THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — JANUARY, 1958

RADIATION SICKNESS AFTER UFO SIGHTING?

USSR CLAIMS ANTI-GRAVITY DISCS

On the evening of 2 January, Radio Moscow announced that anti-gravity discs are under development in Russia. This information was forwarded to headquarters by Jan Herr, of San Diego.

We watched papers and listened to endless news broadcasts, in hopes of hearing further details and comments by western officials, but there were none. The announcement, incidentally, is what has been feared by some researchers, including Major Donald E. Keyhoe. Frankly, we here at Alamogordo have not been concerned with the possible hysteria which might result from such an announcement, because we have been putting our faith in the ability of high officials to keep such news from receiving widespread attention. Although the possibility of moon rockets manufactured by the Russians has received a good deal of publicity by our own press, it is obvious that this particular piece of news was never meant for the public ears.

Despite Russian claims in the past that the saucers were only capitalistic attempts to confuse and frighten other nations, they have changed their tune in the past three months. In October they made their first claim that the saucers belonged to them—and this before the saucer "hysteria" of November. It is now apparent that they have been secretly investigating and gathering data on the discs, and have now learned enough about them to do some experimenting. The word "development" in the news release was the most disconcerting part.

It is generally accepted that the United States has been carrying on research into the possibility of utilizing anti-gravitational propulsion, and we can only hope that they are not in arrears in this research as well as in their attempt to launch a satellite. If the Russian communique had said that it was "experimenting," there might be some hope that the free world isn't too far behind, but the fact that the communique stated that the discs are "under development"—the implication is that the Soviet has built a disc-like craft utilizing the anti-gravitational principle and are testing and [illegible]

GEIGER COUNTER REGISTERS 150 MICROROENTGENS AT SITE OF SAUCER LANDING

Olden Moore, who claims he saw a landed "space ship" near the intersection of Route 86 and Hart Road in Montville Township, Ohio, on 6 November, has had his story backed up by a geiger counter reading which registered 10 times the normal background radioactivity, a day after the sighting. The details:

Moore, a plasterer, was driving home from Painesville at 11:30 p. m., when a disc-shaped, bright object "loomed up in front" of him, then seemed to split apart. One section "disappeared," the other settled down in a field near the road. When Moore saw the object, he shut off his lights and pulled his car off the road.

When the object landed, Moore watched it for about 15 minutes, then got out of his car and approached it. He heard a ticking sound, somewhat like the tick of a water meter. He stopped before he got near the thing, then went back, got in his car and went home to get his wife. In all, he had observed the object for about 20 minutes. When they arrived back at the field, the object was gone.

At 11:30 a. m. the next morning, Moore's wife reported the incident to Sheriff Robusky by telephone. On November 8, he was questioned by Lake County Civil Defense Director Kenneth Locke, Geauga County Sheriff Louis A. Robusky, army authorities, scientists from Case Institute of Technology and newsmen.

And then the biggest mystery began. Olden Moore was gone for a few days, and when he returned, he wouldn't say where he had been. But Mrs. Moore told friends he had gone to Washington, D. C. in connection with the sighting of the UFO. When asked about this, Mr. Moore merely said, "She talks too much. I talked to high officials. I was sworn to secrecy—I won't say where I was."

Moore signed an affidavit containing the details of what he had seen, and the 150 microroentgen reading was taken in the middle of an area 50 feet in diameter in the spot in the field where Moore said he saw the object. At the perimeter of that area the reading dropped to 20 or 30 microroentgens. Fifteen or 20 are normal readings.

(See Geiger Counter, page 8)

Mrs. Letia Kuhn of Madison, ~~Indiana~~ Ohio, went out to her garage to check the temperature in her Doberman-Pinscher kennels at 1:25 a. m. on the morning of 10 November, 1957. A bright, circular object was hovering about 100 feet above the garage, which was about 150 feet from her home on Highway 84.

Two weeks later, because of persistent blurring of vision and burning sensation in her eyes, Mrs. Kuhn visited her doctor for a checkup. Dr. E. D. Hudgens told her that her appearance suggested the possibility of radiation damage, or damage by ultraviolet light to her eyes, and that she also suffered from shock.

This information was given to Kenneth Locke, Lake County Civil Defense director. Locke suggested that she go to Lake County Memorial Hospital for a test to see if radiation was present. Mrs. Kuhn agreed, and also said she intended to go to an eye specialist.

When asked why she did not notify authorities immediately about what she had seen, she said she had mentioned it to neighbors, but they had laughed at her, so she had kept quiet until it was obvious that she was ill. She then visited Dr. Hudgens and, consequently, Mr. Locke.

The object which Mrs. Kuhn saw above the garage was bell-shaped, gave off no noise, heat or odor. But from the bottom of the object there issued something like an exhaust, also a very bright beam of light. She said the object itself was from 35-40 feet in diameter.

Mrs. Kuhn said the light held her almost transfixed, or in a sort of a trance. After about 20 or 30 minutes, she ran into the house and locked the door. Then she tried to tell herself she hadn't seen the thing. When she looked out the window, it was gone.

Dr. Hudgens gave Mrs. Kuhn shots for hives, and the rash subsided, leading many to believe that the rash had been caused by shock.

The evaluation of this sighting is very interesting. A woman watched an unconventional aerial object at close range, and became ill. She had not been ill before, and her discomfort dated only from the time of the sighting. Although the information was printed in the Cleve-

(See *Radiation Sickness*, page 8)

THE STOKES CASE . .

By L. J. Lorenzen

By this time, the James Stokes story has been from pillar to post. It has been cut, distorted, spliced, expanded, contracted, extended and withdrawn. It has been almost everything except understood. But the last straw was contained in a wire service release appearing in print on November 17th. Purporting to be a recap of the early November "rash," this literary gem dismissed the Stokes incident as follows:

"Investigation showed that the originator of the report had pulled a hoax, presumably suggested by the Levelland, Texas reports." Unquote.

This is pure, irresponsible fabrication. Jim Stokes, under pressure, did retract some of the points set forth in his original story. This is true. There may be some doubt as to what he actually did see.

But it is quite certain that he did see something. Bear with me a bit and I'll tell you why I do not believe he perpetrated a hoax.

I have known Jim Stokes for about two years. We are not close friends. We have, however, met socially on several occasions and, due to our mutual interest, indulged in lengthy conversations concerning electronics and related sciences. A time or two we found ourselves part of a group engaged in swapping "sea stories" (we are both veterans of World War II) and I recall one occasion where the conversation reverted to a subject known as UFO. Among other things, Science-fictionist Donald Menzel's theory was discussed. There was little argument here. Those present generally agreed that that facts concerning "temperature inversion" had been grossly misrepresented; that this "hot air" approach was greatly over-rated. This group included Jim Stokes—remember that!

Here are a few pertinent items concerning Jim's background. (1) Jim is a retired Navy career man (CPO) and member of the Naval reserve. (2) Since retirement, he has accepted employment with civil service even though private contractor employment would have been more remunerative. (3) He quit his job at Holloman for a short period of time as a result of a dispute over his rating. The real issue was one of acceptance or rejection—not money. (4) His associates describe him as an energetic, conscientious and productive engineer . . . definitely **not** the "soldiering" type found all too often in civil and military service. (5) His engineer's rating is a result of education and experience picked up piecemeal over a period of years. Needless to say, the well-deserved position he now holds means much more to him than the financial security it represents.

Now let's review the sequence of relevant events briefly:

2 November: Sputnik "2" was launched. U. S. citizens were faced with an unpleasant fact—a fact that they didn't want to face. U. S. press cast about for a diversion. They found one—glowing eggs at Levelland, Texas. The public snapped it up. Maybe these were interplanetary spaceships, but even that was a more pleasant subject for speculation than Russian technical superiority.

3 November: Military patrols at White Sands Proving Grounds sighted glowing objects near A-bomb bunkers and reported to the officer of the guard. The officer of the guard called the Public Information Office. The P.I.O., not wanting his weekend interrupted, passed the buck back to the officer of the guard. The Lieutenant, probably completely ignorant of the official attitude toward UAO, read the M.P.'s the article of war which concerns false reports, made them put their reports in writing and sign them. The he handed the story to the press—the press was ready, willing and waiting.

4 November: Jim Stokes, on his way to El Paso, Texas, from Alamogordo, New Mexico, sighted a smooth, egg-shaped object which caused his car to stall 10 miles south of Orogrande, New Mexico. Bursting with excitement, he had to tell somebody—felt he should tell everybody—but just to be sure it was all right, he first called Major Everett at Holloman, the Officer in Charge of the branch in which he is employed. Major Everett, untutored in the art of propaganda, perceiving at once that whatever Jim had seen could not have been a part of a military project, said "Sure, go ahead and talk."

So the Stokes story was unleashed on an American public which was by now primed and ready. Here was a qualified observer, an engineer employed in Research and Development. This just about clinched it. Flying saucers are real—they were probably spaceships—and it was just about here that the military propagandists began to wake up . . .

When military public relations programs had been disrupted by an orbiting Sputnik, the resultant void had been filled. It had been filled but now it was overflowing.

For a long time now, we have been hearing about space travel. Space travel is feasible, they say. It will soon be a reality—a reality for humans—especially red, white and blue blooded American boy type humans. No others need apply.

The insinuation that Man of the Earth is the Crown of Creation (and that Man of the Earth of the United States of America is the Peak of the Crown) is a pleasant one and such propaganda for the most part has a fairly easy time of it. Such placeboes for the preservation of unpunctured egos are swallowed with no trouble and generally without the slightest realization that they are actually opiates.

But some of us (thank God) are immune. Some of us realize the fact that there is no good reason why space travel, per se, must originate on one particular planet, in one particular solar system of one particular galaxy of the infinite cosmos. It is probably true that it had to start somewhere but the odds against the Earth being that somewhere are (no pun intended) astronomical.

But I digress. The Stokes sighting occurred at an unfortunate (for him) time. It was time to put the lid back on. It was too bad but Stokes had to be sacrificed.

5 November. On orders from Washington, Jim Stokes was called in and questioned. Once for the press and then in a private session afterward. The next day he was questioned again. It is assumed but not verified that the results of Tuesday's questions were forwarded to Washington and that the Wednesday session was a cross-questioning recommended by Washington based on Tuesday's answers.

Some of the questions asked were: Has your automobile ever stalled before? Has your radio ever faded before? Are you absolutely sure it was not an atmospheric phenomena you saw?

Questions of this sort have no bearing on the real worth of the incident. They clearly indicate an attempt to discredit. Who among us has never had his automobile stall? So what?

Jim Stokes, not a specially gregarious person, was soon sick and tired of the whole thing. He just wanted to be left alone. He wanted to get back to work. He gave in a little. That was all the Washington crowd needed.

In due credit to the officers at Holloman, it must be stated that they refused to go along with the public debunking campaign where Stokes was concerned. All the discrediting news releases came out of Washington, D. C.

On 5 November 1957, the Public Information Office at Holloman Missile Development Center issued the following statement:

"An electrical engineer at the Air Force Missile Development Center, located near Alamogordo, New Mexico, claimed an Unidentified Flying Object sighting Monday.

"46-year old James W. Stokes, an engineer with the High Altitude Test Branch here and a retired Navy Chief Petty Officer, said he spotted the mysterious object at 1:10 p. m. Monday as he was driving along U. S. Highway 54 about 10 miles south of Orogrande.

(See The Stokes Case, page 6)

RECENT SIGHTINGS . . . .

It is generally recognized by UFO groups with any appreciable world coverage that the November "flap" extended the length and breadth of the world, concentrating in those countries where extensive missile and/or satellite testing is being conducted.

For this reason, we cannot print, at this time, each and every one of the hundreds of sightings which came into headquarters during the period of 1 November through 1 December. Some sightings are not in sufficient detail or sensational enough in detail to warrant printing at this time when there are many which absolutely must be brought to the readers' attention. Besides the featured front-page article of this issue, we have chosen a representative group of sightings from throughout the world to put down here. It is notable that although there were sightings everywhere, the concentration was in South America, the United States and Australia. Inasmuch as there were some notable sightings elsewhere, the following listed sightings will be categorized. Sightings listed in the November Bulletin will not, however, be repeated.

Aukland, New Zealand, 4 June. Although somewhat outdated by now, the sighting of an egg-shaped white object by Murray Sale is very timely because of its general resemblance to objects seen in the U. S. in large numbers in November. The time was between 12 noon and 1 p. m. The object proceeded in a southerly direction, and appeared to pass over the Kingseat Hospital farm, which is about forty miles from Aukland. Sale said he thought the object was about three hundred yards from him, and had an apparent length of 12 feet. No sound was heard, and it appeared to be flying very slowly.

4 November, 1957. No sound accompanied the huge, red ball of fire which passed over Kodiak, Alaska, trailing a greenish-yellow vapor. City police officer John Boucher said he was driving his car near a school building at 10 p. m., turned to go past the school, when the whole area lighted up as if some one had turned on field lights. He turned around quickly, just in time to see a flaming red ball coming out of the east about 50 feet above the school. It sped out of sight. It is evident, in view of the lack of sound accompanying the object that it was not meteor, but rather another UAO.

10 November, Tokyo, Japan. American engineer Wilfred S. Hardy, employed as assistant safety engineer at the Tokyo Engineer Supply Center, observed a "mysterious, glowing spaceship," (to quote the "Pacific Stars and Stripes") over Lake Imba-numa on the Boso Peninsula about 50 miles from Tokyo. Hardy, 52, his wife and a Japanese boatboy saw the glowing, cigar-shaped object which appeared to be between 200 and 500 feet long, when it suddenly lit up the entire lake. Hardy, an experienced engineer of 30 years, described the thing as being located about 20 degrees off the horizon directly below the North Star, and about 10 to 15 miles away. It was speeding at about 600 to 800 miles per hour into the south, maintaining a level course, and radiating colors like the northern lights, said Hardy. He also stated that it gave off a purplish-red trail. "The body of the object had an artificial white glow," he said, "but spectrum-like reds, greens, yellows and blues surrounded its air-foil as though a special magnetic field was being created for its flight." Hardy went on to say, "What we saw had all the physical aspects of a spaceship. However, I wasn't close enough to see any details such as aerials or windows. But I'm convinced. It wasn't any sort of optical illusion or sun reflection. And it wasn't a Sputnik because it was too large and too long." Other reports by persons had seen a "fireball" flooded telephone lines to the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory shortly after the incident. Time of the incident: 5:55 p. m.

Canberra, Australia, 9 November. Four astronomers of the Commonwealth Observatory, Mount Stromlo, observed a bright, pink object in the sky at about 3 a. m. The object was observed for about 8 minutes as it moved across the western horizon, then disappeared. No aircraft in the sky at the time. Astronomers could not identify the object. Sputniks, meteors and the like were ruled out as possible explanations by the astronomers themselves.

13 November, Invercargill, New Zealand. Mr. E. R. Robinson, patrol officer for the Automobile Association and Mr. L. Israelson, cook at the Milford Hostel, reported watching a "strange" white light hovering about 500 feet above the ground in the remote Eglinton Valley. The two men were traveling by van, and at about 11:20 p. m. spotted the object coming toward them up the valley. They stopped their van, switched off their lights, and kept the object in view for from seven to eight minutes. At first it came toward them, then seemed to hover and move sideways, finally receding, and disappearing around a spur of the mountains. The object's light was bright enough to illuminate the tops of the trees on the dark, cloudy night. Both men said that after the object had disappeared around the mountains, they could see the glow from it. No noise accompanied the sighting.

20 November, Christchurch, New Zealand. Mr. H. Sharman observed a doughnut-shaped object which described peculiar maneuvers around a horseshoe-shaped object stationed over Brighton. His attention was first attracted to the horseshoe-shaped object which glowed, with the open ends pointing south. As he watched this object, the doughnut-shaped object approached, and began to describe circles, each time passing through the open arms of the horseshoe-shaped object. During his half-hour observation, the maneuver was repeated several times. No explanation was forthcoming from Mr. Sharman or others.

Fairbanks, Alaska, 1 December, 1957. Several witnesses reported seeing a "light-bulb-shaped object" flashing through the early darkness at 3 p. m. (darkness occurs at 2 p. m.) and plunging to earth on a military reservation. Planes from Ladd AFB spotted the object also. Victor Carrado, one of the eyewitnesses, said the glowing object whistled down from the skies, hit a grove of trees, ricocheted off one of them and fell to the ground. Carrado, a civilian, said he thought the "thing" was going to hit him, and came so close that he ducked. A search was initiated, inasmuch as Sputnik I's rocket was scheduled to fall to earth at approximately that date, but search in the area where the object supposedly fell yielded nothing. Speculation immediately started that the object might have been a meteor, but inasmuch as no fragments or indications of an object striking the ground were found, this explanation cannot be correct.

12 December, 1957, Tokyo, Japan. At 7:30 p. m., 1/Lt. F. R. Dunn of the 45th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron was flying his RF-84-F aircraft to an undesignated station from the Tokyo Central Control Area via air routes RED 27, RED 19, RED 17, RED 15, AMBER 7. As Lt. Dunn was in flight, GCI (Ground Controlled Intercept) notified him that an unidentified object had been and still was flying parallel to his left wing. He was requested by GCI to watch the area to his left and report if he sighted the object. He replied that he saw nothing. GCI stated that they had had the object in radar contact since Dunn departed Tokyo and apparently GCI had received a report or reports from ground observers as GCI asked him to watch for different colored lights if he sighted it. The Lt. never did establish visual contact. Shortly, Air Defense ordered two F-86-Ds into the air to intercept the unknown. The interceptors returned, one on emergency with a bad control mechanism. Our informant indicates that this might be just a coincidence, or perhaps the fighter actually did intercept and engage the object. At any rate, further information was not available.

(See *Recent Sightings*, page 4)

Recent Sightings . . .

(Continued from page 3)

CANADA

2 November, 1957, Quebec City, Quebec. Duck hunters and physics professor Jacques Hebert reported sighting a spherical or rocket-shaped object falling—apparently into the St. Lawrence River. The object had a long, blue body and red head, they said.

6 November, 1957, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. At 8:02 p. m., a yellowish-white light travelled soundlessly from south to north across the eastern sector of the sky, was sighted by six persons in the Eglinton-Dufferin neighborhood. Mr. S. Beaumont was called out by neighbors to "see something," and just before rushing out of doors, noticed a lot of interference on his TV set—"something that sounded like a car engine going very fast," he said.

7 November, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver inventor Alex Johnson offered the U. S. government his invention with which he has "moved material by using a fantastically light-weight motor that uses a new source of energy." Johnson claims his circular machine will reach a speed of 9,000 miles a minute and will stay in the air 15 days, with a full crew aboard. Johnson claims the U. S. is interested.

10 November, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Dunlap Observatory officials declined to guess as to the identity of the white light observed over Toronto from 4 p. m. to about 6 p. m. Scores of people, including APRO member Graham Conway, observed the thing. Conway had presence of mind to return to his home and get his 9x35 binoculars, and after observing the object with the aid of the glasses, said it was bright, circular, shining like polished metal, with a dark center. While Conway was calling other interested individuals on the phone, his wife called him and told him smoke was coming out of the object. Conway raced to the door, saw the smoke issuing from the object, and the brilliance from the object itself had dimmed. Mrs. Conway said that as the object poured out the "smoke," something appeared to fall from it in a "long, thin stream." (Angel's hair, possibly?) Within a minute after Conway was called to see the smoke, the object had decreased in size, and gave the impression of moving directly away at high speed. Conway continued to watch the object with glasses, and it seemed to vanish. Then another pinpoint of moving light appeared. Confirmation of Conway's sighting was forthcoming in newspaper articles on the following day, but no explanations were given.

11 November, 1957, Montreal, Quebec. Pilot Fred Philpotts of Dorval spotted a stationary white light in the murky, overcast evening sky at 6:15 p. m. A competent observer, Philpotts had no conventional explanation for the sighting.

12 December, 1957, Eatonville, Ontario. A football-shaped object was seen visually over Eatonville by many witnesses. Radar contact was obtained, and district radar units reported the object's height at from 35,000 to 40,000 feet. The object was under observation by scores of people, including constables and a TCA pilot in flight. The thing maneuvered over Eatonville for a period of about 20 to 30 minutes. The object was a flaming red in color.

* * *

EUROPE

28 August, 1957, Ancona, Italy. A cylindrical object, giving off a yellow-gold luminescence, was observed spiraling in a southerly direction, by a physician and a navy captain. The object sped out of sight at an estimated altitude of 15,000 feet, and its color changed to a very vivid red with orange flashes.

28 October, 1957, Prague, Czechoslovakia. A falling object was seen over Prague shortly after 3 p. m., and it exploded in the air. This news was broadcast by a communist radio station which hastened to add that the object was not Sputnik I or the last stage rocket of Sputnik II. Listeners were urged to phone the Prague meteorological station if they had seen anything similar.

5 November, Cairo, Egypt. A small object with tiny lenses fell in flames to a schoolyard in Alexandria. Police called in scientists and engineers who were unable to identify the object. Two lenses were located at one end, and a third on the opposite end, and all protected by brass wire. Inside the object was quartz and two 3,000-candlepower lamps. The Russians announced they were convinced it was a part of a Soviet rocket or Sputnik I. Dr. Sherbiny, scientist at Alexandria University, said it might have "fallen from a satellite or a flying saucer." Two days later, an Egyptian army expert was reported by the Middle East News Agency to have identified the object as merely a part of a reflective device used to guide drivers along dark roads at night. That leaves only one problem—how did it catch fire, and why was it in the air?

9 November, 1957, Coatzacoalcos, Mex. Early risers reported a strange luminous object which hovered over the city for a full minute. It was described as a "white blanket" about 150 by 160 feet.

9 November, The Hague, Netherlands. A shipping company official observed through a telescope what he described as a "ball shining like a nickel" at great altitude over that city.

