PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE
29 December 1954

2. LOCATION
Houston, Texas

3. DATE-TIME GROUP
Local 2325 (29 Dec 54)
GMT 30/0525Z Dec 54

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

5. PHOTOS
☐ Yes
☒ No

6. SOURCE
Civilian

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION
5 seconds

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS
1

9. COURSE
NW

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING
Round, white flickered. Straight line of flt. Went through 90 degree arc in 5 seconds.

11. COMMENTS
Possible meteor observation

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

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

5,000 FT 280 DEG 16 KTS; 10,000 FT 250 DEG 25 KTS; 16,000 FT 260
DEG 45 KTS; 20,000 FT 250 DEG 50 KTS; 30,000 FT 260 DEG 90 KTS;
40,000 FT 260 DEG 120 KTS; NO READINGS AT HIGHER ALT.

7C NO CEILING

7D VISIBILITY 15 MILES

7E 30/0525Z NO CLOUD COVER

7F NONE

8 NONE

9 NONE

10 NONE

11 NONE

12 ASST OPERATIONS OFFICER, MAJOR ROBERT R. PERIGO COMMENTS: DUE
TO LACK OF OTHER SUBSTANTIATING REPORTS OR EVIDENCE, NO ANALYSIS
IS POSSIBLE. WEATHER BUREAU, RADAR FACILITIES AND CONTROL TOWERS
IN THE AREA WERE CHECKED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

30/2045Z DEC JWFLN

Multi

IN

2

31 DEC 1954 22 09 01

53 114

1128P-31 Dec

RB182 V

WPF184

WMB088

WA165

WB108

ACTION

JWFLN 2GD

PP JEDEN JEDST JEDWP JEPHQ JWFGO 555

DE JWFLN 33

P 3Z/2035Z

FM COMDR ELLINGTON AFB TEX

TO JEDEN/COMDR ADC ENT AFB COLO

JEDWP/COMDR ATIC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OHIO

JWFGO/COMDR FTAF WACO TEX

JEPHQ/DIR OF INTEL HQ USAF WASHDC

INFO JEDST/COMDR ATRC SCOTT AFB ILL

3-1616-M. UFOB/REF AFR 200-2, DTD 26 AUG 53.

1A ROUND

1B BASEBALL

1C WHITE

1D ONE

1E N/A

1F NONE

1G NONE

1H NONE

1I FLICKERING

JWFLN 33

J. LOOKED UP AFTER GETTING OUT OF AIRCRAFT

JWFLN 33

2A LOOKED UP AFTER GETTING OUT OF AUTOMOBILE

2B 45 DEG ELEVATION UNCERTAIN 90 DEG AZIMUTH

2C 45 DEC ELEFATION UNCERTAIN 360 DEG AZIMUTH

2D STRAIGHT LINE OF FLIGHT WITH NO MANUEVERS

2E 5 FAST

2F 5 SECONDS

3A GROUND-VISUAL

3B NONE

3C N/A

4 2325 HOURS, 29 DEC 54

4A 30/0525Z DEC 54

4B NIGHT

5 29 DEG 41 1/2 MINUTES NORTH LAT 95 DEG 22 1/2 MINUTES WEST LONG

5A [redacted] (REPORTING OBSERVER), AGE 28, [redacted]

[redacted], HOUSTON, TEX, GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT, RELIABILITY UNKNOWN.

MRS. [redacted], HOUSTON, TEX, HOUSEWIFE, RELIABILITY UNKNOWN.

5B N/A

7A CLEAR, SLIGHT BREEZE, DRY, COLD

7B WIND VOLICITY AND DIRECTION 30/0525Z DEC: SURFACE WINDS WESTERLY.

UFOB INDEX CARD

50

1. DATE

29 30 DEC 1954

2. LOCATION

HOUSTON, TEXAS

3. DATE-TIME GROUP

Local

GMT 300525Z (N)

4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION

☒ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar

☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar

5. PHOTOS

☐ Yes

☒ No

6. SOURCE

CIVILIAN

7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION

5 SECONDS

8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS

ONE

9. COURSE

NW

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

ROUND LIGHT FLASHED ACROSS THE SKY.

11. COMMENTS

THE STRAIGHT TRAJECTORY, SPEED LENGTH OF OBSERVATION, TIME OF NIGHT. RESULT: PROBABLE METEOR.

12. CONCLUSIONS

☐ Was Balloon
☐ Probably Balloon
☐ Possibly Balloon

☐ Was Aircraft
☐ Probably Aircraft
☐ Possibly Aircraft

Meteor

☐ Was Astronomical
☒ Probably Astronomical
☐ Possibly Astronomical

☐ Other
☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation
☐ Unknown

AISOP Form 5 (15 Oct 54)

No Case - Information Only

Dec 1954
Lake Trasimeno, Umbria
Italy

PROPAGANDA BALLOONS TAKEN FOR 'SAUCERS'

Rome, ANSA, in Italian Morse to New York, Dec. 9, 1954, 2330 GMT--E

(Excerpts)

Perugia--The many "flying saucers" lately seen by people in Umbria have turned out to be balloons filled with propaganda leaflets.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY RJC

ITALY AND THE VATICAN
Dec. 10, 1954

Today Carabinieri seized many such balloons around and in Lake Trasimeno, Umbria. The balloons contained thousands of anti-Communist propaganda leaflets written in Hungarian. It is believed that the adverse weather conditions in the past few days caused these balloons to fall on Umbrian soil--balloons which people mistakenly throught were "flying saucers."

- 0 -

No Case - Information only

13 Dec 54
Waukegan, Illinois

THE WAUKEGAN NEWS-SUN
Tuesday, December 14, 1954

Waukegan Trio Sights Fast Moving Sky 'Ball'

Homeward bound from a meeting of American Red Cross volunteers, Mrs. Vincent Dellamorte of 102 S. Orchard Ave., and two women companions were puzzled last night by a "reddish and whitish ball" they saw in the sky above Waukegan, moving from south to north.

"The three of us saw it for about a minute," said Mrs. Dellamorte, "and none of us knew what it was."

"It seemed to travel faster than an airplane but not as fast as a shooting star. It had no tail of fire and threw out no sparks. We just didn't know what it was."

Mrs. Dellamorte said the two other women were passengers in her car, which she was driving westward on Catalpa between Martin and Orchard Aves., between 9:15 and 9:30 p.m., when the unidentified object in the sky was first sighted.

"I looked up and saw it," said Mrs. Dellamorte, "and the two girls with me saw it too. I thought at first it was a shooting star, but it was not moving fast enough for that. It was moving too fast for an airplane, and it was a ball, reddish and whitish in color. It didn't look like it was very high up in the sky, though I am a poor judge of such things."

Mrs. Dellamorte is employed in a downtown Waukegan store.

One of the most publicized substances to be identified in this way was the "silver rain" that allegedly fell from an unidentified flying object in Brazil. The incident occurred on December 13, 1954, in the city of Campinas and the witness was a housewife but, as in many UFO sightings, exactly what happened is not easy to find out [17]. UFO publications in England, New Zealand, and the United States reported that the sighting had occurred at night but, in spite of the darkness, the witness had observed the objects in detail. She described three gray-colored, circular flying saucers; each was made up of two sections or plates, one placed on top of the other; the top plate rotated continuously and sent out a strong light. Moving soundlessly and in close formation, the three saucers had performed fantastic acrobatics over the city, apparently unnoticed by the other residents. Suddenly one of them had peeled off and dived low over the roof of the woman's house, lighting up the whole neighborhood with the brilliant glare of its rotating section; then, going into a high-speed climb, it dropped at her feet a liquid substance that fell "like silver rain."

According to the more generally accepted and more probable version, the incident occurred in the morning in full daylight. The housewife was feeding her poultry when she heard a noise on the ground near her feet. Stooping down, she observed a pool of shiny liquid, like silver rain, which solidified within a few seconds. Looking up, she saw three large objects moving rapidly high in the sky and they looked to her like flying saucers.

A reporter on the Campinas *Correio Popular*, hearing rumors that a flying saucer had dropped strange material "something like lead," interviewed the woman, collected some fragments that a neighbor had picked up, and took them to a local chemist for analysis. The newspaper then reported that the stuff was absolutely pure tin—that is, it was about 90 per cent pure tin and the rest was either oxidation or metal alloys that were unknown on earth [17, 18, 19].

Understandably interested in this report, members of the Brazilian Air Force also interviewed the witness and collected some of the fragments she showed them, as well as other fragments that had fallen about the same time in other parts of the city. Laboratory analysis showed the material to be merely solder. Several large airports not far from Campinas might well have had large planes

in the air, which could have dropped the solder. The Air Force obviously saw no need to invoke the presence of extraterrestrial vehicles to account for the incident and considered the problem solved, but Brazilian saucer enthusiasts refused to accept this explanation. In their opinion the Air Force had either gotten hold of the wrong material or was covering up the true facts.

