

# PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1. DATE<br>15 April 1962                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  | 2. LOCATION<br>62.30 N 08.20 W                                                                                                                                                                        |  | 12. CONCLUSIONS<br><input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon<br><input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon<br><input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft<br><input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft<br><input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical<br><input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical<br><input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical<br><br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Echo</u><br><input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation<br><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |  |
| 3. DATE-TIME GROUP<br>Local _____<br>GMT <u>16/0310Z</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  | 4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION<br><input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
| 5. PHOTOS<br><input type="checkbox"/> Yes<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No                                                                                                                                                                          |  | 6. SOURCE<br>Military                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
| 7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION<br>3 Min.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  | 8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS<br>1                                                                                                                                                                             |  | 9. COURSE<br>E                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |
| 10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING<br>Single greenish white object observed at 30° elev 165° Az, disappearing 3 Min. later at 10° elev. 45° Az. Following orbital path to E at constant speed. Aircraft at 6,000 WX clear with light haze layer. Looked like Echo |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  | 11. COMMENTS<br>On 16 April at 02568 Echo was at 47.4° N. Sighting 12 Min later 15° further N. Longitude at 0256.8Z was 46.18 E. Echo would have been visible to the S at the time of sighting going E just prior to changing from a S-N orientation to a N-S one heading back toward equator. Case evaluated as Echo I.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |

No Case (Information Only)

13 April 1962  
Modesta, California

Five days prior to this event at Modesta, California on April 13, 1962 five teenagers reported a strange glowing light slowly descending at 500 feet altitude and becoming brighter as it neared the ground. The eyewitnesses started to get out of their car, but found themselves physically affected by their encounter. Their bodies became numb all over and for a time they could hardly move. All of them were visibly frightened by their experience.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

SOURCE: FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, JUL, AUG, 62

14 Apr 62  
Meath, Ireland

## EIRE:

### Co. Meath sighting

Miss Eileen W. O'Leary of Trim, Co. Meath, writes to tell us of her recent sighting. "Walking with my dog this afternoon (April 14) along a very open road (this part of Co. Meath is very flat and the expanse of sky is enormous), I happened to glance upward and saw a curious object in the sky. It was shaped like a barrel lying on its side and moved forward slowly at about the speed of a car-time Dakota. It was dark copper in colour and appeared to be made of metal, where the sun's rays struck it, and it looked polished and brighter than the upper and lower portions. It was quite low in the sky, and I could have covered it with the top part of my thumb held sideways and at arm's length. It was the same shape in front as behind, and quite unlike any aeroplane I have ever seen. I was puzzled and wondered what it could be, then I noticed two things, there was no noise, and the thing had no wings. Just at this moment I heard the sound of an approaching plane and turned my head to look backwards but could see nothing owing to low cumulus clouds on the horizon. The movement I made would take one and a half to two seconds at most, when I looked forward and upward again the 'barrel' had vanished, not into clouds, for there were none, just an immense expanse of very blue sky, and the sun shining.

"It was about 4 p.m. and the whole episode could not have taken more than 25 to 30 seconds from the first sighting to the disappearance. The plane I had heard and not seen, continued its way to the south, and the sound of it gradually faded away. The object I saw was travelling north-west when it disappeared."