10 November, 1957, Toulouse, France. Astronomer Jacques Chapuis reported observing a canary-yellow object which followed a peculiar but apparently controlled course through the sky. Chapuis, who watched the round object for 5 minutes from the Toulouse Observatory, said, "It was neither a meteor nor a star. It was something I had never seen before." He said it made two big curving maneuvers, then disappeared, only to return again, this time going straight up into the sky, out of sight.

1 December, 1957, Hamburg, Germany. A red-hot object about 30 inches in diameter fell from the skies into a field near Hamburg. Witnesses to the falling object from Grossmoor and Klein Moor said it glowed red and the marshy ground where it opened up a deep hole, took on a silvery tint. Speculation that it was a part of a Sputnik was discounted by police, who theorized that it was probably only a common meteorite.

4 December, 1957, Le Havre, France. Approximately 100 shipyard workers reported sighting a high-flying object which gave off a red and green glow. No further details.

11 November, 1957, Luebeck, Germany. An unidentified object exploded in the air over the Baltic seaport. Part of the object —a metal tube with a number of small holes—landed in a suburban garden. No further details.

12 December, 1957, Yorkshire, England. A "baby flying saucer" was found on the Yorkshire moors. Shaped like a heavy spinning top, weighing 35 pounds and standing 18 inches tall, the object had untranslatable hieroglyphics on it. People who saw the object said "the top was made of brass, and the underside of copper. It was reportedly seen as it came down to earth on a foggy night when Mr. F. Taylor and two friends observed it "glowing like a red ball of flame" over the moor. Another man reached the object first, asked 200 pounds for it. He finally sold it for 10 pounds to Anthony Avenal, science-fiction writer. Avenal said he had been trying to decipher the marks on the object for days, and that it might be something of scientific interest or it might be the biggest hoax of the year. "If it is a hoax, somebody has gone to an awful amount of trouble to put it across," Avenal concluded. This object, in the opinion of APRO members in Alamogordo, is very reminiscent of the object which the Irishman almost caught some time ago after it landed on the moors near his home in Ireland. Chances are, also, that the object is no longer in the hands of Avenal—having beeing "subpoenaed" by the government for some reason or other.

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SOUTH AMERICA

5 September, Barcelona, Venezuela. Unidentified object traveled across the skies, dissipating cloud formations in its wake, and leaving a white trail which stayed in the sky for some time. Time: 12 noon.

(See Recent Sightings, page 7)

ARMSTRONG CIRCLE THEATRE

The Armstrong Circle Theater production, "UFO—Enigma of the Skies," had Douglas Edwards tenaciously straddling the fence, but of course, this is all that could be reasonably expected under the circumstances. He and the producers are to be commended for even handling the subject at all.

Although generally interesting from a production standpoint, the program material was quite disappointing to anyone familiar with the subject in that it turned out to be a mere rehashing of old propaganda. Notable was the mike fright of most performers — this being especially hard to understand in the case of veteran newscaster Douglas Edwards.

Lt. Col. Spencer Wheedon (spelling doubtful) paid a rubber stamp lip service to the traditional Air Force attitude but of course no one really expected anything else. The "spirited" meeting he mentioned in connection with the Hopkinsville "little man" incident was not turned up in our investigation. However, it was ascertained that the people involved were not "spiritists" if that was what the Colonel meant to imply. For what it is worth, they are known to be Presbyterians.

To his credit, let it be noted that this is the first time the Air Force has taken a firm stand against hoaxers and cultists.

On the other side of the ledger again, Lt. Colonel Wheedon inferred but did not state that there was a sky-hook balloon aloft on the day of Mantell's death. Instead, using a map to distract attention from this fact, he began a tale of how "the balloon" "would have" done this and that. What balloon? As Keyhoe pointed out later, there was no balloon.

The Smithsonian Astronomical Observatory spokesman mentioned by Colonel Wheendon in connection with the Van Winkle case was notably nameless. Small wonder. The fact that no pilot (or plane for that matter) can react fast enough to dodge a meteor was studiously ignored —by everyone concerned.

After a display of dishonest inferences and half-truths such as this, one wonders whether the Air Force is hiding facts or merely covering incompetence.

Donald Keyhoe, though considerably outnumbered and therefore somewhat on the defensive, made quite a gallant showing, nonetheless, in pointing out flaws in Air Force analyses. His error in referring to Professer Clyde Tombaugh as "Doctor" is regrettable. A later check with Mr. Tombaugh by telephone, to get his reactions to the show, brought the comment that all in all, he found the show interesting, but was concerned with the drawing which was not truly representative of his sighting.

It is not known at this time whether Mr. Kehoe was censored at the end of his bit for talking about the congressional investigation, or whether it was something he attempted to say following this mention. But whatever it was, this incident probably did more harm to the Air Force case (at least among interested UFO fans) than anything else on the show. Before the reader jumps to conclusions, we would like to state that the show indicated that it was written and rehearsed. If Major Keyhoe attempted to insert a statement extemporaneously, which was not in the script, Armstrong Circle Theater production people were within their rights in cutting him off; and Mr. Keyhoe should have expected as much. It is difficult to ascertain whether or not this was a deliberate move on the part of Mr. Keyhoe, calculated to insinuate censorship, whether or not it actually existed..

Menzel began with a derogatory reference to incompetent amateurs and proceeded to prove himself an incompetent professional. He stated that pilots and meteorologists could not interpret astronomical phenomena. If UFO are not astronomical phenomena, this point is not relevant. Menzell stated that only professional astronomers could interpret astronomical phenomena, and then admitted that he had once been mystified by the star Sirius.

He inferred that he is a moon expert. Few professionals share this opinion. All in all, he had the hysterical sound of a man fighting for professional prestige in the public eye—something he has almost entirely lost within the profession.

And so the most tragic hoax in UFO history continues—a science-fictionist and his "hot air" theory.

The show wound up with the appearance of Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Richard Hornor, announcing that the accusation that the Air Force has been hiding information from the public is "furthest from the truth." He then went on to list a number of conclusions arrived at by a "scientific panel" (the members of which were not named): 1. The saucers do not constitute a threat. 2. They haven't shown that they are capable of hostile acts. 3. They do not indicate a need to change our scientific concepts. (This is interesting—could he have possibly been referring, inadvertently, to the contra-gravitational theory of propulsion?) 4. The subject should be stripped of its aura of mystery.

The honorable Mr. Hornor then went on to say that these conclusions coincided with the Air Force's position—although he did not say that the "panel" and the Air Force had agreed on all points.

We would like to sum up by saying that Mr. Hornor's opening statement that the Air Force is not hiding information from the public is a deliberate falsehood, calculated to upset the interplanetary spaceship applecart. It probably succeeded. We would like to state, without qualification, that Mr. Hornor's closing statement that "not a single speck of physical evidence has ever been found" is not a true statement. This will be borne out in the very near future.

A poll taken of technical personnel at Holloman Air Force Base indicates the following: Among "believers" and skeptics alike, there was a general feeling that the Armstrong Theater show was slanted—against the interplanetary theory and in favor of Air Force propaganda. The overwhelming consensus of opinion that Menzel took a smart-alec supercilious attitude indicates that the astrophysicist made little impression with what he said, for his obvious antagonistic attitude overshadowed his weak assumptions.

SWEDISH OFFICER SPOTS UFO

Under various confusing headlines, newspapers prominently played up the sighting of an object sighted in Sweden on the 25th of November. As usual, what little comment was made about the object seen, was somewhat inane. All accounts agreed that the object observed by an army captain at Kottedala near Goteborg, on the west coast, was disc-shaped, and that it took a "spiraling" course "toward the moon." The last few words are what can be considered to be the most misleading and unscientific statement of the lot.

The captain who reported his observation to Swedish defense headquarters, said that he watched the object through field glasses for some twenty minutes. He said that the object appeared to be a somewhat "flattened sphere," elongated, and emitting a flickering glow as from burning exhaust gases from one side of it. Obviously the spiraling trajectory revealed the disc-shaped configuration.

Naturally, a spokesman for the Swedish defense agency suggested that it might have been a moon rocket launched by the Russians. Apparently little thought was given to the configuration described, when this statement was made. But the glaring mistake is the possibility that any object moving out into space would necessarily be "heading for the moon." It is silly to suppose that anyone could predict the destination of such an object. We realize that the twenty minute observation indicates that the object was huge and traveling slowly, and definitely feel the assumption that the thing was headed for the moon was based on the jure conjecture that the object was an earth-made rocket.

The Stokes Case . . .

(Continued from page 2)

"Stokes said he first became concerned when his car radio suddenly began to fade. Next, he told Air Force officials, his engine began to slow down and finally quit.

"I noticed about six cars pulled off the road up ahead," Stokes related, "and people pointing to the sky. I stopped my car, got out and began to look around also."

Stokes said the object approached out of the northeast from the tops of the Sacramento Mountains. The egg-shaped phenomenon made a shallow dive to a point about two miles in front of the observers and then sped away toward Orogrande and disappeared.

Moments later, according to Stokes, the object reappeared over the Sacramentos, made a shallow dive to a point about two miles in front of the observers and then faded away to the north.

Stokes said when the object passed he felt a rise in temperature. He said he had a slight sunburn Monday night, but it had disappeared Tuesday morning.

The engineer estimated the object to be about 300 to 500 feet long and traveling at a speed at least twice that of sound.

"He said the 'thing' was visible for approximately 3 minutes and was at an altitude of between 1,500 and 3,000 feet.

"According to Stokes, the object made no sound and there were no vapor trails.

"The object was not spinning," he said.

"Stokes has been at the Air Force Missile Development Center for the past 18 months. He retired from the Navy in 1953 after 24 years of service." UNQUOTE.

In contrast to the later attempt by Washington Air Force spokesmen to label Stokes story a hoax, Holloman official spokesmen told reporters for the Alamogordo Daily News on November 5th that "the background and experience of James Stokes, 46, rendered him competent in observance of flying objects," and said that "the Air Force was accepting Stokes' report as bona fide." They also said they had "no reason to disbelieve Stokes' story."

During the holidays, Colonel John McCurdy, Public Information Officer at Holloman Air Force Base, told a friend that he still had no reason to change his mind about Stokes . . .

And what about Stokes?

I ran into him at a restaurant a couple of weeks ago. I asked, "What if you had it to do over again?"

Said Jim, "If I ever see another one, I won't tell a soul. It's just not worth it."

CD LOOKING FOR MAN WITH PHOTOS

Another article pertaining to a sighting in the Geauga, Ohio, area, carried by the Cleveland Plain Dealer on 3 December, deals with the purported picture-taking of a UFO near Montville on 7 November, and a "saucer magazine" which may well, because of its meddling, have been the cause of a man being quite ill from radiation sickness.

A feature article, by-lined by Jerry Snook, Lake County correspondent, dealt with a letter and two snapshots which were forwarded to Civil Defense Director Kenneth Locke, by a man who signed his name "Joe Tillman." The pictures were supposed to have been of the object sighted by Moore on November 7.

The article stated that CD Director Locke said the photographs did not appear to be doctored, but his main concern was for the health of the letter writer. In the letter, Tillman stated that he had a basket of the "radioactive dirt," and that it "still has very active rays." Locke asked that all departments and sheriff's offices in Northern Ohio cooperate in an effort to locate Tillman.

Apparently one of the reasons Tillman is being sought is because he is a corroborating witness to the sighting made by Moore. Tillman was not listed in any Lake County directories, and the letter was postmarked in Painesville. The article about the search for Tillman was probably an attempt to locate him through the readers of the Plain Dealer.

The pictures showed a circular white object against a dark background. A hill in the photograph led Locke to believe that the pictures had not been doctored. Tillman's letter said he was saving 17 of the photographs for a reporter from a "flying saucer magazine" who was supposed to visit him at any time. He claimed he and his wife had snapped photos of the object while it was on the ground and also while it was taking off. He said the pictures which he sent to Locke was taken from a distance of 600 feet, and one picture showed the object in the air. "Other close-up photos, descriptions of it, and what went on while on the ground and while taking off, will be given to the reporter," the letter concluded.

It is obvious to us that some apparently well-meaning but nevertheless overzealous and "newsbeat" minded saucer magazine editor, in his preoccupation with exclusive rights, etc., overlooked the safety of the man in question.

Attempts to further investigate this incident have not been very lucrative, and letters to the principals, including Locke, have not yielded any further information, but perhaps more information will be forthcoming in the near future.

MEMBER HOPF'S "RECRUITING" CAMPAIGN

Since our summer appeal for new members, John T. Hopf, commercial and aerial photographer of Newport, Rhode Island, had been turning over in his mind the problem of just how to approach the possibility of new and more members in his immediate vicinity. The Newport Daily News for 12 November contained his answer: a letter to the editor and a newspaper ad.

We would like very much to reprint both here, but because of finances and therefore limited space in this issue, we have decided to only list the high points of the advertisement which netted some 10 new members in the general Newport area.

In an eye-catching ad carried on the border of the newspaper page, the following legend caught the reader's eye: If you want the REAL FACTS on "Flying Saucers." Below this an explanatory paragraph read: "You are invited to become a member of Aerial Phenomena Research Organization and receive the bi-monthly 'A.P.R.O. Bulletin' which reports the latest uncensored information on Unconventional Aerial Objects. The following are just some of the news stories carried in recent issues: 'Near collisions with airliners, interviews with pilots, sonic booms, reviews of saucer books, articles by leading scientists, details of how our military bases are being watched, and radar and visual sightings from all over the world.' "

The ad continued: **"Few of these facts are now being reported by the regular news services!**

"A.P.R.O. numbers many prominent scientists in its membership, is devoted to the serious study of the 'saucer' problem and should not be confused with the many 'Saucer Clubs' which cater to the crackpot element. Send annual membership fee of $3.50 directly to Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, 1712 Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, or contact John T. Hopf, local A.P.R.O. correspondent, at 10 Red Cross Terrace.

"When you read the A.P.R.O. Bulletin, you will agree with Frank Edwards of radio and TV who described the Bulletin as 'A breath of sanity in a tempest of nonsense.' " UNQUOTE.

We would like to congratulate Mr. Hopf for his intelligently presented letter and ad, and for the many new representatives it gained for APRO. We are sure that if any members would like to substitute their own names for Mr. Hopf's, and use the pattern he used for his ad, they would be sure to receive results in their own particular areas. Many have complained that they are in comparatively "isolated" areas as far as fellow members are concerned, and this would certainly answer any such problem.

Recent Sightings . . .

(Continued from page 4)

5 September, Valera, Venezuela. The pilot of one of ten planes searching for a lost Avensa airliner, reported that as he flew between the Boconox and Tecupido Rivers, west of Guanare, he spotted a luminous object much like THE WINGS OF AN AIRPLANE. His report was made to the Control Tower at Carvajal Airport at Valera.

San Jose De Gua, 11 September. A group of people attending an outdoor party observed a disc-shaped red craft which crossed the sky at high speed. One of the witnesses to the incident was Dr. Robert Mendez, of the Mene Grande Oil Company. Other persons reported seeing a similar object the night before, on the 10th of September.

22 October, Bachaquero, Venezuela. Farmer Eulogio Castro observed two cylindrical objects as they flew through the sky, making no noise. Castro said his attention was arrested by an airplane, and while watching it, he saw the two objects which had no wings, and with three-pointed tail assembly. The time: 2:30 p. m.

30 October, Barcelona, Venezuela. Numerous persons in this city reported observing a huge, glowing ball-shaped object as it crossed the skies. It stopped its wild rush for a few minutes, hovered, then continued its path. Local residents were unimpressed, for this phenomena is almost a common occurrence. (ho-hum!)

3 November, 1957, Ciudad Trujillo, Venezuela. Two disc-shaped objects hovered for about two minutes above a coffee factory in the province of Barahona. Objects estimated at 300 feet altitude while hovering, after which they flew away to the east at great speed. No sound was heard, and estimations of the size of the objects seen indicates that they were huge—about 5,000 feet in diameter!

26 November, 1957, Los Teques, Venezuela. A glowing, disc-shaped object which traveled above the city and was seen by many, suddenly dimmed, then exploded into glowing fragments and fell to the ground in a mountainous area near the city.

30 November, Caracas, Venezuela. Three ovoid objects observed over this city by numerous people in downtown Caracas. At given intervals, the objects shot out greenish light, after which they went out of sight in a northwest direction.

3 December, 1957, Cumana, Venezuela. A glowing object, which darted in and out of clouds, was observed by many residents—and labelled unconventional.

4 December, 1957, Cumana, Venezuela. A glowing spherical object observed by many as it flew in a south-to-west direction. Observers said it "gyrated" and left a trail of luminous smoke behind it.

ANALYSIS

We have proven, to our satisfaction, that the discs were concentrating on South America prior to the November "flap," and that their area of interest was changed immediately following the launching of Sputnik II on 2 November. The initial discovery of Sputnik II was probably made by a space station located several hundred miles above the surface of the earth.

At any rate, correlation of the November sighting reports shows that the objects switched their attention from the South American continent to the United States, and judging from statements coming out of Russia, the discs divided their time and attention during that period, between the United States and the USSR. We feel it is significant that the three countries in the world which have within their continental limits large-scale missile testing ranges (namely, Australia, Russia and the United States) were visited frequently and observed thoroughly for the period between 2 November and 25 November. After that date, the discs took up residence in their old habitats—the countries of South America. We recognized this possibility when Sputnik II was launched, and in fact, after the launching of Sputnik I, members of the Alamogordo group were told that UAO activity was expected to increase in the continental limits of the United States. Prior to the launching of Sputnik I, sightings in the U. S. were few and far between.

There have been comparatively few sightings reported in the United States since the last issue of the Bulletin was mailed, and those few reports which took place during the November "flap" and were late arriving at headquarters, plus the very few which took place since, are printed elsewhere in the Bulletin. There are hundreds of other sightings which could not be printed, for valuable printing space had to be utilized to bring to the members' attention the most authenticated and detailed accounts.

USSR Claims . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Despite the October announcement, we do not necessarily subscribe to the conclusion that the discs sighted throughout the U. S. in November were Russian. We feel that these reports were of the type which have been made during the past 10 years throughout the world, and that it will be some time before the Russians will be ready to fly their experimental craft over the United States, or any other country, for that matter.

Electrostatic Propulsion for Counteracting Inertia

By C. F. Krafft

There have been methods suggested for shielding a spaceship against the undesirable effects of inertia by the use of specific shielding materials, but if such methods are inoperative, then there is still another method by which it may be possible to solve this problem. Such inertial effects could be eliminated by acting directly upon every constituent part of the spaceship, and not merely upon the ship as a whole. This cannot be done by the usual methods of jet or rocket propulsion, or even by ionic propulsion in which the ions are accelerated electrically as heretofore proposed. In all such contrivances the force of propulsion is applied mechanically to the spaceship at the place where the motor is mounted, and must be transmitted through the structure of the ship itself, so that all the detrimental effects of inertia will be experienced.

Unlike other kinds of ionic propulsion, the use of supermatter would not require any special accelerating apparatus because the entire spaceship with everything in it would become electrically charged during normal operation so that every atom of the spaceship would be acted upon individually by an electrostatic field from without. Although it is true that an electrostatic charge can reside only on the outside of a charged body, nevertheless every atom inside the charged body is under the same absolute potential as an atom at the surface, and when acted upon by an electrostatic field will do its share in overcoming the inertia of the body. The immediate effect of an external electrostatic field upon a spaceship will be to force back the surface charge, but a similar effect will also be exerted upon every atom in the spaceship, so that the usual inertia effects of mechanically accelerated movement will not be experienced.

With this copy of your bulletin you have received a promotional flyer for APRO. It is suggested that you hand or mail this to an interested friend. APRO's leadership in UFO research depends on its continued expansion. Your cooperation in this effort will be appreciated.

Geiger Counter . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Although publicly Mr. Locke said that he couldn't say whether the sighting was authentic or not, he privately told an APRO representative that "a foreign object landed in that field."

It is obvious that Mr. Moore saw something unusual, and there is certainly no commonplace explanation for the high radioactive count in the area mentioned. This is one sighting, which, in conjunction with Mrs. Kuhn's report, and the Tillman report, would be difficult for officials to explain away in conventional terms. This is no doubt the reason that the newspapers carried no follow-up, and the incident was kept off the press wires.

It is not difficult to conjecture just how officials managed to shut up Mr. Moore. They probably told him he had seen some U. S. experimental craft, and that to talk would be a dead giveaway of current highly secret military weapons. We feel this is more feasible than a confession to Mr. Moore that he had seen a space ship, for military confidence in the civilian population is sadly lacking. It also would not be difficult for an uninitiated person to believe such a tale.

We are indebted to member George Popowitch for his coverage of this, the Kuhn and Tillman incidents. Unfortunately, further inquiries were of no avail, and his initial investigations were the only lucrative ones.

Radiation Sickness . . .

(Continued from page 1)

land Plain Dealer for 27 November, there has been no further information in print since, and the initial account of the incident did not go out on the press wires. This is regrettable, of course, and it is important to notice that results of radiation tests were never published.

Two other incidents which took place in the near vicinity also indicate the presence of radiation after a UAO visitation, and were not given publicity since they were initially carried in the Plain Dealer. See other articles, this issue.

This sighting lends weight to a couple of long held theories about the UAO. 1. The UAO occupants are not concerned with any possible harm they might bring to people as a result of their close contact with them. 2. The United States government and specifically the Air Force silence group in the Pentagon, is going to have to be held responsible for many more such incidents if people aren't warned that these objects are dangerous when approached.

AN EDITORIAL

Early in the morning of 15 December, Mr. Lorenzen and I boarded a plane at El Paso, Texas, and at 12:30 p. m. arrived at Idlewild, New York. We were there for two purposes: Mr. Lorenzen was on business and for his company, and I tagged along in order to contact people relative to the publication of my book, and to meet and visit with local APRO members and CSI New York officers.