Two years later, in the autumn of 1956, the reporter who had ordered the original analysis received another collection of fragments and turned them over to a group of civilian investigators of UFO phenomena. Although he did not know the full history of the new fragments (unfortunately he had forgotten the names of the persons who gave them to him), he himself was convinced that they were part of the original shower of silver rain. Accepting this theory, the civilians sent the fragments to the United States for analysis: one part to a sympathetic scientist at an Ohio college, who asked a chemist colleague to test the material, and another to a commercial chemist in New York. When the New York chemist, like the Brazilian Air Force in 1954, reported that the material was an ordinary tin soldier, the UFO group concluded that the fragment sent him must have been spurious, and refused to accept his findings. The Ohio chemist reported that his specimen contained tin, did not contain antimony, and had a density of 10.3. Since the density of tin is 7.3, the sample obviously contained other elements in addition to tin.

With the reports in hand, the editor of the Brazilian *UFO Critical Bulletin* published the xenochemical conclusion under the headline, "Stuff Analyzed by American and Brazilian Scientists Proves the UFOs Are Non-Terrestrial Flying Machines." [18]

The full facts on which this conclusion rests should presumably be available for study, but they have never been published. The origin of the 1956 fragments is unknown; they may or may not have been part of the 1954 fall. But the 1954 incident at least offered an apparently ideal chance to establish beyond doubt the exact composition of a substance that fell from some object in the sky, and to determine whether it came from earth or from beyond. The material did not deliquesce or disappear, as gossamer and industrial waste may do, but remained available for analysis. Incredibly, this ideal chance was lost. Of the several chemists involved, none made a complete qualitative, quantitative, and spectroscopic analysis, and none published his complete data. The Ohio chemist, busy with ordinary duties, had time to make only a preliminary analysis of the 1956 fragment. He did not determine the amount of tin present and did not determine what elements other than tin were in the sample. The density of the 1954 sample is not known and the results of the complete qualitative, quantitative, and spectrographic tests, if performed, are not available.

When a businessman sends a specimen to a commercial chemist for analysis, he expects to receive a specific list of exactly what elements it contains and in what percentages. If he received, instead, results such as those of the silver-rain analysis, plus the chemist's opinion that the specimen used to consist of something else in different proportions, the businessman would very properly refuse to pay.

No competent chemist would use the meager data available to assert that the 1954 and 1956 fragments had an identical origin, or that they were originally composed only of pure tin. A quantitative analysis theoretically could show that a given sample is composed entirely of a certain element such as tin, but if the sample contains only 90 per cent tin, 10 per cent obviously consists of other elements, and the specimen is not 100 per cent pure tin.

With so few facts available, the actual identity of the silver rain can only be guessed at, but overwhelming evidence indicates that

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With so few facts available, the actual identity of the silver rain can only be guessed at, but overwhelming evidence indicates that it was made right here on earth.

The *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics* lists a large number of possibilities. At least 5 alloys of tin and lead, without antimony, have densities between 9.43 and 10.33, like the 1956 fragments. Ordinary "plumber's solder" is 67 per cent lead, 33 per cent tin, and has a density of 9.4. "Tinman's solder" is 67 per cent tin and 33 per cent lead. Many aluminum solders have neither antimony nor lead, but contain tin in percentages ranging from 50 to 97 per cent, combined with varying proportions of zinc, aluminum, copper, cadmium, or phosphorus.

One judicially-minded investigator of flying saucers gently pointed out to the editor of the *UFO Critical Bulletin* that the use of the word "proved" for the extraterrestrial origin of the silver rain was premature, and suggested the need for obtaining and publishing a complete analysis before drawing any conclusions. The editor, not yet a complete master of the English language, responded with the peculiar logic of the xenochemist:

"What more is necessary to convince so severe and thickheaded person as Dr. ———? Would be necessary a statement in conjunction with some highly worldly considered scientist? . . . Would be necessary a statement in conjunction from Eisenhower, Khrushchev and the Pope?—This he'll never get of course. Would be necessary a UFO landing on his private garden?" [17]

"SAUCER TIN"

We have no intention of giving the whole story of the molten "tin" that fell in Campinas, Brazil, on December 20, 1954, supposedly from a saucer, since most of our readers are probably familiar with the main facts already. (If not, see Simões's Flying Saucer, #6 and 7; APRO Bulletin, July 1957.) But we should mention that two samples kindly brought to New York by Simões disappointed everyone, because they proved, on testing, to be composed of tin and lead. They appeared, in fact, to be identifiable as solder - which hardly suggests any extraterrestrial origin. However, this proves nothing, since these drops of metal could not be guaranteed to be part of the original material: it is possible that they were brought in later by a prankster. (The sample in the possession of Dr. Charles Maney is of similarly hazy origin.) The exact nature of the original material - supposed to be phenomenally pure tin - is still not really certain, and it will remain uncertain until someone succeeds in getting more information from Dr. Visvaldo Maffei of Campinas, the chemist who originally examined it. The case is a very important one if authentic, but verification is still needed before we are justified in saying that chemical analysis disclosed evidence that this saucer metal was of non-earthly origin.

THE FLYING SAUCER

No. 8 October 1957

CENTRO DE PESQUISA DOS DISCOS VOADORES - CPDV - Box 8449 - Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Auriphebo Berrance Simoes, Editor.

RETURN OF THE NATIVE

Your Editor has just returned to his native country after an absence of fourty days. It was his intention to contact several saucer investigators both in Europe and in America, but he was successful only in meeting saucerers in New York, and this, incidentally, was definitely the best event of his whole trip.

Your Editor was fortunate enough to be received by the Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York at the home of that wonderful researcher Isabel Davis, where also Lex Mebane and Ted Bloecher together with Isabel, burn their brains trying to see light through the immense darkness of saucerdom - or ufology if you prefer.

It would be utterly impossible to describe how nice Lex, Isabel and Ted were to your Editor & wife. Both the CPDV representatives were introduced to several nice people, among them the famous zoologist Dr. Ivan Sanderson, Mr. Hans Stefan Santesson, Editor of "Fantastic Universe", Dr. Jules Saint Germain - a devil with a lawyer degree, Dr. Leon Davidson, who still maitains that UFOs are American made contraptions and many other VIPs who are deeply concerned about saucers.

When the CPDV representatives arrived, some good Chilean wine was poured and when they went back to Brazil, a delicious French champagne was popped. Both Brazilians intrude upon Isabel's home as though it were their home too and all the time, assisted by Lex and Ted, Isabel was the most aggreable of all hostesses.

There are not in the English vocabulary (the vocabulary we are acquainted with) nice enough words to thank properly the aforementioned friends, for this reason, perhaps, it will be better to make it simple: "Thank you all dear, dear friends. We hope that we will be able to be as nice to you here in Brazil in a very near future, as you were to us. And again, thanks."

NORBERTO LOHN, PRESIDENT OF CPDV DIES

We are very sorry to notify our readers that our President, Mr. Norberto Lohn died last Monday November 4th. Norberto Lohn his wife and a niece, along with five more friends were drowned when their fishing boat capsized during a severe storm, near Cananea in southern Sao Paulo. Up to the moment (Nov. 9) only the body of his niece has been found. Requiescat in pace dear Norberto.

ANTI-CLIMAX

It seems that whenever someone comes up with something very new and very astounding about saucers and the evidence that they are material objects originated in other worlds, an anti-climax is not long in making its appearance and the whole business is squashed "malgré tout". Once more it has happened and I am much troubled to confess that I am the main culprit in this particular case. Some corrections must be made in the former information issued in "The Flying Saucer" No. 7 page 9. It is to be hoped that my blunder shall not get from our readers what is so aptly called "a tongue-in-cheek-attitude".

Our readers may be aware as per Bulletin 7 that the "silvery rain" of Campinas, Brazil, on December 20th 1954 - when some saucers "were seen" to drop waste material - needed some corrections. These corrections were actually made and brought the "silvery rain" affair to the following status:

1. While a lady - who prefers to remain anonymous - was feeding her chikens in her backyard, on December 20th 1954, something fell from above; it was like molten metal and splashed barely a yard from the place where she was stooping.

2. From neighboring buildings someone could have thrown the molten metal into her yard, but the investigation failed to prove that this was the case. (Even if the metal fell by some of her neighbor's action it would

be very interesting to learn how that neighbor got hold of such a peculiar sample whose strange composition can't be accounted for).

3. Since the composition of the material dropped from above can't be reasonably accounted for, it is pointless to assume that the solder-like substance might have dropped from fusing electric wires hanging over the lady's backyard. This, nevertheless, was checked and no electric wires ever crossed the space of her backyard, either hanging or otherwise. It is perhaps wise to state that neither wires nor any other suspended object were ever found that could give an indication as to the origin of the molten material.

4. The lady never said that she had seen the material falling from any flying object; at the time she thought something had flown swiftly overhead, very low. It was a fleeting impression. Perhaps, she suggested, it had been a crow flying very low. (It is my contention that if a crow's droppings contain pure tin, hardly it would fell in molten state; this, I assure you all, is impossible even in South America).

5. The lady attempted to catch with her bare hands the beautiful silvery material, but she hastily retrieved her hand on account of the intense heat. Thereupon, sort of scared, she started crying for help. Neighbors soon crowded around the rapidly solidifying material and just gaped at it.

6. Retired Professor Benedito G. Nascimento, an old friend of the family heard about the event and paid the lady a visit to see what was the rumor about. After listening to all given details he suggested that the waste material had fallen from a flying saucer and urged the lady to get in touch with Mr. Danton Gomes, reporter of Campinas' "O Correio Popular". The lady answered that her husband would not permit her to have her name publicly involved with such an insolito event, but she agreed to be interviewed at Mr. Nascimento's provided Danton kept her name secret.