15 - 30 APRIL 1962 SIGHTINGS

| DATE      | LOCATION                    | OBSERVER                      | EVALUATION        |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| -18       | Nellis AFB, Nevada          | Military (RADAR)              | Insufficient Data |
| -19       | Eureka, Utah & Rocky Area * | Multi                         | Astro (METEOR)    |
| -19       | 14.59N 149.02E              | Military                      | Satellite         |
| -19       | 33.00N 170.00W              | Military                      | Insufficient Data |
| -19       | 29.40N 94.20W               | Military                      | Satellite         |
| -21       | 18.45N 166.00E (Pacific)    | Military                      | Satellite         |
| -22       | 19.06N 168.12E (Pacific)    | Military                      | Satellite         |
| -22       | Maplewood, New Jersey       | [REDACTED]                    | Insufficient Data |
| -23       | 27.09N 176.34E (Pacific)    | Military                      | Satellite         |
| -23       | 26.21N 128.12E              | Military                      | Satellite         |
| -23-16May | Lincoln Park, Michigan      | [REDACTED] (PHOTOS)           | Astro (VENUS)     |
| -23       | USAF Academy, Colorado      | Military                      | Astro (METEOR)    |
| -24       | France                      | [REDACTED]                    | Insufficient Data |
| -25       | Chicago, Illinois           | [REDACTED]                    | Satellite         |
| -25       | Baker Lake, Canada          | Air Commodore [REDACTED]      | Astro (METEOR)    |
| -25       | 30.00N 138.30W (Pacific)    | Military                      | Astro (METEOR)    |
| -26       | Darville, Illinois          | [REDACTED]                    | Balloon           |
| -27       | 60.05N 13.14W (Iceland)     | Military                      | Insufficient Data |
| -27       | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  | [REDACTED]                    | Astro (METEOR)    |
| -28       | Coloma, Michigan            | [REDACTED]                    | Astro (METEOR)    |
| -28       | Rochester, New Hampshire    | [REDACTED]                    | Astro (METEOR)    |
| -28       | Fort Worth, Texas           | [REDACTED] (PHOTOS) NOT rec'd | Insufficient Data |
| -29       | Edwards AFB, California     | [REDACTED] (PHOTOS) NOT rec'd | Insufficient Data |
| -29       | Indian House Lake, Canada   | Multi                         | Astro (BETELGEUX) |
| -29       | 33.00N 177.00W (Pacific)    | Military                      | Satellite         |

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

| DATE | LOCATION                   | SOURCE       | EVALUATION |
|------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| 24   | Mt Lovewell, New Hampshire | Newsclipping |            |
| 25   | Whalley, England           | Newsclipping |            |
| 25   | Fiji                       | Newsclipping |            |
| 27   | Milan, Italy               | Newsclipping |            |

\* SEPARATE FOLDER

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH  
UNCLASSIFIED AIRSPACE

AF IN : 52580 (15 Apr 62) NR/1wc M I N G

ACTION: CIN-17

INFO : OOP-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3, DIA-2 (26)

SMB B 006

ZCHQA712ZCBBJ028

\*\*\*\*\* ZZ RJEZHQ

DE RBDIC 018

ZNR

Z M 160354Z

FM ADMINO COMBARLANT

TO RBEPW/CNO

ZEN/CINCLANTFLT

RJEZHQ/HQ USAF

RJWFALB/CINCONAD

RJWFAWB/26 NORAD REGION

RBEGUH/COM EASTSEA FRON

INFO ZEN/COMASWFORLANT

NAVY GRNC

BT

U N C L A S

LOCATING ONE UFO

1. BRIGHT OBJECT LIKE SECOND MAGNITUDE STAR
2. 6230N 0820W
3. 160310Z
4. UNKNOWN
5. VISUAL
6. UNKNOWN BUT VERY HIGH
7. SAME APPEARANCE AS ECHO SATELLITE ELAPSED TIME 3 MIN

BT NOTE : Advance copies delivered to CIN and OOP-CP

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH  
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

AF IN : 52658 (16 Apr 62) X/jhs  
INCOMING

Page 1 of 2

ACTION: CIN-17

INFO : OOP-2, OOP-CP-1, SAFS-3, DIA-7 (31)

SMB A 013

ZCZCH0B067ZCBBJE088

PP RJEZH2

DE RBDIC 033

ZNR

P 161009Z

FM ADMINO COMBARFORLANT

TO RBEPW/CNO

RBEKHC/CINCLANTFLT

RJEZHQ/HQSUSAF

RJWFALB/CINCONAD

RJEZSN/26 NORAD REGION

RBEGUH/COM EASTSEA FRON

INFO RBEKDT/COMASWFORLANT

NAVY GRNC

BT

UNCLAS

LOCATING ONE UFO AMPLIFYING

A. MY 162354Z

1. SINGLE OBJECT SIZE OF HEAD OF PIN HELD AT ARMS LENGTH GREENISH  
WHITE IN COLOR.

2. ATTENTION OF OBSERVERS, CREW OF WV-2 ACFT BUNO 141330, ATTRACTED  
BY RAPID MOVEMENT OF OBJECT IN RELATION TO OTHER STARS. OBJECT FIRST  
OBSERVED AT ELEVATION 30 DEGREES, AZIMUTH 165 DEGREES TRUE. OBJECT IN  
SIGHT FOR THREE MINUTES AND DISAPPEARED AT ELEVATION 10 DEGREES, AZIMUTH  
145 DEGREES TRUE. APPEARED TO FOLLOW ORBITAL PATH IN EASTERLY DIRECTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
STAFF MESSAGE BRANCH  
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

AF IN : 52658 (16 Apr 62) N C O M I N G

Page 2 of 2

PAGE TWO RBDIC 033

AT CONSTANT SPEED.

