

but they were able to estimate that the object was 12 to 15 feet in diameter and hovering at very low altitude. The trees (which were blowing as if from a mighty wind, though the evening was still) and surrounding area were "lit up bright as day." One tree just to the west-northwest of the object appeared as if something were tugging it toward the ground.

The thrashing sound ceased. Soon a loud crack sounded, and the tugging motion on the tree stopped as well. Richards noticed at this point that his dogs were not barking at the lights, despite their custom of barking at every other unfamiliar presence in the night. He loaded several guns and resumed his observing. Now he could see that the UFO was of an aluminum color, "real, real bright at the center, dull white at the edges, way beyond a normal light." It was now some 50 feet from them.

After several minutes the object headed northward, moving below the treetops and passing through a small open area until, on reaching the end of the field, it ascended slightly and assumed a hovering position 200 feet from the trailer. It moved westward a short distance, then returned to the position it had just held. It was a little dimmer at this stage, enough so that now a band of blue light and an orange glow around the edges could be seen.

Richards dialed directory assistance and spoke with an operator, asking her to notify the police because he was witnessing a strange object. In an excited, frightened voice he described it to her, and she promised to do what she could. She or another operator would call back shortly. The other operator who attempted a return call a minute or two later got a dead line. After a fifth try she got through.

To the witnesses' distress the object headed back toward the trailer before stopping at the spot where they had first observed it. After a while it flew smoothly and silently through the trees, hovered for a short time, then did something bizarre and unexpected: it shrank until it disappeared. Ufologist Ted Phillips, who investigated the case, remarked, "It does not appear likely that it was growing smaller because it was moving away into the distance as no motion could be seen and it would have hit the trees to the north had it flown away."

Visiting the site on the morning of July 9, Phillips found the following:

The imprints and damage to trees is [sic] located in an area of scattered trees north of the trailer. . . . A fence is 25 feet from the window and the first imprint was found some 50.5 feet beyond the fence. This seemed to be a series of imprints rather than just one. The imprints at this point numbered 4[;] they were 0.5 feet by 0.4 feet with a depth of 0.2 to 0.3 feet. This first set of imprints are [sic] 9.5 feet from a large broken tree limb. This limb is 0.4 feet in diameter and was still attached to the tree trunk. It appeared to have been twisted slightly and pulled toward the ground. The limb was broken at a point 16.5 feet above the ground. Two smaller limbs, each 0.1 feet in diameter, located on the larger limb, were broken off. A small limb 17.0 feet above the ground[,] extending from the tree trunk at the point of the break, shows signs of being rubbed. All the breaks are fresh. Leaves in this area around the broken limbs are dying. There are signs of scorching on these leaves. . . .

To the north of the first imprint (along the alleged flight path) we found a complex series of imprints. . . . Bob Gassaway, a reporter with the *Columbia Tribune*, visited the sight on the day of the sighting. He told me that he tried to make a heel mark by one of the imprints and although he weighs over 300 pounds, he could insert his heel to a depth of only ½ inch. As the imprints are generally 0.5 by 0.4 feet with a depth of 0.3 feet, we must assume a weight on each imprint of well over 300 pounds. One other limb . . . had dead leaves. There were no marks of any kind in the field. The area was checked for radiation on June 28th[;] none was detected [Phillips, 1974].

Phillips made a total of three visits to the site in the course of his investigation. On one occasion J. Allen Hynek joined him.

Fatal encounters. As a general rule, encounters with UFOs are not dangerous to anything but witnesses' peace of mind, but in a few rare cases death—and death of a particularly unpleasant sort—allegedly has followed in the wake of a sighting. The two cases here

described happen also to feature entities, so they are both CE2s and CE3s:

Willi Wirz, managing editor of the *Brazil Herald*, investigated this incident not long after its occurrence. Near Pilar de Goias, in Brazil's upland interior, on August 13, 1967, plantation worker Inacio de Souza and his wife Luiza were returning home from a shopping expedition. It was about 8 P.M. Walking to their house not far from the plantation owner's private airport, they saw three individuals who (as Inacio thought) were naked or (in his wife's opinion) clad in yellow, tight-fitting suits. The figures started to approach them.

Meanwhile Inacio noticed an odd "aircraft"—resembling an upside-down wash bowl—hovering just above or resting on the landing strip. Shaken and frightened, Inacio, who had been carrying a .44 carbine, fired on the nearest figure. He had scarcely pulled the trigger before a beam of green light shot from the craft to his head and shoulder, knocking him unconscious. The three figures then rushed to the machine, which rapidly ascended, making a sound like humming bees.

Not long afterwards Inacio Souza returned to normal consciousness but not to his previous good health. He suffered numbness and tingling sensations in his body and had a hard time keeping food down. On the third day his head and hands would not stop shaking. Informed of his employee's problems, the owner took him to a well-staffed hospital over 200 miles away. The physician who examined him found burn marks, in the shape of perfect circles, on Inacio's head and upper body. The doctor, who considered the notion of flying saucers ridiculous, did not believe Inacio's story, insisting that he must have eaten poisonous plants. Four days later Inacio was released. His employer was told that Inacio would die of leukemia within 60 days.

Inacio went home and wasted away in considerable pain. He died on October 11 (Bowen, 1969).

Two children playing near the rural town of Anolaima, Colombia, on the evening of July 5, 1969, spotted a glowing object some 300 yards from them. When they sent signals to it with a flashlight, it sailed in their direction and stopped 60 yards away. The excited

young witnesses alerted the rest of the family, and by the time the UFO flew behind a hill, 13 persons were watching it. One of them, the children's father Arcesio Bermudez, decided to investigate further. Flashlight in hand, he went alone over the hill, to come back a few minutes later in a frightened state. He said he had seen the object from less than 20 feet. It was dark except for the lighted, transparent top part. Bermudez shined his flashlight into that section and was startled to see a small "person." At that moment the rest of the craft became illuminated, and it quickly flew away.

Within 48 hours Bermudez's health had deteriorated alarmingly. His temperature dropped, blue spots infested his skin, and his stools were blood-soaked. He had no appetite. Seven days after the sighting two Bogotá physicians diagnosed his condition as "gastroenteritis." They did not learn till later about the UFO encounter. Bermudez died within hours of the medical examination.