7. During the previous days strange spinning flying objects had been seen flying low over Campinas, but there's a complete lack of evidence that flying saucers were seen in the skies precisely on the day of the famous dropping.

8. Mr. Nascimento caught the material and... Let us quote him from his interview with a reporter from "O Globo" of Rio de Janeiro. This newspaper printed the story on December 24th 1954. Here's what Mr. Nascimento said: "Ten days ago, when a few flying saucers were seen flying over the town, a lady to whom I am acquainted invited me to pay her a visit. She told me she had something very important to show me. She told me then that she was in her backyard when she noticed three flying saucers in the sky. One of the objects, round, gray, spinning incessantly dove over her backyard illuminating it intensely; at the same time the saucer dropped something like a silvery rain. After a few minutes my friend went to the place where the "rain" had fallen and found something shining. She bent to catch it but retrieved her hand because the heat was too strong. Then she asked me to pay her a visit. After catching the material that would have been dropped from a flying saucer, I went to the offices of "O Correio Popular", whence accompanied by a reporter I delivered the material to a chemist for examination. I have written for "O Correio Popular" a few articles denying the existence of the so called flying discs; later on, however, I was lucky enoughto see one of these objects flying over Campinas; then I confessed my error in another article in the same newspaper. I have no doubts that the silvery rain seen by my friend was really originated by one of these saucers."

9. Reporter Danton Gomes and Professor Nascimento went to the Young Laboratories where they met Dr. Visvaldo Maffei to whom they told what they knew. Dr. Maffei at once started his examination and pronounced the material to be 88.91 % pure tin and 11.09 % oxidation. There were not the slightest traces of other metals such as lead, iron, antimony, etc. The impurity - Dr. Maffei was alleged to say - was due to contact with the air. Here's what Dr. Maffei said to "O Globo": "Tin 88.91 %. The mate-

rial presented characteristics of high oxidation, such as tin in combination with oxygen known as tin oxide. No impurity was found in the analyzed material. This result refers only to the analyzed sample." Explaining further the written results of the analysis, Dr. Maffei told the "O Globo": "The material is exceptionally pure tin without any impurity, excepting oxygen. It is possible that the material contains infinitesimal amounts of other substances (sic) but this only a spectrographical examination would be able to reveal. The sample analyzed revealed pure tin without the presence of any other element (sic) common to tin, such as iron, lead, antimony, arsenic, etc. Even the purest tin used in our industry 99.99% pure has infinitesimal amounts of the aforementioned impurities in it. Metals with such a purity are generally found in meteorites, because in the space void the decantation is processed, separating different minerals. I know, for instance what happens with iron and nickel meteorites, however I have never heard of pure tin meteorites, but this is not significant that they do not exist..."

10. That night reporter Danton Gomes wrote the amazing story. During the week after "O Correio Popular" printed it, Danton received around thirty odd bits of solder-like material found in odd places such as backyards and roofs. Apparently the "saucer" had showered the mysterious all over Campinas. Non-commitally Danton stowed the material in a drawer and now and then would give a bit to souvenir collectors. When he wrote the story, for lack of a better name he called the incident "the silvery rain". The name stuck.

11. Soon the Brazilian Air Force got wind of what had happened in Campinas and wired its Base there to have the material collected from "O Correio Popular" and mail it urgently to the Headquarters of Fourth Aerial Zone in Sao Paulo, from where it would be mailed to the Air Ministry in Rio. (CPDV is in possession of photographic copies of the cable and the photo showing the chunk sent to the Air Ministry. Professor Charles Maney also keeps the two photos in his files).

12. Just before the sample had been delivered to the Air Force, the reporter of "O Globo" went to the offices of "O Correio Popular" in order to see the material with his own eyes. Danton Gomes took from his pocket a kitchen box of matches inside which were two bits of the material and said surprised: "Why! It seems that the 'thing" is disappearing! Since last Monday it has shrunk to half its size! It's incredible! Or am I being the victim of a hallucination?" Professor Nascimento took a look and said: "There's no doubting the fact. The 'thing' is disappearing!" (I have interviewed Danton Gomes and he advised me not to believe too much in the contracting story. He said he could have been mistaken).

13. Soon after CPDV was founded, in the spring of 1956, Escobar Faria, Luzzi Junior and I went to Campinas and heard straight from Danton Gomes lips the whole story again, without the corrections I had to introduce about one year later. (See "The Flying Saucer" No. 7. At that time Danton gave me two bits of the waste material he was keeping in his desk drawer, making clear that they were not from the same chunk analyzed by Maffei. Then on second thought he took back one of the bits and with a pocket-knife, cut it in two halves. He explained his attitude saying that he was now running out of "saucer-bits". Thus I left Campinas with 1 1/2 bit of saucer material. I kept the two bits for a long time in my bill-folder. Once during a TV show about saucers, someone asked me for a bit of saucer and I "generously" gave the fellow the bit Danton had cut in two. I can't remember to whom I gave it. Later I sent the "whole" round bit I kept to Professor Charles A. Maney at The Defiance College, in Defiance, Ohio telling him the whole story.

14. Professor Maney soon after wrote me a letter and made a preliminary report about his findings. He said that Professor Nathan Meltz had submited the sample to four different tests and had not found the slightest trace of antimony. This was very strange because usually tin always keeps some traces of antimony. Furthermore, Professor Maney found the density of his sample to be 10.3 whereas "normal" tin has a density of 7.3. Cautiously Professor Maney asked for further details and later made a statement

about his and Professor Meltz' findings. CPDV got Professor Maney's permission to disclose the news and gave priority for publication to Dr. Meade Layne, Director of B.R.S.A.; Dr. Meade Layne published the story in "Clips, Quotes & Comments" G-9 of July 1957. (Those interested should write to BSRA, 3524 Adams Ave., San Diego 16, California).

15. When Professor Maney sent me his prelimary report I wrote a note to five people and told them everything, requesting them to keep quiet for a while. Among these people was Lex Mebane of CSI of New York. When he learned that I soon would meet him in New York he wrote asking whether it would be possible for me to find another bit of the material sent to Professor Maney. After consulting with Danton Gomes I answered that it would be quite possible and in fact I made it public that on October 15th this year I would give to CSI of New York for analysis "the other half of the sample analysed by Professor Maney"; here's where I went wrong and spread more confusion on an already confused subject: just before my departure for a trip in Europe and New York I went to Campinas and received from Danton the bit of material he had cut in two halves the previous year with another bit he had found among his papers. At the time I was pretty sure that the half bit was the same I had sent to Professor Maney. Later I would realize that to Professor Maney I had sent a "whole" round bit and not a "crescent-shaped half bit"; the crescent-shaped bit I had given to someone during a TV program, remember? Then on the last week of October I arrived in New York and happily delivered to Lex his portion of the saucer. Just looking at the two bits Lex said: "Gee! don't they look like solder?" On the following night I went to see Lex and learned that I had brought him simply two bits of <u>solder</u>. Can anybody imagine my disconfiture?

16. At once we called Professor Maney over the phone and told him what was happening. When he told us that the bit I had sent him was a round bit without any indication of having been cut, we all sighed. Then straining my memory I was able to ascertain that to Lex Mebane and someone during a television program I had given the two halves of some soldering material.

17. Therefore the material analysed by Professors Meltz and Maney was not the same analysed by Lex Mebane. Also there's no way to be sure that the bit analysed by Dr. Maffei was from the same chunk analysed by Prof. Maney.

The last word about the "silvery rain" has not yet been said. When I saw Danton by the end of September, realizing how serious I was about the whole subject he answered soberly all my questions and made a point of telling me the truth even though the glamour of the story formerly told would disappear. Danton assured me that the lady who remains incognito <u>n e v e r</u> saw a saucer and yet, the "UFO Critical Bulletin" got Mr. Nascimento to interview the lady, Mrs. G.O. and published the questions and answers on Vol I Nos. 11-12. Here's what Mr. Nascimento asked her and what she answered:

Q. Did you really see the UFOs?
A. Yes.
Q. How many?
A. Three.
Q. Were they spinning?
A. Yes, like a record.
Q. Please, state hour, day, month and year.
A. I don't remember. At the time I attached no importance to the event, but I recollect that the event took place in the morning, when I was in my poultry-yard.
Q. At what altitude were the UFOs?
A. I don't know. I don't understand about such things, but I remember I saw those objects perfectly.
Q. Did the UFOs drop anything when you were looking at them?
A. Not when I was looking at them. But just after their passage some bits like metal fell near my feet and <u>I am sure that they came from the space</u> (italics mine) because my house is high and surrounded by high walls. (I suppose the lady meant that it was impossible for someone to throw the molten material into her backyard. Editor).

Q. Please, describe the material.
A. It was like liquefied tin when it fell near me, but soon after it solidified. It was quite hot and I only touched it some time later.
Q. Please, describe the UFOs' shape.
A. The upper part looked like a hat, but the lower part was disc-shaped and flat like a record and spinning like a record on a phonograph. The three objects crossed noiselessly over my house and did not leave any smoke or trail. (I have taken some liberty with the wording of this interview but the meaning has not been altered).