3. OBSERVED VISUALLY WITHOUT OPTICAL AIDS. POSITION OF ACFT TIME OF  
SIGHTING 160310Z, 6230N 0820W, HEADING 156 DEGREES TRUE, ALT 6000, TAS  
197 WEATHER CLEAR WITH LIGHT HAZE LAYER WIND AT FLT LEVEL 210  
DEGREES TRUE, 36 KTS.

4. OBJECT EVALUATED AS POSSIBLE SATELLITE.

BT

16/1009Z

## ASTRONOMY

# Venus Becomes More Prominent

Venus will be seen in the evening sky during the month of April and will increase in prominence during the spring, summer and autumn, James Stokley reports.

➤ DURING MARCH Venus began to appear briefly in the evening sky after sunset, thus ending a period with no prominent evening planets. But in April Venus draws farther to the east of the sun, thus remaining visible after sunset in the west for a longer time. In fact, by the end of April it reaches a position so that it can be shown on the accompanying maps.

These depict the sky as it appears about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of April, an hour earlier at the middle, and two hours earlier at the end.

At the beginning of April Venus sets about an hour and three-quarters after the sun, before twilight is entirely over. However, it is so brilliant (about minus 3.3 on the astronomer's magnitude scale) that you can see it easily even when the sky is still quite bright. Four weeks after that Venus sets more than an hour later in time—or about half an hour longer after sunset. Its position now is shown on the map of the northern sky, in the constellation of Taurus, the bull, near the western point of the horizon.

During the rest of spring, summer and early autumn, Venus will continue to increase in prominence in the evening sky.

## Study Stars to the South

If you want to get acquainted with the stars of April evenings, a good place to start is high in the south with the constellation of Leo, the lion. At the right-hand end of the group are six stars that form the shape of a sickle, as indicated on the southern sky map. At the bottom, i.e., at the end of the handle, is the first-magnitude star, Regulus. The blade of the sickle, by the way, used to be considered as forming the lion's head. Denebola, a star of the second magnitude, which is at the left-hand end of the constellation, marked the tail.

Extending from just below Denebola, downward to the left, you can see the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. Its brightest star, another of the first magnitude, is Spica. Above Virgo stands Bootes, with brilliant Arcturus, which is about two and three-quarters as bright as Regulus.

A few constellations that were conspicuous in the south on winter evenings can still be seen in the west. Some are on the northern map, some on the southern. One of these is Taurus, the bull, in which Venus now appears. The star Aldebaran is near the planet and, although it is another first-magnitude star, it appears considerably fainter because it is so low in the sky. Its light is absorbed by the greater thickness of our atmosphere through which it has to travel.

Above Taurus, to the right, you will see

Auriga, the charioteer, with Capella. To the left are the twins, Gemini. In this figure stands a well-known first-magnitude star called Pollux, and one of the second, which is Castor, the other twin. Obviously, they are not identical, since they differ in brilliance; Pollux is nearly half again as bright as Castor.

To the left of Taurus is Orion, the warrior, shown on the southern map. Betelgeuse lies above the three stars that form Orion's belt. Farther left is Sirius, the dog-star, part of Canis Major, the great dog. The lesser dog, Canis Minor, is higher in the sky, near Gemini. In it is the star Procyon.

Ursa Major, the great bear, shines high in the northern sky, and in it is the familiar great dipper. The pointers are the two stars in the bowl of the dipper which, followed downward, lead to Polaris, the pole star. This is at the end of the handle of the little dipper, which is part of Ursa Minor, the lesser bear.

