unless new progress is made, total deaths from cancer during the 1960's will probably be about 3,000,000 in the U. S.

• Science News Letter, 81:265 April 28, 1962

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE—Lowell H. Hattery—*Biological Sciences Communication Project, AIBS*, 99 p., paper, 25¢ direct to publisher, 2000 P St., NW, Washington 6, D. C. Summarizes seminar discussion on the flow of biological science information from the scientist who produces it to the scientist who uses it.

THE JUNCTION TRANSISTOR AS A SWITCHING DEVICE—C. Le Can, K. Hart and C. de Ruyter—*Reinhold*, 244 p., diagrams, \$10. Approaches semiconductor devices as "concentration-pattern controlled" devices, providing survey of the large signal behavior of alloy junction diodes and transistors.

LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS IN GENERAL CHEMISTRY: Including Semimicro Qualitative Analysis—Frank A. Kanda and Benjamin P. Burt—*Harper*, 281 p., illus., paper, \$4.25.

LAND OF THE TWO RIVERS—Leonard Cottrell—*World Pub. Co.*, 127 p., illus. by Richard M. Powers, \$3.50. The story of the early Tigris-Euphrates civilizations, for young people.

MANAGEMENT AND THE COMPUTER OF THE FUTURE—Martin Greenberger, Ed.—*M.I.T. Press*, 340 p., diagrams, \$4.50. Lectures and discussions on such subjects as a library for 2000 A.D. and simulation of human thinking.

MANKIND EVOLVING: The Evolution of the Human Species—Theodosius Dobzhansky—*Yale Univ. Press*, 381 p., \$7.50. Geneticist explores the possibilities of understanding mankind as a product of evolution and as an evolving whole.

MARS: Planet Number Four—Franklyn M. Branley—*Crowell*, rev. ed., 116 p., illus. by Helmut K. Wimmer, \$3.50. For young people.

MEDICINE TODAY—David Margerson—*Penguin*, 112 p., illus., paper, \$1.25. Recent developments in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

MODERN DISCOVERIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY—Robert C. Suggs—*Crowell*, 117 p., illus. by Leonard Everett Fisher, \$2.95. Handsomely illustrated anthropologist's book for young people.

THE MODERN FAMILY GUIDE TO EDUCATION—Benjamin Fine, foreword by Lawrence G. Derthick—*Doubleday*, 648 p., \$7.50. A well-indexed, comprehensive round-up of information about the trend and present state of the American school system, from primary grades to college.

MY BEST PUZZLES IN LOGIC AND REASONING—Hubert Phillips ("Caliban")—*Dover*, 107 p.,

Cayenne, French Guiana. To the north, it would reach St. John's, Newfoundland.

Just as the moon always faces us with the same hemisphere, so does Mercury always keep the same side toward the sun. In the middle of that side, where the sun always is high overhead, the temperature rises to as much as 700 degrees Fahrenheit—enough to melt lead or tin. But there is no atmosphere; no air currents carry warmth around to the dark side. Here the temperature is probably not much above the absolute zero of minus 459.7 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mercury, therefore, has both the hottest and coldest spots on any planet. Even Pluto, the most distant planet, does not get so cold. At 3.6 billion miles from the sun, the rays from that body are very feeble. But every part of Pluto's surface is periodically illuminated—and slightly warmed.

Actually, we can see a little more than half of the moon's surface. There are "librations," which permit us to look around one edge or another. The same with Mercury: between the region where the sun always shines, and that where it never shines, there is a zone where it sometimes appears. If space travelers ever get to Mercury, this is doubtless where they would land.