By now readers will be prone to believe that there's something fishy about the "silvery rain" affair. It seems that the best step to be taken is to have Mr. Nascimento, Danton Gomes and the incognito lady together and question them. I have no doubt that UCB as well as CPDV are doing their best to give their readers a very accurate account of the "silvery rain" case, but it is now obvious - tremendously obvious that both CPDV and UCB can't be said to have at last gotten the truth. I have promised to Professor Maney and Lex Mebane that I would try and get a written statement from Dr. Visvaldo Maffei as soon as I arrived in Sao Paulo. I have attem pted to contact him, but he seems to be the most elusive man. Even the Young Laboratories in Campinas were not located at the given address or any other address for that matter. It seems that Maffei moved to Sao Paulo and the Laboratory was disintegrated. My brother who lives in Campinas is helping Danton in the search for Maffei. I hope that before this bulletin is written we will have another item about the same subject.

I think it is now the right time to transcribe the post-scriptum of a letter dated September 22nd written by Dr. Olavo Fontes. I only read the letter recently because on September 23rd I boarded a plane to Europe and returned only 4o days later. I quote the P.S.:

"I was closing this letter when a received an information that leads me to write what follows. In 'APRO Bulletin" of July there was an article written by myself about the Campinas case. Two weeks later I received a letter from an American astronomer (a friend of mine) asking me to find a bit of the material dropped over Campinas and have it sent to him. With the sample he would have it analyzed by one of his friends now with the USAF. This USAF man would analyze the sample spectroscopically, which is the method preferred by the Air Force. The whole thing, of course, would be kept secret. This USAF man is much interested in UFOs and it was his suggestion that drove my friend astronomer to write to me. Then we would have the result already obtained confirmed by an analysis made <u>inside</u> the USAF. This, as you see, would be of inestimable value to us.

"Bearing all this in mind I sent a messager to Campinas. The messager met the newspaperman Joel Gomes (probably Danton Gomes' boss, whoever Joel may be) who I knew still had a small sample of the material. But then the messager learned that the sample had been delivered to you on the previous Saturday. My envoyee was there on September 19th.

"Since you are now in possession of the mentioned material, could you please give me a small portion of it so I could have it for the aforementioned analysis? Of course I assume that you and CPDV are interested in cooperating with me. It is clear that we will give you priority in announcing the results. (No, dear Dr. Fontes. CPDV does not care for scoops; it is only after truth and you may be sure that from now on we will do our best to get you a sample. Editor). Personally I don't want any publicity and would act only as a CPDV member, or if you wish as an in-between. (Thank you Dr. Fontes, you are a very noble man and I wish all researchers were like you. Ed.).

"Please, let me know what is your decision. If it is impossible to get the sample, never mind, I'll try to get a bit from the sample kept by the Brazilian Air Force. This will be difficult but by no means impossible. I am so much concerned to achieve what I aim that I will only be discouraged after finding <u>all</u> doors closed to me. The astronomer I have mentioned lives in New Mexico and is abolutely reliable. I take all responsibility for that.

"Good bye now. I still hope that you be able to help me. If by any chance you don't trust me, I can put you in direct contact with the astronomer. Yours Olavo Fontes."

Lex Mebane thought that Dr. Visvaldo Maffei never existed and that there was a possibility that the Campinas case were just another well cooked hoax. For that reason when I went to see him I was well stocked with photos of Dr. Maffei, Danton Gomes and Mrs. Nascimento. It has been so far impossible to find Dr. Maffei, but eventually he will be found. Danton told me Dr. Maffei still has a good-sized bit of the waste material and if that is the case, Dr. Maffei will be talked into giving to Dr. Fontes the all important material. If this fails all we have to do is to make an offensive against the Air Force and try to find the "misplaced" big chunk they got from Danton Gomes. It may take some time, but the case is by no means hopeless.

SAUCERS OVER THE "HOT" AREA

Those who have read our last issue are acquainted with we call the "hot" area in Brazil. Saucers just "love" to fly over that strip where most of Brazilian radioactive minerals are located. Perhaps the fact that the area is "hot" is pointless, since saucers are seen everywhere and this includes hot areas not only in Brazil but in the whole world, but the fact remains that in Brazil the hovering of saucers and fire-balls over that region is a funny "coincidence".

From our correspondent in Vitoria, Estate of Espirito Santo, northeast of Rio de Janeiro, we have received two clippings from "A Tribuna" a local newspaper and a letter saying that his daughter had witnessed the flight of one of the UFOs. Mr. Bento Mangueira Filho, our correspondent can be reached through P.O.Box 257, Vitoria, Brazil. Here's what the "A Tribuna" printed on August 31:

"Interviewed by our reporters Mr. Delmar Ramos de Almeida said that the day before, listening to Radio Nacional in Rio he had heard that a flying saucer had been seen flying over the skies of the Espirito Santo. This - he said - was true, because I also witnessed it. I and other friends were playing ball at Saldanha da Gama Club around 18:oo ó clock, when we saw a strange object flying overhead. We thought it was an aircraft in fire, because it disappeared behind the Penha, where the airport is located. We called the airport and they said there was no aircraft in trouble that they knew of."

On the following day the "A Tribuna" printed this:

"Once again a strange object was seen over our skies, this time circling very low in the outskirsts of town. Messers Jose G. Miranda, Hailson Bassini and Ismalio Gouveia witnessed the happening and they are sure that they have seen a saucer. The thing was about 6 meters in diameter, round, like a plate. They observed a reddish light flowing through what looked like small windows in the center of the flying object. They said the body circled several times and once tilted its superior part (upper part) toward their direction and then the thing climbed swiftly and was lost to sight. We were near the Saldanha da Gama Club and we tried to stop passing cars in order to get more witnesses, but only one car stopped. We told the occupant what it was about and he doubted until he saw it by himself. We don't asked his name, but he lives near the Saldanha. The thing happened at 22:00 ó clock (OR:01 GMT)".

After reading these two items in "A Tribuna", our correspondent (just appointed) wrote:

"My daughter, 11 years old, very clever and coursing the 4th grade, told me that while she was playing with her friends about 19:00 (22:00 GMT) on the evening of August 30th, they all sighted in the sky a luminous red body, like a ball, doing strange evolutions, now hovering then moving, before disappearing at high speed toward the sea. My daughter told me her tale soon after but I did not pay much attention until I read the two items in "A Tribuna", which I enclose."

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR: You will notice that most of the saucers seen over the hot areas are most of the time described as a ball of fire. Strange indeed is the fact that usually the fire-balls over that area are red, whereas in other parts of Brazil they are <u>common</u> green fire-balls.

Of the sightings mentioned above at least one was travelling on a northeast direction and to the benefit of Dr. Leon Davidson I can say that there are several AF fields around the area, but it is simply obvious that on those fields no secret American or Brazilian devices are being experimented.

paying almost daily visits to Campinas and it was suggested that the "silvery rain" fell from a saucer.

Who suggested it? Well, that is going to be rather difficult to explain. But I am trying to do it now. Be it clear that I would simply "love" to be able to proof that the waste material fell from a saucer, but we all are seeking truth. Let us have it as it stands now.

Complying with Professor Maney's suggestion, I went to Campinas on September 14th. I had a hard time locating reporter Danton Gomes of "O Correio Popular" It was a Saturday night and when I found him, he was in a hurry to check the news he would broadcast by station P.R.C.9, Radio Educadora de Campinas. (incidentally Campinas has not yet reached 160.000 inhabitants). Then we made an appoint ment for the following day at 15:30 at his home where he had a file containing data about the saucer that had dropped waste material.

On the appointed time I was there and impressed upon him the necessity of having the whole incident revised for truth's sake. Danton said everything was sort of hazy in his memory, but he answered satisfactorily almost all my questions. We talked for about two hours and to his chagrin Danton was unable to watch a televised (or televiosioned) foot-ball game. Below an abridgement of questions and answers:

Q. Rembmember the UFO incidente on December 20th 1954?

A. Yes. Here are clippings of papers to help my memory, but Indon't think I need them to recollect everything.

Q. Does Dr. Visvaldo Maffei exist?

A. Sure.

Q. I have been unable to locate him. His name is not inscribed in the Telephone Directory either here or São Paulo. Where does he live?

A. In São Paulo and I have seen him a few weeks ago. He works here at the Young Laboratories and his home is in Sao Paulo. Here is his picture taken by our photographic reporter during the analysis of the material.

Q. Can I get in touch with him?

A. Call him long distance next monday. (I have found no time; no time really).

Q. Who is the lady who saw the material falling from the UFO?

A. Sorry. I have kept her name unknown at her express request. Her husband is an impossible man and she would have a hard time if he knew that she was the one who was getting so much publicity. But since it seems necessary, I can take you to see her, provided you keep your mouth shut about her name. You have lived in Campinas and I think you know her. I can fix this even today if her husband is not around. (I had no time that day, but I mean to see her).

Q. So she is unable to sign an affidavit?

A. Quite. Besides she has not seen the material falling from the UFO. While she was feeding her chickens, the thing fell; at the same time, it seems, she had the impression that something had flown overhead. But positively she saw nothing.