April's most spectacular display of planets appears in the early morning sky, a little before sunrise. At the beginning of April, about two and a half hours ahead of the sun (i.e., around 3:15 a.m.), Saturn rises, in the constellation of Capricornus, the seagoat. Its magnitude is 0.9, equal to a bright

first magnitude star. It is dimmed, of course, by atmospheric absorption, when it first appears above the horizon.

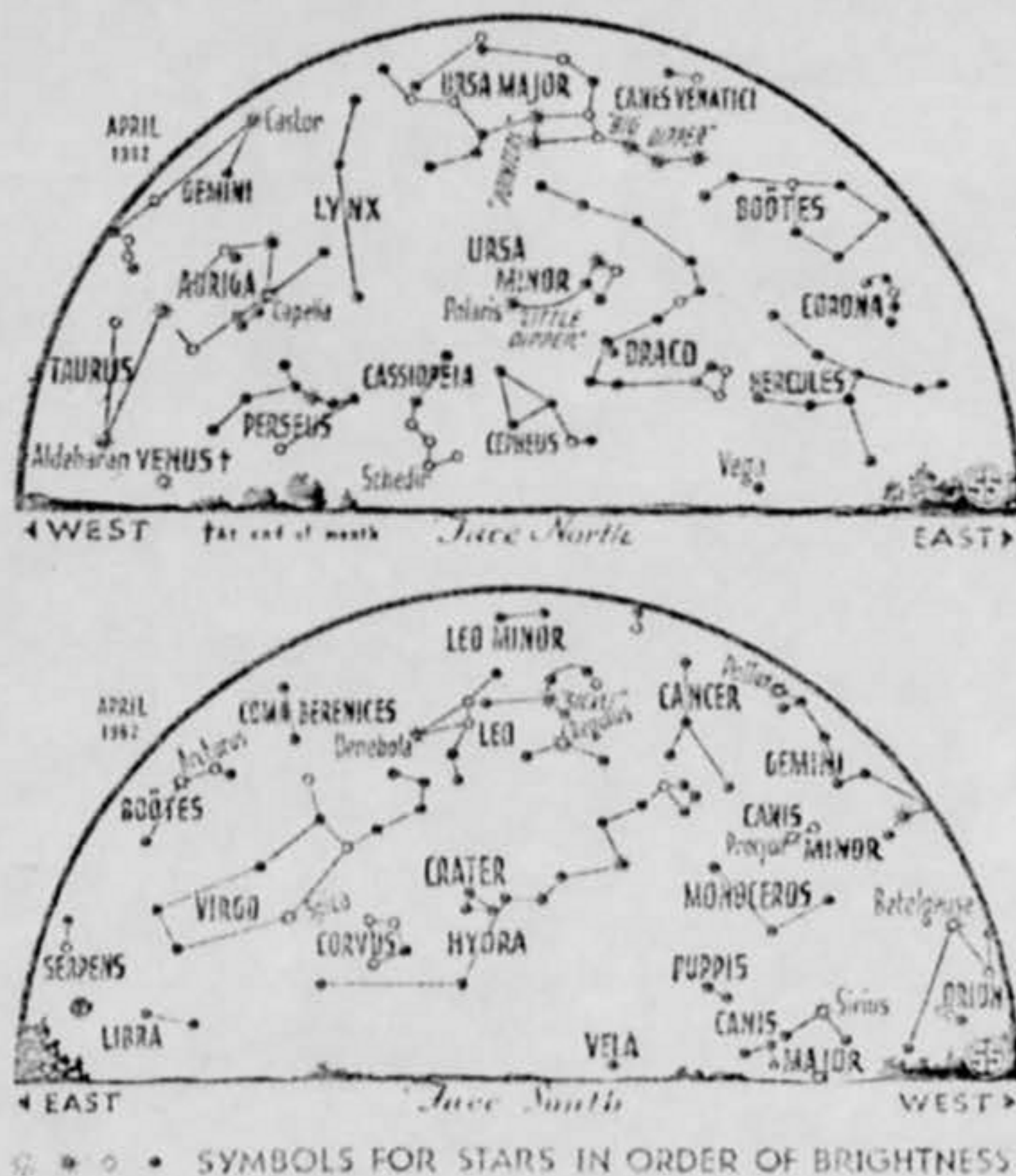
Jupiter follows, about an hour later. It is more than 2.5 times as bright as Saturn—brighter, in fact, than any other planet except Venus. And about half an hour after that, when morning twilight has already started, Mars appears. Somewhat fainter than Saturn, it will be harder to locate. At the end of April Mars will rise about an hour and a quarter ahead of the sun, Jupiter nearly 2.5 hours ahead and Saturn more than 3.5 hours ahead; then they will be even more conspicuous.