Mr. Lorenzen and I were fortunate in meeting and conversing at length about UFO with Miss Isabel Davis, Alex Mebane and Ted Bloecher of CSI. Needless to say, we enjoyed our stay and were very impressed with the thorough and capable job of research being done by these three principal officers of CSI. Miss Davis has done a comprehensive investigation, and, consequently, a report on the "little men" of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and I am sure that when the completed work is finally published, it will be a tremendous contribution to the UFO mystery and its eventual solution.

We are now more convinced than ever that it is necessary for UFO research group representatives to establish actual contact, for this is more conducive to actual cooperation. Unfortunately, our time was limited, for Mr. Lorenzen was obliged to spend a certain number of hours each day at a place of business. However, on the 19th, we went to Steinway Hall, in downtown New York and met local CSI members and a few APRO members. Our visit, being so close to Christmas, was scheduled for a very inopportune time, but it could not be helped. Nevertheless, it was enjoyable visiting the people who did attend. We are particularly grateful to Mr. Bernard Plotnick who journeyed all the way from Stamford, Connecticut to attend the meeting.

The recent "flap" was discussed in general, and the Stokes case in particular. Jules B. St. Germain, CSI representative and author of several articles dealing with the "crackpot" element, stopped by the meeting for a short visit, and it was a great pleasure talking with him even for that small period of time.

We were pleased to make the acquaintance of Stephen Santesson, editorial director of Fantastic Universe science-fiction magazine, and on the evening of the 18th, we proceeded to the studios of WOR Radio where we spent 5½ hours (from 12 midnight on the 19th to 5:30 a.m. on the 20th) discussing the subject UFO with Long John Nebel on his "Nightbeat" radio show. Appearing on the program with us was Major Wayne Aho of Washington, D. C. who heads a new group of contact devotees. Of course, the morning was punctuated with wrangling over various points of the UFO mystery, and except for just a few major points, there was little common meeting ground for Mr. Lorenzen, Mr. Aho and I.

Aho, incidentally, is the former Army Major who has been pestering various congressional committees, etc., urgently requesting them to look into the UFO situation, probably censorship, and particularly endorsing the contact claims of the major contactees—Adamski, Menger, etc.

By the time we boarded our plane at La Guardia airport early on Sunday morning, 22 December, Jim and I had arrived at some definite conclusions. First and foremost, CSI is doing a top-notch job of research, the contactees are losing their stranglehold on UFO devotees as new evidence is ferreted by conservative researchers, and New York is **one big city!!** Although we enjoyed every moment of our visit, we felt somewhat relieved and nostalgic as we sighted the mountains and barren stretches of desert while approaching El Paso from the air. Mr. and Mrs. Al Brown, local members, were kind enough to meet our plane and bring us the remaining 83 miles to Alamogordo.

All in all, the trip was pleasant, eventful and interesting. We are looking forward to other excursions of the same type in the near future when APRO allows the Lorenzen pocketbook to accomodate such extra expenses.

NOTICE

Member C. W. Fitch of 6526 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio, would like to acquire the November, 1956 issue of the A.P.R.O. Bulletin, which is out of print. He would appreciate hearing from anyone who is willing to sell his copy.

We are constantly implored by various members and other researchers, to let our back file of out of print A.P.R.O. Bulletins (specifically 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955) be circulated for copying. The reason for this, of course, is that few present researchers have comprehensive files of reports for those periods, and would like the compilations which appeared in the Bulletins.

We would like post-card (no letters, please) information from those members who would be willing to buy a pamphlet which contains the information of the 1952-1955 Bulletins, so that we can judge whether it would be worth while having a second printing done. We are not concerned with extra money—but the effort expended would be considerable, and we would like to be sure that sufficient orders would be forthcoming to justify the work entailed. Also, we would not want to use organizational funds to print several hundred copies of the pamphlet, only to have a large number left in stock, paid for, but unused. This is a part of the financial problems involving information distribution of an organization such as A.P.R.O.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

The A. P. R. O. Bulletin is the official copyrighted publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A. P. R. O.), 1712 Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization is a non-profit group dedicated to the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years. Inquiries regarding membership may be made to the above address.

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — MARCH, 1958

IGY TEAM SNAPS UFO . . . . .

Scots Frightened by Low-Flying UAO

On the 8th of November, 1957, a green and silver glowing object swept in from the North Sea and followed a group of "tattie-hawkers" who were riding on the back of a lorry. The fourteen individuals watched the object as it kept pace behind and above them until they entered the village of Newcraighall. The party then began screaming to get attention from residents there, and the object suddenly shot off southwards.

The object was described as a flattened sphere, silver on top, glowing green on the bottom, giving off a humming sound, and when it sped off, it banked like an airplane and left two white vapor or smoke trails behind it.

Police officers investigated, said all the witnesses were sober, and that their statements, taken separately, tallied perfectly. The officers were impressed by the genuine fright and sincerity of the observers. Two Newcraighall residents verified the sighting which they had made also.

Also from Scotland come three other reports, the first last September, when two unidentified and apparently unexplainable balls of fire were seen over the hills near Braemar on the 20th.

Again in November, on the 25th, Aberdeen and points north were treated to a view of a bluish object sporting a tail which was seen by many in widely separated areas, the descriptions of which tallied.

On the 1st of December, hundreds of people in the Aberdeen area observed a ball-shaped object giving off sparks from the rear as it swooped in from the sea and disappeared inland. The object did not fly at a high rate of speed, ruling out the possibility that it might have been a star, planet or meteor. Also, it definitely had shape. All who observed the object, including police, agree that it was something "very extraordinary."

MORE BOOMS

Omaha, Nebraska and Minneapolis, Minnesota are two of the many populated areas which have experienced huge sky concussions recently—and the answers are still not forthcoming from authorities.

Brazilian Navy Declares IGY Photo Authentic

Under the headline, "Flying Saucer Sighted and Photographed from Aboard the Almirante Saldanha," O Jornal, a Rio de Janeiro newspaper, published the above photo, along with two others which were taken aboard a Brazliian Ship at noon on 16 January 1958.

The Almirante Saldanha, participating in International Geophysical Year projects, in the vicinity of Trinidade Island, was preparing to leave the area when Mr. Almiro Barauna, a member of the expedition, who was photographing maneuvers, spotted the object and photographed it.

Some of the observers (on the island as well as on the ship) were frightened by the object.

Jose dos Santos Saldanha, Captain of Sea and War, obtained the film from Barauna, and at the suggestion of some of the officers, had it developed on the ship shortly after the sighting was made, in the presence of several people.

Saldanha reported the episode to Naval Headquarters at Rio de Janeiro, and a careful investigation by Navy officials was begun. This investigation disclosed that the object photographed by Barauna was the same object observed by the ship's personnel and residents of Trinidade Island.

(See *IGY Team*, page 6)

BULLETIN

Lima, Peru, 29 January. A lawyer, his wife and his nephew told of seeing a disc-shaped glowing object which approached the ground, causing the lights of his car to go out. The UAO was also seen by the riders on a bus and the crew in a truck, both vehicles of which were driving along the same highway. The object was sighted between Arequipa and Lima.

MEMBERS—

Please renew your membership subscription on time and try to remember to date clippings, giving your name, and the name of the paper, including the town.

In September, 1955, Dr. Achilles Greco, Sao Paulo physician, snapped the above photograph while fishing a few miles from the Brazilian Navy Base of Santos. The object was hovering in the sky over the Cabras Island, rotating from the right to the left, giving off a whitish trail of smoke (seen in the picture trailing off and up to the right). It was sunset, and Dr. Greco and his fishing companion spotted the object about a mile from them. It hovered only for about a minute, during which time Dr. Greco snapped two pictures. The object then took off at great speed.

These photos impressed Navy and Army officers, who were interviewed by the press. An analysis of the Police Technical Division in Rio found nothing wrong with the negatives. The Navy ordered an investigation and requested that Greco hand over the negatives. He still has them. Blow-ups of the picture definitely show that the object is not a lenticular cloud, and is an unconventional aerial object.

Former Air Chief Reports UAO

4 January, Geelong, Victoria, Australia. Air Marshal Sir George Jones, Chief of the Air Staff from 1942 to 1952, told of a UAO he observed on 16 October 1957. He said the object looked like a transparent balloon with a white light on the bottom, and it traveled at supersonic speed, at an altitude of about 500 feet. The sighting was discussed at a meeting of Rover Scouts at Warburton, when one of the boys asked the Air Chief if he believed in flying saucers. He said, "Nothing can shake me from my belief in what I saw, but I wish I had four or five witnesses. I have reported it, but I have been loth to talk of it publicly lest people think I was either an incompetent witness or getting a little screwy in the head." The Air Marshal then went on to rule out conventional explanations, qualifying his ability as an observer based on past extensive experience. He also said the object had made no noise.

MOUNT STROMLO CONFIRMS REPORT

A letter from Astronomer A. Przybylski to the Director has confirmed the report (January 1958 bulletin) that Mount Stromlo personnel had sighted an unconventional aerial object on 8 November 1957. We quote: ". . . an unidentified flying object has been sighted in our Observatory on the morning of 8th November, 1957 . . . the nature of this object could not be determined."

This brings to mind what Dr. Menzel said on the Armstrong Circle Theater program about consulting astronomers about unknown sky objects because they are the only qualified experts. We ask: "To whom do we go for answers when the astronomers don't know?"

Cleto Nunes, a Brazilian Air Force intelligence officer (rank unknown) reported that in 1949 he saw a flying saucer emerge from the sea, climb through the air at high speed and disappear on the horizon in a few seconds' time. He states that he saw enough of it to know that it was an alien craft of some type.

THAT CENSORSHIP

For years, UFO enthusiasts the world over have lamented what they feel is a direct censorship of UFO information by authoritarian agencies, military or civilian. For years, precisely since 1954, APRO officials have indicated their own feeling that a censorship of this sort could not and does not exist.

It would seem that our theories regarding this phase of the UAO subject, finally convinced at least a few others, for while in New York in December, the Director had a long conversation about the subject with John Du Barry, president of CSI New York. Mr. Du Barry is a member of NICAP, and Mrs. Lorenzen's exact arguments against the existence of direct censorship were expounded in an article in the January 1958 issue of "The UFO Investigator," NICAP's periodical, under the heading, "No Official Press Censorship on UFOs, Says CSI President." It is rewarding to know that at least a few individuals respond to logical thinking.

Mrs. Lorenzen's conclusions regarding censorship were arrived at during her employment in the Range Scheduling Office at Holloman Air Force Base in 1954, 1955 and 1956. Although on several occasions she overheard details of a UAO sighting over inter-range communication facilities, she was never cautioned not to pass on the information. This situation, plus her objective analyses of the press attitude, led her to believe that the FACTS, per se, are known only to a few select individuals and that the "rank and file" of the military is kept in line where UAO information is concerned via rather vague military regulations such as the one utilized to squash public statements about UAO at Holloman in November, 1957 (see the APRO Bulletin for that month).

She also came to the conclusion that the press attitude that was outlined by an anonymous member of the press in an article in the January 1957 APRO Bulletin was obviously correct, and that the "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" cooperation between the military PIO officials and press representatives takes care of much editorializing, etc., on the subject of UAO. This situation was analyzed and revealed for what it is in the July 1956 issue of the Bulletin.

We have maintained that censorship as such, cannot exist in a country with a constitution which guarantees freedom of the press, and that any censorship of any kind must be an insidious type. It is apparent now, and has been for several years, that this precise analyses is the only one that fits the facts.

Strange Luminosity Parallels Path of Sputnik II

The above picture was taken by Dr. Luis E. Corrales, engineer at the Ministry of Communications in Caracas, Venezuela, at 6:10 p. m. on the 18th of December. The longer streak of light is the luminous path of Sputnik II, and the shorter streak above is unidentified.

The blown-up negative has been intensively studied by Dr. Corrales and other qualified scientists. Dr. Corrales' conclusions:

"It cannot be a double exposure, for the stars would have registered double images on the plate also—and they didn't. It cannot be an internal (camera) reflection as the path isn't the same size as the one left by the Sputnik. It is not a scratch on the plate, for examination by magnifying glass reveals that it is a precipitation of the emulsion on the photographic material, which is only accomplished by light alone. The camera photographed something we can't identify. . . . If the luminous trail running parallel to the satellite's trail is the path produced by another body and it became luminous during a short period of time, we would be making an hypothesis hard to prove." UNQUOTE.

Inasmuch as the Doctor hesitates to theorize, we'll take the liberty: It is obvious that the object is not a celestial body and therefore it must be an intelligently controlled flying object. This, in our opinion, is the only logical explanation. (Cr: Joe Rolas, from "El Universal" for 19 December 1957)

Falling Objects in the News

During the period between 10 December 1957 and 8 January 1958, several objects were observed while falling to earth in South American countries. Caracas, Venezuela representative Joseph Rolas has forwarded the following details:

Montevideo, Uruguay, 10 December. At an area known as Tres Arboles (Three Trees) in the sector of Rio Negro, a roof of a farmhouse was pierced by a falling oval, egg-shaped object. The object broke into several pieces, radiated heat for a considerable period of time and gave off a strong odor resembling that of sulphur. The remains of the object were forwarded to technicians (not identified) for analysis and attempt to determine the origin.

Juyjuy, Argentina, 21 December, 1957. Residents in the locality of Ledesma,

(See *Falling Objects*, page 8)

WE CAN HELP

It has become somewhat of a habit to criticize the Air Force approach. As well-based as these criticisms may be, criticism can become entirely destructive in its results if not applied with moderation and discretion. Some of us at headquarters feel that poor Air Force coverage of incidents other than those involving military personnel, contributes at least in part to their somewhat incomprehensive evaluations. We also feel that this poor coverage is due mostly to the fact that UAO officers in the field are merely men stationed at various bases whose primary assignment is in some other activity. To most of them "saucer chasing" is a simple nuisance. To an endeavor such as this, which could easily be a full-time job in itself they are able to perform merely a token service.

APRO can be of service here and in

(See *We Can Help*, page 8)

Brazilian Writer Scores Victory

Congratulations are in order from APRO to reporter Joao Martins of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for his series of six articles on UAO entitled "Extra-Terrestrial Flying Saucers" published in the Brazilian magazine O Cruceiro (circulation about one million) for 12, 19 and 26 October and 2, 9 and 16 November 1957.

Several very important things were evident after the articles were published. The possibility of hysteria at the idea of interplanetary visitors is minute. Despite the fact that the last three of the articles appeared in that magazine during the November "flap," and played up the conclusion that the discs are hostile, there was no unfavorable public reaction. The reaction to the articles indicated that the public is more interested in UAO than had been previously understood, hundreds of sightings never come to public notice because of fear of ridicule, the number of "secret believers" in the reality of the UAO is far above the current estimate, and people face the possibility of space visitors soberly, with their emotions under control.

Authorities did not attempt to challenge or deny Martins' conclusions and claims that the UAO are interplanetary and hostile. However, the press left the contents of the articles completely alone—the general opinion among UAO enthusiasts was that the press felt the whole series was "too hot to handle." The November sightings were presented by the press in a sober and factual manner, possibly as a result of Martins' approach to the problem via the articles.

A few days after the publication of the articles, Martins was called by the **US Embassy** and congratulated for the quality of his work and it was suggested that an "exchange of information" was desirable. Martins declined, feeling that the exchange would be one-sided, taking into consideration that it would not be feasible for the US Embassy to release to foreign civilians any classified information.

Martins' next surprise came when Colonel Adil de Oliveira, former Brazilian Air Force chief of UAO research called and said, "Congratulations for a job well done. Keep up the good work. About your conclusions: If the saucer people have a mind similar to ours, you are right—they are hostile! but I would not have published this as you have done—because their psychology may be alien, entirely different from ours. If this is the case, your interpretation of their behaviour and purposes is only a guess—probably a wrong one."

Surprise number three was a telegram from Brigadier General Joao de Almeida

(See *Brazilian Writer*, page 8)

EARTH SATELLITES

Due to more than adequate coverage of the subject of earth-made satellites by the press, the APRO Bulletin has devoted no appreciable amount of space to Russia's Sputniks or the U. S. Explorer.

There appear to be, in our opinion, several issues relative to the satellite situation which require clarification and/or investigation. We therefore present for the members' consideration the following two articles, one of which is very obviously authored by a member using a necessary pseudonym.

Incidentally, verification (of a sort) of the short-wave broadcast from Russia regarding anti-gravity discs (January 1958 bulletin) came to us via a London dateline press release of 31 December 1957. Flying saucers were not mentioned in the article. Soviet Professor Cyril Stanyukovich reported via Tass News Agency that the USSR is working on a plane "not subject to the laws of gravity" for trips into the Universe, further expanding: "the problem of gravity will be clarified to some extent in the forthcoming year."

* * *

The Breakup of Sputnik One

By James S. Veldman

On October 4th, 1957, the first of the Russian satellites was launched into its orbit around our planet. Immediately, it was put under observation by the "Moonwatch" network and by some of the large observatories including that of the Smithsonian Institute. As weeks passed and the little satellite continued in its orbit, some strange things began to happen up there.

It is almost certain that by the middle of December 1957 both the rocket and the nose cone which had been accompanying the satellite had been slowed down by air resistance and oxidized in the denser layers of the atmosphere much as a meteor is. But by the end of December, the satellite was no longer alone in its orbit for three small "pieces" had been found to be circling with it. This discovery was made by staff members of the Ohio State University by means of the "trails" which these tiny objects left in the ionized particles of the upper atmosphere. By early January of 1958 the number of small particles in the orbit had increased to eight; but as the month wore on these quickly disappeared, one by one as if they were being picked off by air resistance. By January 11, Sputnik One was once more alone in its orbit. From the evidence at hand it was concluded that the satellite, or part of it, had broken up in orbit.

But why? Several ideas were forthcoming, the most plausible probably being that of Willy Ley who said that the satellite could have been torn apart by air resistance at the perigee of its orbit after the antenna had broken off. The missing antenna would leave a small hole in the sphere which would be widened by air resistance and weaken the whole body's structure. But there is no way of proving this and we can only wait to see if Sputnik Two and our own Explorer will give similar performances. At any rate, this unexpected breakup, combined with the "too slow" advance of the orbital plane of the satellite (reported in this magazine by Dr. C. F. Krafft) indicate that our scientists still have a good deal to learn about the realms beyond our planet. The realms of the U. A. O.?

(Editor's Note: Recent press notices indicate a "strange interval of silence" for the radio in "Explorer." At first, scientists thought an errant meteor may have rendered the radio useless, but when the radio began functioning again, it became apparent that a less conventional explanation must be applied.)

Sputniks and Antigravity

By Joe Brown

Some time in January 1958 I read a news item somewhere in the back pages of the New York Times, on the antigravity discoveries of the Soviets.

The news referred to a statement made by a Soviet scientist at a press interview in Moscow. He said that there are ways of overcoming the earth's gravity and that a further exemplification of that will be forthcoming later this year. Whether that exemplification is to be accomplished through a demonstration of one or several antigravity discs performing through the earth's atmosphere he did not say.

This statement, however, leads to some obvious trends of thought, in connection with their Sputniks:

—Have the Soviet scientists applied their antigravity discoveries to put their Sputniks in orbit?

Let us remember that the Soviets have already announced that conventional liquid fuels have been utilized in their rockets for the purpose. Similar fuels in American rockets have so far failed to send up heavy weight satellites.

Suppose, though, that the Soviets were able to combine their antigravity discoveries with rocketry—lighten partly or neutralize entirely the weight of the Sputnik as well as of the rocket itself? Then the effort to be required of the fuel would be at a minimum. If this is true, it is no wonder at all that a half-ton Sputnik is orbiting the earth out there in space. And it will be no wonder should a half-million-ton Sputnik go up next.

Further yet, we should not be surprised if we saw a couple of Soviet space ships taking off for the moon by the end of this year or soon thereafter.

The Shadow of the Unknown

By Dr. Olavo Fontes

(Due to overwhelming enthusiastic reception of the article, "We Have Visitors from Outer Space" which appeared in the July 1957 issue, we are submitting herewith another of Dr. Fontes' welcome contributions. For the benefit of those many new members, who are not familiar with the Doctor, he is the Chief of the Gastroenterological Section of the National School of Medicine at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His hobby [or should we say extracurricular activity] is UAO research, and he has without a doubt contributed much intelligent analyses and factual data to the field.)

There are "unconventional aircrafts" cruising in our skies. That description must alert us. It is the official definition given by the US Army of the objects commonly named and still generally dismissed as flying saucers. This definition implies recognition of a fact, known to everyone who has studied the evidence—that UAO are crafts of unknown type, controlled by an intelligence that can study us at will, can come close and yet easily elude our swiftest jets and missiles. What are they? Where do they come from? Why don't they contact us? What are they waiting for? No one is sure and your guess is as good as that of the next man. It is also clear beyond a doubt that the authorities are uneasy. They have to be or they would be unfit to be authorities. They are caught between two concerns. The first thing is, "What is this?" The second anxiety is of course the knowledge that, in this troubled world of today, no one knows what the public will stand. What if the wildest fear proved true? What if the belief that we are the ones who can think and act and direct our fate is untrue? What if there are other beings as clever or much more clever than we? Nobody knows if the public can stand that. So, the authorities have tried to keep a straight face and say as little as possible. But there comes a time when the silence begins to look oppressive. Until now the people have been kept in the dark, confused by a policy of official deception. However, a growing uneasiness can be felt now in these same people about the UAO's increasing surveillance. If the sightings are going to a new peak in the near future, as I think they will, this feeling can rise to a dangerous point. It is imperative to prevent this new danger as soon as possible. If the US Army Memorandum (Number 30-13, 10 May 1957) is the first clue of a new policy, I think that it came at the proper time. Something unusual seems to be happening in UAO activity this year. A chronological study of UAO sightings shows that the sequence of

(See *The Shadow*, page 7)

The Moon Phenomena—Real or a Cherished Hope?