Q. Could someone have thrown the molten material from, let us say, a high window?

A. Yes that would be quite possible, but we checked every window around her backyeard. No dice. When the molten material fee--- fell, she extended her arm to get it but it was so hot that before touching it she retrieved her hand and called her neighbors to see the amazing thing.

Q. Many neighbors around? I thought it was an almost desert place.

A. By no means. In fact she lives so near the offices (Correio Popular's) that it was very easy to get in contact with her; her home is less than 100 meter from the offices.

Q. Where does Mr. Benedito Gonçalves come in?

A. He is an old friend of the lady. He arrived casually and said it had almost certainly fallen from a UFO; after Dr. Maffei's analysis it became a certainty at least for him. Since we could not interview the lady at her home on

account of her husband morbid jealousy, so Mr. Benedito Gonçalves undertake to take the lady to his own home at rua Major Solon, where we could interview her without any danger of her husband arriving suddenly. (Inst this lovely? Ed.) To make things safer, Mr. Gonçalves spoke as though he had seen it and that the "lady" would be some of his neighbors.

Q. It seems that he described the fall of the material as a "silvery rain". How was that? Who saw any silvery rain?

A. (SMILING) I guess I am guilty of that. When I saw the material it looked like new silver and since it fell from the sky, or from some place overhead, I had to give it a name and I thought "silvery rain" sounded good. What do you think?

Q. (I can't print what I said about my opinion). Was it a hoax?

A. Positively no. What gives it substance is that the analysis showed something unusual, according to Dr. Maffei. When I gave him the sample, he started his analysis while I watched and he became suddenly so amazed that he said he had to study it alittle more. On the following day he gave me the results, still amazed: chunk containing 88.91 % tin and 11.09 % oxidation; taking out the oxidation, by contact with the air, the tin was 100 % pure.

Q. What about the material contracting?

A. (ANOTHER SMILE) Well... I would not pay much attention to that detail....

Q. Why not? It is important.

A. You see... When I was showing the material to someone, on the following day, I thought the thing had diminished in size and I exclaimed: "What do you know? The thing seems to be disappearing!"; beside me was Mr. Gonçalves, who said: "Yes, indeed! It is disappearing". Then we delivered the material to the Air Force and saw no more of it.

EXPLANATION: When last October, CPDV members heard the story, Danton and his boss informed your editor, Escobar Faria and Luzzi Junior that the chunk held by the aeronautical authorities was still contracting. All of us believed the tale and your editor was fool enough to pass the false news around. I humbly confess that I was a sucker to have believed it. Perhaps the thing is really contracting, but who can be sure about anything now? Mea culpa.

Q. Then it was just an impression?

A. Yes. We really thought the thing was contracting, but I would not sign an affidavit for it.

Q. Who then saw the rotating gray discs?

A. Practically the whole town, Mr. Gonçalves included.

Q. Heck!

A. I know how you feel about that...

Q. Heck!!! Did Dr. Maffei said that the material came from another planet or something like that?

A. No. He said he was amazed because even when tin is produced in laboratories for some purpose and is considered abolutely pure, there's an infinitesimal trace of other "impurities" which were not present in the sample; the only impurity found was oxidation by contact with our atmosphere.

Q. Did he accept that it fell from a saucer?

A. He declared to the press boys that assuming that a meteor or meteorite contains tin, it would be possible to explain the material as fallen from that body and that a spectrographic analysis would be necessary to ascertain whether an infinitesimal particle of other ores were present in the sample. The press gang tried hard to make him commit himself, but I remember clearly that he never said that the thing fell from another planet or originated in another planet. I think he was broad-minded about the saucer, but he was very careful with his words.

Q. Do you know anything about the sample being sent to the United States Air Force?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Do you believe saucers exist?

A. I can't help it, but I don't know what they are. I am open-minded. I have no right to doubt certain people. During the saucer flap I got a stiff neck from so much looking up, but...

Q. About a year ago you told me that more than thirty people brought you samples of UFO material fallen over roofs and yards in different places.

A. Yes. That was <u>after</u> we printed the lady's story - or Mr. Gonçaves story if you prefer it this way. We went to some places to photograph the "drops" as you can see in this photo. I would not believe that all the material brought to the office were similar.

Q. The sample examined by Dr, Maf ei was the same sent to the Air Ministry?
A. Yes.

Q. What about the one you gave me last year, which I sent to Professor Maney?

A. That was a bit brought from someone, I don't remember who, together with many other bits. I have kept with me the half of the portion you cut and sent to Prof. Maney. Here it is. You may take it to your friend Mebane and if anything remains after the analysis, bring it back. Take this other piece to, but mind you, it from another spot and broght by another person. The two samples you have now are not from the same fall. Take all these photos and clippings and bring them back, if possible.

<u>EXPLANATION</u>: Las October, when I first interviewed Danton, with a pocketknife I cut a small bit in two halves and kept one which I later sent to Prof. Maney; the other half I am delivering to Lex. D. Mebane of Civilian Saucer Investigation of New York, personally next October 15th or around that day. Since I think the Post Office might misplace the remaining half, I though it better to deliver it personally. This personal delivery is only a question of opportunity, since I have to be in New York on October 15th. Therefore don't imagine that I am going to New York only for that.

Time is running short. I am starting a trip to Europe and America next monday, September 23 - today is 21 - and I am still typing this bulletin, straight from "the head to the stencil"; there are simply many many things I still have to do and that's why I was unable to see Dr. Maffei and the "lady". I promise you all that I'll do it when I come back at the end of October.

I would like to be honest with you all. In order to be honest I have to confess the the three previous bulletins were <u>made</u> these last two weeks and that I am awfully tired of typing, thinking, mimeographing, stamping, mailing, etc. So to make this bulletin shorter, I inserted this Questions & Answers article, which could be fixed differently in six or seven typed lines. You know, I am trying to get it over with. I still have page 10 to do.

It seems that Bulletin No. 8 will contain something about this "silvery rain" affair. One thing is certain: Professor Maney's and Dr. Maffei's analysis are correct. The material analyzed is unusual and we have to find out where it came from. So far it was not possible to explain whence the thing came, but it fell from some place above tha "lady's head.

I am fully aware that I am offering the readers some sort of anti-climax. I am sorry that many people will be disappointed and once again I apologize for having believed that the material was seen falling from the UFO. I trust that Mr. Escobar Faria and Luzzi Junior who were with me at the time will back me in what I have said or written about the subject.

Then, summing up, something fell from somewhere at a time when UFOs were swarming over Campinas (the County counts 300.000 inhabitants). There is a possibility that the thing fell from the UFO, chiefly because the unusual characteristic of the sample analyzed that can't be accounted for.

longer be done. If the members and subscribers wish the organization and publication to continue, the treasury must have more income from new members and subscribers. Donations would be most welcome. The situation is criticle. If this condition is not corrected within the next 30 days A.P.R.G. will be discontinued....."

I regret that that is happening Bob, but it is written in the stars: "No saucerian organization will be long-lived". However I think there's a way to keep alive the "sacred fire" of saucerdom - or should I say ufology? Let us all of us unite our heads (mine is bald) and talk things over. Perhaps we can fix a way to centralize good reporting and money to support just one serious organization. I would suggest NICAP. NICAP would then have some more money and material to go on investigating and publicating its magazine. The magazine, perhaps could take ads to help its printing costs etc. It could be printed in three different languages and have world wide circulation. All serious saucerers would be representatives not only for information but as well to get new subscribers, etc. This way, I think, all of us would be really help solving the mystery --- would really be help ing the deciphering of the riddle. Of course, to incense "our vanity" we can contribute articles and so on. These articles, if good, would be printed, if not good would be sent flying to the round file.

But I am a dreamer.

At any rate, it is regretable that Bob Gribble is facing a crisis. It is said in Brazil: "Vendo as barbas do vizinho arder, ponha as suas de môlho", meaning: "If you see fire burning your neighbor's beard, soak yours in water just in case."

That reminds me: Starting January 1958 "The Flying Saucer" will be costing 50 cents per issue, i. e., US$ 3,00 for subscribers outside Brazil. Correspondents and saucer investigators, will receive it gratis or on a reciprocating basis. Make your remittances by checks payable in the United States, to Auriphebo Berrance Simões, Any bank will do. Don't send Postal Orders or International Coupon-Reponse because coupons are not enough to pay for the stamps: they serve only for simple cards, although nominally they are worth much more. For instance Mr. S. F. Bigows has sent me twice 78 cents in CRI; in Brazilian Currency it is worth CR$ 15,00 in stamps, but if Mr. Bigows sent 78 cents in check it would be worth CR$ 62,40. See the difference? Someone - I don't know who and where from - has sent me some money by Postal Order. It has been so difficult to squeeze the order out of the Post Office, because it came addressed to CPDV, that I have given up receiving the money. Twelve months from now the money will be sent back to whoever remitted it, I hope.

AT LAST

Well, readers, we are catching up with the schedule. Bulletin No. 8 will be issued by middle November. Your editor is taking a long deserved beautiful vacation. He will be seeing some of you fellows both in Europe and in the States. Good by now.

CENTRO DE PESQUISA DOS DISCOS VOADORES - CPDV - Caixa Postal 8449 - S.Paulo,Brazil.

Bulletin No. 7
August 1957.