## Largest Constellation Is Faint

On earth, the biggest land area is not necessarily the most important. Similarly in the sky, the largest constellation is not the most prominent. In fact, the largest is now visible in its entirety in our southern sky, but you will have to make a special effort to locate it. This is Hydra, the water-snake. The head is between Regulus and Procyon. The end of the tail is below Spica.

Sizes of constellations are measured in the unit called a square degree, i.e., a square one degree on a side. There are 90 degrees from the horizon to the zenith. And the apparent diameter of the full moon is half a degree; thus the side of our unit square is equal to two lunar diameters. Hydra covers about 1,303 square degrees in the sky, more than any other constellation.

Virgo, also visible these evenings, ranks



second in area, with 1,294 square degrees, and the third is Ursa Major, with 1,280 square degrees. Fourth is Cetus, the whale, which is not now visible, with 1,231, and the fifth is Hercules, now visible in the northeast, with 1,225. Leo ranks 12th among the 89 constellations in the whole sky, with 947 degrees; Bootes 13th, with 907; and Auriga 21st, with 657. Orion is in 25th place, with 594 and Canis Major 43rd, with only 380 square degrees.

Crater, the cup, which is resting on Hydra, is in 53rd place, with 282. Near the end of the tail, just to the right of Spica, is a quadrilateral of stars marking Corvus, the crow. Its area of 184 square degrees puts it in 71st place.

The smallest of the constellations is one that we cannot see from most parts of the United States, but is one of the best known of all in the skies visible from the Southern Hemisphere. This is Crux, the southern cross. It is in 89th place, with an area of only 68 square degrees.

#### Celestial Time Table for April

| APRIL | EST        |                                          |
|-------|------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1     | 6:00 p.m.  | Moon passes Jupiter                      |
| 2     | 6:00 p.m.  | Moon passes Mars                         |
| 3     | 4:00 p.m.  | Moon nearest, distance<br>222,800 miles  |
| 4     | 2:45 p.m.  | New moon                                 |
| 5     | 5:00 p.m.  | Moon passes Venus                        |
| 11    | 2:51 p.m.  | Moon in first quarter                    |
| 16    | 2:00 a.m.  | Moon farthest, distance<br>252,100 miles |
| 19    | 7:34 p.m.  | Full moon                                |
| 27    | 8:00 a.m.  | Moon in last quarter                     |
|       | 4:00 p.m.  | Moon passes Saturn                       |
| 29    | 10:00 a.m. | Moon passes Jupiter                      |

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

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SOURCE: Flying Saucer Review, July, Aug 62

# Mario Zuccalà's Strange Encounter

By Ceccarelli Silvano

The author of this article worked closely with Professor Thayaht, Director of C.I.R.N.O.S. the Italian UFO investigative body, until his death which deprived Italy of her greatest student and leader in this field. The following incident was fully reported in a number of Italian newspapers and magazines.

It was April 10, 1962, and Signor Zuccalà was returning home to San Casciano, Val di Pesa, from nearby Florence, where he goes to work every morning. It had been a day just like every other for Signor Zuccalà.

He arrived at San Casciano by the coach service SITA about 9.15 p.m. After he left the coach he walked on three or four minutes and met a friend of his who went with him on a motor-cycle as far as the street in the district of Cidinella which, passing through the wood of Cidinella, leads him home. He started walking by himself about 9.25 p.m. along the street, and before 9.30 p.m. he arrived at the "carbonara" (coal-cellar)—an open ground from which two streets lead, one which goes to the house of Signor Zuccalà, the other which goes on beyond. The sky was covered with stars with a small moon, and the air was hot and still.

While he was busy going across a small canal which flows across the street, he felt himself struck and lifted up slightly by a sharp gust of wind.

Turning round to the left, he stood stock still and terror-stricken: six or seven metres above the earth an object was hovering. The object

resembled two bowls put one on top of the other, ashen in colour and of a diameter thought to be about 3.50 metres. (I could make out this last measurement from the estimate of the circumference given me by Signor Zuccalà—being a tailor, it is easier for him to estimate at a glance such a measurement than that of the diameter.)