By Coral E. Lorenzen

Dr. Donald Menzel, if he didn't accomplish another thing of importance on the Armstrong Circle Theater in January, did find the big chink in the armor of UAO research. That weakness is the tendency of many of us to grab onto nebulous "possibilities" to support our theories. One of these "cherished assumptions" is the Moon Bridge, which has been leaned on heavily by many UAO writers and researchers as a support for the theory that UAOs, (which we must first assume to be interplanetary vehicles) are using the Moon as a way station in space.

There are a sufficient number of apparently unexplainable phenomena on the visible surface of the Moon without the invention of new ones. The celebrated "Moon Bridge" is probably nothing more than the result of light and shadow effect on mountain peaks.

The clue to the **real** identity of the purported "bridge" was the fact that sometimes it was there and sometimes it wasn't. The following reasoning convinced me that the "bridge" was not a constructed object:

(1) If the UAOS are efficient air vehicles as they are assumed to be, what possible need would the occupants have for a bridge?

(2) The alternate appearance and disappearance of the object in question could not be attributed to a desire for concealment from prying earth-eyes, for the builders would surely realize the advisability of raising a structure on the side of the moon not visible from Earth.

(3) The apparent size (the estimates vary from 1-5 miles wide and 50-75 miles long) is somewhat ridiculous, not practical within the context of our own technology and imagination doesn't furnish a sensible explanation either.

(4) Various authorities consulted pursuant to the structural feasibility and adequacy, inform us that the object, if indeed it were a real bridge, is structurally unsound, and if it did stand up until completed, it would soon collapse due to the strain of the middlesection or span on the end supports.

(5) The "bridge" begins at "nothing" and ends at "nothing."

(6) It is nowhere near those areas of the moon where the mysterious domes and flitting lights have been observed, and which are recognized by competent professional astronomers, as truly unexplainable phenomena. For a thorough and intelligent dissertation on the moon "domes"—plus a **practical** explanation of same, see "Fate" magazine for the month of April, 1958, in which Frank Edwards, noted news commentator and analyst, deals with these phenomena.

One of the biggest mistakes made by even the most respected researchers, is the almost hysterical grasping of straws. This may be due to the frustration which is the UAO researchers' common lot, but is nevertheless hardly excusable when public and scientific acceptance and scrutiny of our efforts is so important.

A recent letter from a government-employed scientist was a deciding factor concerning the publishing of this article. He said that although fascinated by the subject, and eager to work in UAO research, he was disgusted with the conclusion jumping of at least one researcher in particular, and most of them in general.

APRO's conservative approach to available facts is a contributing factor in the number of qualified civilian scientific and engineering personnel within our membership. We are not conservative for the sake of conservatism, but rather for the sake of sound factual reporting and conclusions, and don't feel that because we don't concur entirely with current scientific stands on the UAO question, scientific facts and background knowledge are not important and factually rooted.

An Analysis of Air Force Denials of Existence of So-Called Flying Saucers

By B. V. Wilson

(The writer of this article, at present a Colorado rancher, is formerly a member of British Naval Intelligence. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen visited extensively with Mr. Wilson and his lovely wife during their recent visit in Alamogordo. We feel Mr. Wilson's deductions regarding physical evidence and the Air Force's stand are a definite and worthwhile contribution to UAO research.)

The Air Force press releases still state, quote: "There is no physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment, that a so-called flying saucer was ever found." Now if you analyse this statement, what does it actually mean? It does not state they do not exist, and they could easily exist without any fragment ever being found. Whe have never found a fragment of a comet, but we know they exist. A lot of meteors are seen, and when they enter our atmosphere they disintegrate, and only very seldom is any fragment ever found. There have been many reports of people seeing a flying saucer blowing up and disintegrating: why should any particle be recovered any more than from most meteorites? We did not deny the magnetic mine existed, although we never found one before a lot of ships were sunk by them; we went ahead and devised a counter-measure (degaussing) to

(See *An Analysis*, page 6)

Recent UAO Radiation Cases

Our account of the incident involving Mrs. Kuhn in the last issue of the APRO Bulletin was based mostly on newspaper accounts. In the meantime, we have had a chance to do a more thorough investigation. Several APRO members in that area turned in excellent reports. We are indebted to C. W. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Roberts and Mrs. Kuhn herself for the following information.

First, a correction: The place of Mrs. Kuhn's experience and, incidentally, the location of her home is Madison, Ohio, not Madison, Indiana. We will pass on the following additional information:

(1) Only the exposed parts of Mrs. Kuhn's skin were affected. Her normally dark, oily skin was flushed at first, and as time went by, it took on an abnormal whitish appearance. Her face "broke out in pimples and the itching was unbearable." The rash lasted fifteen days. There were burst blood vessels near the skin surface which are still in evidence. She had abnormal shortness of breath for a while.

(2) Mrs. Kuhn had normal eyesight before the incident. Now, her sight blurs and eyeaches, headaches and nausea follow if her eyes are used too much.

(3) At the present time, four months after the incident took place, Mrs. Kuhn experiences an unusual thirst and constant sleepiness.

Highly significant in our opinion are some statements made by Mrs. Kuhn: "I did not believe in 'flying saucers.' Not that they were impossible, but I was naive enough to swallow the Air Force statistics right down to the small per cent of unknowns . . . the shock which I had . . . was just about the worst thing ever to happen to me. The physical discomfort was bad but the mental strain was unbelievable. Foremost was the horror of knowing the government had lied. It makes one wonder how much we hear is the truth on other matters too. Secondly, getting used to the idea we are under surveillance from an unknown took a long time to accept in a calm manner.

"Had I been told these things were real, I surely would have been more intelligent in observing. Instead of blinding myself trying to figure out the "gimmick" or logical explanation, I could have run down and looked for landing gear, etc." UNQUOTE.

The above will help demonstrate a point we feel is valid. The pooh-pooh attitude fostered by military propaganda does not prepare people to protect themselves in cases like this—in fact, it does just the opposite. This policy will result in needless danger to many people if it is not changed.

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RECENT RADIATION CASES . . .

(Continued from page 5)

We are working on a correlation at the present time which indicates that the UAO occupants are anything but a kindly, benevolent race. This idea is not pleasant but so far the facts fit. A pattern is also beginning to emerge, showing the development of a reconnaisance timetable. It will not be much longer until belligerent action will noticeably increase if our prognosis is correct. Some military authorities give it ten years at the outside. Complete details will be furnished when available.

The Albuquerque Affair

UAO got nationwide attention via the press wire when Mrs. Leroy Evans and Mrs. Fred McIntosh of Albuquerque and Los Lunas (New Mexico) respectively, were reported to have seen a glowing egg-shaped object.

The Lorenzens investigated personally. The object apparently approached from the rear (NE) left of their automobile as they were driving south toward Santa Fe from Alcarde at about 8:00 p. m. on the evening of Monday, 17 February. Their attention was first attracted by a flash which lit up the landscape. Mrs. McIntosh rolled down the car window to see if a storm was coming up. A second flash "hit her right in the face," temporarily blinding her. When she could see again, she observed the glowing egg-shaped object drifting toward the earth ahead and to the right. "It either went out or passed beyond the horizon," she said.

Mrs. Evans reported that they were burned, but Mrs. McIntosh discounts this idea since they had been driving in bright sunlight for a good part of the day and the only visible burning appeared on the left arm of Mrs. Evans, who had been driving.

Mrs. McIntosh pointed out that this arm had not been exposed to the flashing object. "It was just plain old sunburn," she said.

Two puzzling factors remain:

(1)Both women registered 1400 microroentgens on a scintillometer the day after their sighting. When the counter was applied to other people present, it registered a normal background of up to 50 microroentgens. The automobile showed no unusual radiation.

(2) The women underwent tests at Lovelace Clinic at Albuquerque—the results not announced. The examining doctor could not be reached. He had left town the day after the examination —destination unknown. However, usually reliable sources at the hospital noted that alcohol cotton swabs were passed through the women's hair, and that tests were described as "unusual."

AN ANALYSIS . . .

(Continued from page 5)

protect our ships against them. The Japanese must have known the proximity fuze existed although they never found a fragment of one. The evidence of such things must be visual; it cannot be based only upon recovering a fragment.

The Air Force goes on to say, quote: "There is no evidence that these unknown objects are interplanetary space ships." Well, this virtually admits they exist, but they do not know where they come from. It shows how silly their statement quoted in paragraph 1 above really is. Actually, I do not think the so-called flying saucers are interplanetary space ships: they are probably released from such ships, inside our atmosphere, for reconnaisance purposes.

The Air Force goes on to say, quote: "There is no evidence that they represent technological developments outside the range of our everyday scientific knowledge." Now this statement is manifestly untrue. No scientist on this earth has developed a form of propulsion such as that used by these flying discs. They can make maneuvers and attain speeds entirely beyond the capabilities of any flying machine developed by any nation on this earth. They leave no exhaust nor contrails, and I doubt very much if the Air Force knows exactly what form of propulsion they utilize or what kind of fuel, if any, is used.

Finally, the Air Force says, quote: "There is no evidence of unknown hostile objects or of any threat to the security of the country because of them." What more evidence do they require than simultaneous sightings by a great many people; radar contacts; plane contacts; and finally when, as has often happened, all three combined? If they do not exist, then they must write off as hallucinations the reports of their own pilots, airline pilots, Navy and Marine pilots, scientists, astronomers, and countless radar operators, ground observer corps personnel, control tower personnel, and reputable civilian ground observers. If they can discount all this, the country, and many other countries, must be in the grip of some form of mass hysteria. Their official spokesmen remind me of the proverbial ostrich which sticks its head in the ground and thinks nothing can see it. As to there being no threat to the security of this country involved, until we know why they are looking us over so systematically and in such force, and until we can account for missing planes without leaving any trace, how can we say they have no hostile intent? A great many planes which went down mysteriously, without sending out any S.O.S. signals, could easily have been downed by very definite hostile action by unidentified flying objects. In some instances, the evidence points very strongly towards this probability. Actually, by using the word "hostile" in the beginning of their last statement, they do not preclude that so-called flying saucers or unidentified flying objects do in fact exist, but only that there is no evidence that they are hostile.

Finally, when a missile is fired from Cape Canaveral, if it strays off course or any malfunction is observed, the officer in charge merely presses a button and it is blown up. Is it not possible and even probable that whoever is operating these flying discs, probably by remote control from some space vehicle above, would blow them up in exactly the same way if they got out of control or lost their power? Naturally they would not want us earthlings to find one on the ground, because then their secret of how they operate would be discovered, and eventually we might duplicate them.

PRESIDENT CHANGES TO JET

7 January, Washington, D. C. The White House announced plans to switch to jet airplane travel for President Eisenhower. We're wondering if it might have anything to do with those mysterious accidents to engine-type aircraft. On the 26th of December, an AP report quoted Commander Guy Howard, one of the survivors of the crash of the "flying radar station" as saying, "I really don't know yet what happened. She just stopped flying at 1500 feet. **All four engines stopped at one time."** Another unusual fact about that article is that there were no theories forthcoming (then or since) as to the cause of the crash.

IGY TEAM . . .

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On the 15th, one day before the sighting, what was described as a similar object was spotted on the Almirante Saldanha's radar. Thinking it unusual, the radar operators calibrated the radar, found it to be functioning properly. According to Navy men, Trinidade residents and Navy Commander Carlos Bacellar, the sighting of the 16th was the fourth appearance of a UAO over that region.

Despite O Jornal's statement that Navy authorities refused to release any statement about the photos, the Navy General Staff was reportedly "worried"—and the picture was later carried worldwide by INS, which stated the pictures were pronounced authentic by Brazilian Navy authorities. (Our thanks to Dr. Fontes for his complete and factual report.)

THE SHADOW . . .

(Continued from page 4)

sightings reach their peaks at two-year periods, while we are approaching the planet Mars and just as we begin to pull away from its nearest approach. In other words, the UAOs have been sighted most frequently in the years when Mars is nearest: 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954 and 1956 (with one exception, 1947.) Their activity was very low, on the other side, in 1949, 1951, 1953 and 1955. So, in 1957, no increase in the sighting curve was expected.

This time, however, we are sighting UAO in increasing numbers. It started in January, when sightings in Japan and Australia multiplied suddenly and there was an increase in the US and Canada. From February to May, abnormal UAO activity was reported over scattered areas in North and South America and Europe. Then, since June 4, an unprecedented rise in UAO activity was observed in Venezuela.

When I heard about these new developments, I concluded that a new stage in the UAO's survey of our planet was just beginning. The pattern had changed, it was clear, and this could only be due to a new kind of operation. The evidence shows that the UAOs have a purpose (still unknown) and have been following —step by step, day after day, year after year—the preliminary tasks of a carefully planned enterprise. So, the shift we are observing just now is, surely, an indication of something very important to them—enough to change their habits. I have not any explanation about this changing picture in the UAO survey, nor about the motive behind it. Unfortunately, I am not an "expert" in alien psychology. But I could make a guess—that another country-wide mass-inspection of Brazil was to begin.

The First Incident

Just before sunset on June 29, a Real-Aerovias Airlines DC-3 took off from Belo Horizonte Airport en route to Rio de Janeiro. At the controls of the airliner was a veteran, Commander Gabriel Junqueira Giovanini. In the cockpit with him was the co-pilot, Commander Jackson Lopes Correia. Radio-operator Aluisio Meneses de Araujo and Stewardess Berenice de Oliveira, back in the cabin, completed the airliner's crew. It was a dark, starlit night, with scattered clouds overhead.

The time was 6:30 p.m. Cruising at 9,900 feet (3.000 meters), the plane droned over the mountains of south Minas Gerais state. Co-pilot Correia was in his seat. Clouds and darkness, nothing interesting. But suddenly a red glow moving swiftly near the horizon caught his eye. It was coming after the airliner and apparently following it, some miles behind.

Puzzled, he watched it. This was no wingtip light—the strange red light was too bright. Whatever it was, it was not a conventional aircraft.

He swung around to Commander Giovanini: "Look over here. What do you make of that?"

The pilot turned and looked out at the "unknown." It was now keeping pace with the plane.

"Go back and tell the passengers," he said abruptly. "Get them all to look at it."

Commander Correia entered the cabin and called for the attention of the passengers.

"There is a strange luminous object following our plane. Look out the left side."

All the passengers moved to that side and leaned down to look out through the windows. One of them, Mr. Germano de Silva, manager of Atlantico Hotel in Rio, was perhaps the first to see the strange craft. "It still seemed to be very far from the airliner," he said later to the press. "At first I saw nothing special, only a bright red light. It could have been a lighted house over a mountain."

Some other passengers apparently got the same initial impression, because they started an argument about this possibility of a lighted mountain-house. But the debate was soon closed by the co-pilot. His words rapidly cooled the enthusiasm of those who were trying to prove the plausibility of such a theory.

"We are, now, flying at 9,900 feet," he said. "The object is at the same level as our plane, everyone can see. And I don't know of any mountain in this country having that height . . ."

No one answered. He smiled and asked for the powerful binoculars that a passenger was holding on his hands. After studying carefully the UAO through the instrument, he instructed the passengers to use it too.

The UAO followed the airliner for **fifteen minutes,** apparently keeping the same interval. But suddenly, with growing astonishment, the observers saw that the light was increasing in size. The mysterious glowing object was coming toward the plane. In fact, it was overtaking it rapidly.

The passengers stared at each other, scared. The "thing" was now near the plane, flying at its side at an unknown distance and (again) keeping pace with it. It was no more a single light. From the lighted cabin it was difficult to get a good look at the UAO, but it appeared to be shaped like a flattened disk and seemed to be surrounded by a faint red glow. The witnesses froze in their seats, as they saw the strange red object glowing behind the wing.

Suddenly, in an unexpected maneuver, the glowing saucer rushed toward the plane and passed above it at tremendous speed. At this moment, passenger Germano da Silva, who still had not observed the object through the binoculars, got a close view of its bottom. He noticed clearly that the alien craft had three orange-red lights on its under side, forming a delta-shaped geometrical figure (an isosceles triangle with the acute angle toward the front). After this dangerous maneuver, the UAO started a crazy dance around the plane, making several passes at the DC-3, passing before or behind the airliner; or crossing above or under it; or at its side—changing constantly its altitude, course and speed.

For a few minutes the UAO enjoyed the game and continued to play its nightmarish dance around the airliner. The crew and passengers, panic-stricken, watched the scene quietly. They could do nothing about the situation, they could only pray. Perhaps this does appear like a horror tale, but it was what happened.

Commander Giovanini decided to do something. He ordered the crew to switch off all the lights of the plane. Then, he turned on the landing lights. The powerful lights in the wings flashed on. A blinding beam of white light reached out through the darkness toward the place where the three orange-red lights marked the location of the UAO. The beam found it and, for a few seconds, the crew and all the passengers saw the object clearly outlined against the sky. All of them agreed that it was entirely different from any ordinary aircraft—uncanny enough to startle anyone.

The UAO didn't approve of the landing lights. It speeded up to escape, turned on edge and veered sharply to one side, disappearing swiftly from sight. Then it appeared again, but now it was at some distance from the DC-3—some miles behind it.

For the rest of the trip, the UAO kept this position as it continued to track the airliner. It disappeared only when the first lights of Rio de Janeiro appeared on the horizon. **It had followed the plane for about forty minutes.**

This was the first sighting of the new UAO-operation over my country (the second, since 1947). It drew unusual attention because it was not just another flying saucer story, to be laughed off. Besides the crew, all the passengers had been witnesses. On July 2, the incident was on the wires and received national publicity. On that date the newspaper "O Globo," from Rio de Janeiro, published the report of Mr. Germano da Silva about the incident (he was later interviewed in a radio and television news program, too). On July 5, telegrams from Salvador, Baia, transmitted the reports of two other passengers, who

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had traveled to that city in another plane, the next day. They were Captain Saul Martinas and Professor Aires da Mota Machado (from the University of Minas Gerais). Their account confirmed the story told by Mr. Germano da Silva, three days before. However, they still didn't know about the other report. They had decided to report the incident only because they had seen, in local newspapers, another report about a strange object which had been sighted over Belo Horizonte, at the district of Sao Cristovao, the same day of the airliner's incident—and almost at the same hour. They told the "Asapress" that possibly the two sightings had been caused by the same UAO.

I am still investigating this case. There were more passengers aboard the Real-Aerovias airliner, but their names and addresses are unknown. The Real-Aerovias Airlines refused to give me these data, but I am still trying.

What was it?

It was not a ground fire or a cloud reflection at night. No reflection or burning barn could follow the plane for forty minutes and maneuver like that.

It was not a jet plane's tail pipe. It came from behind the plane—a jet exhaust would be invisible from that angle. It would not be seen much from the side, either. Besides, the object didn't resemble a jet in any way.

It was not a reflection from the plane on clouds or ice crystals. When all the lights in the plane were turned off, the UAO was still there.

It was not another airplane. It was not a balloon or a guided missile. Nor was it a meteorite or a mirage. None of these things can follow a plane for forty minutes at more than 200 Km./hour, maneuvering around it. It was too slow to be a meteor; besides, it was flying along horizontally.

It was not an hallucination. All the people in the airliner saw it.

It was, obviously, an unknown type of aircraft—uncanny enough to startle anyone observing it. It was a solid object, shaped like a flattened disk and having three lights on the under side. It performed controlled maneuvers and displayed curiosity about the airliner but its tactics suggest that it was toying with the plane—like a cat plays with a mouse.

It is difficult to estimate the UAO's size, because only guesses could be made about its distance. But it had to be large because when first seen, the object was near the horizon; so it had to be several miles away—perhaps twelve or more. Despite this, it was big enough to stand out.

No windows or lighted portholes were seen on the alien craft. I believe, however, that they existed but could not be sighted, because they were in the dark; I think that the lights in the UAO's cabin were also switched off—to make possible a good observation. I got this feeling because of another sighting which will be described later.

(To be continued)

FALLING OBJECTS . . .

(Continued from page 3)

including Luis Carrizo of Aguas Negras, observed the fall of a large metallic-looking cylindrical object. Carrizo claimed it fell into a nearby ridge, making a clanging metallic thunder, and the same sound was reported by other observers. Police have started an investigation on the assumption the object might have been one of the Sputniks. (Editor's note: The friction produced by a fall through the atmosphere would disintegrate any satellite — therefore it can be assumed the object in question is not a satellite. It can further be assumed that the object is not a conventional aircraft because of configuration.)

San Salvador de Juyjuy, Argentina, December 25, 1957. Police commissioners and townsfolk were theorizing on the identity of a spherical object which broke off tops of trees and produced a sound like wood scratching on metal as it fell to the ground in the Selvatic region. A team has started a systematic investigation of the incident, and a search for what was described as "a huge object."

Anaco District, Barcelona, Venezuela, 27 December, 1957. Many people gathered around a bright, cylindrical-shaped object which fell to the ground at an oil field in District Freites. The general consensus of opinion at the time of the fall was that the object was a part of one of the Sputniks. (Editor's note: The analyses of the 21 December incident applies to this one also.) Several oil company technicians retrieved pieces of the cylinder for analyses in their respective laboratories. The object was observed the evening before while it fell, making a whistling sound, and at first it gave off a noticeable phosphorescent light.

Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 8 January 1958. A crew of workmen at a movie house saw a flaming, egg-shaped object fall to the ground in "La Laguna" (lagoon) near the center of the city. Investigations were begun immediately.

It is apparent that authorities in South America are following the same policy of "no information for the public" in the above episode as has been perpetuated in other countries in the past. We have not received further corroboration but are still working on the problem, with the hope that samples and analyses reports may be obtained.