John Simhon, a respected Colombian ufologist associated with the Arizona-based Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO), collected statements from the doctors. One said, "If I had known of his experience, I would have performed more tests." The first doctor to see him was the family physician, Luis E. Borda, who testified that until the night of the encounter "Arcesio Bermudez was a healthy man" (Vallee, 1990).

A number of similar incidents have been reported in the South American interior. The Brazilian Air Force conducted an investigation of cases in that country. American ufologists Jacques Vallee and Bob Pratt conducted their own independent inquiries (*ibid.*; Vallee, 1989; Pratt, 1990; Pratt and Luce, 1992).

Patterns in vehicle-interference data. Among the most commonly reported CE2s are vehicle-interference cases. In *UFO Reports Involving Vehicle Interference* (1981), a comprehensive catalogue and analysis published by CUFOS, Mark Rodeghier (who today is scientific director of the organization) collected 441 cases, beginning with a May 19, 1909, case in Wroxsam, Norfolk, England, when a motorcyclist observed a glove-shaped light pass overhead. As it did so, the cycle's headlight went out. As soon as the object was out of sight, the headlight came back on.

Rodeghier found that in common with other kinds of close encounters, most vehicle-interference cases "occurred in rural or deserted areas" and in the late-evening or early-morning hours. ("During the period from 2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.," he wrote, "the chance of experiencing an effect is 131 times less than at 3:00 A.M.") This fact, Rodeghier observed, cast doubt on claims that such effects are caused by thunderstorms, which for meteorological reasons tend to occur late in the afternoon, or by piezoelectric fields, which result from seismic stresses on quartz-bearing granite. "It does not seem plausible that such fields be preferentially formed in the hours between 11:00 P.M. and 5:00 A.M.," he stated.

In 35% of the cases, witnesses estimated that they were within 100 feet of the object, which "allows us to place more confidence in the witness' report of UFO characteristics." One-third of the UFOs were described as discs and estimated to be 10 to 30 feet in diameter. Most cases involved more than one witness (an average of 1.91 per case). These witnesses do not represent any particular class of people beyond those who drive cars, just "a random sample of the available drivers (vehicles) on the road, by time of day and location."

In the end Rodeghier uncovered "35 separate statistically significant correlations." Some were remarkable indeed. One nexus incorporated the presence of a light beam, control of the vehicle, a physiological effect on the witness, and the chasing of the vehicle by the UFO. Rodeghier asked:

What can the association of these four characteristics mean? Does it make good sense that they are associated?

I believe the answer is yes. A light beam, with presumably higher energies, can affect a human metabolism. The beam might be necessary to take control of a vehicle and its operation and of course, a UFO must chase a vehicle to position itself in order to shine the beam onto the vehicle. Similarly, the association of chasing and control can be understood, as well as chasing and the physiological effect. And if controlling a vehicle requires additional energies, the witness might well be affected, thus completing the nexus. Note that the color blue is correlated

with a light beam and a physiological effect, both of which require large amounts of energy—which blue, being in the energetic end of the spectrum, may be signifying.

This nexus . . . is best understood if we assume that EM [electromagnetic] events are physical events, caused by a nonimaginary phenomenon.

Another nexus included UFOs that were metallic-appearing, that were shaped like discs, and that land and emit sound. A third nexus focused on "silent, small lights moving in a straight trajectory."

The first two, comprising "very dramatic scenarios which involve large energies, seemingly deliberate acts of control of the vehicle, and metallic *objects* emitting sound, often landing on the ground," do not, Rodeghier concluded, "describe some unknown natural phenomenon." The last, however, may well be associated with such a hypothetical phenomenon.

Sources:

- Allan, W. K. "A UFO and the Car Which 'Floated Along'." *FSR Case Histories* 6 (August 1971): 8,iii.
- . "Car Levitation on the Blackfoot Reserve." *FSR Case Histories* 11 (August 1972): 8.
- "Another Mystery Circle." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (January/February 1975): 9.
- Ballester Olmos, Vicente-Juan. *A Catalogue of 200 Type-I UFO Events in Spain and Portugal*. Evanston, IL: Center for UFO Studies, 1976.
- . "Twelfth Night . . . and a UFO." *FSR Case Histories* 18 (February 1974): 10-12.
- Bemelmans, Hans. "Reports from Ibiuna." *Flying Saucer Review* 16,1 (January/February 1970): 15-19.
- Besset, Henri-Jean. "The Witness at Brazey-en-Morvan." *Flying Saucer Review* 15,4 (July/August 1969): 6-7.
- . "A Landing at Puits-d'Edme." *FSR Case Histories* 5 (June 1971): 5-7,12.
- Bondarchuk, Yurko. *UFO Sightings, Landings and Abductions: The Documented Evidence*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Methuen, 1979.
- Bounias, Michel. "Biochemical Traumatology as a Potent Tool for Identifying Actual Stresses Elicited by Unidentified Sources: Evidence for Plant Metabolic Disorders in Correlation with a UFO