This object passed over Signor Zuccalà and settled six or seven metres away from him at a height of two and a half metres from the earth.

A cylinder of diameter 1.50 metres was let down from the lower side of the machine until it touched the ground.

Signor Zuccalà had the impression that the cylinder, once it had touched the ground, re-entered the machine again, leaving exposed one side of the cylinder in which a door opened slowly, while two small doors were gliding towards the outside. They may have been two cylinders gliding one within the other. (See Fig. 1.)

From the door thus opened there appeared an empty space lit up by a diffused light of a brilliant white colour. Inside three steps about 40 centimetres high could be seen.

Two beings came out of the opening and he

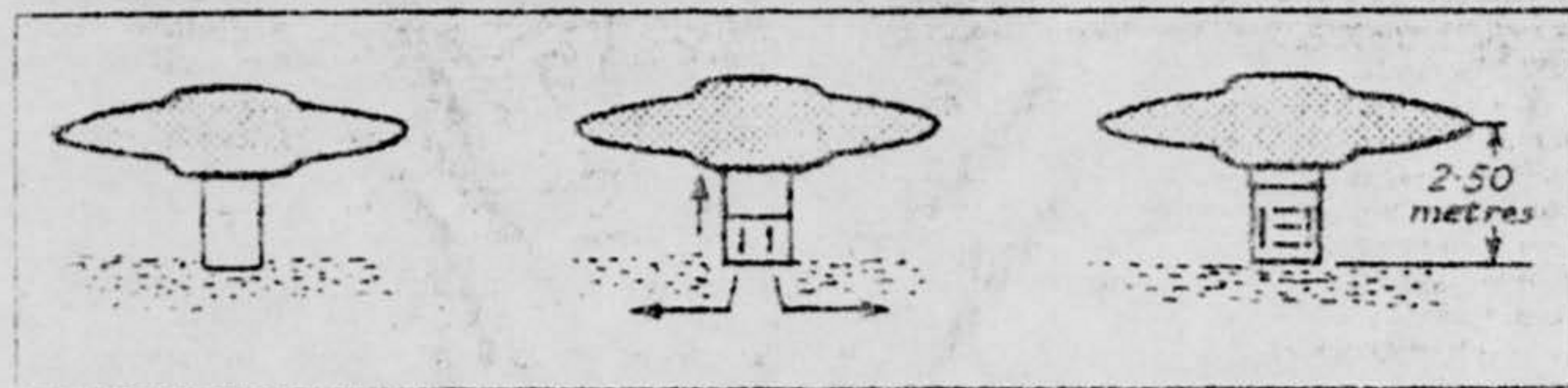


Fig. 1.

described them as being in height about 1.50 metres. Signor Zuccala himself is 1.81 metres high. Their bodies resembled jars, so far as they could be seen, as to exterior form, because as for the rest they were completely covered by an "armour" of shining metal. Two antennae came out from their heads. With the help of Signor Zuccala I have reconstructed a drawing of these beings. See Fig. 2.



Fig. 2.

These two little men took hold of him gently under his armpits and took him inside the object. Signor Zuccala went up the three steps and went inside. The interior was empty and shining all over with the same light which he had seen from outside. Signor Zuccala did not notice any detail in the interior of the object.

The two beings left hold of him and Signor Zuccala remembers that he asked where that light came from but he does not remember having had a reply. He then heard a voice which did not come from the two beings with him but from the inner part of the object; according to Signor Zuccala this voice was like one amplified by a microphone and as if resounding in a vast space.

This voice, speaking in Italian, spoke several sentences to him of which Signor Zuccala remembers the import which is set down here: "At the fourth moon we shall come at one o'clock in the morning to bring you a message for humanity. We shall give notice of this to another person in order to confirm that which you have seen is true."

It now remains to decide whether by the fourth moon is meant the fourth from the beginning of the year, which would then be the full moon of April 20, 1952, or whether it is meant four moons reckoning from the day of the sighting. The two beings escorted him out and Signor Zuccala found himself at home about 9.45 p.m. without remembering whether he indeed got there by the street which takes him home. His wife, who was in the house, heard no violent knocks at the

door and went to open it, rather alarmed because her husband usually knocks only once and very lightly on the door amongst other things. Signor Zuccala cannot remember having knocked four times.

