

AFU NEWSLETTER

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Liza Marklund prime sponsor for the AFU library



Swedish crime novelist **Liza Marklund** has agreed to become a prime sponsor for the AFU reference library. *This means that AFU can acquire, in a more methodical way, much of the literature that we need in order to keep an up-to-date international collection of UFO-related books, magazines and media.* It also means that we can buy retrospective titles missing in the collection and maintain exchange programs to enrich our own collection. In that way we can also help develop similar UFO resource centres around the world.

Although there is, of course, an upper limit to the sums that we can use, this is a very important development for us. International sales of Liza Marklund's best-selling crime novels (*The bomber*, *Studio Sex*, *Paradise Trust*, *Prime Time and*, this summer her latest: *The Red Wolf*) generate huge funds. At that level, AFU's tapping into this money is of minor importance to the author's economy. The rights for Liza's books have been sold to 115 countries; her books have been published in 23 languages. *The bomber* sold 700.000 copies in Sweden, second only to the Bible. All in all, Liza's books have, so far, sold 5 million copies. This is just the start of her successes. Her work is mirrored on her own official web site: www.lizamarklund.net.

The sponsor agreement has been negotiated between AFU's *Clas Svahn* and Liza Marklund. They are close friends and colleagues in journalism. For a period they worked at the same north-Swedish newspaper.

Liza visited the AFU archives about ten years ago, when she wrote a UFO news story for the national evening paper *Expressen*. Since then Liza has supported several of our collections (the Blue Book microfilms, the French collection, etc). She has openly admitted her support for AFU and her interest in serious UFO research - in media interviews and in her regular news columns for *Aftonbladet*.

The agreement came parallel to our new interest in buying / selling books & media through the Internet. In recent months AFU has been active on *eBay* attempting to buy into the large chunks of UFO publications, still missing in our reference library. *AFU has thus partly gone "commercial", but only in ways that will help us develop the collection.* The basis for our work will continue to be our own idealism and the desire of people - like *Liza Marklund and the 25-30 sponsors who keep us running* - to promote a library & archives facility for future research into the seemingly never-ending UFO folklore. The UFO mystery has been "solved" by many - yet speculations and UFO folklore continue to develop.

Through eBay, we have acquired some major book lots and made offers on others we didn't get. Shipping costs to Sweden means we cannot justify paying the same prices as private US collectors. To promote international contacts with collectors and booksellers we have also started to offer sellable surplus items on the eBay market. This has generated some money for items that are new to us. In a few months we have bought 200+ new titles with an emphasis on original European books, and American literature on abductions and channelling.

The creation of an Access database of our library will be completed before this summer is over. Right now the database consists of 4.204 titles/editions. It will eventually come up on our web site www.afu.info so keep your eyes - and PCs - open.

Anders Liljegen

Metallic spheres

by Anders Liljegren & Clas Svahn

In the 1960's there were several incidents when fragments of space vehicles were found in Sweden. This was – to some extent – reported in contemporary Swedish media but it is only now that the full details of some of these “crash” investigations are out in the open.

One of us (AL) recently found an investigation report from the *Swedish Research Institute of National Defence (FOA, now FOI)* on the UFO literature shelf of a mid-Swedish second-hand bookstore. Looking for UFO-related literature for the AFU library, this was certainly the most interesting finding this day... It is likely that the report can easily be traced at the Military Archives in Stockholm, it is just that no one has known about it and so no one has bothered to search for it.

The 43-page report has no indication that it was ever “Secret”, or even “Confidential”. It's serial number does not contain the “H” for “Hemlig” (Swedish term for Secret). The copy I found has “*Eriksson FOA 2*” written in lead on the top of it's front cover. This indicates that it was once handled by, or was a part of the private archives of, *Dr. Tage O. Eriksson*, a meteorologist who handled the official “UFO bureau” of the Swedish defence between 1966 and 1976. Tage Eriksson was one of the non-US UFO investigators interviewed by *Robert Low* of the Condon committee.

The report is a detailed investigation of two incidents where metallic balls had been recovered on Swedish soil.

While hunting for moose on September 8, 1964, a hunter found a metal ball (object A) in the rough terrain of a desolate area near *Vemdalen* in the mid-Swedish county of *Härjedalen*. A similar metal ball (object B) was found on April 5, 1965, near the south Swedish town of *Borås* (county of *Västergötland*). This ball had hit ground in a muddy area close by a lake. Despite landing at probably 70 meters/sec it was fairly intact since it hadn't hit on any rocky or hard areas.