#### Celestial Time Table for May

MAY EST

- |    |            |   |
|----|------------|---|
| 1  | 2:00 p.m.  | Moon passes Mars                                    |
|    | 9:00 p.m.  | Moon nearest; distance 225,400 miles                |
| 2  | 8:00 p.m.  | Neptune nearest earth; distance 2,723,000,000 miles |
| 3  | 11:25 p.m. | New moon  |
| 5  | 7:00 a.m.  | Moon passes Mercury                                 |
|    | 6:00 p.m.  | Moon passes Venus                                   |
| 11 | 7:45 a.m.  | Moon in first quarter                               |
| 13 | 5:00 p.m.  | Mercury farthest east of sun                        |
|    | 6:00 p.m.  | Moon farthest; distance 251,500 miles               |
| 19 | 9:32 a.m.  | Full moon   |
| 24 | 10:00 p.m. | Moon passes Saturn                                  |
| 26 | 2:06 p.m.  | Moon in last quarter                                |
|    | 11:00 p.m. | Moon passes Jupiter                                 |
| 29 | 8:00 a.m.  | Moon nearest; distance 228,500 miles                |
| 30 | 10:00 a.m. | Moon passes Mars                                    |

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three hours for PST.

No Case (Information Only)

19 May 1962  
Seattle, Washington

Source: APRO Bulletin July 1963

### **Seattle—Another Fire Ball**

On May 19, 1962 at 9:15 hundreds of Seattle, Washington residents were startled by the swift passage of a huge yellow ball of fire which appeared to burn out in the atmosphere. Reports of observations came from various points in Oregon, California and Washington. It was generally believed to have crashed near Seattle, but reports that it was seen west of Clamath Falls, Oregon and northwest of Red Bluff, Calif., placed the object over the Pacific Ocean when it either burned out, continued through the atmosphere, or crashed into the sea. Two hours after the spectacular sight, many people in Seattle reported another strange object, a bright light, moving from west to east. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in the May 29 issue, said that there was speculation that the second mysterious object which "appeared about the size of the U.S. Balloon satellite Echo I, may have been the same one first spotted yesterday at Jupiter, Fla." According to UPI, the article continued, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., later sent out a request that satellite tracking stations around the world help follow a "suspected (and) unpredicted bright satellite."

## Not An Airplane Or Meteor!

THE JOURNAL-GAZETTE  
Wednesday, May 23, 1962 17

# Aerial Phenomenon Viewed

DEFIANCE, Ohio—Certain that it was not a conventional airplane or a meteor, Prof. Charles A. Maney, science professor at the Defiance College, Tuesday continued his investigation of the aerial phenomenon he and six other persons viewed near Defiance.

Dr. Maney is a member of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and co-author of a book on "unidenti-

fied flying objects," commonly referred to as "flying saucers."

Prof. Maney said the object was in the vicinity for approximately half an hour. He said it changed from fiery blue to brilliant yellow in colors, moved swiftly, changed its course radically and at times hovered almost motionless. He

said he not only viewed it with the naked eye but through binoculars.

Don Reimund and family along with the family of a neighbor first saw the object and, knowing of Prof Maney's interest in them, summoned him to their home on the Canal Road, west of Defiance. The object, according to Reimund was seen by him for about 20 minutes before Prof. Maney arrived. It then returned and Prof. Maney and others viewed it

through the binoculars but could not identify it. It finally moved away swiftly and disappeared in the southwest.

Defiance, Ohio-May 20, 1962-8:20 PM

Prof. Charles Maney, head of the Physics department at Defiance College, reported seeing a UFO. He was in the company of Mrs. Maney, Mr. & Mrs. Reimund and their daughter. Another couple was also present. Before Maney joined the group, the Reimunds had watched the UFO for 20 min. The object was a brilliant fiery blue. Professor Maney observed the object through 7 x 50 binocs for 10 min as it travelled northward approximately 40°. The object stopped, hovered for 5-6 secs, reversed its direction and was lost to vision in the SW. A change of color to brilliant yellow was also reported.