P.S. - Help NICAP help you. Be a member. Its address is 1536 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C. - U.S.A.

P.P.S. - When requesting your membership subscription, send $ 7,50; you will be receiving "The UFO Investigator" exactly the magazine you need to keep up

CIGAR-SHAPED THING OVER BRAZIL

Very seldom a cigar-shaped something flies over Brazil. Most of the time we have been visited by "scows" and "balls". Perhaps because cigar-shaped UFOs are so rare down here, when they appear people in the back lands get scared and newspapers give them three-column attention.

A wire from Mimoso do Sul, published by "Ultima Hora" on September 3, says that an intensely illuminated object flying at very high speed was seen last Sunday by residents of Ponte de Itabapoana. The fact was confirmed by several farms in the area. At the same time a group of persons fishing near Mimoso do Sul at the Itabapoana river saw a similar object. According to one witness, Mr. Alcebiades Moura, he was fishing at night and was perhaps sleeping when he became wide awake by the intense light coming from a cigar-shaped speed object. The craft "buzzed" the place where Mr. Moura was fishing, several times and disappeared flying very low over the mountains. No sound was reported, but the light was intensely strong and green. At the same time truck-drivers near Cachoeiro do Itapemirim, on the road from Rio to Vitoria, reported seeing the same strange craft.

AIR MINISTER: "I DON'T BELIEVE IN SAUCERS"

Interviewed by the newspaper "Ultima Hora" of Rio de Janeiro, about the recurrence of saucer apparitions over Brazil lately, Air Brigadier Melo Correia, Minister of Aeronautics said he does not believe in saucers, attaching their alleged appearances lately to some publicity stunt. "Besides," he said, "Brazilian Air Force has many more serious things to get busy with." (Does this sound familiar?)

F.B.I. AT WORK

There's an Aeronautical Technicological Center in Sao Jose dos Campos, near Sao Paulo and very brainy high brasses, Brazilians and friendly foreigners put their heads together there, over blue-prints, screws, pieces of steel and aluminum, trying to do something different in flying. No. They are not trying to build a saucer... almost. Among the brainy fellows is Colonel Aldo Rosa, an ace glider who is also interested on unexplained things, the same as Charles Fort. For this good reason, everytime a saucer fly around Sao Paulo, newspapermen rush to Sao Jose and ask Colonel Aldo's opinion. Recently when a professor from Santos said he had taken a trip aboard a flying saucer, Colonel Aldo was plagued by reporters from newspapers, radio, television and movies. Whenever someone has a "bright" idea about Physics, High-mathematics or saucer propulsion, Colonel Aldo is again plagued by visitors. Not long ago, our old friend Fidelis went to Sao Jose and told Colonel Aldo about his experiences with the guy from Ganymedes. Aldo heard the fellow patiently and burst laughing when Fidelis said that the F.B.I. was trying to pump him to learn how the saucers are propelled; the F.B.I. agent in Sao Paulo was named Auriphebo Barrance Simoes!

Beware, then dear readers. This bulletin is being typed by a F.B.I. man! Can anybody advise how should I do to receive my salary? Isn't it romantic?

LET US HAVE IT STRAIGHT.

Your Editor has been noticing that the story of waste material dropped by a UFO over Campinas, back in 1954 is becoming a little distorted, therefore, he thinks that he should publish, verbatim, the letter he wrote to Dr. Meade Layne in May 28, 1957. The letter is self explanatory.

Dear Dr. Meade Layne

Even if I chose carefully I would find no words to thank you for your kindness and everything you have done on behalf of CPDV since it began to try its first steps on the path of what is generally known as saucerdom. In fact I would like you to know that out of ten, at least eight of the new subscribers to "The Flying Saucer" mention your organization.

I have been receiving steadly both your publications "Clips, Quotes & Comments" and "Round Robin" and I feel very happy that "the other way" approach to the problem of the unidentified flying objects is in very competent hands. I am sure that you and your associates are tackling the problem by its more difficult way of approach, without committing the sin of becoming messianic about the whole thing. This is not my opinion: it is "vox populi" in tis best sense. Ignorant that I am about the meaning of many of your researches I can't of course, discuss their respective merit, but what I have been given to understand about you is reassuring enough.

I don't know whether or not you care for "scoops" about flying things, but all the same, in trying to make up for the much you have been doing on behalf of CPDV, I offer you the following piece of news which was not yet released among the

saucer circles, upon my request. It was kept under wraps because the name of Professor Charles Maney was involved. Now I have his permission to disclose the news and here is the story:

A few weeks ago I sent to Professor Maney for examination, a piece of non-ferrous material fallen from a UFO-like thing on December 20 1954, in Campinas. At the time this material was examined by Dr. Visvaldo Maffei and the results together with the pertinent story were published by Clips, Quotes and Comments moren than 12 months ago. I think the story you printed was sent by Escobar Faria, former President of CPDV and actually on his own with his "UFO Critical Bulletin". If you can review the story as printed by CQC, you will see that Dr. Visvaldo Maffei had said that the material was tin of high pureness "hardly found in the market"; Professor Maney, however, who has recently submitted the material to several tests, sent a letter to me on April 27th, containing some astonishing news. I am quoting from his letter:

"I can make a partial report to you on the bit of non-ferrous metal which you so kindly sent to me for examination. Professor Nathal Meltz of the department of Chemistry at Defiance College reported to me on some tests which he made of this material. He broke a bit of the material down to test for tin and antimony, His tests indicated very pure tin without the slightest trace of antimony. The significance of this finding is that the material gives the appearance of being-non-terrestrial in origin. Both in natural state as found in the ore, as well as in the processed state as used in plating iron, tin invariably contains some antimony. The antimony is not removed from the tin since there is no need to do this in commercial tin. Professor Meltz was astonished when he tested this tin and found no antimony in it. He applied four different tests, the common test as well as thee not so well known tests. The common test is to take a silver coin, place a fine strip of tin over the coin in a hydrochloric acid solution. If any antimony is present in the sample tested, the silver coin will get black from the presence of antimony. Professor Meltz also used the Rhodamin test, the Pyridine test, and the Pyragallol test. None of these testes showed the slightest trace of antimony.

"I made a determination of the density of the material and found it to be 10.3 times as heavy as water. However, the density of terrestrial tin is given as 7.3. This difference in density is not explainable from the analysis so far. Professor Meltz is to continue his study of this sample.

"I have a letter dated April 2 1956 from our mutual friend Jose Escobar Faria in which Mr. Faria reports on the analysis of another sample of the same material by the chemist Dr. Visvaldo Maffei, of Sao Paulo I believe. I quote from Mr. Faria's letter: 'The chemical examination analytical by Dr. Maffei resulted, as he said, in an alloy of tin together with other unknown metals; its composition was as follows: high way of tin in great pureness 88,91 per cent, unusual in this planet, because the tin's UFO's has not the terrestrial impurity by presence of lead, antimony, iron and other ores.'

"You will note that both Dr. Maffei and Professor Meltz found no trace of antimony with the tin, very unusual for this planet.

"I am the opinion that this incident, because of the peculiar character of the non ferrous material, seen to have fallen from UFO's might prove to be one of the most significant so far observed."

Professor Maney's letter goes on requesting further information about this particular case and two others, because he thought he had detected some discrepancies between dates. On May 6th I sent him the information requested, but I am still investigating the case. I have been trying to locate Dr. Visvaldo Maffei and get from him a written statement. Also I have to get a statement from Danton Gomes, the reporter who gave me the sample I sent to Professor Maney. This may take some weeks, but I think the whole affair will be sufficiently investigated to constitute a fact based on very solid ground.

Soon after receiving Professor Maney's letter I typed it together with other information I had, and mailed a copy to the following persons, requesting them to keep the whole thing secret until I had formal permission from Prof. Maney to disclose everything. These persons are the ones I trust most concerning the saucer problem, on account of their cold and good judgement:

1. Dr. José Escobar Faria, editor of UCB, rua 13 de Maio, 1240, Sao Paulo;
2. Dr. Thomas Bunn, President of Sociedade Interplanetária Brasileira, P.O.B. 6450, Sao Paulo;
3. Mr.Alexander D. Mebane, Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York, Vice-President, 245 West 104th Street, New York 25, N.Y.;
4. Mr. David Wightman, Editor of "Uranus", Viamana, Sandy Lane, Hindley, Lancs, England;

5. Dr. Visvaldo Maffei. (So far I have not located him, therefore I suppose he knows nothing of what Professor Maney thinks).

On May 15th I received another letter from Professor Maney. He granted me permission to quote from everything contained in any of his letters. He told me that on May 21st he would give a public lecture (audience expected 2,000) in Toledo, sponsored by the Society of Professional Engineers, when he would present the Campinas case. He also sent me a copy of a statement he would make, which I transcribe below. This statement as you see is much more sober or less sensational than the subject of his letter of April 27th and by the same token it presents the case in a much better way.

NOTE: I am sure that all readers are sensible enough to understand that Professor Maney in his statement presented the case more soberly, because when writing to a saucerian fellow one feels more at ease to tell exactly what one thinks. However, when a statement his made, "all passion" is taken out of the fact to make it as cold as facts are, without the opinion that although intrinsecally existing, might lead people to a preconceived way of thinking. For this reason, then, I wrote to Dr. Layne that the statement was less sensational. Professor Maney is to be praised for his sobriety and I am surer than ever that I have sent the sample of waste material to the right person. Editor.