Object A had a diameter of 371 mm, while B measured 310 mm. Their weights were 5,28 kilos and 4,16 kilos, respectively. Close examination of the two balls at the Defence Research

Institute, and at other institutions hired for the investigation, identified them both as being pressure tanks from American Agena-D space vehicles. Spectral analysis identified the metal: a titanium alloy probably manufactured by one of seven named American manufacturers. What finally identified the objects (there were no “Made in the US” texts!) were measurements from the parts of their fittings still remaining after the object had burned through the atmosphere. The measurements pointed to American standard fittings. Remains from Russian satellites were deemed as very unlikely.



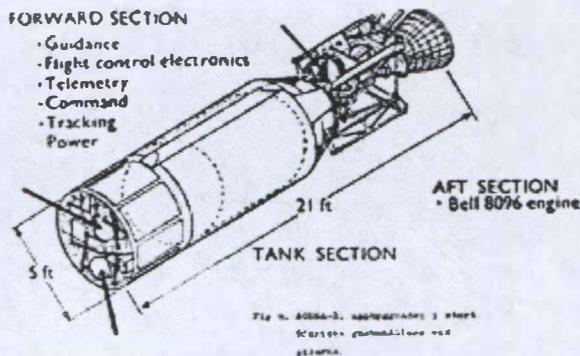
The Borås metal ball (object B)

By studying NASA satellite decay tables it was possible for FOA researchers to firmly identify object B as a pressure tank from the 1965-26A mission launched on March 25, 1965. This TAT-Agena-D docking target vessel decayed on April 4, 1965, according to NASA. People close to the find area had heard a loud bang as the object hit ground in daylight on April 5. The date difference may be explained by different time zones. FOA wrote: “...concerning the 1965-26A there are a number of sightings from Europe. The inclination of 96,1 degrees means that the trajectory passed over densely populated areas of Europe”.

For object A, FOA made a list of six possible satellite decays, since there were no visual observation to link the decay in time. All these cases were remaining parts from Agena-D target vehicles. The most probable source was the 1964-43A mission, launched on August 5, and which crashed to Earth on August 31, 1965, slightly more than a week before hunters found the metal ball. This object had come from the

direction of the North Sea towards Vemdalen (inclination 80 degrees), passing over desolate areas, which may explain why it was never observed in flight.

Pressure tanks on the Agena-D were used for two purposes: a) to store nitrogen or nitrogen-freon (CFC) used for positioning the satellite by way of jets through mouthpieces, or b) to store helium gas for pressurising the fuel tanks of the final stage.



Arrows at the end of the Agena-D indicate positions of the spherical pressure tanks found in Sweden.

FOA researchers found detailed descriptions and photos of these tanks, and their functions, in American supplier's brochures so there was never any doubt.

Sketches of the Agena-D (see above) indicate the precise positions of the tanks. Agena D was a modified version of the liquid rocket last stage Agena A built for Lockheed in 1959 for the US Air Force, but used by NASA as a docking target vehicle during the manned Gemini programme in the early 60's.

The Swedish military didn't know much about the Agena according to the FOA report (1968): *"All Agena-D objects appear to be reconnaissance satellites, developed for Air Research and Development Command of the USAF. Not the slightest inkling of the purpose of these missions, or the nature of payloads on these satellites, has been found in the literature or satellite catalogues"*. We now know that Atlas-Agena D was also used as a carrier in many civilian and military projects and put satellites like Mariner 4 and 5 and Ranger 7 in orbit.

In the summary of the FOA report, the analyst-writer states that the Swedish defence now has the full capability for identifying objects of this type. He noted that *"for the identification of space objects from recovered fragments it is of*

the greatest importance that the time of impact and other observations of the final phase of the trajectory are reported as closely as possible".

On September 11, 1969, log workers near *Stugun*, in the county of *Jämtland* found a similar metal ball. This ball was 38 cm in diameter and – like the others – consisted of two semi-spheres welded to each other. This ball weighed 13,8 kilos according to a US report.

A fortnight later, Swedish press reported a final identification: *"There is no doubt about the origin of the object"*, stated Tage Eriksson to *Dagens Nyheter*. *"The "space ball" has been filled with gases, probably to stabilise the satellite or to stabilise cameras"*.