BRAZILIAN WRITER . . .

(Continued from page 3)

Freitas, Commander of the 6th Military Region in Salvador, Bahia; also Lieutenant Colonel Silvio Frota, Commander of C.P.O.R. (Army officers school). They invited Martins to present his data and conclusions about UAO hostility in a conference at Salvador.

On 29 November 1957, Matrins went to Salvador and the conference was attended by Colonel Bendock Alves, commander of the Piraja battalion; Admiral Octavo da Silveira Carneiro, commander of the 2nd Naval district; Brigadier General Joao de Almeida Freitas, Commander of the 6th Military Region, Colonel-Aviator Alfonso Parreiras Horta, commander of the Salvador Air Force Base and newsman Newton Calmon. The conference was duly covered by newsmen and O Cruceiro for 22 February carried pictures of the conference participants and the audience.

Martins presented his case and his conclusions. Included in his presentation were reports of UAO close-range surveillance of Brazilian military installations (ammunition dumps, troops concentrations, etc.)

This, in brief, is the story of how a newsman covered and reported the UAO story in Brazil. Mr. Martins, incidentally, is the man who, in company with Ed Keffel, snapped several pictures of a UAO in May of 1952 near Rio de Janeiro.

WE CAN HELP . . .

(Continued from page 3)

turn increase its own coverage. In a few areas, APRO members have offered to do the leg-work for these officers (i.e., locate and interview witnesses in each case and turn in a report).

By doing this, they have collected unpublicized incidents through military referral which otherwise might have escaped their attention. Officers contacted with the proposition so far have welcomed the help providing it is done **on an unofficial basis.** If you live near an Air Base, why not try it? Your local PIO can refer you to the local UFO officer.

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

Back issues (some of which are collectors' items) of the Bulletin are available at 50 cents each. They are: Jan, Oct, 1953; May, Nov, 1954; Jan, Apr, Aug, Nov and Dec, 1955; July, Sept, 1956; and all 6 issues of 1957 bulletins. Order now and remit 50 cents for each bulletin, indicating issues you want.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — MAY, 1958

UAO Photographed Over Holloman Test Range

APRO Produces UAO TV Film

Recently this office wrote to the McClellan subcommittee on government operations offering its help in the investigations mentioned by Don Keyhoe on the Circle Theater program. An answer was received dated May 13, 1958, signed by Donald O'Donnell, acting Chief Counsel. We quote in part:

"I would like to correct the wrong impression you have as to what this subcommittee is doing. We are not holding any hearings concerning 'the Air Force conspiracy' to withhold information concerning this subject. As a matter of fact, we conducted a very limited number of interviews but did not make any investigation of the matter as such. In view of this we are in no position to hold hearings, either private or public."

Further, during early April, Attorney Jules B. St. Germain wrote the Secretary of Air Defense suggesting an unrehearsed factual public panel discussion of the UAO problem. His answer came from Lawrence J. Tacker, Major, USAF, in part as follows:

"Your interest is appreciated. However, we do not feel that a debate or discussion on this subject would serve our best interests."

With these two avenues toward an informed public effectively blocked, it became apparent that an alternate road must be found.

Television station KOB-TV in Albuquerque had previously arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen to appear and discuss the UAO situation. They were to be provided full opportunity to present whatever material they wished. Our correspondence over the past year and especially since the Circle Theater fiasco indicates that many local TV stations would be glad to do the same if they had the material available. Therefore, it was decided to film our show and make it available to other stations. This was a big gamble to take since it involved committing ourselves to obligations which the treasury is not able to support at present. The show was accomplished in an interview format and concerned mainly with the presentation and analysis of visual material. The

(See *APRO TV Films*, page 2)

UAO Over Newport Beach Harbor

California papers latched onto reports of two UAO sighted off the Newport Pier on Wednesday, April 8. Although this sighting received a lot of attention, another had been seen on the preceding Sunday, 5 April, at 4:05 a. m. Four sheriff's deputies and San Clemente police officers saw a slow-moving object with a "string of lights." They followed it to the vicinity of El Toro and it was later seen by other officers at 5:45 a. m., after which it changed course and flew out of sight over the ocean. The object was at an estimated altitude of 4,000 feet; and was reportedly picked up on radar at the Long Beach Airport.

Two "flat objects" flashing red lights along their leading edges executed a shallow dive off Newport Beach, California on April 8th. A half dozen people including Patrolman Roger Gordon observed the hovering objects at 9:30 p. m. Gordon said they were apparently flying at 500 feet, headed northeast. They appeared to be flat, delta-wing objects with no tail or superstructure. Six lights on the trailing edge flashed off and on in a series. One object made a right turn over Newport and the other went up the Coast until it reached the vicinity of the

(See *UAO Over Newport*, page 3)

On the 16th of October 1957, Miss Ella Louise Fortune, Welfare Nurse at the Mescalero Indian Reservation, photographed an unconventional aerial object which was hovering over the Holloman North Test Range. Her camera, a Kodak Pony 135, was loaded with color film, but she didn't think of a picture when she first saw the object.

Nurse Fortune tooled her little station wagon up the railroad overpass just north of Tularosa, and when she reached the top and angled down the decline, she saw the object to the WNW, a glowing white flattened egg-shaped object against a clear blue sky. She continued to drive, watching as much as she could without taking unnecessary chances with her driving. At about 6 miles north of Tularosa, she decided to snap a picture so that she would have pictorial evidence of what she had seen. She stopped, made one exposure, then continued on her way to the Three Rivers Settlement where she checked and visited an Indian patient. The object had appeared to be motionless at all times, with a clearly defined edge. There was little or no wind.

The picture first appeared in the Portales, New Mexico paper, and the editor seemed to think the object might possibly be a parachute or balloon with the lines trailing to the south. The object did not

(See *UAO Photographed*, page 7)

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What About Venus As a UAO Base?

By Gaston Burridge

Venus was quite a gal—and the planet named for her may be quite a place! Who knows? It is the planet we will discuss here.

There are nearly as many different opinions regarding Venus as observers of it. This sphere has figured heavily in UAO matters for years. Even professional astronomers cannot agree on that which they see there, or on that which anyone else says he sees. Venus holds more mysteries than Mars—and it is much nearer to us.

What are some of the things concerning Venus upon which there is most agreement among observers? One is, the "Morning Star—or the Evening Star," depending on when viewed, is 67,200,000 miles from the Sun. This makes it nearly 26 million miles closer to the central heat than Earth. The diameter of Venus is close to 7,700 miles. The Earth is about 8,000 miles. So we are near the same size. Astronomers conclude Venus' mass to be 0.81 that of the Earth's. Venus has an atmosphere—a great deal of atmosphere—and because she has this atmosphere is the reason for much of the planet's mystery. The atmosphere hides the planet most of the time!

Does Venus turn on its axis? Another bone of contention for decades. Its spin is reported to range from zero turns per 24 hours to one turn per 24 hours—as turns Earth. Again, no one can be sure

(See *Venus UAO Base*, page 7)

UAO Activity Over New Mexico

On the 19th of April, two security guards, Tom Reeder and James Turbin, employed by the Argus Investigative Agency at Albuquerque and on duty on a mine assignment near Grants, made a report on a UAO which they had observed for several hours early that morning.

At 3:30 a. m., they spotted what appeared to be a headlight or a "spotlight" on a mesa to the northeast. They said the light bounced a few feet into the air three or four times, then shot straight into the air, getting brighter and brighter. Reeder said it was so bright it hurt his eyes.

A "streamer" shot out from the bright disc at what would be 6 o'clock on a clock face, appearing to be 10-20 feet long, and of a silvery white color. Other streamers shot out at 3 and 12 o'clock, changing color from white to red to blue.

After the streamers showed, the object shot up to approximately 35-40,000 feet, made a horizontal circle, then headed east toward Tucumcari. Then the object stayed in one spot for a period of time, retraced its original route about halfway, stopped a while, then returned to its original position.

Reeder said that he and Turbin watched the light until daylight. In statements to the press, both men said that a yellowish light to the west of them which looked like the brief glare from an explosion of some kind, showed up each time the sky object moved.

On Sunday morning, the 20th of April, Turbin and Reed watched for the object, believed they saw a glow through the clouds in the same general direction they had observed the phenomenon Saturday. Harlan Wetzel, Argus representative in Albuquerque, vouched for the dependability of the men.

Only four days before this observation, Farmer T. J. Wilson of Pecos, New Mexico, reported an unconventional aerial object which hovered over his farm at an approximate altitude of 5,000 feet, and made a sound like a jet engine. Wilson said the object had no wings, no superstructure, appeared to be about 75 feet high and 50 feet wide. It was silver and revolved about 1 turn each two seconds. He and a bracero (Mexican National laborer) watched the object from 11:42 a. m. when he first spotted it until 11:44 a. m. when the object rose straight up, then headed in a northwest direction. It disappeared completely at 11:49. A check with the GOC station in the area yielded no information. The information was relayed to the Air Defense Center in El Paso, which requested a diagram and complete details. This information was turned over to the Air Force for further investigation.

During this same week, a sighting was made in the vicinity of Holloman Air Force Base but officials there declined to give out any information or names of witnesses.

APRO TV FILMS . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Greco and Fortune photos were projected and analysis given showing that they could not possibly be lenticular cloud formations. The Corrales photo was presented with its qualifying attribution. The triangulation of the Sturgeon Bay sighting of 1952 was explained through the use of diagrams and map. Carl Hawk of Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico, gave a detailed account with illustration of a sighting in which he was personally involved. At the end of this sequence, member Heartsill Cribb of the KOB-TV announcing staff asked several pertinent questions which were answered by Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen.

The show closed with a quote from a personal letter from Dr. Carl G. Jung, the noted Swiss psychologist. The words "Air Force" were not mentioned or even inferred throughout.

We hope, of course, that our initial investment will be gradually reimbursed through rental fees charged for the use of the film. We also hope that the response is sufficient to warrant future productions of this type. However, we are at present faced with the filming bill which falls due at the end of this month. Therefore, we urge members to take one or more of the following actions:

1. Reinforce the treasury by renewing early or paying dues in advance.
2. Send checks in any amount payable to APRO Television film fund. This money will be refunded as film rentals come in.
3. Make outright donations for this cause.
4. Approach your local television station and inform them of the availability of this film.

The amount of rental fee has not been established but will depend on initial response. We hope to be able to make this a continuing service in the future, depending on the response to the initial undertaking. We would like to point out that no one will benefit momentarily from this venture—if a profit is made, it will be turned into the treasury to defray the cost of research and possibly additional bulletins. We ask that each and every member support this undertaking to the best of their ability.

Report on Savage UFO Photograph

By John T. Hopf

The examination of the Michael Savage photograph was based primarily on the duplicate negative which I am told came from the AF. The original negative that I have examined is slightly larger and is apparently a duplicate made by contact on a larger roll film or film pack which has the same thin base as the original 127 film. This is the most puzzling feature of the whole business. Any commercial photographer would have duplicated this negative on cut film which has a much heavier base. Apparently someone went to a little trouble to fake the appearance of the original negative.

The small print from the original negative shows the same type of detail in the "saucer" however, so it seems safe to assume it is a reasonably accurate copy, except for a probably accidental increase in contrast.

The first disturbing thing about the photo is the fact that the image of the object is not all on the film, the left side being cut off. You would at once suspect that someone was just outside the picture area holding the object. A strong bulky shadow area on this side indicates that this is likely. Being able to just cut off the edge of an object like this is quite a trick, however, even with professional equipment. I would have liked to have seen the other exposure on this same roll.

An apparent nick on the front edge also does not look right and there are definite linear shadows and lines across the disc which show in the blow-ups.

Tests on aircraft photographed flying overhead at 75, 150, and 250 mph indicate that the "Holiday Brownie" camera has surprising action-stopping ability with its 1/50 sec. shutter. This would indicate that the blur of the object is due to its being too close to the camera to be in good focus, probably at 2½ to 3 feet. The tests with the camera on aircraft also indicate that "panning" on a moving object will give a picture with the background blurred and the object relatively sharp. The reverse is true in the Savage pic leading me to believe that the camera was held steady, giving a sharp image of the trees and wires.

The width of the Savage saucer on the left edge is greater than it should be for the symmetrical saucer shape and tests of the camera indicate very little distortion of this type near the edge of the picture area, therefore the object may not even have been a "saucer"—more likely a "platter." (Something new in UFOlogy?)

I must emphasize again that this report is based on the duplicate neg sent me; if I had the original which may show more of the object, other points might be revealed, but on the basis of what I have seen here I find little to recommend this as an authentic UFO photograph.

UAO OVER NEWPORT . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Santa Ana River, then it turned toward Santa Ana. Gordon called El Toro Marine Corps Air Station and gave his information to the flight operations officer who urged that all information be given to them as fast as possible. No shape was discernible and the objects made no noise.

Other observers disagreed on the number of lights on the objects. Three young fishermen stated that the objects "were sure weird, the way they darted and hovered." When the flight operations officer at El Toro was contacted by OCNS at 11 p. m., he said the only information he had was what Gordon reported, that helicopters "could have been in the area" but he couldn't confirm it. He did not say whether planes were scrambled to search, and declined further comment.

UAO Over Albuquerque

By Reliable Unofficial Sources

Some people go through months, years, or even a lifetime without so much as getting even a glance at the elusive UAO, while others seem to lead a charmed life with respect to running into sightings. The latter was the case with both Ron Brooks and Ernie Sanders of Albuquerque, who were fortunate enough on April 21, 1958, to spot four formations of UAO's in one evening. Both Brooks and Sanders, who are electronics technicians at the Sandia Corporation, were star-gazing in Brooks' front yard while Becky Brooks and Leona Sanders (their wives) were indoors conversing. Ron, who has been deeply interested in astronomy for about two and a half years, was pointing out Jupiter, at present in the constellation of Virgo, to Ernie, who was observing it through Ron's four-inch refractor. There were no clouds, and the night was very clear, still, and dark, with only a thin, crescent moon visible. The atmosphere was very steady, since 300× observations of good quality had already been made. At about 8:40 P. M. MST, while Ernie was on the telescope and Ron was observing Jupiter with the naked eye, movement in the southeast, in the constellation of Corvus, caught Ron's eye.

A quick glance showed the movement to be caused by a formation of four tiny shapes glowing with a soft, milky-white glow. There was no wind that night, and no sound when the objects went by. With a cry to Ernie, Ron took over the telescope and, about five seconds after first seeing the objects, had it focused on them. Through the scope, the objects appeared elliptical throughout their flight, thus indicating to Ron, whose sight-line was not from under the objects, that their shape was circular. Appearing through the telescope to be about 3/4 the size of a penny held at arm's length, each object was clearly, sharply defined and glowing with its own light, not with reflected light. The formation consisted of three objects in a straight line at

(See *UAO Over Albuquerque*, page 4)

Analysis Reveals Foil To Be Conventional

By Paul Fleetwood

(Ed. Note: In March, headquarters received a small strip of metallic foil from a member in Ohio, with the information that it had fallen out of the sky along with other pieces, in a somewhat strangely arranged pattern. Analysis shows that it is ordinary aluminum foil, and the Assistant Research Director's analysis and explanation follows.)

The sample was a strip of light, silver metal, not unlike aluminum or magnesium. The strip was two inches long and approximately 1/16 inch wide. Two runs were made from one half of the strip on an emission spectrograph, following a calibration run from a known steel alloy. The calibration run accurately locates spectral lines from the unknown and is the vertical column of lines to the right. The steel spectrum is followed by a two-second exposure of the unknown; the vertical column in the center. The last column is the unknown run with a five second exposure.

The first unknown run was given a short exposure to determine the principal constituents; this was aluminum with very light lines at 3961.5, 3944.0, 3082.0 and 2574.4 angstroms (cannot be seen on print of plates). The five second run brought out any remaining elements that might be present in the sample and atmospheric contaminants begin to show here also. The principal aluminum lines are noted along with lines due to copper, iron, silicon, calcium and magnesium; a few of the stronger lines contributed by these elements have been noted.

The spectroscopist feels that the sample is the common aluminum of commerce (25) with a purity of approximately 99%. The other constituents being copper, iron and silicon. The calcium and possibly some of the silicon are from the atmosphere. The magnesium is principally from the electrodes which form the spark to excite the sample.

(Ed. Note: It seems that several UAO researchers have retrieved samples of this metallic strip foil which is being used for high altitude research (wind-direction and speed, mainly); and although this does not contribute to UAO evidence at hand, it does indicate for members at large, the extent to which staff members must carry their projects in order to give an accurate and true picture of UAO research as it should be.)

UAO OVER ALBUQUERQUE . . .

(Continued from page 3)

right angles to the line of flight, and the fourth in front of and forming a triangle with the two on the west side of the line. When the objects got about due east of the observers, the formation turned suddenly and headed East for a few seconds. Ron noticed that the formation barely filled the four-degree field of his telescope. Finally, the formation turned north again and finally went out of sight in the northeast. Ron estimated that the formation was in sight for about twenty seconds and that he saw them in the telescope for about the last fifteen seconds.

After a short discussion with Ernie about what they had just seen, the two decided to go inside and tell their wives. Capitalizing on the opportunity to laugh at their husbands, the two wives did just that. At about 10:00 Ernie and Ron went out to the car to check on Ernie's children, who were asleep on the seats. As they turned back toward the house, they were facing east in the direction of the Sandia Mountains. Suddenly, their attention was attracted by a "V" formation of about twenty extremely bright, round objects racing from south to north low in the sky over the mountains. Not wanting to be ridiculed a second time, the men yelled for their wives, who came quickly out of the house. Becky and Leona arrived in time to see the formation as a distant, brilliant, wide "V" just before it went out of sight. The objects had appeared to be about as bright as a spotlight, and were in sight about ten seconds.

The two wives didn't feel like laughing any more.

After Ron went inside and returned with a pair of 12× binoculars, the four people decided to stay outside on the chance that another formation might appear. They didn't have long to wait. At about 10:15, six UAO's, identical in appearance with the ones seen at 8:40, went from south to north in a "V" formation about eighty degrees above the western horizon. Ron followed them with his binoculars until they were no longer visible. The formation was traveling rather rapidly and was in sight for only about ten seconds. The witnesses agreed that if they hadn't been watching for them they probably would have missed them completely.

But even the third formation wasn't the last one they saw. It was getting to be like motion picture screen credits—each one that seems to be the last one is followed by another. Accordingly, one more formation of four softly glowing white discs, apparently identical to those of the first and third formations, passed from north to south at 10:35 in a "V" about 70 degrees above the eastern horizon. Ron, who watched them through the 12× binoculars, felt that they were traveling the fastest of all the formations sighted that night since they were in sight for only about six seconds. The four witnesses stayed outside for a few more hours, but nothing else appeared and they called it a night.

After it was all over, all the witnesses agreed that they had seen something "totally unlike anything they had ever seen before."

(Ed. Note: The fact that an unusual number of sightings have been made in the general vicinity of the Sandia Mountains leads us to wonder if the UAO occupants are cognizant of the significance of those mountains in connection with our national defense.)

Shadow of the Unknown

By Dr. Olavo Fontes

An Extraordinary Sky Phenomenon

On June 30, at 5:25 p.m., an unusual sky phenomenon alarmed the population of Belo Horizonte and at least fourteen other towns and villages through the State of Minas Gerais. On the blue sky suddenly appeared a "burning-object," enormous in size, which crossed over Belo Horizonte at tremendous speed—following an East-West course. It disappeared in a split second, leaving behind a wonderful smoky trail, about 80 meters wide. The trajectory followed by the fiery object was almost perpendicular to the ground—an hyperbolic curve, in my opinion—and the trail had an almost vertical direction. No sound was heard at the moment of the sighting but, despite this, the phenomenon was seen by thousands of persons all over the city. At night, the population was again shaken by another strange sighting and almost everybody was on the streets, discussing and commenting the incident. A number of witnesses described the shape of the object as "rocket-like." Many others, however, described it as a "fireball," some saw only the smoky trail, drawing a geometrical vertical line in the sky. Most people thought that the "thing" was, probably, a meteorite or a lost guided missile. Strange as it seems, no one suggested that it could have been a flying saucer.

A few hours later, the first news about what had happened in the western regions of the state became known. At exactly the same hour of the sighting in the capital, a fiery object had been sighted in the sky by thousands of residents from a number of towns and small villages scattered through a large area of the state. It had frightened the population and caused panic in many places. Most of the hundreds of thousands who saw the "thing," described it as "an incandescent rocket-shaped object." From a few places, however, it was seen as a "fireball." It flashed across the blue sky at fantastic speed, looking like "a rocket fired from outer space toward the ground." It had to be of great size because it was seen from widely separated places. It had to be very high because its smoky (blue smoke) tail was seen from places up to 100 miles apart.

After a few seconds in view, the object suddenly exploded, still high in space, with a very bright glare—and vanished from sight. Six minutes after the remendous explosion (which was, according to some observers, similar to an atomic bomb blast), a slight earthquake was felt in Para de Minas and other towns in the same area, followed by a terrific noise, heard at a distance of hundreds of miles, and by a shock-wave which was felt from places up to 50 miles apart.

The sky phenomenon was sighted from the following towns and villages: Pitangui, Cogonhas do Campo, Para de Minas, Papagaio, Ibitira, Contagen, Bernardo Monteiro, Divinopolis, Itauna, Agua Limpa, Luz, Sao oJse de Varginha, Sete Lagoas, Paramiria and Abaete.