- Landing." *Journal of Scientific Exploration* 4 (1990): 1-18.
- . "Further Quantification of Distance-Related Effects in the Trans-en-Provence Case." *Journal of UFO Studies* 5 (new series, 1994): 109-21.
- Bowen, Charles. "A Fatal Encounter." *Flying Saucer Review* 15,2 (March/April 1969): 13-14.
- . "South African Mini-Wave, 1972." *Flying Saucer Review* Pt. I. 18,5 (September/October 1972): 5-8,20.
- . "Landings and Humanoids Reported in Cape Province: Speculations on the Cause of the Damage to Rosmead Tennis Court." *Flying Saucer Review* 19,1 (January/February 1973): 12-15.
- Bowen, Charles, ed. *UFO Percipients: Flying Saucer Review Special Issue No. 3, September 1969*. London: Flying Saucer Review, 1969.
- "Boy Burned by UAO in Ohio." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (March/April 1968): 1,3.
- "Brazil in Throes of Big Flap." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (March/April 1969): 1,5.
- Brill, Joe. "UFOs Behind the Iron Curtain." *Skylook* 79 (June 1974): 14-15.
- Buchan, Vivian. "UFO Damages Iowa Soybeans." *Fate* 26,2 (February 1973): 88-92.
- Buhler, Walter. "The Mysterious Caconde Case." *Flying Saucer Review* 15,4 (July/August 1969): 18-19.
- "Car Headlight Beams Reported 'Bent'." *Flying Saucer Review* 12,3 (May/June 1966): 3.
- Casas-Huguet, José Maria. "A Possible Landing at Matadepera." *FSR Case Histories* 12 (December 1972): 1-3.
- "The Case of the Damaged Tennis Court." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (January/February 1973): 6-8.
- Cattiau, G., et al. "The Cyrus Case." *Flying Saucer Review* 22,2 (July 1976): 7-10.
- "CE-II Encounter in Phoenix, Arizona." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (April 1978): 1-3.
- "The Cherry Creek Incident." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (November/December 1965): 7.
- "Child Burned in New Mexico." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (November 1964): 1,3.
- Chiumiento, Antonio. "Two Humanoids in Gallio." *International UFO Reporter* 8,3 (May/June 1983): 8-10.
- Connelly, Dwight. "Landing Reported in N. Carolina." *Skylook* 90 (May 1975): 3-5.
- "Contact Casualty on Reunion." *Flying Saucer Review* 15,1 (January/February 1969): 8,11.
- "Council Bluffs CEII." *International UFO Reporter* 2,3 (March 1977): 7.
- Cowgill, Warner. "Curious Phenomenon in Venezuela." *Scientific American* 55 (December 18, 1886): 389.
- Cramp, Leonard G. "The Whippingham Ground Effects." *Flying Saucer Review* 14,3 (May/June 1968): 3-8.
- Creighton, Gordon. "Mysterious Physiological Effects of Flying Saucers." *Flying Saucer Review* 13,4 (July/August 1967): 5-6.
- . "A Small 'Experiment'?" *Flying Saucer Review* 13,6 (November/December 1967): 16-17,20.
- . "Healing from UFOs." *Flying Saucer Review* 15,5 (September/October 1969): 20-23.
- . "Itaperuna Again." *Flying Saucer Review* 18,2 (March/April 1972): 13-15.
- . "An Arabian Landing?" *Flying Saucer Review* 20,3 (December 1974): 12-13.
- . "The Car That Turned Transparent." *Flying Saucer Review* 21,3&4 (November 1975): 14-15.
- . "The Arica Encounter." *Flying Saucer Review* 23,5 (February 1978): 8-9.
- . "A New Medicare?" *Flying Saucer Review* 24,2 (August 1978): 9.
- DeGraw, Ralph C. "Close Encounter Near Davenport." *UFO Examiner* 2,1 (March 1978): 4-5.
- Deneault, Harold H., Jr. "UFOs Return to Washington." *Fate* 18,7 (July 1965): 46-54.
- . "Anatomy of a UFO Cover-up." *Fate* 19,5 (May 1966): 84-91.
- "Denmark E-M Case Investigated." *MUFON UFO Journal* 106 (September 1976): 10-12.
- "Driver Shocked, Paralyzed." *The U.F.O. Investigator* 3,12 (March/April 1967): 7.
- Dufour, J. C. "A French Repeater Case: Events at Les Nourradons." *Flying Saucer Review* 19,3 (May/June 1973): 3-5.
- "1886 Venezuelan Incident Studied." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (July/August 1972): 6-8.

unlike any possessed then or since by terrestrial agencies. Therefore investigators faced a stark choice: either the photos were faked by the Trents, or they were authentic; if authentic, they comprised significant evidence for the reality of intelligently controlled UFOs.

To the discomfort of skeptics, investigators could not find a single local person who expressed doubts about the Trents's sincerity. In fact, some remarked privately that the Trents did not possess the intellectual capacity to pull off a successful hoax. The couple received no money for their photos, nor is there any evidence that they ever sought any. In common with everyone else who met them in person, Condon Committee investigator Hartmann remarked on their obvious sincerity and after investigation in both field and laboratory wrote, "This is one of the few UFO reports in which all factors investigated, geometric, psychological, and physical[,] appear to be consistent with the assertion that an extraordinary flying object, silvery, metallic, disk-shaped, tens of meters in diameter, and evidently artificial, flew within sight of two witnesses" (Gillmor, *op. cit.*).

Subsequently, however, two professional debunkers, Philip J. Klass and Robert Sheaffer, pointed to shadows on the eaves of the garage, depicted in the lefthand corner of the photographs, as evidence that the pictures had been taken in the morning rather than the evening (Klass, 1974; Sheaffer, 1981). Neither of the debunkers could provide a plausible explanation as to why the Trents would have lied about this; in any case, Maccabee found that the cloud conditions in the area that evening could have produced the effect (Maccabee, *op. cit.*).

As late as 1990 the Trents were sticking by their story (Rohse, 1990). In 40 years no reason to disbelieve them or to reject their photographs has come to light. The McMinnville photos remain a major item of UFO evidence and a continuing challenge to would-be puzzle-solvers.

Sources:

"At Long Last—Authentic Photographs of Flying Saucer(?)." *McMinnville [Oregon] Telephone Register* (June 8, 1950).

"Farm Lensman Snaps 'Flying Saucers'." *Philadelphia Daily News* (June 12, 1950).

"Farmer Trent's Flying Saucer." *Life* (June 26, 1950): 40.

Gillmor, Daniel S., ed. *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects*. New York: Bantam Books, 1969.

Klass, Philip J. *UFOs Explained*. New York: Random House, 1974.

Maccabee, Bruce. "The McMinnville Photos." In Mimi Hynek, ed. *The Spectrum of UFO Research: The Proceedings of the Second CUFOS Conference, Held September 25-27, 1981, in Chicago, Illinois*, 13-57. Chicago: J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies, 1988.

"Oregon Photos Re-Examined in Flying Saucer Investigation." *Portland Oregonian* (August 3, 1967).

Rohse, Elaine Dahl. "'I've Seen the Saucers': 40 Years Ago, Mac Resident Is One of First to Photograph UFO." *McMinnville News-Register* (June 7, 1990).

Scarborough, Don. "Oregon UFO Mystery Unsolved After 20 Years." *Portland Oregonian* (November 29, 1970).

Sheaffer, Robert. *The UFO Verdict: Examining the Evidence*. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books, 1981.

MANTELL INCIDENT

One of the most publicized of early UFO incidents occurred on the afternoon of January 7, 1948. Ironically, it is not certain that it was a "UFO incident" at all. It is certain, however, that in the course of it tragedy occurred: a 25-year-old Kentucky Air National Guard pilot, Capt. Thomas F. Mantell, Jr., died when his F-51 crashed southwest of Franklin, Kentucky.