Henning Höglund, one of the men that found the ball, is now 90 years old, but remembers the find clearly. Says Höglund:

- We found the ball laying in a small water-filled hole in the ground. We brought it to the police who later turned it over to the military.

Höglund's friend *Erik Hemmingsson* remembers that the metal was charred and slightly blue when they picked it up and that it was later identified as a part of a US satellite. In fact it was a pressure vessel from a Soviet rocket.

Other spheres have also been found in Sweden, spheres looking different from the ones described in this article. On September 19th 1976, *Allan Johansson* from *Sundsvall* found a metallic sphere on the ground in the woods outside *Porsi, Jokkmokk* where he was hunting and fishing. The sphere was divided in two halves, were put together with an adhesive tape and it weighed only 270 grams. Investigated by professor *K-G Andersson* at the *Luleå Technical High School*, they were considered made by titan, and very thin.

In the first days of the space age, on November 28, 1957, a similar lightweight metal ball, consisting of two semi-spheres, was found by a farmer in *Skene* (county of *Västergötland*). He had travelled a road at 15.30 hours in the afternoon not noticing the ball that he found on the road when he returned, slightly more than an hour later. What the AFU report archive has on this case (copied from the FOA archives) is only the report from the local police to the Defence Staff in Stockholm. This report has no details about dimensions or weight of the ball. It may have been the very first case of a satellite part crashing in Sweden, but this is unlikely.

The official police report has no details about the dimensions or weight of *Skene* ball, but a newspaper article on the front page of *Borås Tidning*, the day after the find, reported it was 40 cm in diameter. Local police *Edvin Cederfeldt* (now deceased) said to the reporter that the object did not have any similarities to weather balloons or radio-sondes occasionally handled by people in the area.

According to a hand-written remark on the official report, put there by Captain *Lennart Bunke* of the Defence Staff (a man who was involved in several UFO investigations in the 1957-1961 period), the ball was positively identified as a radar reflector from a military shooting range outside Gothenburg 30 km to the NE. Since there are no details on Captain *Bunke's* investigation there is no way to know how certain this identification was.

One of us (CS) has tried to match the *Skene* metal ball with known carrier rockets, but no match was found. Since metal spheres of this dimension were carried not on satellites but on the rockets there was only one possible culprit circulating the Earth at this time: Alfa 1, Sputnik 1's booster. In orbit was also Sputnik 1 itself (decayed January 4th 1958) and Sputnik 2 (decayed April 14th 1958).

According to official records Alfa 1 decayed on December 1st 1957, three days after the find at *Skene*. Visual observations, related in the newspapers, also suggest that Alfa 1 was no longer seen from Sweden after November 30th. The last sighting report of Alfa 1 came from California on November 30, which seems to rule out the Swedish metal ball as a debris from the booster. After 6.30 PM that day no more sightings were reported.

No record is known of where Alfa 1 decayed, or if parts of the booster ever reached ground. A sighting from the German village of *Grossmoore* near *Hamburg* at 4.20 PM on December 1, started a full-scale search in a marsh outside the city. Four persons had reported a glowing object with a whistling sound hitting the ground and leaving a small cavity as after impact, just 100 meters from the house of the mayor. The object was thought to be the Alfa 1 booster. Nothing was ever found.

The fate of Sputnik 1 and its booster was much debated at the end of 1957 and on December 6 Soviet prime minister *Nikita Khrushchev*

accused the US for having stolen Sputnik 1's carrier rocket when it fell in Alaska. According to previously secret US documents no parts of the first Sputniks, or their boosters, were ever found on US soil and it is doubtful that the Russian accusation was based on firm evidence. The first confirmed Soviet space vehicle that fell in the US was a cylindrical piece from Sputnik 4 found in Wisconsin in September 1962.

For many years the US and the Soviet considered the falls of debris from space vehicles secret information. So, when Soviet space vessel *Cosmos 482* broke into several parts on March 31 1972, and pieces of the craft rained on Earth on April 3rd that year this was classified information. Some of the pieces, four 13,6 kilos titanium alloy balls, crashed within a 16 kilometer radius of *Ashburton*, New Zealand.

The New Zealand authorities contacted their US counterparts who helped them to analyse the metal spheres. In August 2002 *The New Zealand Herald* published parts of the report since it was now declassified. In the report, of which AFU has a copy, was also a 44 items long list of debris fallen from orbit during 1960 to 1972 compiled by American authorities. *The AFU Newsletter publishes this list in its entirety for the first time.* The most dramatic was a metal sphere that crashed on a street intersection in *Manitowoc*, Wisconsin in 1962.