Feeling that the phenomenon had unusual features, I took on myself the responsibility of investigating the incident. After gathering and comparing data for five weeks, I came to the conclusion that the fiery object was a **meteorite** of unusual size, weighing possibly more than 10 pounds, which became visible at an altitude between 100 and 120 miles, and exploded at an altitude between 30 and 50 miles. It must have come from outside the solar system, because the path along which it moved was a hyperbola. It seems to have disintegrated over the area of the town of Ibitira. From that place, the shape of the meteorite's smoky trail was that of a gigantic spiral which developed around a large ball of smoke. This ball apparently marked the end of the trail—the point where the meteorite had exploded.

On August 1, I saw that my estimation was right. A fragment of the meteorite was found near Ibitira, that date, after a four weeks' search. It was small and seemed to be made of a porous material, but, despite this, it was heavy—weighing 8 pounds. Its surface was covered by a black, oily substance (?). After this oily material was removed, it was verified that the "object" was of a light grey color. It was not radioactive.

A preliminary spectographic analysis was made. It showed that the object was composed of the following substances, in order of percentages: silicon, magnesium, iron, aluminum, calcium, titanium, chromium and small traces of sulphur and manganese. It didn't contain sodium, nickel and cobalt—and this was a surprise. A more perfect analysis will be made at Rio's Technological Institute in the near future.

It was only a meteorite—but a strange one.

I have some reasons to include this case in this article about UAO's. First, because of its strange similarity with the phenomenon observed, on June 4, from Merida and other Venezuelan cities—which heralded an unprecedented rise of UAO activity over that area. Second, because of the attitude of the population. The phenomenon produced something approaching a wild panic in all the places where it was sighted. The authorities found it necessary to reassure the people, in the news reports and in the broadcasts which were immediately given. And it was only a meteorite. I wonder about what would happen if it had been an UAO's landing.

Third, because in the data collected about the sighting, I have found evidence that another aerial object was sighted over Belo Horizonte, half an hour before the time of the meteorite. In fact, a small number of witnesses from that city described a different object which was sighted at 5:00 p.m. For some it was shaped like a "cigar," yellow-red in color, which flashed silently across the skies at great speed—towards the West. Like the other, it had also a smoky trail—but its course was reported to be horizontal. Other observers said it was a "bullet-shaped object," aluminum in color, reflecting the yellow-red brightness of the setting sun. If the witnesses can be trusted, this object could have been an UAO. The odds against two similar fireballs in the same area are high. I do not rule out the possibility of an UAO, although I have not enough evidence supporting this hypothesis.

Two Planes Crashed

Still on June 30, two major aircraft accidents were reported—starting a series of sinister air crashes which still is going on. At 4:40 p.m., an Air Force C-47, No. 4,197, exploded in the sky near Fortaleza Air Base, State of Ceara. The pilot was killed. The AF reported that the plane was on a training flight and that the explosion had been caused by unknown factors. An investigation had been started. According to witnesses of the accident, the plane disintegrated suddenly, with noise and violence, and came down in flames. It crashed against a house putting it immediately in flames. Twelve persons were badly burned in the accident. The C-47 engine crashed in the middle of the street, but no one was hurt. The AF survey didn't find any explanation for the explosion and the

(See *Shadow*, page 6)

SHADOW . . .

(Continued from page 5)

accident remains unsolved.

A few minutes before this accident, at 4:15 p.m., a "Piper," the PP-THV, took off from Braganca's Airport, Sao Paulo, en route to Sao Paulo city. Two civilians were in it. It was a sunny day with slight winds and good visibility. Some time after the take-off the plane was seen for the last time near the village of Atibaia. It was out of its course and was flying low. After this, it was no more sighted. It had disappeared leaving no traces. A search was immediately started by the AF through the States of Sao Paulo and Parana. After a three weeks' investigation, the PP-THV was still missing. The case was, then, closed by the AF. However, the missing plane was, at last, found on July 29—near Pau Furado, Sao Paulo. It seemed to have exploded in mid-air, because the fragments were scattered over a large area. The cabin was almost completely burned. Within it were found the bodies of the pilot and passenger. The AF ordered an investigation to discover the cause of the disaster—which still was not ended.

I don't know if these air crashes can be related to the presence of UAO's over my country. Nobody knows. However, two air accidents in the same day are not common here. Unlike other countries, we have had very few air disasters in the last year. The last one had happened months ago. So, the fact was unusual. Besides, the circumstances and time of each one seemed to be almost identical—a strange coincidence. I don't like it.

* * *

After this beginning, UAO operations stepped up rapidly. Several sightings were reported in July and August. Of course, I have no time to describe each one in full detail now. For that reason, I shall give only a brief evaluation of the general situation; most of the cases will only be reviewed or recorded—with a few words, in a complete manner. But two cases will be discussed in full detail because they are worth particular attention by the public. Both of them refer to UAO's sighted from commercial airliners. So, they are similar to the sighting of June 29—from the same class or type.

Two UAO's "Visit" Rio de Janeiro

On July 2, the city of Rio de Janeiro was "visited" by two UAO's. They were seen from Arpoador beach, near Copacabana, by a lawyer—Mr. Afonso Gomes—between 8:00 and 8:30 p.m. They appeared to be two spherical (or round) objects, surrounded by a strong, bright and homogeneous silvery glow. They were floating side by side in space, at an unknown altitude, and were placed above the mountain called "Pedra da Gavea" (Gavea Rock). They were motionless and made no noise during the time they were visible to the witness. Mr. Gomes told me that the objects could be compared to two large, silvery moons, hovering together over the Gavea Rock, in a good position to observe a large part of the city. Their size couldn't be estimated, not knowing the height—but their angular size (or diameter) was larger than that of the full moon. They stood still in the same position over the mountain for three minutes, before finally disappearing. However, they didn't disappear in the UAO's usual way, but in a very different and somewhat peculiar manner. The witness described it as the following:

"A black band appeared suddenly on both the luminous spheres—going out from the center to the lower pole. This black band began to spread slow and gradually to each side. Soon the whole lower hemisphere on each sphere was out of sight, dissolved into the darkness. Then, the same change began to occur on the upper hemisphere — that still glowed brightly into the night. A similar black band appeared there, going out from the center to the north pole of both objects, and spread slowly to the sides. When the process had been completed, there was no more the "silvery moons." They had been reduced to a thin luminous horizontal band—placed around the equator of each sphere. All the rest had disappeared into the darkness. But soon the luminous bands disappeared too, and the UAO's were gone—or, perhaps, remained for some time at the place—protected by the darkness, not visible any more.

I have interviewed personally the witness. He didn't know what to think about the objects, but believed the phenomenon to be strange enough to be reported.

The curious, gradual darkening of the UAO's in this case suggests that a screen of some sort was being used to conceal the light emitted by both crafts. Its presence obviously excludes the possibility of a natural phenomenon.

* * *

What Was It?

On the night of July 4, the population of Vitoria, the beautiful capital of the State of Espirito Santo was shaken by the news about a strange event. A "Real-Aerovias" airliner had been haunted for a long time that night by a flying saucer or something of the sort. Soon after the landing, the news spread rapidly through the town and a number of people hurried to the airport to learn about the incident. In their reports to the press the crew and passengers of the plane confirmed the sighting and added new details. They stated the UAO was, in fact, one of the so-called flying saucers. Detailed eyewitness accounts were soon on the wires. The story drew unusual attention and received national publicity.

The Real-Aerovias DC-3 was the PP-YQP which had taken off from Rio's Santos Dumont Airport en route to Vitoria. At the controls was Commander Delgado, the pilot. In the cockpit with him was the co-pilot, Commander Clodoaldo. Radio Operator Malter and Steward Magalhaes completed the crew. It was a dark night with a few scattered clouds overhead; there was no haze and visibility was good enough.

Nothing unusual had happened in the first half of the trip. But, when the plane was flying at about seven and a half miles from the town of Campos, Rio de Janeiro (State), the co-pilot spotted a strange red-glowing object in the sky. It shot out of the clouds at high speed and was coming after the aircraft—apparently following it at some distance.

Amazed, Commander Clodoaldo watched the scene. He saw at once that this was no wing-tip light—it was larger and too bright. It was not a conventional aircraft. What was it? Puzzled, he called the attention of the pilot to the "unknown." Commander Delgado, after a careful observation, decided to alert the passengers. A few minutes later, all persons aboard the plane were watching the phenomenon—startled.

The UAO continued to escort the airliner for almost an hour. In fact, it followed the plane for the rest of the trip—through a distance of about 180 miles. All the time, the members of the crew and the passengers had the opportunity to watch the strange object and to follow its incredible evolutions. At first there was panic among the passengers. The UAO, however, never exhibited through its maneuvers any menacing or hostile intention. This calmed down the frightened passengers, who gradually relaxed as they realized they were not in danger. At the end, some of them even enjoyed the spectacle.

The UAO never came too close, always keeping at some distance from the DC-3. But, on the other hand, it didn't maintain a fixed position for more than a few minutes and was constantly changing places around the plane. However, it remained for a time at some miles in the rear of it. Then, in a rush of speed, the UAO passed the airliner and traveled for a time in front of it. But soon, with the same unexpected readiness, it changed places again—reversing to its former position behind the aircraft. After repeating this maneuver for a number of times—crossing above, below or at one side of the plane — the "unknown" again changed its tactics. It started a series of evolutions around the plane—performing the most fantastic maneuvers ever seen

(See *Shadow*, page 7)

SHADOW . . .

(Continued from page 6)

by the observers. At last, after enjoying the game for a time, it again started to escort the plane and to change places with it.

All the witnesses stated that the UAO was a round-shaped object, looking like a flattened disc with a kind of cupola or dome on top of it. This cupola obviously was a cabin of some sort because it had a row of windows. The whole cupola glowed with an intense red light —but the windows were not lighted. There was also a bright red light on the under side of the alien craft. The bright red glow around the object was enough for the observers to see that it was wingless, with no protruding fins.

At times the UAO entered a cloud and was briefly out of sight. All the observers noticed that when this happened the windows on the object were lighted. In fact, they could be seen through the clouds glowing brightly—their powerful varicolored light projecting against the clouds around the UAO. All the reports agreed that this curious behavior was repeated again and again. But **only when the UAO was out of sight** inside or behind a cloud. Moreover, the lights on those windows were quickly turned off at the moment the UAO had left the clouds—and was again in full sight.

As in the other incident already reported, it was impossible to make a correct estimation about the UAO size, not knowing the distance. But it seemed to be fairly large. Some passengers described it as about twice the size of the DC-3. Of course, this was only a guess.

When the plane was approaching Guarapari, Espiritu Santo, and the lights of Vitoria were already appearing on the horizon, the mysterious hunter at last abandoned the chase. It veered sharply to the left and flashed away at fantastic speed. In barely more than a second the eerie machine—a diminishing red spot in the darkness—vanished into the night. A few minutes later the airliner landed at the Airport of Vitoria.

The reports of the airliner's crew were fully confirmed in the accounts obtained from the passengers. A careful check showed that all witnesses had seen the same things. The following passengers were interviewed by the press about the incidents: Antonio Coimbra, Raul Chambre, Olimpio Filho, Alba Montenegro, Francisco Michel, Altair Pereira, Arno Abib, Peter Longov, Luis Beleza and Jose Lion.

Next day, the story hit the headlines all over the country. Despite this national publicity, the Brazilian Air Force refused to make any comment about the sighting—as was to be expected.

What was it?

(To Be Continued)

VENUS UAO BASE . . .

(Continued from page 2)

because of the planet's atmosphere. Even with all its admitted atmosphere, if Venus always keeps one face to the sun, that face boils. The side in the shade is many degrees below zero. Neither, a place for "life" as we know it—or as we can conceive of it.

What about this atmosphere of Venus'? Astronomers say, "No oxygen—just carbon dioxide." If no oxygen there can be no water—no water vapor—hence no life as we know it. If no life, then no mobile intelligence!

So, Venus appears pretty dismal as an abode for a UAO base—or source. Shall we toss it into the ash can and forget all about it then? Let's not! Why? Because there are many more people here on Earth, besides astronomers, who have been looking at Venus—and have been watching that planet many-a-night for many nights! Who are they? They are some of the members of the Association of Lunar and Planetary Observers.

These people are no scatter-brains—eyes aglaze with the light they view. Many of them have built their own telescopes from scratch—lenses and all—and no scratches on the lenses, either! If you don't think building a telescope—even a small one—is a task, just try it sometime and see how much you learn!

These folk publish a very attractive, slick-paper, well illustrated, competently edited quarterly called "The Strolling Astronomer." It is headquartered at 1203 N. Alameda Street, Las Cruces, New Mexico. The magazine is edited by Dr. Walter H. Haas, who is also director of the Association.

In the big 72-page January-June issue is published the paper, "Venus—The Unknown Planet," by Dr. James C. Bartlett Jr., that was read to the A.L.P.O. Convention assembled at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, September 1, 1956. It is the very conservatively worded and presented information in this paper which keeps Venus not only a "possible," but **we** think a "probable" source or base for mobile intelligence.

One thing of great interest to us in Dr. Bartlett's paper was the indication that the Venus atmosphere is **not always** opaque! There have been many observations of rifts or fadings. These indicate movement—something of a turbulence in the Venusian "air." Thus, it is not perpetually cloudy there. If there is atmospheric movement on Venus, it could well indicate surface movement of the planet itself—a heating and cooling of different parts of that globe. Dr. Bartlett remarks that he has observed evidence leading him to conjecture a possible rotation of the planet at about once per 24 hours.

There also seems good evidence of surface markings on the shell when these breaks in the clouds come. These supposed surface markings take on a definite "spoke-system," radiating from a central hub. This system has recently been traced by Mr. R. M. Baum, and follows closely that of Percival Lowell outlined years ago.

For those interested in Venus, regardless of aspect, we think this paper, and fraternal relationship with those of the A.L.P.O. observing this planet, a splendid adjunct.

UAO PHOTOGRAPHED . . .

(Continued from page 1)

reflect light, and according to Ella Fortune, it had density, and appeared to emit its own light. The absence of wind precludes the possibility that the object might have been either balloon or parachute, as there was no billowing of the object, so characteristic and obvious in a balloon or parachute flight.

When Miss Forunte was interviewed by Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen, she was very positive about the impression that the object was a dense object—not nebulous and filmy like a cloud. The high-lying wind-blown clouds in the sky which are also obvious in the picture indicate wind at high altitude, at least 10,000 feet. When asked whether she felt the object might have been a lenticular cloud, Miss Fortune said that she was very familiar with lenticular cloud structures, and was positive the object in question was not a cloud of any kind.

A preliminary analysis was done by Mr. Brown. He found, in heightening the contrast, that a rim and other contours on the object were brought out, but that the "trail" faded almost to nothing. The apparent distance between the object and the mountains is about 15 miles, or approximately halfway between Highway 54 and the San Andreas Mountains, seen in the background. Miss Fortune felt that the object was about halfway between her position and the mountains. It is regrettable that she did not take other exposures of the object at several points along the road; they would have been invaluable for the purpose of triangulation to gain some knowledge as to size.

Professional mathematicians and analysts in the Alamogordo membership, who are employed at Holloman and familiar with current missile, balloon and parachute research projects, have admitted that their evaluation must conclude that the pictured object is an unconventional aerial object.

A more detailed and intensive analysis is being exacted by Mr. Hopf, our photographic consultant, and we hope to include the results in the July Bulletin.

RECENT SIGHTINGS

Again, we cannot possibly print all of the sightings received since the January APRO Bulletin was mailed. Results of investigations of November sightings and incidents are still pending, sightings from that period are still coming in, and the UAO have in no way been stand-offish since. There have been a good number of sightings in January and February, and we include the most detailed and interesting here.

Wales, England, November, 1957. Bobbies watched a blood-red disc-shaped object with a black streak across its center, as it apparently rose from the water on the horizon, remained at sea level momentarily, then moved off at "fantastic speed" toward the Atlantic. The object appeared to be larger than a harvest moon when near the horizon. Authorities suggest it might have been either a reflection of a bright planet or the aurora borealis.

Ghost Ranch, New Mexico, 1957. Milton Garcia of San Pedro, N. M., and Rudy Valdez of Hernandez reported observing a weird object while driving from Ghost Ranch at about 4:45 p. m. Neither man recalls now the exact date, but the sighting took place sometime during the first week of the November "flap." The car suddenly choked and the engine died. Garcia said he then noticed a glowing red, streamlined "mushroom - shaped" object to the left ahead of them. Flames seemed to be shooting off the surface of the thing, and it was proceeding across the sky at a high rate of speed. Garcia said that he got a better look as Valdez was driving, and watched the object come between them and a pinon tree, after which it disappeared suddenly.

San Fernando Valley, California, 5 November, 1957. Too numerous to mention, many residents reported unidentified lighted objects in the sky at Van Nuys, Beverly Hills, Corona del Mar, Borrego Springs, Long Beach Municipal Airport, Los Alamitos Naval Air Station and International Airport, to mention a few places. Los Alamitos personnel couldn't identify the saucer-shaped objects, nor could Air Force weather observers at Long Beach Municipal Airport. Major Baker, commander of the weather observation post at LBMA, said they were circular and shiny like spun aluminum, and changed course instantaneously without loss of speed. As usual, the "experts" theorized but their explanations didn't match the facts. U.S. Weather Bureau "officials" (unidentified) said they knew of no atmospheric conditions which could cause the reported phenomena, and Dr. Dinsmore Alter, head of the Griffith Park observatory, said "unsteady air" caused the planet Venus to shine brighter than it normally does. He also said Arcturus was shining brighter than usual, but did not attempt to link those statements with the objects seen.

Urbana, Illinois, 6 November, 1957. The radio in a state patrol car went mysteriously dead preventing Calvin Showers of Danville and John Matulis of Westville, to recount their chase of a UAO to headquarters. The radio functioned properly before and after the chase, they said. The chase involved 15 miles of driving in an attempt to catch up with a "brililant flying object" which kept just ahead of them. The object was the "glowing egg-shaped" type.

On the 9th of November, Hattie Logie, Loren Turley and Pauline Baxter, all of Bedford, Indiana, came into police headquarters at Bedford and reported that they had seen a strange blue and white object which loomed above the Free Methodist Church at Seventh and R. streets. It didn't appear to be landing, although it was low. Suddenly it veered off southwest, and the women started to follow it, two of them watching it while the other drove. They pursued the object to the west end of Twelfth street where it appeared to drop behind Ingal's Stone Mill beside Spider Creek. As it approached the ground, Mrs. Logie said, the car engine died, and it wouldn't start again until a few seconds later when the object reappeared behind the mill, ascending into the sky. It left a bluish trail spotted with white. No noise was heard, and the object suddenly just disappeared. Sgt. Matthews at the police department stated his convictions that the women had seen "something."

On 27 November, in the French Alps, the director of a Grenoble engineering firm and four of his staff watched five disc-shaped objects hovering over the mountains for about eight minutes. Their eyes were attracted to the sky by the sound of what they thought was jet planes, then the five black "rotating objects" came into view. The objects cavorted for a few moments, then were joined by a white object which resembled a parachute, and which appeared to have emerged from one of the black objects. All six objects then shot away at supersonic speed toward the Swiss border. The observers were convinced the objects were not jet aircraft, helicopters or balloons, for their work brought them into frequent contact with them.

Geelong, Victoria, Australia, 29 November. An object estimated by observers to be 30 feet long, was observed by many in this area. Just before 10:45 a. m. Jim Henderson heard a loud explosive report, then saw clouds of dust and smoke rising into the sky. Soon after, he spotted an object which resembled a guided missile, and had a pointed, shiny nose. Observers watched the object for five minutes, during which time part of it fell off and to the ground. The portion which fell first followed the main object for about 400 yards before it apparently struck earth.

8 December, Portland, Oregon. A boomerang-shaped object, black in color, was sighted at 11:45 a. m. by Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Biggs and their son. Biggs said the object was about 2000 feet from the ground and moved rapidly out of sight. They said the object first seemed to divide into two parts, then joined together as it moved out of sight.

8 December, Belmont, California. Belmont residents and police observed fast-moving lights which changed color.

11 December, Mexico City, Mexico. Pilot Gilberto Castillo del Valle, his copilot, stewardess and a half dozen passengers, observed a luminous, fast-moving object which attracted their attention when its light lit up the cabin of the passenger plane in which they were flying. The plane lights were turned off and the observers saw the bright object clearly as it maneuvered around their plane. The Mexico City airport control tower personnel, warned by the pilot, saw the same phenomena.

29 December, Kaikoke, New Zealand. Waiharara and Kaitala residents observed two silver disc-shaped objects travel overhead, from horizon to horizon.

Carbondale, Illinois, 9 January, 1958. Jim Brunner, Arthur Aydt and Mike Wilson observed a strange group of lights at 8:25 p. m. The lights were seven in number, and were parallel to the horizon, spaced at regular intervals when first spotted. They remained stationary for more than five minutes, then slowly started to move east at about the same altitude. Then they did a complete turn, moving back southwest and gaining a little altitude. Shortly after this, they clustered up and remained stationary for three to five minutes, then moved southwest until they were almost due west. While the men watched, six more lights appeared, making a total of thirteen, and were shortly lost to sight. During the observation, it was noted that one at a time, the objects would increase its brilliancy for from five to ten seconds, then go back to normal.

23 February, Brewer, Maine. A cylindrical object, giving off a silvery blaze of light hovered in the southwest skies and was viewed by many. It was in sight at that location from midnight 22 February until about 5 a. m. on the 23rd, when it dropped suddenly, then maintained its original position. One telephone report on the object claimed that the object had almost dropped on a car. Officials at Dow Air Force Base said it might have been the planet Jupiter, but Professor Maynard F. Jordan, professor of astronomy at the University of Maine, said he couldn't think of anything "that would perform that way."