..On May 23,

four teenagers and a state highway patrolman in Norwalk, Ohio, saw a UFO which hovered about 200 feet above the ground. The saucer was seen to change color from orange to blue to red. It looked like a flat iron on the bottom, and had a triangular shape. They turned a spotlight on it, and it took off at high speed and disappeared.....The above-mentioned sighting may have been inspired by a similar one, a few days earlier, by Prof. Charles Maney of Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio. Maney, who has recently co-authored a saucer book reviewed elsewhere in this issue, has, by co-incidence or otherwise, been in the news frequently of late. His sighting as well as several others, constituting a brief local "flap," was made on May 20th....

May 21. A strange globe-shaped machine speeding over England was encountered by an Irish International Airlines plane bound for Brussels. Capt. Gordon Pendleton, former Royal Air Force pilot, said he had been a sceptic until the UFO streaked under his four-engine Viscount.

'I could see it quite clearly,' he stated. 'It was round, with protrusions like antennae. It must have been making about 600 knots. I have never seen anything like it before.'

First Officer J.P. Murphy confirmed the captain's description. Pendleton said he had radioed British Airways Control "because the object might be a danger to traffic in the area". The RAF and the Air Ministry are investigating.

...On May 21st a strange globe-shaped machine was encountered by an Irish International Airlines plane bound for Brussels. According to Capt. Gordon Pendleton, the UFO was round, with protrusions like antennae. The sighting was confirmed by First Officer J. P. Murphy.

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Great Britain.....5/21/62  
The sighting took place in southern England - Wales. Capt. Gordon Pendleton and his plane's first officer, Peter Murphy, saw a saucer flying at 500 mph or more. "The object passed at about 3,000 feet below us at about 14,000 feet. The object was brown, irregularly shaped, and with antennae. The size of the UFO was smaller than a Viscount."  
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## Two Aer Lingus pilots see saucer

CAPTAIN Gordon Pendleton and his plane's first officer, Peter Murphy, saw a saucer flying at 500 m.p.h. over Taunton, Somerset, on May 21. A day later air traffic controllers all over England were still trying to find an explanation.

Captain Pendleton, who was flying an Aer Lingus plane from Cork to Brussels, when he first saw the object, said: "I have never seen anything like it. The object passed nearly 3,000 feet underneath me at 14,000 feet. I have always been sceptical about flying saucers. If it had been a plane I would have seen the wings. It didn't have any."

Neither the sixty passengers nor the two stewardesses saw the

saucer. Aer Lingus said in London that the unidentified object was seen 35 miles south-west of London. Peter Murphy described the object as "large, brown, irregularly shaped and with a tail. It was smaller than a V-2 rocket and travelling at more than 1,000 miles per hour."

Captain Pendleton's report was flashed from London Airport to the Air Ministry, where a spokesman said it was being investigated. Mr. Roy Julian, chief air traffic controller at Filton, Bristol, said: "There was a lot of cloud about, and at the height the thing was reported, no one would have seen it from the ground. I don't really believe in flying saucers, but there must be something in what this pilot said."

(See the Bristol Western Daily Press and the London Daily Herald, both of May 22.)

Later reports from the Irish papers state that the sighting occurred over Brecon, Wales and not over Taunton, Somerset.\* The Air Ministry, according to the Irish Independent of May 23, offered the "explanation" that the object was "probably a parachute descending from a balloon sent up by the meteorological people." As Captain Pendleton had reported that the object was flying at 500 m.p.h. it is not surprising that his reply to this was: "I have no further comment to make."

\* The direct route from Brussels to Cork would certainly appear to take in Brecon rather than Taunton.

No Case (Information Only)

22 May 1962  
Dorchester, Massachusetts

May 22--Switchboard operator Mary A. Fortuna reported one circular shaped object with brilliant yellow blinking lights around its outer edge and with one red and green beacon light that revolved over Dorchester, Massachusetts at 10:20 P.M.

No Case (Information Only)

25 May 1962  
Woburn, Massachusetts

May 25—Mason contractor Frank DiMambro of Woburn, along with three other eyewitnesses, sighted a cold looking dark gray circular shiny "saucer" over Burlington, Mass. Four Polaroid Camera photographs were taken of the object, which made a swishing sound as it maneuvered.