At 1:20 P.M. T. Sgt. Quinton Blackwell, a tower operator at Godman Field, the air strip serving Fort Knox in Louisville, took a call from the fort's military police passing on an alert from the Kentucky State Highway Patrol. The highway patrol had said it was receiving reports of an unusual aerial object over Maysville, 80 miles to the east. Godman notified Flight Service at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and asked if there were any aircraft in the vicinity. There were none. A few minutes later the highway patrol called back to say it now had reports from Owensboro and Irvington, where witnesses were describing a westbound circular object 250 to 300 feet in diameter.

At 1:45 Blackwell looked to the southern sky and saw something out of the ordinary. He quickly notified

two others, a private and a lieutenant, who observed a small white object. Others were alerted, including the commanding officer, Col. Guy Hix, and all saw it, characterizing it variously as resembling a "parachute with the bright sun shining on top of the silk," "round and whiter than the clouds that passed in front of it," "an ice cream cone topped with red" (Blue Book files). Hix said, "It was very white and looked like an umbrella. I thought it was a celestial body. I can't account for the fact it didn't move. I just don't know what it was. It appeared about one-fourth the size of the full moon and white in color. Through the binoculars it appeared to have a red border at the bottom at times, a red border at the top at times. It remained stationary, seemingly for one and a half hours" (Blue Book files).

The tragedy. As the observers discussed the strange sight, four F-51s approached. Leading the ferry mission—a few days earlier the aircraft had been grounded at Marietta Army Air Base in Georgia and were now being returned to Standiford Air Field in northern Kentucky—was Capt. Mantell, an experienced pilot who had participated in the invasion of Normandy in June 1944. Blackwell asked Mantell and his companions to see if they could get close to the object.

Saying that his fuel was running low, one of the pilots continued on to Standiford. Meanwhile, Mantell had spotted the object. He radioed the Godman tower that it was "in sight above and [a]head of me, and it appears to be moving at about half my speed or approximately 180 miles an hour." Asked to describe it, he said, "It appears to be a metallic object or possibly reflection of sun from a metallic object, and it is of tremendous size." He turned right abruptly and climbed sharply, without informing the other two aircraft of his intentions, and they scrambled to catch up with him. At 16,000 feet Mantell's right wingman, 1st Lt. Albert Clements, put on his oxygen mask. Already the air was getting dangerously thin, and Mantell and the left wingman, 2nd Lt. B. A. Hammond, had not brought oxygen masks with them.

Clements and Hammond followed their leader up to 20,000 feet. They were now over Bowling Green, Kentucky, and the other two pilots still weren't sure

what they were supposed to be looking for. Mantell pointed it out to them: "Look, there it is out there at 12 o'clock!" Clements told investigators: "I was able to discern a bright-appearing object, very small, and so far away [that I was] unable to identify it as to size, shape, color.... Its position was slightly lower and to the left of the sun" (Blue Book files). Clements suggested to Mantell that they level off, accelerate, and try to get under the object. Mantell replied that he wanted to follow it up to 25,000 feet for 10 minutes; then, if they got no closer to it, they would abandon the chase. It was about 3:15. Around this time Mantell told Godman that the object was "directly ahead of me and slightly above and is now moving at about my speed or better. I am trying to close in for a better look."

At 22,500, with oxygen running low, Clements and Hammond broke off, descended, and resumed the flight to Standiford. Mantell did not respond to Clements's message telling him of their plans, and the last the right wingman saw of him and his aircraft, Mantell was "still climbing almost directly into the sun," Clements recalled.

A minute or two later William C. Mayes, a resident of rural Franklin, "heard a funny noise as if [the pilot] were diving down and pulling up, but [the plane] wasn't, it was just circling. After about three circles the airplane started into a power dive slowly rotating. The plane was so high I could hardly see it when it started down. It started to make a terrific noise, ever increasing, as it descended. It exploded halfway between where it started to dive and the ground. No fire was seen." On a nearby farm Carrie Phillips was sitting in her living room when she heard an explosion. She ran to the front window in time to see a plane crash in her front yard 750 feet from the house.

When Franklin firemen dragged the body of the partially decapitated Mantell from the wreckage, they noticed that his shattered wristwatch was stopped at 3:18. The evening edition of the *Louisville Courier* read: "F-51 and Capt. Mantell Destroyed Chasing Flying Saucer."

At 3:50 the unidentified object disappeared from the view of the observers at Godman tower. By this time Clements had refueled at Standiford and returned to

the area to look, without success, for Mantell. Soon afterwards word came of the young pilot's death.

Other reports. Sightings of an apparent UFO, or UFOs, continued into the evening. At 7:35 observers at Clinton County Air Base, near Wilmington in southwestern Ohio, saw a light that seemed to be "dancing" up and down and changing color from red to green when suddenly it sped toward the southwest. One witness, T. Sgt. Le Roy Ziegler, thought he could detect a faint exhaust trail behind it. Southwest of Clinton, in Columbus, personnel at Lockbourne Tower were seeing a brilliant light trailing an amber-colored exhaust. At one point it descended rapidly until it was close to the ground, hovered there for 10 seconds, then streaked back to its original position. Aside from the consideration that its appearance and behavior ruled out an astronomical body as an explanation, the sky was overcast, and no other celestial bodies were visible.

The most complete account of the Lockbourne object comes from Albert R. Pickering, a civilian air controller who was interviewed at the time by **Project Sign** investigators and years later, in 1977, by ufologist William E. Jones (Gross, 1982; Jones, 1990). At the time of the sighting, Pickering was one mile from the tower, working in the direction-finding station just off the north-south runway. At 7 P.M., as he was looking through the window into the overcast sky over the runway, he saw a "great big round red object" descending through the mist. His first thought was that a plane was coming down in flames; his second thought was that this object, perfectly spherical in shape, was unlike anything he had ever seen before. As he reached for the telephone to notify the tower, the phone rang; the tower wanted to know what he was seeing over his shack.

Slightly bigger than a "one-car garage," in Pickering's words, it circled three times, each orbit taking 30 seconds or so and occupying no more than 100 square feet. Then it circled the entire base, shot (at what Pickering thought must be something like 1000 mph) to a position slightly southwest of where it had first appeared, then stopped so abruptly it looked as if it had run "into a wall." After a few moments it drifted to the edge of the base, descended straight down until it either touched the ground or came very

close to it, and then went straight up to hover just below the clouds. The object took off in a northwestern direction.