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — JULY, 1958

UAO Photo From Secret Brazilian AF Files

DR. CARL JUNG On Unconventional Aerial Objects

Dr. Jung, world-famous Swiss psychologist, APRO member, was asked what he thought of Flying Saucers by the Association Mondial Interplanetaire. Here is his answer, reproduced from the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, *of London, England.*

In the course of years, I have gathered together a considerable mass of observations, included in which are reports by two eye witnesses known to me personally (I have never seen anything!). I have also read books on the question. However, I can only say for certain: these things are not a mere rumour: something has been seen.

A purely psychological explanation is ruled out by the fact that a large number of observations indicate a natural phenomenon, even a physical one (explainable in part as reflections or temperature inversions). The American Air Force (despite its contradictory statements), as well as the Canadian, consider the observations to be real and have set up special

(See *Dr. Carl Jung*, page 5)

Photos Available

The Fortune picture, which was printed on the front page, May issue, is available to members in the following sizes and at the following prices: 5x7 black and white, 50¢; 8x10 black and white, 75¢; 2¼x3¼ full color (wallet size), $1.00; 5x7 full color, $2.25; 8x10 full color, $5.00. We would like to request that members get their orders in within a month of receipt of this bulletin, and pictures will be mailed within a month.

The "Greco" picture, in the March issue, is available in the same sizes and prices as the above black and white. This is originally a black and white picture, so we cannot offer color reproductions. No orders can be taken beyond the above mentioned deadline except to new members, due to our limited time for taking care of such details.

In This Issue . . .

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(Last of three parts) *Dr. Olavo Fontes*

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By L. J. Lorenzen

THE STRAITH LETTER *(APRO's Analysis)*

UAO'S VISIT VENEZUELA

GIRL'S CAMERA SNAPS UFO

MORE MYSTERY HOLES

VISITORS MAY BE HERE—AF MAN SAYS

SPUTNIK II—DEAD OR ALIVE

TRUE OR FALSE?

INDIAN MISSIONARY CLAIMS SAUCER ARTIFACT

On the 9th of December, 1954, Mr. F. C., a respected and competent employee of a well-known Rio de Janeiro bank, was sitting on his veranda trying to catch a breath of cool air. The time was 11 p. m. The night was clear with no moon or haze, but with a few low-flying clouds. Mr. C. suddenly spotted "something" which was apparently hovering over an Army plant about 1,000 yards from his house. Despite the warm breeze coming in from the sea, the object remained motionless in the sky at what Mr. C. estimated to be between 500 and 900 feet altitude. The object was not self-luminous, for the side toward the earth was bright, but the opposite extremity was in shadow. It was evident that the object was reflecting the bright lights which circled the military plant.

The man ruled out the possibility that

(See *UAO Photo*, page 8)

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AN EDITORIAL

There are many ways to say "we need money," but we feel that our membership is mature enough to accept the direct approach. Our major expenses are printing and postage but in order to maintain our leadership in the scientific field of UAO research, it is imperative that new and more daring projects be constantly undertaken. The television film mentioned in our last issue was one such venture. Your response was gratifying indeed and it appears that the film will eventually show a profit. If so, the returns will be immediately sunk into another film of the same type so we are still no better off in solving the printing-postage problem.

There are no salaries paid in APRO. The staff puts in a lot of time to make this publication what it is.

We don't feel an increase in dues is warranted or advisable. The only answer seems to be an increase in membership since this would tend to increase our coverage as well as our revenue. So show your Bulletin around—it's a publication you can be proud of—it's published by an organization of which you are a part—a member, not a subscriber. If you are associated with a local discussion group where one membership is made to suffice for the whole group, why not apply for your own personal membership? It will only cost you $3.50 per annum to participate—that's the best bargain in the UAO field!

The above is a candid photo of the staff taken during a coffee break after an evening's APRO chores. From left to right: A. E. Brown, Director of Research; Elinore Brown, Secretary; L. J. Lorenzen, Director of Public Relations (standing); Coral E. Lorenzen, Director, and Terry Clarke, Assistant Director of Public Relations. PHOTO BY A. E. BROWN.

WHO IS A.P.R.O.? What makes it tick? Its policies, direction and impetus derive largely from the following individuals. (There are others who for various reasons cannot be listed at the present time.) Let's get acquainted:

Mr. Brown, our Director of Research, was born in Tacoma, Washington in 1926, attended schools there and received his bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering at the University of Washington at Seattle. He has been engaged in guided missile research and development for the greater part of 10 years, in telemetry, radar and various phases of instrumentation, both in New Mexico and California. He has held supervisory positions for the past eight years, and presently heads a group engaged in the various electronic requirements of the Aero-Medical Research Laboratories at Holloman Air Force Missile Test Center, Holloman Air Force Base. He is actively interested in photography, High Fidelity sound reproduction, Egyptology and mythology.

Our Assistant Director of Research, Mr. Fleetwood, was born in California in 1932, and is a graduate of the University of California at Berkley, class of 1954, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering. After serving his required term with the U. S. Air Force, he has enrolled in Colorado State College at Greeley, Colorado to further his studies. His hobbies and interests are Egyptology and Oriental Philosophy.

Mr. Lorenzen, with whom most of the members are familiar through his many articles in the Bulletin, was born in Minnesota in 1922. He finished his public school at Elkton, Minnesota in 1938, salutatorian of his class. He then launched himself upon a career in the entertainment field. An accomplished bass violist and guitarist, he has played the better known hotels and night clubs throughout the western United States, and performed extensively on radio and TV. He has worked at radio announcing and radio engineering. In 1950 he gave up the entertainment field, entered the Electronics Technical Institute of Los Angeles, and after completing his courses, was employed by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation there. Since, he has been supervisor of electronic installation on Navy LST's, and supervisor of electronic maintenance for the contractor engaged in data reduction at Holloman. At present he is engaged in engineering work for the engineering division of this company. His hobbies: Philosophy, Applied Psychology and Music.

Elinore Brown, our Secretary, is, of course, the wife of the Research Director and a valuable asset to APRO. Both she and her husband have been interested in UAO from the onset of the mystery in 1947. She was born in Tacoma, Washington in 1926 and attended the College of Puget Sound and Beutel's Business College. Her past employment includes clerk in an Assay Laboratory, steno for the Washington State Unemployment Compensation Division, Private Secretary for two Seattle district offices of national concerns and one and a half years as a steno at Holloman Air Force Base. She is a housewife and mother of three children, and is very active in civic organizations and church affairs. Her hobbies and interests include Religious Psychology. She is currently studying for a degree in Grapho-Analytical Psychology with the International Grapho-Analysis Society.

It would be impossible, due to space limitations, to list all of the degrees, honorary and otherwise, which have been conferred upon our most recent consul-

(See *Editorial*, page 5)

Shadow of the Unknown

By Dr. Olavo D. Fontes

Conclusion:

The trouble about the UAO's is that there is still a lot of people who don't realize that they cannot be explained away. This case can be considered a good example of the fact. In my opinion it will never be possible to find a satisfactory conventional explanation for any incident of this kind—except by rejecting 90 per cent of the evidence.

This UAO was obviously an unknown type of craft, a solid object shaped like a flattened disk with some kind of cupola or dome on top of it. As said before, the row of windows seen on it by **all** witnesses makes quite possible the impression that this cupola was a cabin of some sort. In my opinion, this evidence has extraordinary significance. It shows that the object was not a mere "foo fighter," nor a "fireball," nor an airplane or guided missile of some sort—but an alien craft far beyond anything made on this earth.

Could it be a natural phenomenon? No, obviously it was not. Ice crystals floating in the air, or even a whirlpool of air over one wing of a plane, can reflect a light from a distant source, as in a mirror, and thus a bright image, the "foo fighter," seems to accompany a plane in its flight—says Dr. Menzel. Or meteors can perhaps explain some of the "fireballs" sighted by aircraft crews —say the astronomers. Right. But the witnesses in this sighting saw nothing of the kind. All they saw was a red-glowing, unknown craft, which had been everywhere around their plane, except on one of its wings. And this machine housed a row of windows, which could be lighted or turned off in certain circumstances—always the same. The strange varicolored light filtered through those windows when the UAO was **within** or **behind** a cloud, so bright that it could be seen through the clouds, certainly is a greater shock to common sense. To explain those lights we should have to know a great deal more than we do now.

When the UAO was in sight, the lights were switched off and the "cabin" was kept always in the dark. When it was out of sight, protected by the clouds, the lights were switched on and the "cabin" was always lighted. Why? In my opinion, there can be two explanations. First, the "beings" in the UAO's cabin didn't wish to be seen. Second, they were scanning the airliner through optical instruments, and to make it more accurate it was better to be in the darkness. The last one seems to be the more probable explanation.

Another important point to be stressed was the intelligence manifested in the behavior of the UAO. It was, obviously, something directed by a brain, not merely the "brain" of an electronic computer automatically responding to the movements of the plane, but something more unpredictable, something capable of changing its mind, planning its moves and ultimately getting tired and moving away.

Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, the President of my country, was apparently very much impressed by the story of this odd incident. He requested a detailed report about it and did a careful study of the available data concerning the sighting. On July 8, the newspaper "Tribuna da Imprensa" reported the fact but made no comment about the President's interest in UAO.

SHAPES IN THE SKY

Within a few days of this second airliner's sighting, others began to come in. On July 7, at 10:30 a. m., several girls traveling aboard a ferryboat which was crossing Guanabara Bay between the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niteroi, saw what first appeared to be a weather balloon high in the sky. It was some kind of silvery sphere, larger than a basketball, hovering motionless at an elevation of 70 degrees in a N. E. direction. This object was aluminum in color and its polished surface reflected the sunlight like a mirror. After watching it for fifteen minutes, the witnesses changed their minds. A strong wind was blowing from a westerly direction over the Bay and the rapid motion of a few clouds scattered in the blue sky showed them that there was a high-altitude wind too. But the ball-shaped object remained motionless for a very long time—**despite the winds.** It was still in the same position when the ferryboat arrived at Niteroi and the observers lost interest in it. Afterward, one of the girls told me that, whatever it was, it was not a weather balloon. No balloon could remain absolutely stationary in the sky against that wind.

The shiny sphere appeared to be very high but the altitude couldn't be estimated accurately. In fact, we have no information on the point.

On July 13, another aircraft accident was reported. A Taylor Tarst plane came down in flames just a few minutes after its take-off from the airport at Jaboticabal, state of Sao Paulo. The pilot, a civilian, was killed. No explanation for the crash was found. Next day two more air disasters were reported. Both over Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, almost at the same time, said the report. At 8:00 a. m., a two-engine Beechcraft, from "Imperial Transportes Aereos" Company, took off from Carlos Prates Airport. A few minutes afterward, the pilot reported that his right engine had stopped and that the left one was in bad shape. He was going to try an emergency landing at the Pampulha Airport. But he failed and the plane crashed in a swamp at Guarani district, less than one mile away. Fortunately the soft mud counteracted the violence of the fall and no one was killed. Just fifteen minutes after the crash (at 8:18 a. m.), another plane scrambled from the same Carlos Prates Airport. It was the PP-TEU, an "Aeronca standard" plane with two people aboard. At a distance of 1,500 feet from the landing field, less than 50 seconds after the take-off, the engine stopped suddenly and the plane crashed in a nearby soccer field. The passenger was killed instantly and the pilot, badly hurt, was taken to a hospital. In both accidents, the AF investigators found the same explanation for the crash: mechanical failure.

I would like to stress that there is no evidence of UAO interference in any of the cases described above. However, in a country with so few air disasters in the last few years, this sudden "epidemic" of aircraft crashes was an unusual phenomenon. Besides, it had started together with another unusual phenomenon—an increasing number of UAO sightings. It was true that no UAO had been reported near Belo Horizonte or Jaboticabal at the time of the air accidents. On the following day, however, they were spotted over one of those places.

In fact, on July 14, strange aerial objects were seen in the skies of Belo Horizonte and several nearby towns. At 5:50 p. m., a taxicab driver was passing through the Pampulha district (in Belo Horizonte) when he noticed an egg-shaped craft in the sky, traveling very fast in a northwesterly direction. It was flying on a horizontal and perfectly straight course at a constant and very high speed—leaving behind it a light trail of white smoke. The shape suggested a sort of elongated egg, larger at the rear pole, which was painted with bright colors. From the nose to the middle, it was green; from the middle to the rear pole the color was red. Silently, it traveled toward the observers (the driver and his wife), crossed overhead and disappeared into the horizon. In his report, published by the local newspaper "O Diario" on July 19, Mr. Ulisses Castro, the driver, stated that the "unconventional craft" appeared as much bigger than an ordinary commercial aircraft. Its angular size (apparent size) was about 6 feet, and it had no vertical fin—or wings. Whatever it was, it was not a conventional aircraft.

At 5:55 p. m., exactly five minutes later, Mrs. M. G. S. and her son (14 years old) saw another UAO streak across the sky. It was traveling at high speed, going west. They said this object was round-shaped, orange-red in color and larger than a bicycle wheel (apparent size)—leaving behind it a light smoky trail. Flying silently, it disappeared after a few seconds, behind a mountain. At the time of the sighting the observers

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SHADOW OF THE UNKNOWN . . .

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were at home in the Santo Antonio district.

At the same hour, from the veranda of his residence in the Floresta district, Mr. Neiva Fonseca saw a "flying egg" crossing the skies at high speed, going northwest. He described it with the same features reported by Mr. Castro. His report was corroborated by four other witnesses. They were with him at the time and also had sighted the UAO.

So there were nine eyewitnesses who didn't know each other and had never met. What exactly did they see? Their accounts are identical, except for the times, which differed by five minutes at most, and for some details reported by Mrs. M. G. S. The time difference is too small to be significant; their watches could hardly be synchronized and some variation was to be expected. But Mrs. M. G. S. reported an orange-red object going west. Was it another UAO? It could be, but I think it was the same one. She described it as "round" and "orange-red," probably because she sighted it through a different angle of sight. Of course, the discrepancies can be explained also by the personal factor (witnesses of the same phenomenon never give exactly the same description). In any case, she was mistaken about the course of the object: it was going northwest, not to the west.

What was it?

It was obviously an unknown type of craft—that cannot be explained away except by rejecting 90 per cent of the evidence. This evidence is enough to exclude the possibility of a meteorite. It was a flying machine of some sort, as evidenced by the outline and functional appearance. It was not, on the other side, one of the so-called disks or saucers, but a UAO of special type.

Belo Horizonte city was not the only target of UAO activity that day. Other reports came in from other areas in the state of Minas Gerais. So, forty minutes later (at 6:30 p. m.) a disk-shaped object appeared over Pinheiros Altos, traveling at low speed. It remained in sight for three minutes and was seen by a number of citizens. Flying silently at about 3,300 feet, the strange object presented a distinct disk-shaped outline, with no projections on the upper surface, but with a tail shaped like a star. It appeared to be surrounded by a bright white glow and the star-shaped tail glittered, emitting brilliant rays of a silvery light. The observers estimated the angular size of the UAO to be one foot wide by three feet long. After crossing over the town on a horizontal and straight course, the unknown suddenly dived or dropped vertically—disappearing into the distance.

This sighting was reported in the newspaper "Diario de Minas," from B. Horizonte, on July 21. The paper published the report of Mr. Vicente Inacio de Paulo, the local post office agent, who was one of the witnesses. He said that the phenomenon had frightened the population almost to the point of panic.

Still in the same day, just before sunset, strange objects were seen in the skies of Iguatama, Minas Gerais. The sighting was witnessed by Miss Luisa Leao, teacher of the local school, and by six other persons. They saw two objects streak across the skies at tremendous speed—a cigar-shaped, reddish object followed by a small one. Silently, they passed overhead, **joined into one,** and vanished. A few minutes later, a wonderful ball of light came from the same direction, passed silently at high speed and disappeared into the clouds. This luminous sphere was very bright, light-green in color and appeared to be the size of a volley ball (apparent size).

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS OVER RIO DE JANEIRO

On the night of July 26, after a twelve-day lull, the UAO's came back to Brazilian skies. This time the scene was the city of Rio de Janeiro, the country's capital. The night was clear, no haze, a slight breeze blowing from the west; it was a pitch-black night—a high overcast cut out the glow from the stars. At exactly 9:00 p. m., two glowing objects shot out from the clouds suddenly—one after the other—going into a nearly vertical dive for a few seconds, then stopped for an instant and began a series of violent maneuvers over the Santos Dumont Airport. After a few minutes, the fast-moving objects finished their maneuvers, began to climb almost vertically and disappeared into the clouds.

The sighting had been witnessed by several persons at the airport and nearby places. They reported that the UAO's had maneuvered apparently at low altitude but no sound was heard. They didn't appear simultaneously. First came a triangular, delta-shaped object with no wings or protruding vertical fin. It was brightly luminous, with a number of bluish lights on the edges. The second UAO appeared a few seconds later and was described as round-shaped, emitting a bright yellow glow and also with lateral lights. It performed the same maneuvers as the other and was soundless too.

This was only the beginning. A few minutes later, every police, Air Force and newspaper switchboard in the city was jammed with calls. Thousands of people from all places throughout the city were reporting seeing the two UAO's. Two hours later the reports continued to come in: "There are two strange, luminous objects maneuvering over the city. What are they, flying saucers?"

The newspaper "O Globo" called the Air Control Service, inquiring about the unusual happening. They were informed that "the objects could be perhaps toy silk balloons." To a similar question, the Meterological Service answered that "the objects were not weather balloons of the type used there."

For a long time, the UAO's continued to be sighted at intervals from many places all over the city before finally disappearing.

A few hours before the sightings in Rio de Janeiro, at 6:00 p. m., a small civilian plane crashed near Diamantina, Sao Paulo, killing two people. No details were given in the press reports about the case. No explanation was found for the accident.

THE END

UAO's VISIT CARACAS, VENEZUELA

A huge, cigar-shaped object with golden lights cruised across the Caracas sky at 6:40 p. m. on the 28th of May. Hundreds of citizens in Petare, San Agustin and Sabana Grande, suburbs of Caracas, observed the strange sight and kept police and newspaper switchboards busy with details of their sighting. One of the observers, a fifth-year Mathematics and Physics student, saw the object. Agustin Gomez had this to say: "In my opinion and according to the visual characteristics of the apparatus which crossed the sky tonight over Caracas in an east to west direction, it was not the soviet satellite." He pointed out that the path was not that of the path of the satellite (north-south), it travelled much more slowly, and "consequently the fact that it is a spaceship from another planet is unavoidable. Man is not the only intelligent being in creation."

The object was not seen by Caracas residents apparently because of heavy cloud cover above the city. The people who observed the object to the west were in the suburbs east of Caracas. The object did not maneuver, merely moved sedately across the sky at apparently a high altitude, and disappeared in the west.

This sighting was the second glimpse of an unconventional aerial object in that area during a period of two days, for on Monday, the 26th, residents of the Bello Monte section sighted a luminous object which crossed the sky and disappeared within a matter of a few seconds. The length of time during which it was observed ruled out the possibility that it may have been a meteor, and it was too large to have been the much-blamed Soviet Sputnik III.

DR. CARL JUNG . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Bureaux to compile reports. However, the "disks" (that is, the objects themselves) *do not behave in accordance with physical laws* but as though without weight, *and they show signs of intelligent guidance, by quasi-human pilots,* for their accelerations are such that no normal human could survive.

What astonishes me most is that the American Air Force, despite all the information in its possession and its so-called fear of creating panic, seems to work systematically to do that very thing (witness the Orson Welles radio play at New Jersey) since it has never yet published an authentic and certain account of the facts, only occasionally allowing information to be dragged out of it by journalists.

This being so, it is impossible for the uninitiated to form an adequate picture of what is happening. Despite my own eight years' compilation of all that has come to hand, I must admit that I am no more advanced than at the beginning: I still do not know what these Flying Saucers are. Observations read so strangely that one might be tempted—if one wished to deny the reality of the facts reported—to compare them to parapsychological phenomena.

Because of the general uncertainty as to foundations, it would be useless to speculate. We must await what the future brings. So-called "scientific" explanations, such as the theory of reflections by Dr. Menzel, are not possible without abstracting, for convenience' sake, any reports which fail to fit in.

If these "bodies" are of extra-terrestrial origin, as is affirmed, perhaps planetary (from Mars or Venus) one must not forget observations which speak of "Saucers" springing from earth or sea. One must also take into consideration numerous reports of thunderbolts, or of rare, stationary fireballs (not to be confused with Saint Elmo's fire). In such isolated cases thunderbolts can attain to considerable dimensions, moving slowly from one cloud to another in the form of a sphere of lightning-like brilliance, and of the apparent thickness of a half-moon, or again making a passage for themselves through a forest about 13 feet wide and 220 yards long, splitting all the trees which lie in their path. They are silent as the Saucers, or may disappear in a clap of thunder. Perhaps these round thunderbolts, being isolated charges of electricity (so-called necklace of pearl lightning) are the origin of those formations of Saucers, photographed several times. Often electrical phenomena have been reported in conjunction with Saucer sightings.

If, despite this not yet explained possibility, the extra-terrestrial origin of the phenomena should be confirmed, this would prove the existence of an intelligent interplanetary relationship. What such a fact might mean for humanity cannot be predicted. But it would put us, without doubt, in the extremely precarious position of primitive communities today in conflict with the superior culture of the whites: the rudder would be removed from our grasp, and we should lose our pleasant dreams.

Naturally, it would be chiefly our science and our technique which would have to be consigned to the dust-heap. What such a catastrophe would mean on the moral plane we can in some sort judge by the ruin of primitive cultures of which we are witnesses. *That the construction of these machines proves a scientific technique, and one immensely superior to ours, admits of no two opinions.* Just as the Pax Britannica put an end to the disputes between the tribes of Africa, so our world could unroll its Iron Curtain and use it as scrap iron, with all the millions of tons of guns, warships and munitions. This would not be very serious. But we would have been "discovered" and colonised — sufficient reason for universal panic!