Metal cylinders are still found all over the globe as they fall from space. This far no person has been hit by debris. In February 1984 a 1,2 meter large cylinder (weight 12 kilos) was found in the south-eastern part of the *Buenos Aires* province about 70 kilometers from *Ayacucho* in Argentina according to a formerly confidential dispatch from the American embassy. The sphere was later identified as Soviet in origin.

In late April 2000 two large metal parts, one of which was a 30 kilos cylinder, fell in the *Cape* province of *South Africa*. Identified by NASA as parts from the US *Pegasus* satellite launched in 1996. In March 2002 a one meter spherical object hit the ground in the *Mubende* district in *Uganda*. On June 10th 2002 a 90 centimeter large and 90 kilo heavy sphere was washed ashore in *Isle of Palms* in *South Carolina*. In late August 2002, a 50 centimeter wide and 10 kilo heavy metallic sphere fell from the sky and landed in the Angolan village of *Manzawu*.

Sources: Gilbert Larsson: "Undersökning av fragment från rymdfarkoster. FOA I Report A 1433-40(12), April 1968." The report is available in the AFU reference library. Materials from the AFU report archive. Interviews with Henning Höglund and Erik Hemmingsson by Clas Svahn on July 14th 2003. "Glödande metall föll från himlen": Dispatch from AFP May 2nd 2000. "Mystery Balls": Fortean Times September 2002. Tina Thompson (ed): Space Log 1996 (TRW).

US list of fallen space debris 1960-1972.

Note: Some of the measurements were given in inches or feet, others in centimetres, weights were presented in kilos or pounds. All of these mixed. For clarity, all have been converted to centimetres, meters and kilos.

1. An unknown number of pieces of debris from a space object were reported to have fallen in *South Africa* in September 1960. May have resulted from unsuccessful attempt to launch an Atlas/Able.
2. An unknown number of rocket motor and propellant tank pieces were reported to have fallen in *Cuba* in November 1960. Believed to have resulted from failure of the Thor booster used to launch the Transit-III satellite on November 30, 1960.
3. In March and June 1962, 11 pieces of stainless steel skin (average weight 2,7 kilograms) and one sustainer rocket engine spherical pressure bottle (55,5 cm diameter, weight 21,7 kg) were found in *Brazil* and *South Africa*. Identified as pieces from Atlas booster for Mercury MA-6 mission, launched February 20, 1962.
4. In July 1962 a cylindrical pressure vessel about 40 cm in diameter was found near *Porto Alegre, Brazil*. Part of a US Air Force test satellite.
5. In September 1962 a cylindrical metal piece (diameter 16 cm, weight 9,5 kg) fell on a street intersection in *Manitowoc, Wisconsin*. Identified as part of Soviet Sputnik IV, launched May 15, 1960.
6. In October 1962 three pieces of stainless steel skin (average size 0,9 by 1,2 meters) and one piece of aluminium with steel nut, bolt and washer attached (about 5 by 5 cm, weight 0,22 kg) were found in the *Ivory Coast* and *Upper Volta*. Identified as pieces from Atlas booster for Mercury MA-8 mission, launched October 3, 1962.
7. In April and June 1963, two spherical pressure vessels were found near *Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia*. Believed to be from US Agena rocket stage used to launch US Air Force test satellites on December 14, 1962 and January 7, 1963. Both rocket stages decayed from orbit in January 1963.
8. In May 1963 a piece of stainless steel skin (0,42 square meters, weight 2,7 kg) was found near *Concordia, Argentina*. Identified as a part of the Atlas booster for Mercury MA-9 mission, launched May 15, 1963.
9. In May 1963 a piece 30 by 38 cm was found about 200 km north of *Pretoria, South Africa*. Believed to be part of a Soviet spacecraft.
10. In March 1964 a metal spherical pressure vessel (weight 11 kg) fell near *Belem, Brazil*. Believed to be part of a DOD Agena rocket stage.
11. In March 1964 an undetermined number of fragments fell in *British Columbia, Canada*. Believed to be of Soviet origin.
12. In May 1964 a charred piece of electronic equipment

(weight 79 kg) was found near *La Fria, Venezuela*. Identified as part of a DOD satellite launched April 27, 1964, which decayed May 26, 1964.