Other witnesses—to something—included three pilots, two in one aircraft. All estimated that it was at 3000 feet. They described it as a stationary amber light in the west-southwest sky, resembling a "large star or planet." This object may have been Venus. Possibly it would not have been noticed had the pilots not been alerted to the UFO scare going on elsewhere at the base. Pickering remembered only three other witnesses, all of them at the tower (Jones, *op. cit.*). Whatever those four observers saw, it could not have been Venus.

The solution. That, however, quickly became the official explanation for everything, including Mantell's "metallic object of tremendous size." When he became director of **Project Grudge**, **Edward J. Ruppelt** learned that this identification had been offered by a major in the Pentagon, a man who, though without experience in UFO investigation, had been identified as an "expert" and introduced as such to reporters who were clambering for an answer to an incident that had attracted enormous press attention. In 1952, when an Air Force Intelligence colonel at the Pentagon asked to take a fresh look at the Mantell case, Ruppelt talked with Ohio State University astronomer and Air Force consultant J. Allen Hynek, who confessed that he had first suggested the Venus idea to the major. But now, he said, he wished he hadn't; while Venus was in the same approximate position in the sky as the "UFO" reported at Godman tower and by Mantell, it was for all practical purposes invisible to observers (Ruppelt, 1956).

Eventually Ruppelt decided that the object responsible for at least the Kentucky sightings was a Skyhook balloon, then part of a secret Navy project about which none of the witnesses would have known. In fact, between 4 and 4:45 the afternoon of the sighting, at least two separate observers in Kentucky and Tennessee had seen what they first took to be a UFO; then, when each had focused a telescope on it, they saw it was a balloon. Ruppelt wrote:

When first seen by the people in Godman Tower, the UFO was south of the air base. It was relatively close and looked "like a parachute",

which a balloon does. During the two hours that it was in sight, the observers reported that it seemed to hover, yet each observer estimated the time he looked at the object through the binoculars and timewise the descriptions ran "huge", "small", "one fourth the size of a full moon", "one tenth the size of a full moon". Whatever the UFO was, it was slowly moving away. As the balloon continued to drift in a southerly direction it would have picked up stronger winds, and could have easily been seen by the astronomers in Madisonville, Kentucky, and north of Nashville an hour after it disappeared from view at Godman (*ibid.*).

Ruppelt studied the wind patterns on the afternoon of January 7, 1948, and decided that the sightings followed the path the Skyhook would have flown.

Unfortunately, he was unable to make a certain identification because he could not locate flight records, though his sources at Wright Field told him they thought the Skyhooks had been launched from Clinton County Air Base (where Pickering and three others saw an object that is as unlikely to have been a balloon as it is Venus). But in later years Grudge's successor, **Project Blue Book**, was to claim it had "determined that on the date of the Godman sighting a balloon was released by the Navy from Clinton County airport in Ohio" (Blue Book files).

The legend. According to Ruppelt, initially Air Force investigators were "convinced that the object Mantell was after was a spaceship and ... this was the only course they ... pursued. When the sighting grew older and no spaceship proof could be found, everybody jumped on the Venus band wagon, as this theory had 'already been established'" (Ruppelt, *op. cit.*).

Nonetheless, in a *Saturday Evening Post* article written with Air Force cooperation and reflecting the anti-UFO line then current at Grudge, Sidney Shallett wrote that if Mantell did not die chasing Venus (a claim many viewed as dubious), the culprit was probably a Navy cosmic-ray balloon—a Skyhook in other words (Shallett, 1949). In his January 1950 *True* article **Donald E. Keyhoe** asserted that no balloon could have performed the "lightninglike maneuvers" of the Mantell object, though it is not clear to what maneuvers he is referring. Keyhoe also doubted that

Mantell had crashed because he blacked out from lack of oxygen; he quoted an anonymous pilot's verdict: "It looks like a cover-up to me. I think Mantell did just what he said he would—closed in on the thing. I think he either collided with it, or more likely they [the UFO's occupants] knocked him out of the air" (Keyhoe, 1950b).

In a follow-up book, *The Flying Saucers Are Real*, Keyhoe contended that the Air Force was withholding significant information about the case, which "might even be the key to the whole flying-saucer riddle." The object Mantell and others saw had to be, in the words of one of Keyhoe's sources, "a huge space ship—perhaps the largest ever to come into our atmosphere." Keyhoe was certain that the Air Force "must have known the truth from the start—that Mantell had pursued a tremendous space ship. That fact alone, if it had exploded in the headlines at that time, might have caused dangerous panic"—thus the efforts to provide conventional explanations for the incident (Keyhoe, 1950a).

Elaborating on the theme four years later, British writer **Harold T. Wilkins** suggested that "some lethal ray of immense power and unknown type had been directed at Mantell and his plane by the entities in the weird and vast machine, who may have deemed that they were going to be attacked, or wished to demonstrate to terrestrial military power, with its anti-aircraft batteries, the folly of any close approach" (Wilkins, 1954). Comparable rumors and speculations persisted for many years afterwards. Ufologist **Leonard H. Stringfield** talked with someone who claimed to have spoken with "Mantell's wing man," who said he saw a burst of "what appeared to be tracer" fired at Mantell's F-51 (Stringfield, 1977). In fact, Clements and Hammond testified at the time that when they last saw Mantell, he was simply ascending.

The Mantell story returned in its most bizarre incarnation in the testimony of an Englishman named Ernest Arthur Bryant. On April 24, 1965, according to Bryant, a flying saucer landed in the Devonshire village of Scoriton. Three figures dressed in "diving gear" emerged, and one, who appeared to be about 14 years old, spoke to him, identifying himself as "Yamski" from "Venus" and mentioning a "Des" or "Les" who "would understand" were he there. (A day

earlier contactee **George Adamski** had died in the United States; his first book was co-written with Irish occultist Desmond Leslie. The clear implication, of course, was that Bryant's space friend was Adamski reborn.) Yamski also said, "One month from today we will bring you proof of Mantell," which turned out, when delivered via a blue light on June 7, to be pieces of an aircraft (Buckle, 1967). Aviation experts declared they were not parts from a F-51. Bryant's story turned out, not surprisingly, to be a fabrication (Oliver, 1968).