As soon as she opened the door she found her husband in front of her. He looked terrified and could not make up his mind whether to stay outside or come into the house. Signor Zuccala told his wife about what had happened and then went to bed. During the night Signor Zuccala, who usually sleeps soundly, was troubled by the slightest noise and movement of his wife. In the morning he spoke to a colleague at work and he telephoned a newspaper.

Some journalists found Signor Zuccala and there took place the interview reported in all the newspapers of that evening and the following days. They and others pointed out that on the ground where the strange object had been there was not a single sign which could bear witness to the track of an object settled on the ground; when I went to the spot too much time had gone by for me to be able to see anything.

Signor Zuccala has a large birth-mark of a wine colour on his right cheek. He is of slender build and he limps on account of an orthopaedic apparatus joined to his right leg which he has worn since he was a child, following upon an accident.

He was born at Lecce twenty-six years ago, is a tailor by profession and is married to a widow, the daughter of a farmer at San Casciano. He has four children and lives in the house of his father-in-law. Every day he leaves the house early in the morning and goes to work in Florence, which is about 20 kilometres away, and he returns by the latest bus of the coach service SITA. He has lively black eyes and speaks with calm assurance of what he has seen. I asked him whether in his life he has had any hallucinations—to which he replied in the negative.

He also told me that the last film of science fiction which he had seen had been two years ago and that he took an interest in these things purely as a source of information.

The views of the people of San Casciano differ: there are those who do not believe, those who laugh, those who think, quite absurdly, that Signor Zuccala did all this in order to obtain money from the press.

Postscript. Italy has recently been the scene of great UFO activity and the subject of flying saucers is now openly discussed in that country. Among the numerous reports to appear was one concerning a sighting witnessed by Ilter Benazzi,

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aged 28, who was driving along the Sarnano-Cascina road with his fiancée on April 11 when he noticed a bright silver object in the sky. It was at first very low, then it rose and then it disappeared. He did not get out of his car and did not stop. He drove on and drove towards Sarnano. Benazzi said that it had not remained in the

with a violet gleam. In another car were two other witnesses, but they decided not to speak about the incident for fear of being laughed at. When they had left Benazzi's car, however, they returned to the scene. This story appeared in the *Corriere della Sera* and was also printed by the *Evening News* on April 11.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

10 Apr 62  
TOSCAN, ITALY

SOURCE: APRO BULLETIN

*APRO Bulletin*

### **Tailor Talks To Saucer Man**

A young Toscan, Italy tailor has claimed that he not only saw a "flying saucer," but talked to the occupants who told him that "humanity will soon receive a message." The gist of it is this: After spending the evening with a friend

Mario Zuccula, 27, from Cerbaia, near Florence, went to his home, skirting the cemetery. Suddenly he felt a current of air behind him and looked around. He was nearly paralyzed with fear when he saw an object, about 30 feet in diameter, appearing to be of whitish metal suspended in the air a few feet from the ground. Zuccula said a sort of metallic cylinder detached itself from the object and came to the ground. From a door through which an intense light radiated, came two small men "about 4½ feet tall." The date: 11 April 1962. The small "men" approached Zuccula, and he noted their heads were covered with a sort of hood. They lifted the man bodily off the ground and took him into the saucer where, with a serious tone, which seemed to come from an amplifier, one of them told him that "at the end of the fourth moon, about one hour from morning, we will return to give a message to humanity."

Without recalling the rest of the adventure, Mr. Zuccula found himself before his house. His wife opened the door for him, reproaching him for being so frightened, then stated that she hadn't opened the door. Because of the strange nature of his tale and his obvious emotional upset, Mrs. Zuccula and her father advised Mario to go to the authorities and tell the story in confidence. This is the end of the information contained in the newspaper. It should be noted here that the "amplifier" is a new touch in a contact story, as is the "cylinder" gadget which apparently brought the little men to the ground. In evaluating this, it is necessary to recognize the existence of two factors: The cemetery and the "cold gust of air," both of which are frequently connected with paranormal happenings. We do not attempt to disqualify the story as to authenticity but feel that all possibilities should be considered.