13. In December 1964 and January 1965 a metal sphere (diameter 84 cm), an aluminium cylinder (4 meter by 152 cm) and four fragments of a rocket nozzle were found in *northern Argentina*. Identified as pieces from a DOD Titan III booster stage, possibly from a Transstage launched December 10, 1964 which decayed December 13, 1964.

14. In January 1965 a piece of woven asbestos sheet was found in *Malawi*. Identity not confirmed.

15. In early 1965 an object having the appearance of a space fragment was reported washed ashore on *Abaco Island* in the *Bahamas*. Possibly from the Atlas-Mariner I booster, which was destroyed by the range safety officer shortly after launch on July 22, 1962, and landed in the designated ocean impact area.

16. In June 1965 three pieces believed to be space fragments were found in the *Madhya Pradesh* and *Kota* districts of *India*. Believed to be pieces from a DOD Titan IIC development test launched June 18, 1965.

17. In September 1965 a titanium sphere (diameter 50 cm), called the *Merkanooka* ball, was found in *Australia*. Identified as a tank used for drinking water in the Gemini V spacecraft launched August 21, 1965, components of which decayed in late August 1965.

18. In December 1965 three metal spheres fell near *Seville, Spain*. Believed to have been parts of Soviet Luna 8 rocket stage, launched December 3, 1965, parts of which decayed on December 5 and 6, 1965.

19. In March 1966 a piece of plastic shroud (about 1,2 by 1,5 m) was found in *Australia*. Identified as part from Echo II, launched January 25, 1964. One part of which decayed February 23, 1966.

20. In April 1966, a helium pressure sphere (diameter 1 m, weight 113,3 kg) was found by the crew of a Brazilian fishing boat off the coast of *Brazil*. Identified as part of S-IVB stage of Saturn booster suborbital test which was launched February 26, 1966 and landed in the designated ocean impact area.

21. In May 1966 a piece of light-weight metal (50 by 30 cm), an oval-shaped metal piece (40 by 20 cm), a black beehive-shaped piece (10 by 12 cm) and four pieces of fragile wire were found in the *Rio Negro* district of *Brazil*. Identified as parts of S-IVB stage of Saturn development test (SA-5) launched January 29, 1964, which decayed April 30, 1966.

22. In June 1966 a fragment believed to have returned from space was found in *Colombia*. Identified as part of Atlas booster used to launch Agena target vehicle either for Gemini 8 or Gemini 9A (launched March 16 and June 1, 1966). Probably from the Gemini 9A target vehicle booster.

23. In July 1966 a piece of lightweight metal (4,7 meters long by 2,6 meters wide) piece, and a piece of aluminium (3,3 m by 5,1 m), were found in *Peru* and *Zambia* respectively. In August and November 1966 a truncated cone metal piece (5,4 kg) and a smaller piece was found in *Swaziland*. Identified as pieces from S-IVB stage of Apollo-Saturn development test (AS-203) launched July 5, 1966.

24. In October 1966 a titanium spherical pressure vessel (diameter 37,3 cm, weight 13,5 kg) was found near

Tomahawk, Wisconsin. Identified as Soviet in origin.

25. In January 1967 a metal sphere (diameter 58 cm, weight 15,8 kg) was found in *Peru*. Identified as part of Delta booster used to launch Biosatellite-1 on December 14, 1966.

26. In February 1967 two spherical pressure vessels were found in *Mexico*. One sphere was titanium with a diameter of 60 centimetres and a weight of 30 kilograms; the second sphere had a diameter of 35,5 cm. Believed to be parts from the upper stage or experiments associated with the US Air Force Titan IIIC.

27. In July 1967 a titanium sphere (diameter 0,6 m), a flat metal piece with bolts, and a titanium sphere (circumference 97,7 cm) were found in *Mexico*. Identified as parts from Agena target vehicle launched November 11, 1966, in connection with Gemini 12 mission.

28. In September 1967 a spherical pressure vessel (diameter of about 0,6 m) was found in *Saudi Arabia*. Identified as part of Delta booster used to launch Explorer 35 on July 19, 1967.

29. In December 1967 a metal piece (1 meter by 1,8 meters, weight 10 kilograms) was found in *Finland*. Believed to part of a Soviet vehicle.