Here is Professor Maney's statement:

During the months of November and December of 1954 a series of remarkable close range sightings of UFOs were observed in southern Brazil. One of these interesting events took place on December 20, 1954 in the skies over Campinas, a city of 300,000 population in the state of Sao Paulo. Three flying discs flew over that city dropping waste material. The discs were circular in shape, of gray color, and exhibited two sections, one of which revolved incessantly.

The larger portion of the waste material fell in a garden where a lady was feeding her chickens. She and her neighbor, Mr. Benedito Gonçalves do Nascimento were aware that an object flew very low overhead as material fell from it, the fall appearing like "silver rain" according to Mr. Nascimento's description. Actually the material was incandescent molten metal, which solidified upon reaching the ground. Smaller portions of the molten metal landed on near-by roofs of residences. More than thirty separate pieces of this metal were collected from some thirty different persons living in the vicinity by the reporter Danton Gomes of the newspaper "O Correio Popular".

The metal that fell on the ground was secured for the Brazilian Air Force by Chief of Staff EM Zonaer, of the fourth Air Zone, two days after the fall. It was sent to the Air Ministry in Rio where it is now being kept. Mr. Ansilphebo B. Simoes, Operations Manager for the Sao Paulo brance of "CRuzeiro do Sul Airlines", formerly an airline captain in this organization, and also at the present time editor of the bi-monthly periodical on UFOs known by the initials CPDV, advises that according to witnesses the chunk of metal held by the Brazilian Air Authorities "contracted tremendously even after it was two days old", Mr. Simoes adds that "this material is still contracting after more than two years".

A chemist of Sao Paulo, Dr. Visvaldo Maffei, made an analysis of this metal. His report indicated that the metal was largely tin together with unknown metals. Dr. Maffei indicated that 88.91 per cent was tin of great purity without the presence of metals like lead, antimony and iron. Dr. Maffei said that the single impurity was high oxidation.

Mr. Jose Bacchan Faria, poet and government attorney, also editor and publisher of a bulletin on UFO phenomena, called the UFO Critical Bulletin advises that some of the material collected by Brazilian Air Force was afterwards sent to the United States Air Force. No information concerning this, however, has yet been released by either government.

A few weeks ago the writer received from Mr. Simoes, a sample of the silvery metal which fell in Campinas on December 20 1954. At the writer's request, Prof. Nathan Meltz of the Defiance College Department of Chemistry agreed to analyze a portion of this sample. Professor Meltz with a background of considerable experience in analyzing metals was intrigued when I told him of the analysis made

by Dr. Maffei which showed tin free from the usual impurities found in that element in both the natural and processed state. Professor Meltz was particularly interested in making careful tests to see if any trace of antimony was present in the sample.

It seems that wherever tin is found in the natural state or used in processed form, as in the plating of cans, the antimony remains there as an impurity. Of course the research chemist can separate the antimony from the tin, but it is almost never done, and when done, for only research purposes.

Professor Meltz broke the sample down to test for tin and antimony only. He applied four different tests: (1) the conventional test, using a silver coin and a strip of tin in a hydrochloric acid solution; (2) the Rhodamin test; (3) the potassium iodide and Pyradine test; (4) and the Pyragallol test. None of these tests showed the slightest trace of antimony, a result that seemed to amaze Prof. Meltz.

The density of this small sample was found to be 10.3 whereas the density of tin as given in published tables is 7.3.

This whole matter is being investigated further.

(signed) Charles A. Maney.

Prior to the letter of Professor Maney I did not attach too much importance to the sample I had sent him, because, as you know there are too many practical jokers everywhere in the world and dealing with flying saucers you can be never sure of who's who and what's what. But after Professor Maney's letter I have consulted some people and here's something interesting:

> "...What seems much more extraordinary to me is the density of 10.3 found by Professor Maney. If I am correctly interpreting Escobar's account of Maffei analysis, the sample consisted of tin to the extent of 88,9 % (plus 11.1 % of unspecified non-tin material). Now, tin has a density of 7.3 (the value of 6.6 you quote is for an allotropic form, stable at high temperatures only; ordinary tin is 7.3. There are several other allotropes, but this is the only one that will be encountered at normal temperatures). No doubt you anticipate the point, which has also been alluded to by Professor Maney: the 11.1 % of alloying material must possess a density of 34. And there is literally nothing that dense on earth. Osmium, the heaviest form of known matter, has a density of 22.5; lead is only 11.35. Probably some of the transuranium isotopes are denser than osmiun, but only by a little; ordinary uranium is 18.7.
>
> "This is proof positive of non-terrestrial origin -- IF the two figures quoted are both correct, and both refer to the same substance. I suspect that it is much more likely that either the "10.3" or the "88, 9 %" is wrong, or that Dr. Maffei and Professor Maney were not dealing with identical sample. In fact I am very sceptical about the supposed matter of density 34. It would almost have to be an element far above uranium -- and this would unquestionably be so radio-active that the stuff would remain permanently molten, or even spontaneously boil and evaporate from the heat of its own decay. Sensational, but unlikely."

There's a funny thing here, Dr. Layne: the person whom I have quoted on the lines above, knew nothing of the fact that the sample sent to the Air Ministry, while observed by some people in Campinas, was noticeably contracting and it is said that it still does. Would this be some sort of decaying without boiling? Then, I think, the chunk would be radio-active, but I don't know of any measurement with a Geiger-counter having been made with the Air Ministry sample. I am quoting further from the letter received from the above mentioned soucer:

> "Assuming that the density of 10.3 is correct (and Professor Maney is, after all, a teacher of physics!), something comes immediately to mind: a tin-lead alloy commonly known as solder. The density given is so high that it implies a solder composed of 75 % lead, 25 % tin. This is a very lead-rich solder (the solder used by plumbers, which has the highest lead content of common types, contains 67 % lead, 33 % tin; its density is 10.0) Still it is not inconceivable. One may also think of fusible metals, such as Wood's metal, which might be used in a prank. However, these alloys (which contain lead, tin and bismuth) do not as a rule contain more than 50 % lead, and among those I have seen tabulated, none exceeds 9.8 in density; so these could not account for the 10.3 density... However, I do note that Dr. Maffei seems to say that lead was absent. If so, this simple way of accounting for the high density is inappli-

cable, and something very strange must be present; if there is only 11.1 % of it, something very strange indeed. I would like to check on the lead content before accepting this conclusion."

NOTE: I neglected requesting permission from the last quoted missivist to disclose his name and position. I assume that it is easily detectable that he is an English speaking person. According to my opinion he is one of the soberest saucer-believer and it is noticeable that although accepting the possibilities herein inferred, he still wishes to check about lead contents and there's a doubt in his mind about the samples analyzed both by Maffei and Maney being the same. My incognito missivist is quite right. Dr. Maffei analyzed the sample sent to the Air Ministry, whereas Professor Maney analyzed another bit from waste material said to have fallen over the roofs of several houses in the area where the "silvery rain" fell. So let us be clear about it: the material analyzed by Dr. Maffei and by Professor Maney, w e r e n o t from the same chunk, although allegedly they fell from the same UFO.

Editor.

Well, Dr. Meade Layne, this is the piece of news I had for you. I can't be sure but it is almost a certainty that Dr. Maffei did not find any lead in the sample he analyzed. You may check the result of his analysis in "Clips, Quotes & Comments" of about a year ago. I am digging deeper into the subject but I am thoroughly unable to tell how long it will take to have positive or definite results. I am doing my best to locate Dr. Mafiei and get a written statement from him. Also I am going to Campinas and see whether I can get another sample of the material, to have it analyzed by yet another good chemist down here.

I have appreciated very much your quoting of the "dear dear dollar". It sounded amusing. Of course you can make any use of this letter and make all necessary corrections whenever you find "my English" to be too obscure or too Latin.

My best wishes to the progress of B.S.R.A. and your personal happiness.

Cordially yours

(signed)Auriphebo B. Simoes, Director of Intelligence and Information, C.P.D.V.

I assume that readers have noticed the title of this entry: "Let us have it straight". There's a reason for the title and there's a reason for telling the facts from the beginning. The Editor of "The Flying Saucer" feels his responsibility for the interpretation or misinterpretation of the whole case and because transcriptions and abridgements are as rule subject "little improvements" sometimes resulting in deformation, he wishes everybody to know how things started. All persons herein mentioned and the organizations to which they belong are entitled to be considered as bona fide sources of information for the present case. The thing is serious enough without any fantasy being introduced. Pretty soon readers will have some more details. Thank you.

INST SHE PRETTY?

The trouble with us is that we are too Latin. CPDV is some sort of bank for saucer literature; associates generally come to the offices (servant's vacant sleeping room at your editor home) to borrow books, magazines and to know what is cooking. Of course "The A.P.R.O. Bulletin", May, 1957 was passed around with other magazines for English reading saucer-fans. Almost without exception saucer-fans became Coral E. Lorenzen's fans, exclaiming asthough it were a pass word: "Gee! Isn't she pretty?" Yes. She is. Pretty and clever two virtues that very seldom go together. Of course Mrs. Lorenzen would (and husband too, I think) like people to dwell a little less on such personal subjects, but the trouble with us is that "Latinsare lousy lo!.." I have almost said that. Seriously now. "The Apro Bulletin"has always been a good magazine, but now that it has freed itself from that green printing ink and that we have gotten to know how Mrs. Lorenzen look like, it is still better. (Comment of the Editor's wife: "What a nice dress! Do you think she always work dressed like that? It looks like Guipure."