Sources:

- Buckle, Eileen. *The Scoriton Mystery*. London: Neville Spearman, 1967.
- Crain, T. Scott, Jr. "A Mantell Diary." *MUFON UFO Journal* 217 (May 1986): 9-13, 17.
- Gillmor, Daniel S., ed. *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects*. New York: Bantam Books, 1969.
- Gross, Loren E. *UFOs: A History—Vol. 1: July 1947–December 1948*. Scotia, NY: Arcturus Book Service, 1982.
- Jones, William E. "Historical Notes: Thomas Mantell." *MUFON UFO Journal* 264 (April 1990): 18-19.
- Keyhoe, Donald. *The Flying Saucers Are Real*. New York: Fawcett Publications, 1950a.
- . "The Flying Saucers Are Real." *True* (January 1950b): 11-13, 83-87.
- Oliver, Norman. *Sequel to Scoriton*. London: The Author, 1968.
- Ruppelt, Edward J. *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Company, 1956.
- Saunders, David R., and R. Roger Harkins. *UFOs? Yes!: Where the Condon Committee Went Wrong*. New York: World Publishing Company, 1968.
- Shallett, Sidney. "What You Can Believe About Flying Saucers." *Saturday Evening Post* Pt. I (April 30, 1949): 20-21, 136-39; Pt. II (May 7, 1949): 36, 184-86.
- Steiger, Brad, ed. *Project Blue Book: The Top Secret UFO Findings Revealed*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1976.
- Stringfield, Leonard H. *Situation Red, The UFO Siege!* Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Company, 1977.
- Strong, B. R. [pseudonym of Kevin D. Randle]. "The Truth About the Mantell Crash." *Official UFO* 1,6 (February 1975): 20-21, 45-47.

"TWA Pilot Challenges Ruppelt." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (September 15, 1956): 4-5.

Wilkins, Harold T. *Flying Saucers on the Attack*. New York: The Citadel Press, 1954.

MARIANA FILM. See **Montana Film**.

MAURY ISLAND HOAX

Capt. **Edward J. Ruppelt**, onetime head of **Project Blue Book**, called it the "dirtiest hoax in UFO history" because two U.S. Army Air Force officers died in the course of their investigation of it (Ruppelt, 1956). Kenneth Arnold, who also investigated it, called it "one of the weirdest things I have ever encountered" (Arnold, 1980). Echoes of the incident, which spawned the legend of the "men in black" (see **Bender Mystery**), resound even today (Rojcewicz, 1987).

The affair began in mid-July 1947, when **Ray Palmer**, then editor of *Amazing Stories* and soon-to-be editor of *Fate*, wrote Arnold and offered him \$200 to investigate a story he had heard about from one Fred L. Crisman. This was not the first time Crisman had told Palmer a wild story. Earlier he had claimed that in a cave in Burma he had had a gunfight with "deros" (Palmer, 1958), malevolent underground creatures central to the **Shaver mystery**, which Palmer was promoting as fact in his science-fiction magazines *Amazing* and *Fantastic Adventures*. As Arnold recalled, Palmer didn't "seem to be real cranked up about whatever happened there" but suggested Arnold look into it next time he was in Tacoma, Washington (Arnold, *op. cit.*). Crisman reported that he and another harbor patrolman, Harold Dahl, had seen flying saucers and had fragments of material that had dropped from them.

On July 29 Arnold, who was more interested in the story than Palmer seemed to be, flew from Boise, Idaho, where he lived. On his way to Tacoma, as he passed over the area around LaGrande, Oregon, he spotted 20 to 25 "brass-colored objects that looked like ducks. They were coming at me head on and at what looked like a terrific rate of speed.... As this group of objects came within 400 yards of me they veered sharply away from me and to their right, gaining altitude as they did so and fluttering and flashing a dull amber color" (Arnold and Palmer, 1952). He had just experienced his second UFO

Klass, Philip J. *UFOs: The Public Deceived*. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books, 1983.

MORRO DO VINTEM CASE

At 9 A.M. on Wednesday, August 17, 1966, two electronics technicians, Miguel Jose Viana, 34, and Manuel Pereira da Cruz, 32, boarded a bus at Campos, Brazil, where they lived, and headed for the Rio de Janeiro suburb of Niteroi. They arrived in Niteroi at 2 P.M. Because it was raining, they purchased raincoats. Soon afterwards they entered a bar and purchased a bottle of mineral water. At 3:15 they set out for Morro do Vintem (Portuguese for "hill of the penny coin"), located in a poor, crime-ridden section of town. The top of the hill, by contrast, affords an expansive view of Rio, the bay, Sugarloaf Mountain, and the sky. At 5 P.M. a teenaged boy saw them sitting at a high point on the hill. He thought their presence was odd, and he wondered what they were doing there. He would be the last to see them alive.

The next day the boy returned to the site and saw the men lying on the ground. He thought they were sleeping. Two days later, on Saturday, a group of boys looking for a lost kite found the two, dead, on a carpet of leaves. They ran down the hill and told the first adult they encountered of their discovery. He sent them to a nearby police station and went to look for himself. Though the bodies had begun to decompose, they did not smell, and no predators had eaten on them.

But that was not all that was strange about the deaths. The two men lay dressed in suits and raincoats, each with a crude lead mask next to his side. There were no wounds or other marks on the bodies, no signs of a struggle. Notes with simple electronic formulas lay next to them. One note contained these cryptic instructions (said in one newspaper account to be in handwriting unlike either man's):

Meet at the designated spot at 4:30 P.M. At 6:30 P.M. ingest the capsules. After the effect is produced, protect half of the face with lead masks. Wait for the prearranged signal.

Amid intense publicity police launched an investigation. An initial autopsy performed by coroner Astor de Melo detected no evidence of poison. Having nothing else to go on, he declared the cause of death

to have been cardiac arrest. Unsatisfied, Col. Eduardo de Cento Pfeil, head of security for the state of Rio, ordered a second autopsy, to be conducted by Dr. Alberto Farah. In spite of a more extensive analysis than De Melo had performed, Farah uncovered nothing new.

Some of the money the men were known to have been carrying was missing, so police considered the possibility someone had murdered them in the course of a robbery. They also theorized for a time that the men had been smugglers, spies, or even homosexual lovers in a suicide pact, but these hypotheses died for want of evidence.