30. In February 1968 a metal fragment (1 by 3 meters, weight 57,5 kilograms) and in June 1970 a metal sphere (diameter 0,9 m) were found in *Colombia*. Identified as parts of lunar module stage used in Apollo V test mission, launched January 22, 1968.

31. In March 1968 a triangular cone-shaped piece (31 by 122 cm, weight 10-14 kg), a metal disc (10 or 13 cm in diameter), and a small oval-shaped metal piece fell in the *Gandaki Zone of Nepal*. Believed to be of Soviet origin.

32. In April 1968 a metal sphere (diameter 61 cm, weight 29 kg) was found near *Mudgee, Australia*. Identified as pressure vessel from a Delta booster used to launch Biosatellite-2 on September 7, 1967.

33. In April 1968 several pieces of material in panel sections (22,8 by 22,8 cm) were found in *Angola*. Identified as pieces of insulation from third stage of Apollo VI booster, launched April 4, 1968.

34. In August 1968 a metal sphere (diameter 71 cm, weight 20 kg) was found in eastern *Colombia*. Believed to be of US origin.

35. In September 1968 a spherical pressure vessel (diameter 36,8 cm, weight 14,5 kg) was found near *Nome, Alaska*. Identified as Soviet in origin.

36. In June 1969 numerous fragments (average weight about 10 kilograms) fell on a Japanese freighter off *De Kastri Port, USSR*. Pieces believed to be of Soviet origin.

37. In July 1969 a small fragment (about 30 cm long) fell on the deck of a German ship in the *Atlantic Ocean*. Other pieces fell in the water near the ship. Identified as debris from the first stage of the Saturn booster used to launch Apollo 11 on July 16, 1969.

38. In September 1969 a metal pressure sphere (diameter 38 cm, weight 13,8 kg) was found near *Östersund, Sweden*. Believed to be of Soviet origin.

39. In December 1969 a cylindrical piece (about one meter in diameter) washed ashore near *Marie Galante, Martinique*. Believed to be from the shroud of an Atlas booster, which had been jettisoned in the designated ocean impact area.

40. In April 1970 a metal fragment was found in the *West*

Cape area of South Africa. Believed to be part of Soviet spacecraft.

41. In July 1970 a spherical pressure vessel was found near *Lai, Chad*. Probably part of a Soviet vehicle.

42. In August 1970 five oblong pieces of steel (61 to 76 cm long, average weight 68 kg) and one flat steel plate (122 by 122 cm, weight 290 kg), fell in *Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma*. Identified as parts from Soviet Cosmos 316 launched December 23, 1969, which decayed August 28, 1970.

43. In March and April 1971 three spherical pressure vessels were found in *North Dakota*. Determined to be of US origin.

44. In April 1972 four spherical pressure vessels were found in an area near *Ashburton, New Zealand*. Probably from Soviet Cosmos 482 launched March 31, 1972, part of which decayed April 2, 1972.

Update on the collection for the French SOS-OVNI archives

The money collection for saving the *Perry Petrakis / SOS-OVNI archives* is still going on with new money coming in every week on the Swedish bank account. Negotiations with Mr. Petrakis have been going on throughout the winter and spring, and it is expected that a decision will be made this summer.

Mr. Petrakis has also negotiated with another (private) collector on the continent. This prospective buyer has now withdrawn, and AFU/SCEAU are the only remaining bidders. If we to go for a deal this is proposed to be made in co-operation with SCEAU, the French organisation aiming to save French "OVNI" collections within the French National Archives system. It is expected that a SCEAU representative will be able to view and evaluate the quantity & quality of the entire collection during August. AFU has received lists of all books and magazines in the collection.

Clas Svahn & Anders Liljegren

Abduction and contact - the 1950's style

Phillip H. Krapf: The contact has begun. The true story of a journalist's encounter with alien beings. Hay House, Carlsbad, California, 1998.

The author is a pensionered Los Angeles Times journalist (62 years old at the time of the experience). He claims he was taken, from his sleep, one night in June 1997, by aliens from the planet *Verdanta*. Brought to their gigantic space station on the other side of the moon, he sees

hundreds of other earth people being subjected to all kinds of bodily probes in a large hall.

Spared from these procedures, he is instead subjected to a three day long debriefing by the creatures, who inform him about his future special assignment. This task is to write a "white book" in preparation for Earth's upcoming open contact with the Verdants, and our planets acceptance into the Intergalactic Federation of Sovereign Planets (IFSP). Krapf is to function as a Deputy Envoy, assisting specially selected earth people who, as Ambassadors, will guide humanity through this inauguration process.