LEN IS STILL AT IT

During the week of June 22 - 28, CRIFO Director Len Stringfield and his charming wife Dell made their first - and much too brief - visit to New York City. Most of the officers of CSI had the opportunity to meet the Stringfields at Mary Coryn's home on June 25th; we wish it had been possible for them to meet all the local CSI members, many of whom were subscribers to the CRIFO Orbit and Newsletter. Len is currently hard at work on his forthcoming booklet, which will be published some time this Fall. (We have borrowed this piece of news from CSI Newsletter - Issue No. 8 of July 25, 1957. By the way: Do you like Truth as ugly as it is? Read CSI News letter and other publications. Write to Isabel Davis, 67 Jane Street, New York 14, N.Y. for information).

THE LONG JOHN PROGRAM

Do me a favor, fellow saucer-fan. Please read CSI News Letter - Issue No. 8 and see what is now beginning to happen to contacteers and milacre-making people. It is happening now to Van Tassel and is soon going to happen to minor fry. I bet you Laugh head off reading it.

WILLY LEY

CSI News Letter has recently published a statement by "a veteran UFO skeptic", Mr. Willy Ley, who said he has been in the saucer investigation business for six years, because he was "more or less forced into it". He added that flying saucers are either natural phenomena (a very good point indeed) or visitors from other planets, a notion he is inclined to disbelieve. He said that it was not true that the Government was not flying disc-shaped aircraft, back in 1947 when all this was new and that no secret lives for ten years. That no secret lives for ten years is just an opinion or a judgement or Mr. Ley; he may be wrong there. It may be true that the Government is not flying disc-shaped aircraft. Mr. Ley has not committed himself on anything saying that. Who forced him into the saucer investigation business? What is the real Government knowledge about saucers? Why does the Government keep the policy of confusion about the whole affair? Has Mr. Ley pledged his word that he would do his best to conceal the truth? Perhaps the Government is not flying disc-shaped aircraft, but what he is doing under cover, about the saucer problem? If it is a natural phenomenon why has not the Government made a statement confessing that so far Science has failed to solve the problem? If [illegible] when then the Government does not come out into the open and

No Case Information only

DR 21 Dec 1954
Panama

Rpt ATIC-A 207283 (A)
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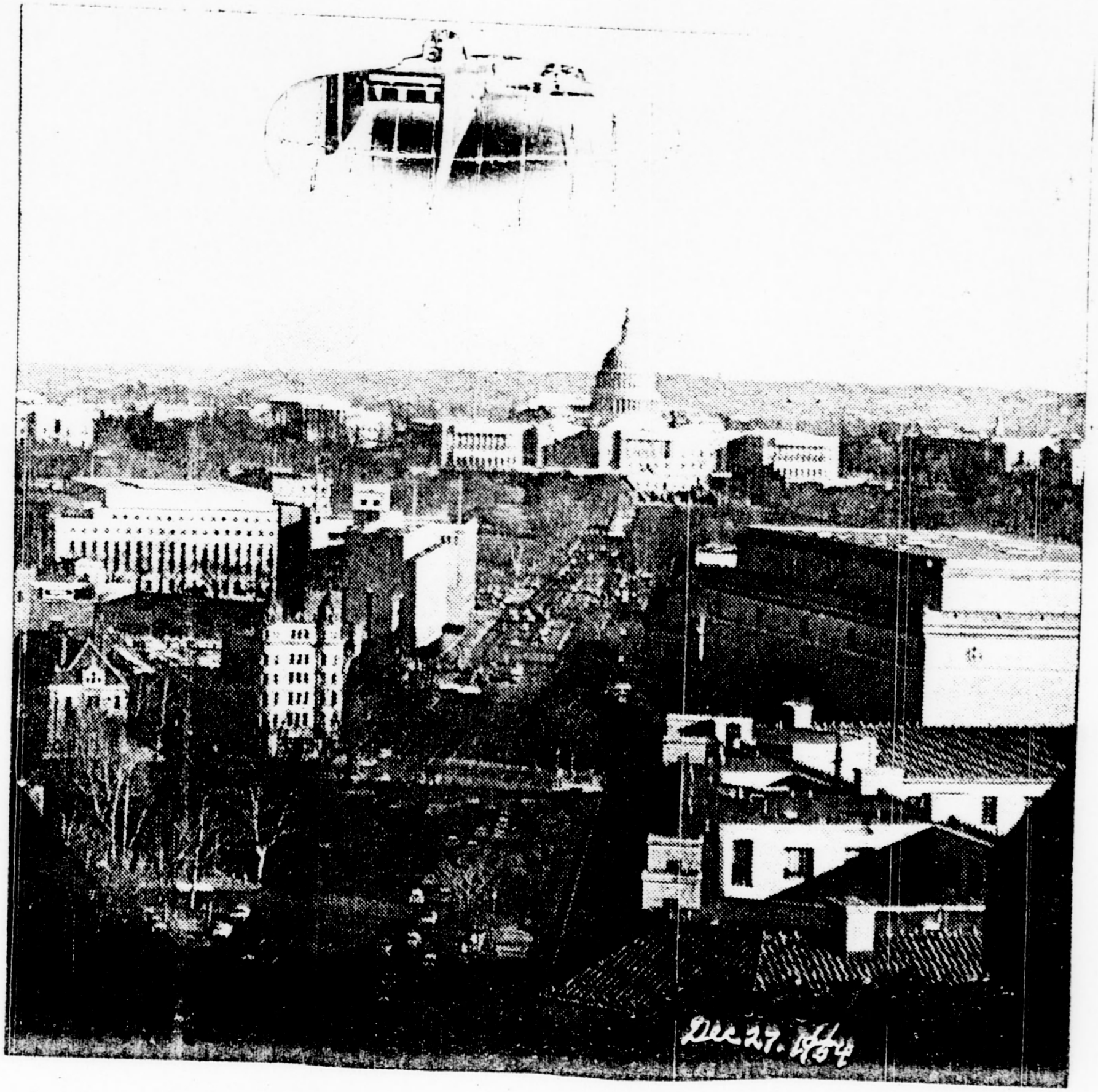
27 DEC 1954
Bronx, New York



TO U.S. INFORMATION ONLY

[redacted]

The Man Who is Ushering
in the Space-Station Satellite
which will stay in the air
year aroung.

Diam 150 ft
man crew 25-
will be able to
handle planes
from earth to
satellite also
will handle all
types of machinery
that will man same.

received
19 Dec 53

[redacted]
Bronx 57, New York

[redacted]

JANUARY 1955 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
1955	Chicago, Illinois	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Insufficient Data
1	Cochise, New Mexico (CASE MISSING)	Military	UNIDENTIFIED
3	Williamsburg, Virginia (CASE MISSING)	Multiple	Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
3	St Ignace, Michigan	[redacted]	Astro (STARS/PLANETS)
6	Trinidad	Military	Aircraft
6	Bradenton, Florida	Military	Astro (METEOR)
8	Tyndall,AFB, Florida	Military	Astro (METEOR)
9	Falls Church, Virginia	[redacted]	Aircraft
11	Queens, NYC, New York		Aircraft
11	Jersey City, New Jersey		Astro (METEOR)
11	Salona Beach, California		
	Mt Laguna, California		Astro (METEOR)
12	Forsyth, Georgia		Other (REFLECTION FROM WITHIN AIRCRAFT)
14	Between Virginia & Kansas (CASE MISSING)	Civ (Air Vis)	Insufficient Data
14	Sullivan Is, South Carolina	Civilian (Unknown)	Insufficient Data
17	Yuma, Arizona	Multiple	
	South Gate, California	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
18	Kalispell, Montana	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
18	Pacific Ocean (CASE MISSING)	Military Air	Aircraft
20	Murietta, California	[redacted]	Balloon
21-22	Hutchison, Kansas	Multiple	Balloon
24	Macomb, County, Michigan	[redacted]	Other (GROUND LIGHT)
26	Lakeland, Florida		UNIDENTIFIED
28	Boyinta Beach, Florida		Insufficient Data
28	West Palm Beach, Florida	[redacted]	Balloon
29	Guam	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
29	San Mateo, Florida (CASE MISSING)	Unknown	Insufficient Data
29	Winterset, Iowa	Military	Aircraft
30	Jacksonville, Florida	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
30	St Lawrence Is., Alasak (CASE MISSING)	Civilian	Other (LIGHT FROM SHIP)
31	Fuji, Japan (CASE MISSING)	Military Air (PHOTOS)	Insufficient Data
31-8Feb	Pittsfield, Maine	[redacted]	
	Detroit, Main		Astro (VENUS)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Winter 54 or 55	Alaska (Letter from Foster)		Meteor Landing
Jan	Wilmington, California (UFO Investigator)	[redacted]	
Jan	Oregon		