As the case went unsolved, rumors abounded for years afterwards. One man claimed that a day before the bodies were discovered, he had seen a stranger of foreign appearance in a jeep at the foot of Morro do Vintem. The stranger was talking with the two men. A prisoner serving a 50-year sentence in São Paulo said he had murdered Viana and Da Cruz at the instigation of three criminal associates. Police discounted his story when it became clear he knew no more about the deaths than what he had read in the newspapers, and even then he had significant details wrong. At one point early in the investigation, authorities briefly detained an associate of the two victims, airline pilot Elcio Gomes, but released him when he proved he had been in Campos at the time the deaths occurred.

Investigators learned some curious facts about the men's background. They had told family and friends conflicting stories about where they were going and what they were up to. They had said, on one hand, that they were off to São Paulo to buy a car and electronics equipment. On the other, they had hinted that they were on an important secret mission about which they could say nothing. They intimated it had something to do with the paranormal—a subject in which the two, who thought of themselves as "scientific spiritualists," were intensely interested. So was their friend Gomes. The three had conducted a number of experiments whose purpose was to establish communication with beings "on Mars."

Circumstantial evidence of a UFO connection appeared early on. A prominent society woman, Gracinda Barbosa Countinho da Sousa, reported that on the

rate locations were remarkably similar, i.e., that the object was on a generally southwest to northeast course, it was a silvery luminous circular shape and gave off intermittent trails of bright sparks and fragments. And made no noise. He promised to provide further details today . . . and asked that we furnish any information that we might have on these sightings.

I promised that we would do what we could.

2. Today . . . [deleted] met with Datt and gave him a summary of the sightings. [Deleted] also permitted Datt to look at drawings of the UFO prepared by various individuals, including himself, who had sighted the UFO.

3. The times of the sightings varied from 0100 to 0200 hours on the morning of 19 September. With the majority of them occurring between 0100 and 0130 hours. Sightings were reported from Agadir Kalaa-Sraghna, Essaouira, Casablanca, Rabat, Kenitra, Meknes, and the Fez region. There was general agreement that the UFO was proceeding on an approximately south to north course. Generally parallel to the Moroccan Atlantic Coast, at an estimated altitude of 1,000 meters, and that there was absolutely no sound from the UFO.

4. Descriptions of the UFO fell into two general categories, i.e., a type of silver-colored luminous flattened [illegible] disc-shaped [sic], or a large luminous tube-shaped object. Observers reported that the object intermittently emitted bright sparks from the rear.

5. [Deleted] said he was sent to brief Datt on the subject because he had himself sighted the UFO while returning from the city of Kenitra at about 0115 in the morning. He described the UFO as flying parallel to the coast at a relative slow speed as if it were an aircraft preparing to land. It first appeared to him as a disc-shaped object, but as it came closer he saw it as a luminous tubular-shaped object.

6. I frankly do not know what to make of these sightings, although I find intriguing the similarity of descriptions reported from widely dispersed locations. In any event, I wish to be able

to respond promptly to [deleted]'s request for information. And would appreciate anything you can do to assist me in this [Fawcett and Greenwood, 1984].

A reply came in October from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The delay may have been occasioned by his seeking a briefing on the subject, presumably from the Air Force, in the interim. Kissinger's response cited *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects* (1969), known informally as the Condon report, after physicist Edward U. Condon, who headed the **University of Colorado UFO project**. "This study indicates that detailed sightings of UFOs by reliable witnesses can be explained in many ways. . . . At present, there is no USG [U.S. government] agency studying this matter, the view being that such sightings . . . can be attributed to natural causes and that further study is unwarranted." He went on:

Although there is no major meteor shower in September, the sporadic meteor rate in the northern hemisphere is at a maximum in the early morning and in the autumn months. But meteors are usually visible at an altitude of around 100 km, not 1 km. However, subjective estimates of the height of such sightings are usually too low. The flat trajectory SW to NE could conceivably be compatible with a meteor, or decaying satellite. Tangential trajectories are not the most likely for meteors, but are not impossible. It is unlikely from the description that the event could have been a reflection from a polar orbiting satellite [*ibid.*].

Kissinger did not add that "from the description" it was just as unlikely that the object was a meteor or satellite debris. Furthermore, the duration of the sighting ruled out these explanations.

Coincidentally or otherwise, a dramatic UFO incident took place the same night—though a few hours earlier owing to time-zone differences—over Iran (see **Iran CE2**).

Sources:

Fawcett, Lawrence, and Barry J. Greenwood. *Clear Intent: The Government Coverup of the UFO Experience*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984.

notic regression to recall these experiences [Hufford, 1994].

Sources:

Hufford, David J. "Awakening Paralyzed in the Presence of a Strange 'Visitor'." In Andrea Pritchard, David E. Pritchard, John E. Mack, Pam Kasey, and Claudia Yapp, eds. *Alien Discussions: Proceedings of the Abduction Study Conference*, 348-54. Cambridge, MA: North Cambridge Press, 1994.

Michel, Aimé. "The Strange Case of Dr. 'X'." In Charles Bowen, ed. *UFO Percipients: Flying Saucer Review Special Issue No. 3, September 1969*, 3-16. London: Flying Saucer Review, 1969.

———. "The Strange Case of Dr. 'X'—Part 2." *Flying Saucer Review* 17,6 (November/December 1971): 3-9.

Schnabel, Jim. *Dark White: Aliens, Abductions, and the UFO Obsession*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1994.

Shough, Martin. "Mail Bag: The Dr. 'X' Triangle." *Flying Saucer Review* 18,3 (May/June 1972): 32.

Vallee, Jacques. *Confrontations: A Scientist's Search for Alien Contact*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1990.

DUAS PONTES CASE

Walking home on the evening of August 17, 1962, Rivalino Mafra da Silva, a Brazilian diamond prospector, witnessed a strange sight: two small beings, approximately three feet tall, digging a hole. When they saw him, they fled into the bushes from which, a few moments later, a hat-shaped flying object rose and shot away. The next day he told his co-workers, who did not believe him.

Mafra da Silva, a widower, lived with his three sons—the oldest, Raimundo de Aleluia Mafra, was 12 years old—at Duas Pontes, in the Diamantina district of the state of Minas Gerais. The family, living in poverty in a small, isolated rural house, were uneducated and largely ignorant of the outside world. "UFOs" and "flying saucers" were not concepts with which they were familiar.