There is a timetable for earth's acceptance into the "IFSP", starting with the first public announcements by some of the ambassadors, about their first contacts with the Verdants, in 2002. These announcements will escalate into 2003 with spectacular events taking place in 2004 and 2005 to finally prove the contact even to the skeptics. *So we are right up into it – didn't you notice...?*

Be prepared! Overnight, the new city of *Genesis* will appear in the US southwest, created by the Verdants. *Genesis* will become the new centre for earth humanity's contacts with the ETs. *Hmmm, is this the embassy the Raëlians fantasise about?*

The Verdants have long since discovered that all beings are immortal souls. One of their spaceships even paid a visit to God Father himself in his Paradise. Even though the author claims to be an atheist there is a tone of salvation Christianity running through this space age tale, blended with pieces from 1950's contactee tales, like Adamski's and Antonio Villas Boas's. The author is offered a heavenly sex experience by one of the female Verdants, 800 years old but with the looks of 20. Unlike many of his earthly brothers, in such a situation, his thoughts run back to his wife, and he refuses the adventure – another trace of Christian morality in the tale.

Anders Liljegren

Recent and upcoming books

Joel Achenbach: Captured by aliens. The search for life and truth in a very large universe. August 2003, Citadel, USA, softcover, 352 pages, ISBN 0806524960.

Robert Alley: Raincoast Sasquatch. Bigfoot, Sasquatch evidence from Indian lore. July 2003, Hancock, USA, hardcover, ISBN 0888395086.

Stephen A. Arts: Mystery airships in the sky. March 2003, PublishAmerica, USA, softcover, 196 pages, ISBN 1591299462.

C. Preston Bost: Yahweh's divine war chariots. March 2003, 1st Books Library, USA, softcover, 168 pages, ISBN 1403388210.

Michael Busby: The great 1897 airship mystery. September 2003, Pelican, USA, hardcover, 400 pages, 1589801253.

David Hatcher Childress: The anti-gravity handbook. September 2003, Adventures Unlimited, USA, hardcover, 256 pages, ISBN 1931882177.

Jerome Clark: Strange skies. Pilot encounters with UFOs. June 2003, Citadel, USA, softcover, 254 pages, ISBN 0806522992.

Loren Coleman: The true story of Apes in America. April 2003, Pocket Books, USA, paperback, 288 pages, ISBN 0743469755.

William R. Corliss: Scientific anomalies and other provocative phenomena. An annotated outline of 6.000 entries. Jan 2003, The Sourcebook Project, USA, softcover, 296 pages, ISBN 0915554453.

Brenda Denzler: The lure of the edge. Scientific passions, religious beliefs and the pursuit of UFOs. 2003, University of California Press, USA, softcover (previously as hardcover), 313 pages, ISBN 0520239059. (Doctoral thesis, Duke University, originally 1998).

Ann Druffel: Firestorm. Dr. James E. McDonald's fight for UFO science. July 2003, Granite, USA, softcover, 624 pages, ISBN 0926524585.

Leo Dworshak: UFOs are with us, take my word. February 2003, Dorrance, USA, softcover, 106 pages, ISBN 0805958681. (Contactee case that has been developing since 1932.)

Leonhard Eckardt & Heiner Gehring: Flugscheiben über Peenemünde? Von den ersten Entwürfen Andreas J. Epps bis zur Flugscheibe des Wernher von Brauns. 2001, Amun Verlag, Germany, softcover A5 size, 64 pages, illustrated, ISBN 3935095171.

Leonhard Eckardt & Heiner Gehring: Flugscheiben aus der Sowjetunion? 2001, Amun Verlag, Germany, softcover A5 size, 64 pages, illustrated, ISBN 3935095147.

Joseph Andreas Epp: Die Realität der Flugscheiben. 2002, Michaels-Verlag, Germany, 179 pages, ISBN 3895396052.

Chris B. Evans: Alien conspiracy. Unravelling the UFO/alien mystery. May 2003, Alarm Clock, USA, softcover, 282 pages, ISBN 0972625909.

Heiner Gehring & Klaus P. Rothkugel: Der Flugscheibenmythos: luftfahrt- und technikgeschichtliche Aspekte eines vernachlässigten Kapitels der Aeronautik. 2001, Amun, Germany, softcover, 144 pages, ISBN 3-935095-21-X.

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