The next incident was more spectacular, as four Woburn men watched and photographed four times a circular dark 'saucer-shaped' object over Burlington, Massachusetts on May 25, 1962. They used a Polaroid Camera with 3000 speed Polaroid Land Picture Films, Type 47. The strange unknown object moved from the direction of Hanscom Air Force Base at Bedford.

### New Space Riddle

Peter Fairley in the London Evening Standard for May 29 wrote as follows: "Voices on the

... frequently used for Russian space shots and a spate of sleepless Western observers wondering if Russia had sent up a new spaceship today.

The signals were picked up by the Bochum Observatory in West Germany, which yesterday detected the blasting into space of the Soviet Cosmos Five sputnik hours before Mr. Khrushchev announced it.

But six hours later no signals had been heard by B.B.C. monitors or tracking stations in other parts of the world. And from Moscow—silence.

Readers of the paper very naturally looked for further news on the days immediately following this report: nothing was released. It would appear that yet another mystery of space is to be solved, perhaps for ever. It is a disturbing thought that for five years now practical steps have been taken by man to enter space. As far as the man in the street is concerned all that has been discovered are "fireflies," though Lt. Commandr. M. Scott Carpenter believes that these were flakes from the outside of his capsule. Carpenter added that he could release a cloud of the particles by tapping the inside of his space helmet. Some disagree, so even a negative discovery is denied us.

*Je... ..*

JUNE 1962 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
2	Southwest, Canada	Multi	Balloon
3	Dawson Creek, Canada	[REDACTED]	Balloon
6	10.15N 163.47W (Pacific)	Pan Am	Astro (METEOR)
7	Hallet Station, Antarctic	Military	Astro (JUPITER)
7	Lockbourne, AFB, Ohio	Military	Astro (MARKAK)
7	Rantoul, Illinois	Military	Astro (MOON)
8	Biloxi, Mississippi	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
8	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Other (ADVER LIGHT)
8	Dickinson, North Dakota	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
DR9	Laurel, Maryland	[REDACTED]	Other (PSYCHOLOGICAL)
12	Lake Britton, California	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
13	Berlin, New Hampshire	[REDACTED], [REDACTED]	Aircraft
13	08.08N 105.5E (Pacific)	Military	Astro (FORMALHAUT)
14	Pueblo, Colorado	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
15	25.15N 149.31W (Pacific)	Military	Astro (METEOR)
16	Knollwood, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
19	Columbus, Georgia	Multi	Astro (VENUS)
19	36.20N 174.41W (Pacific)	Military	Satellite
20	Ubon, Thailand	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
21	Indianapolis, Indiana	Military	UNIDENTIFIED
22	Hallet Station, Antarctic	Military	Astro (METEOR)
22-23	Columbus, Georgia	Multi (RADAR)	1. Balloon 2. Aircraft 3. Astro 4. Other (MISINTER Conv OBJ)
25	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
26	Dayton, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
27	Fairborn, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Aircraft
27	SW of Cleveland, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
28	Washington, D. C./ Hyattsville, Md	Military & [REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
28-30	Beloit, Wisconsin	Multi	1. Astro (VENUS) 2. Insufficient Data
29	Aycayo, Bolivia	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
29	Kettering, Ohio	[REDACTED]	Satellite
30-1Jul	Richmond, Virginia	[REDACTED]	1. UNIDENTIFIED 2. Satellite

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
Jun	Universe	Science News Ltr	
Jun/Jul	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	[REDACTED] (Green 164)	
Jun/Jul	Allen, Oklahoma	Newsclipping	
1	Bordentown, New Jersey	Newsclipping	
10	Waburn, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	
18	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Newsclipping	
25	Tucson, Arizona	Newsclipping	
26	Falmouth, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	