At some point late on the evening of August 19 or the early morning of the twentieth, Mafra da Silva and his

sons were in bed when sounds like those that might have been made by intruders passing quickly through the room woke Rivalino and Raimundo up. Mafra da Silva lit a candle. There was no one there besides themselves, or so it seemed at first. Then they noticed a shadowy figure, apparently floating. Raimundo told what happened next in a statement he would give to the police:

It was a weird shadow, not looking like ours because it was half the size of a man and not shaped like a human being. We remained in the bed, quiet, and the shadow looked at us—then it moved to the place where my brothers were sleeping and looked at them for a long time, without touching their bodies. Afterwards, it left our room, crossed the other room and disappeared near the outer door. Again we heard steps of someone running and a voice said, "This one looks like Rivalino." My father then yelled, "Who goes there?" There was no answer.

Father left the bed and went to the other room, when the voice asked again if he really was Rivalino. My father answered it was right, that Rivalino was his name, and there was no answer. We came back to bed and heard clearly their talk outside, saying they were going to kill father. My father started to pray aloud and the voices outside said there was no help for him. They talked no more.

We passed the night awake. In the morning, still afraid, I had the courage to go outside to get my father's horse in the field. But then I sighted two balls floating in mid-air side by side, about two meters from the ground, one meter from each other and a few meters away from our door. They were big. One of them was all black, had a kind of irregular antennalike protuberance and a small tail. The other was black and white, with the same outlines, with the antenna and everything. They both emitted a humming sound and appeared to give off fire through an opening that flickered like a fire fly, switching the light on and off rapidly.

I was frozen by fear. I called father to see those strange flying objects. He came out of the house, still praying and asking about what those things could be, his eyes locked on them. He warned me to stay away and walked toward the objects. He stopped at a distance of two meters. At that moment the two big balls merged into each other.

There was only one now, bigger in size, raising dust from the ground and discharging a yellow smoke which darkened the sky. With strange noises, that big ball crept slowly toward my father. I saw him enveloped by the yellow smoke and he disappeared inside it. I ran after him into the yellow cloud, which had an acrid smell. I saw nothing, only that yellow mist around me. I yelled for my father, but there was no answer. Everything was silent again.

Then the yellow smoke dissolved. The balls were gone. My father was gone. The ground below was clean as if the dust had been removed by a big broom.

I was confused and desperate. I walked in circles around the house looking for father, but I found no tracks, footprints, or marks. Was this the work of the Devil? My father had disappeared in mid-air. I have searched the plains, fields, and thickets with no results. I have watched the flight of vultures, looking for clues to locate his body, but I saw nothing. Five days have passed, and nothing was found. Is my father dead, taken by the globes? I want my father back [Fontes, 1962].

So Raimundo told Lt. Wilson Lisboa, chief of police of Diamantina, a small city 20 miles from the site of the alleged incident. Not surprisingly, Lisboa found the boy's testimony hard to swallow. So did Benedito Starling, judge of the Diamantina Court, who remarked in an interview, "In my view, it is either murder or the man has run away to avoid the burden of bringing up his children, or there is also the possibility that the man has fallen into some cave and died there. . . . As far as the boy's story is concerned, it does not merit being taken into consideration"

("The Brazilian Abduction," 1962). There was no question, though, that Raimundo was extremely distressed. He stuck to the story under intense cross-examination. Lisboa ordered a thorough search of the area.

The searchers observed that the area in front of the house, where the balls supposedly had appeared, was swept clean, just as Raimundo had claimed. Beyond that, though the 10-day search expanded to encompass the entire Diamantina district, the investigators found only one possible item of evidence: a few drops of blood. Discovered about 30 feet from the house, they proved to be of human origin. If these were indeed from Rivalino Mafra da Silva, they were all that would ever be uncovered of him. To all appearances he had vanished from the face of the earth.

Raimundo's strange testimony drew international attention. The official investigation continued, and both the police and the press pursued the story. In the absence of evidence pointing to another explanation, the authorities considered the UFO angle. An independent witness, Antonio Rocha, reported that on the evening of the nineteenth, as he was fishing near Mafra da Silva's house, "I sighted two strange ball-shaped objects in the sky. They were flying in circles over Rivalino's house. They came very low and were gone a few minutes later. I don't know anything about Rivalino's disappearance, but—from the report given by his son Raimundo—I have the impression he saw the same objects I sighted." Rocha had confided his story to Father Jose Avila Garcia, vicar of the Diamantina cathedral; the clergyman passed it on to the authorities, who subsequently interviewed the witness (Fontes, *op. cit.*).

Other sightings of objects described as flying soccer balls were reported in the area in the days following the disappearance. Lisboa, however, rejected the UFO claim and pressed on with his grilling of the boy, who the officer suspected had murdered his father and hidden the body. He brought a psychiatrist, Joan Atunes de Oliveira, into the interrogation. Dr. Atunes de Oliveira concluded that Raimundo was sane. To find out if he was lying, the psychiatrist conducted a cruel experiment. Raimundo was taken to a room to

see a body with a sheet over it. "This is the body of your father," he was told. "He is dead. You lied when you told us that he had been kidnapped. Tell now the whole truth of what really happened on the morning of August 20." Raimundo burst into tears and swore that he had spoken truthfully. "Perhaps they brought him back dead," he said sadly. The psychiatrist told reporters, "I don't wish to discuss the facts in the case. They are beyond my competence. But I can tell you that the boy is normal and he is telling what he thinks to be the truth" (*ibid.*).

Sources:

"The Brazilian Abduction." *Flying Saucer Review* 8,6 (November/December 1962): 10-12.

Fontes, Olavo T. "Man Kidnapped by Globes." *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* (September 1962): 1,3-5.

Helms, Harry, Jr. "The Killer UFOs." *UFO Report* 5,2 (December 1977): 30-32,48-49.

Lorenzen, Coral E. *Flying Saucers: The Startling Evidence of the Invasion from Outer Space*. New York: New American Library, 1966.

———. "The Disappearance of Rivalino Mafra da Silva: Kidnapped by a UFO?" *Fate* 16,6 (June 1963): 26-33.

Vallee, Jacques. *Confrontations: A Scientist's Search for Alien Contact*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1990.