

# A BRAZILIAN MYSTERY

The following account is taken from the A.P.R.O. BULLETIN for January, 1964, published from 4145 E.Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona U.S.A. and is reprinted by permission. The *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's* latest information is that because of the difficult conditions the search has had to be abandoned.

ON October 31, 1963, Rute de Souza, 8-year-old daughter of Elidia de Souza who live near Iguape, Brazil, heard a strange and increasing roar and on looking to see where it came from, was terrified to observe a silvery object coming toward the river near her house. The object soared over her house, then above her, struck a palm tree near the top and began to "writhe" and struggle in the air above the river. Then it fell into the Peropava River near the opposite shore.

Rute began to run to her house to tell her Mother, and met her coming out. Mrs. de Souza had also heard the roar and ran to investigate. Shortly Raul de Souza, Rute's uncle, came upon the scene. He, too, had heard the roar where he was working about 300 feet from the house. All three stood in amazement as they watched the water "boil up" in the spot where the disc had fallen. The water continued to surge up, followed by an eruption of muddy water and then mud.

On the opposite shore of the river fishermen including Japanese Tetsuo Ioshigawa had witnessed the event and it was from Ioshigawa that investigators and reporters obtained sufficient description that led to the estimation of size of the object—about 25 feet in diameter. All described the disc as like a "wash basin". The object appeared to be at about 20 feet altitude when it hit the tree. It was in level flight until that time and after it struck it began its gyrations which led to the conclusion of the witnesses that it was experiencing trouble of some sort.

During the ensuing weeks, divers of various sorts began to attempt a salvage operation. At first, divers using only face masks tried but failed, to be followed by Scuba divers and eventually a professional deep sea diver with full diving suit and air compressor came to attempt to locate the disc. At last report, nothing had been found and all the divers complained of the hampering effect of the

mud at the bottom of the river. The Preopava is 12 feet deep at the point where the disc sank and has a muddy bottom comprised of about 15 feet of mud and clay. If the disc sank through the water and in turn the mud as the boiling up of water and then mud seem to indicate, it may have proceeded through the muddy river bed to solid rock underneath.

In order to fully assess the meaning of this incident which is pretty well established as having occurred, we must take into consideration all the factors. Although mine detectors were used and the Brazilian equivalent of the Civil Engineers attempted finding and salvaging the disc, reports do not indicate any success of any kind, not even the location of the disc.

We must consider the possibility that the disc, after settling to the bottom, either proceeded through locomotion of some sort away from its initial resting place and is not now in the original spot. If so, it could be anywhere in that river. Also, the size indicates that it may have been manned and if so perhaps repairs could be affected under water and escape from the river and the mud accomplished during the night hours, at some spot more isolated than where it originally sank.

UFOs of various types have been seen going into and coming out of the water so we must not assume that this particular disc is necessarily trapped even though it is a tempting assumption to make. Time will tell and it may be that the disc will be pulled out of the river eventually. It may be, too, that other UFOs have already come to the disc's aid and have either destroyed or salvaged it.

The only similar incident is the one which took place off the coast of Venezuela on December 13, 1956. A Swedish ship wired the harbour control at La Guaira saying that a strange, cone-shaped object was falling vertically into the sea, that it was

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# Life on Other Planets

## *The Latest Clues*

ONE of the most persistent (and one of the most illogical) objections to the inter-planetary flying saucer has been that intelligent human life is restricted to this earth. Of recent years, this objection was amended and intelligent life was allowed outside our solar system, but our sister planets, it was asserted, could not support human beings. As has been pointed out time and time again in this REVIEW, the first step is to prove the existence of the flying saucers in our atmosphere: where they come from is the next stage of enquiry, not the first. Furthermore, the objection that the saucers could not travel to us from outside the solar system is merely to state that *we* could not manage such distances at our present stage of development. Others could well have mastered space problems which to us appear to be insurmountable.

### Revised opinions

What now needs challenging, however, is the statement made by Dr. Menzel and others that our sister planets cannot support intelligent life. In his latest book, *The World of Flying Saucers*, he claims that astronomers will not allow that conditions on these planets are unfavourable to this type of life. Dr. Menzel does not seem to have realised that some astronomers, at least, are beginning to revise their opinions and the following quotations taken from newspapers of recent date indicate a remarkable change of wind.

The first quotation comes from the *Deseret News and Telegram* of May 1, 1954:

"Man is not alone in the universe. If we make an effort, we can contact other life, Dr. Bernard M. Oliver, vice president in charge of research and development at the Hewlett-Packard Co., said Thursday night.

"Man now has the capability to contact life on other planets, he said.

"Addressing members of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) attending the annual regional conference in Hotel Utah, Dr. Oliver advanced the theory that life abounds in the universe.

"He offered the belief that life is common in the universe and the density of life is such that there are no doubt several populations within the present radio range.

"He said there have been no contacts with life on other worlds of any significance, because no real concerted effort has been made to do so. Such a contact would have as profound an impact on our world culture as did the voyage of Columbus on the culture of the Old World, Dr. Oliver said.

"With our present sending and receiving equipment, our chances of contacting other intelligent civilizations are really quite high, Dr. Oliver said. The cost of such a programme would be negligible compared with the impact it would have, he said.

"Dr. Oliver was the featured speaker at the banquet session of the three-day conference of the IEEE. He is a former vice president of the institute."

### Messages from Outer Space

In the London *Daily Express* of May 26 reported yet another instance of a message being received from outer space: "American space scientists are baffled still by galactic signals received by the British space satellite Ariel. Last week at a special viewing of latest international space ventures a scientist of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration told me: 'The Ariel recordings have been carefully analysed. None of our satellites has been able to pick up similar signals. And we regard the Ariel recordings still as possible evidence of an intelligence in outer space.' He said the signals could be an echo of earth signals. But this seemed unlikely."

### Are they galactic?

The scientist quoted above suggested that the source of these signals might be galactic. But why not from somewhere nearer? Even this possibility is no longer considered impossible by all astronomers as the following report taken from the South African (Queenstown) *Daily Representative* of May 9 suggests.

"'Definitive' proof of water vapour in the upper atmosphere of Venus has been announced by the Baltimore, U.S.A., Johns Hopkins University. For the first time, highly accurate measurements of the amount of water vapour around the planet were also reported.

"The new findings, which should end scientific controversy over whether the Venus atmosphere is