If we wish to avoid such a catastrophe, the authorities in possession of important information should not hesitate to enlighten the public as soon and as completely as possible and should, above all, stop these ridiculous antics of mysteries and vague allusions.

So, after all, there is nothing out-of-the-way in the statements of ancient documents that all sorts of signs and miracles appear in the skies, or that people look to the skies for a marvellous intervention coming to the aid of human incapacity. Our present day observations of Saucers coincide—*mutatis mutandis*—with the many reports going back into antiquity, though not in such astonishing frequency as in these times. But the possibility of the destruction of a whole continent, which is today in the hands of politicians, has never existed previously.

Girl's Camera Snaps UFO

Sharon Hoag, daughter of an El Cajon, California minister, was taking time exposures of the moon for her photography class in late March or early April (no definite date) and her camera picked up and registered on film a disc-shaped object which she did not herself observe. Miss Hoag had set the camera, and had gone inside several times, so she does not know when the object was registered. It is a bright, disc-shaped object apparently hovering, at about a 45-degree angle to the earth and close to the ground, near a tree. It resembles an overhead light fixture (but not nearly so much as some we've seen) but shows no sign of suspension. After examining the negatives, both the F. B. I. and the Air Force said it "may be" a "flying saucer."

EDITORIAL . . .

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tant, Dr. Carl Gustav Jung, so we will give only a brief synopsis.

Dr. Jung was born in 1875 in Basel, Switzerland, and studied medicine there. Dr. Jung was influenced by the work of Sigmund Freud, the noted founder of psychoanalysis, but broke away, and formulated his own theory that the libido (energy, driving force) is a will to live rather than the sex drive. He is known as the founder of Analytical Psychology, and coined the terms extrovert and introvert. Dr. Jung is world famous, has contributed to his field via many books among which are "Modern Man in Search of a Soul," and the more recent Bollingen series.

In his most recent communication, Dr. Jung informed the Director that a small pamphlet dealing with the UAO's and the psychology of the phenomena entitled "A Modern Myth" will be published in English by the end of the current year, and that a copy will be forwarded to her. We are in receipt of an autographed German text for which we are grateful. We feel honored to have such a distinguished scientist on our membership rolls.

Dr. Jung was among the eminent living scientists who received honorary degrees from Harvard University in 1936 on the occasion of that institution's tercentenary, and in 1938 was the first psychologist upon whom a D. Sc. at Oxford University, England, was conferred. In 1933 he had been given the presidency of the International General Medicity Society for Psychotherapy; in 1932 he was awarded the Literary Prize of the City of Zurich. Later, in 1943, he received honorary membership in the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences and the honorary doctorate of the University of Geneva in 1945. We would like to quote a few lines from "An Introduction to Jung's Psychology" by Frieda Fordham: "The story of Jung's development and career is, however, not so much that of a man collecting honours and filling important posts, but of an original mind and forceful personality, forging its own way, avoiding the well-trodden paths and paying only the minimum dues to established conventions." Precisely our sentiments.

We hardly need introduce Dr. Fontes, except to state that he was born in 1924 in Brazil, is a medical doctor and at present holds the following positions: Assistant Professor of Medicine, Fifth Medical Clinic, University of Brazil National School of Medicine, Gastroenterologist (ex-chief of Staff), Fifth Medical Clinic, U.B.B.S.M., Consultant in Gastroenterology, Santa Casa da Misericordia Hospital, in Brazil. Olavo has been the chief chronicler of UAO activity over

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Brazil for the past four years. His methods are meticulous, conservative and indicate considerable deliberation. We are indebted to him for his services to APRO.

Leonard Wayne Meeks was born in New Mexico in 1925, attended schools here, and graduated from the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque in 1949 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics. He is presently employed at Holloman Air Force Base as a data analyst engineer for one of the civilian contractor companies. Wayne, as he is called by friends and family, is one of the open-minded "skeptics" who, although interested in UAO, has no set opinion as yet. He is, however, willing and able to work toward an eventual solution of the mystery and we feel he is a definite advantage to UAO research.

The Assistant Director of Public Relations is Gerald S. Clarke, native of Pittsbugh, Pennsylvania where he was born in 1929. He attended public schools there, later entered the University of New York at Chautauqua where he majored in Dramatics, English and Journalism. He has been a free lance writer, served with the Air Force at Holloman Air Force Base where he was engaged on various rocket and missile projects and worked on the staff at the Public Relations Office. He is currently News Director and Assistant Manager at Radio Station KALG in Alamogordo.

For those not familiar with Mrs. Lorenzen, the Director, the following is a brief outline: She was born in Wisconsin in 1925, attended schools at Barron, graduating in 1941. She forsook a college education in favor of marriage and a family, continuing her studies in journalism and astronomy at home. She has done extensize work as a news correspondent and feature writer and her most recent employment was with the Air Force in the Range Scheduling Office at Holloman Air Force Base, where one of her prime duties was a daily report to the commander pertaining to range activities (i.e., tests and their results). Mrs. Lorenzen was one of the first UAO researchers in the field, her interest beginning with a sighting in 1947, although she had observed a UAO as a child in 1934. She founded APRO in 1952, with a charter membership of 52 members. She is now engaged in her seventh year of active UAO research.

She has consistently lobbied the UAO Research field for a more scientific approach to the problem, concentrating efforts upon the recruiting of scientific personnel to aid in the work.

We hope to be able to print a picture of the local staff in this issue, but if it is not feasible, it will appear in a subsequent issue. We invite other members who have served as consultants to come forward and occupy a place on the roster of representatives and advisors.

MORE MYSTERY HOLES

On the 26th of June, the Modesto Bee of Modesto, California carried the details of a mystery at the Joe Kudo bean field near Linne and Corral Hollow Roads. According to our information, the ground was "humped up and billowed" and gives evidence of powder burns. An expert from the 548th Ordnance Detachment, Presidio of San Francisco, said the holes were not made by military shells. He had dug down seven feet looking for what made the holes, but found nothing.

The holes were in an area 15 by 15 feet, half of them about four inches in diameter, the rest about the size of a shotgun shell. Individuals first in the area found no footprints. Whatever made the holes entered the ground at a 45-degree angle from the west. The paper commented that the angle was sufficient to clear the atomic energy non-nuclear test plant in Corral Hollow.

APRO has chronicled some six of these mysterious hole incidents, and it is felt that if sufficient study were given to these mysteries, it would be more fruitful than the investigation and printing of a thousand sightings of UAO's.

ARPA TO TRACK "SPACE OBJECTS"

Many missed the portent of that headline which dealt with routine ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency) current projects. The one sentence which was particularly intriguing was the following: "The Defense Department today announced plans to set up a radio-radar net work capable of detecting and tracking any space object attempting a furtive pass across the continental U. S." Some may conjecture that the writer was alluding to ballistics or guided missiles, but neither of these can be construed as "space objects." The next sentence ruled out the possibility that the article was referring to satellites: "The project . . . will also continue the satellite tracking operations now conducted by the U. S. under the IGY program which ends Dec. 21.

And here's the poser: Two existing satellite tracking stations will be "beefed-up" and both of these are in the vicinity of the huge New Mexico range area. One is at White Sands, another 200 miles east. The comment that these two stations will be located in the area of a "hotbed" of UAO sightings in the past two years is appropriate at this juncture.

AIME MICHEL'S ORTHOTENIC LINES

By L. J. Lorenzen

In the August edition of Fantastic Universe magazine is an article called "Shapes in the Sky" authored by Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York. Of course, this means that the team of Bloecher, Davis and Mebane are largely responsible for this excellent treatise. From it we learn that Aime Michel's forthcoming book "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery" (which B, D & M translated for Criterion Books) deals with a mysterious correlation which Michel has named orthoteny. Orthoteny refers to the strange fact that UAO sightings for a particular period of time (in France during 1954 at least) tend to appear along a straight line ("Great Circle" path, actually). Michel was able to draw no conclusions from his discovery but felt that it might contain some vital clue as to the nature of the UAO.

At the risk of being a bit hasty—a complete perusal of Michel's book may reveal facts which do not fit—we would like to set forth a theory. In the aforementioned article two specific cases of orthotenic lines are cited. (1) On September 24th, 1954, sightings were made at Vichy, Gelles, Ussel, Tulle, Lencouaq and Bayonne. These sightings appear in a straight line. The Vichy sighting was of a cigar-shaped object—Vichy is at one end of the orthotenic line. (2) On September 27th, 1954, sightings were made at Perpignan near Foussignorgues, at Lemps, Premanon and Rixheim. Once again these sightings fall on a straight line, the Rixheim sighting was of a stationary cigar-shape, Rixheim lies at one end of the line. Two other sightings of September 27th line up with Rixheim—one in Eastern Paris and one at Francles —though not in the same line as the others.

This demonstrates, as Michel points out, that the "great cloud cigar" type of sighting often appears at ends or junctions of the orthotenic lines. So much for orthoteny.

In 1952, APRO received a report from an airman who had been previously stationed in Arizona in 1948. He stated that he had been called out with a scientific-military team to examine a flying saucer which had crashed in New Mexico. When he arrived, the area was roped off and under military guard. The saucer was metallic with flat circular airfoil, the cabin at top center was too small for comfortable use of normal sized men. He was told by workers already on the scene that bodies of "little men" had been previously removed from the ship. The problem at hand was to attempt to

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dismantle the ship. This was finally solved when it was discovered that the ship was constructed of interlocking sections pinned together at the bottom center of the craft. But the one factor which perplexed our reporter as well as everyone present was that **nothing that could conceivably be considered a power plant was found.** The only device seeming to relate to propulsion of the vehicle was a ring of components resembling electromagnets mounted in a protuberance directly below the perimeter of the cabin where the airfoil joined the central core.

We discounted the story at the time, considering it to be inspired by Scully's book. Recently, however, it received some corroboration when a resident of Albuquerque told an APRO member that in 1948 he had been motoring near Taos, New Mexico. Hearing of a "strange aircraft" that had landed in the desert, he went to investigate but was confronted by a military guard and roped-off area. Retreating to a comfortable distance, he eventually saw a large flat-bed semi-trailer leave carrying a tarpaulin-covered load of irregular shape. Other reports have come from various sources to support the actuality of the above incident but that's another story. What **is** significant here is this early report of a UAO which had **no apparent means of propelling itself!** Add to this the fact that some UAO show evidence of radiation indicating possible use of an atomic or ionic power plant. Some leave trails and emit sound while others silently show no indication of containing any sort of power plant.

Let me point out that we do not consider the above evidence exact or definite enough to warrant basing a conclusion upon it alone. We are only searching for apparent facts which support a particular theory.

We are all aware that power can be transmitted by means of radio waves. Most of us realize that the Effective Radiated Power of a given transmitter can be greatly increased by concentrating the radiated energy into a narrow beam.

Suppose some type(s) of UAO contain, instead of a power plant, a transducer designed to convert beamed power into force X distance. If the "great cloud cigar" type is actually a "mother ship," it would be the logical location for the necessary power transmitter. A beam concentrated into a narrow horizontal arc would lead to the most efficient utilization of this power. The "scout ships" would then be obliged to travel out and back on this beam performing their reconnaisance along an orthotenic line.

If considered necessary, it would be possible to transmit two or more beams simultaneously; thus we can account for two or more convergent lines simultaneously produced. On the other hand, it could be possible, of course, to send only one "scout ship" out on a particular beam. This could lead to a sighting which had no apparent line relationship to any other sighting.

If I am correct, we are not dealing with a precisely columated beam but rather one which covers a limited horizontal arc for it has been observed that the "scout ships" had some latitude in which to maneuver. In this connection, it would be interesting to note whether the lines tend to become "wider" at the end away from the "mother ship." Also, if the "scout ships" have a limited range, this would somewhat depend on the degrees of vertical arc encompassed by the beam, but is probably an arbitrary variable factor.

If the engine failures reported recently in connection with UAO are a side effect of their propulsion method, it is probably only true of the self-powered UAO. Otherwise, it seems we should somewhere have a history of automobile stoppages in a straight line whether UAO were seen or not. However, there are indications that the engine stoppage phenomena is the result of testing of a particular device designed for that purpose. Of this, more in a later issue.

THOSE SAUCERS JUST "CLOUDS"

Richard J. Reed, professor in the meteorological department of the University of Washington stated in a wire service story accompanied by a picture of lenticular clouds over Mount Rainier, that the "saucers" are just clouds. He pointed out that on the 24th of June 1947 when Arnold made his historical sighting of the famous "nine" over Mt. Rainier, meteorological conditions "similar" to those now known to provide the unique type clouds "existed." Please note the words "similar," "now" and take the article for what it is—an underhanded qualified statement calculated to discredit Arnold. Reed gives only a possible solution to one sighting, yet the headline read, "Saucers in Sky Just a Cloud in Imagination," and the lead sentence was: "The incident that touched off the flying saucer epidemic 10 years ago is nothing but a cloud in someone's imagination." Whose imagination?

Visitors May Be Here, AF Man Says

The San Antonio, Texas Express for 16 May, 1958 carried an article covering a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting for that city, at which the guest speaker was Major Warren Akin, chief of educational planning of OCS, Lackland AFB. The paper quoted him as saying that visitors from outer space may have already been here, that rocket power will not be sufficient for planet-hopping, electro-gravitic or anti-gravity principles would be more feasible, and that there is a remarkable similarity between the characteristics of anti-gravity propulsion and those exhibited by the UFO's.

The Major qualified his statements as being his personal beliefs, then went on to theorize on the possibility of life on other planets, other solar systems. Some UAO researchers regard this departure from the AF party line as being a "sign" of a change of policy to come—I just wonder what the AF equivalent of Siberia is . . . and how soon it will take Major Akin to get there.

THE STRAITH LETTER— And Then There Were Three

For about six months now, there has been a minor controversy in UAO circles centering around two letters mailed in Washington, D. C. during December, 1957. We think it might help clear the muddy waters at this time to disclose that there is a third letter involved. The first is the so-called "Straith" letter post-marked December 6th. It is addressed to one G. Adamski and purports to be an unofficial endorsement of his particular "space-visitors" dogma from official circles.

The second, post-marked December 16, was directed to C. S. I. New York and was a clear attempt to cause dissension among its major officers through inference of collusion and conspiracy on the part of one of them.

The third, post-marked December 16, was addressed to C. E. Lorenzen, of APRO. It pleaded with our director to suspend operations for about three months because "the department is going to crack down on major UFO publications and yours is on the list." Although not specifically stated, the inference was that the postal department was "the department" concerned.

From C. S. I., we learned that their letter and G. A.'s were typed on the same typewriter. We borrowed a photostat of C. S. I.'s letter and through microscopic comparison learned that again the same typewriter was involved. Consulting our handwriting expert, we find that the signatures on the G. A. and C. S. I. letters were drawn rather than written (APRO's was not signed).

The idea that this is part of some official plan to cripple or discredit UAO investigators and saucer cultists can be dismissed quite readily since it is obviously the work of an amateur. At first glance, however, the motivations of this amateur seem rather nebulous. He might

(See *Straith Letter*, page 8)

SPUTNIK II — DEAD OR ALIVE

So many reports of falling, glowing objects have been made, all attributed to the fall of Sputnik, that we wonder if the satellite maybe split into many pieces before falling (joke). Here are a few:

On April 13 at 5:55 p.m. San Diego time a Dutch ship in the Virgin Islands reported that the crew watched a flaming ball diving earthward. At the same time, a similar report came from Barbados, British West Indies. Dr. Fred Whipple of the Smithsonian Astronomical observatory linked the two sightings, said they were "probably" Sputnik. At 8:14 and 8:18 on the same night San Diegans spotted a fiery object going from north to west, appearing to burn out at a very low altitude. Dr. John White of Smithsonian said this object could not have been Sputnik, as it was off schedule.

This brings to mind the brilliant fireball observed by hundreds of people in Albuquerque, Roswell, Alamogordo and other towns on the night of 18 May 1958. Inasmuch as the actual demise of Sputnik was not a corroborated fact, we took into consideration that possibility as an explanation. Triangulation of some excellent sightings placed the impact point about 20 miles southeast of Vaughn, New Mexico, in a desolate, wild area. Most observers timed the object's trajectory while in sight at about 3 to 5 seconds. Only one differed from the general trend, and that was Libby Simons, wife of the AF's "Man High" Major David Simons. She called, said she "knew" what we were trying to label the thing, that we were wrong, that she and Dave had seen it, from the time it showed until it "broke apart" and fell vertically. She timed its trajectory as about 25 seconds, said it was a meteor. Of 15 people interviewed personally, she and Major Simons were the only ones who took the thing completely out of the category of meteors by giving such a long time element estimate. Either 15 people were wrong and incapable observers (including one Air Force pilot and one civilian pilot) or Major and Mrs. Simons are the incapable ones. Odds indicate the latter. Goes to show how hard some people will try to prove something when they don't want to face the facts.

On the 7th of April a flaming object exploded in the skies near Trento, Italy. Sputnik was considered the answer here, too.

On the 17th of April what was described as a "burning plane" was spotted near Barrancas, Venezuela. Ground and air search yielded nothing, and this sighting was attributed to Sputnik II, despite the fact that Smithsonian officials had announced on the 13th that the Virgin Islands and B. W. I. sightings were of the demise of Sputnik. The basis for the evaluation of the Barrancas report was reports from Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

On the 29th of April another mysterious burning object was reported. It fell on the 25th of April, and searches yielded nothing. That elusive Sputnik!!!

TRUE OR FALSE?

Many APRO members became excited about the "The First Man Killed by a Flying Saucer" article in the July 1958 issue of "True or False" magazine. We have just a few comments:

We do not feel that an intensive investigation is justified, as the story appears to be another sensational type "rouser." There was no author listed, the magazine has not answered inquiries (which we expected) and some of the statements made about the incident which were purported to have responsible sources, were entirely unscientific and ridiculous. One example: "The dosage he received was maximum. If he had been put on the spot of an H-bomb explosion for 15 minutes following the explosion he wouldn't have received more radiation." We say: Hogwash! If any man were left at the site of an H-bomb explosion for 15 minutes, he would be cooked from the inside out within a matter of seconds and wouldn't be writing about it six months later. The doctors wouldn't even have a chance to treat him. Again, hogwash!

UAO PHOTO . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the object was a balloon or conventional object, called his wife and asked her to bring his camera to him. He took three pictures on his Beautyflex camera, set at its widest opening. The first was snapped at 1/25 second, the following at 1/10. For the third, he kept the shutter open for a longer period of time. The first two shots were poor, underexposed, showing nothing. But the last was the striking photo seen above.

The object stayed in sight for 10 minutes, then as Mr. C. was preparing to take a fourth shot, he turned from the camera and saw that the object was gone. It was not sighted again.

A more complete account of this sighting and photo, including analysis will be included in the September issue of this Bulletin. Photo and report courtesy of Dr. Olavo Fontes. This is the first publication of this photo, the original negative of which reposes in Brazilian AF UAO files.

Indian Missionary Claims Saucer Artifact

Chief Standing Horse, an Indian missionary residing at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, U. S., claims that a small metallic disc in his possession was dropped from a "large, cigar-shaped object" which hovered high in the sky over his mission north of Sapulpa, Oklahoma on Thanksgiving Day, 1956. The Chief claims he had seen four or five disc-shaped objects prior to his sighting of the flying cigar which hovered for an hour. Chief Standing Horse says the metal is lighter than aluminum, and that he has not been able to bend it. He came forward with details of the sighting during the November 1957 "flap," but had not mentioned it to many people because he was afraid he would be ridiculed.

STRAITH LETTER . . .

(Continued from page 7)

be an Adamski disciple intent on crippling opposition to his new-found faith while bolstering it with quasi-official endorsement. It seems more likely, however, that the writer intended for G. A.'s letter to eventually be publicly discredited. There are several devices included which make discrediting easy—for instance, the full name and identification of its purported author are included.

So it appears that the writer was out to get George indirectly, taking advantage of his extreme gullibility where support of any phase of his archetypal "wise old man" possession is concerned. His claims that (1) there is a cultural exchange committee (it's now called cultural exchange program) and (2) that government seals are carefully guarded are pure naivette. Ask anyone who's worked in a civil service office about the latter claim. Also—a cultural exchange committee would have its own letterhead.

On the other hand, it seems to us that C. S. I. and APRO are prototypes of the few groups who have approached the UAO problem with non-sensational objectivity—and he seems to be "out to get us" as well.

What sort of individual could benefit from publicly embarrassing G. A. and sabotaging the activities of serious investigators simultaneously? We can think of only one answer—a competitor!

Any further attention given this tempest in a teapot only serves to detract from our real work.

At this point we can only draw two conclusions: (1) Whatever the anonymous writer may have been attempting, he failed. (2) That boy is sick!

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — SEPTEMBER, 1958

SOUTHWEST HOST TO SMALL "FLAP"

"LANDING" IN OHIO

An unidentified, disc-shaped object of a brilliant red color which approached the ground in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fitzgerald of 934 East Drive, Sheffield Lake, Ohio, is the prime topic of a report forwarded by member George Popowitch and included in this issue at deadline. Mrs. Fitzgerald was preparing for bed at 3 a.m. Sunday, 21 September, after watching the late show on television. Suddenly a brilliant light outside the window, which lighted up her bedroom, attracted her attention. She went to the window, drew the blinds and was startled to see an object about 8 feet in diameter, and about 3 feet thick which was hovering close to the ground over her driveway. As she watched, the thing gave out a puff of "pinkish-grayish-purplish smoke," moved across a neighbor's lawn, then over to her front lawn, rising to about 7 feet above the ground. After it completed two short, circular maneuvers, Mrs. Fitzgerald said, it moved out of her sight over her home. She attempted to rouse her husband, but couldn't. Her step-son, in the next bedroom, also saw the object and his description apparently jibes with his stepmother's report.

A neighbor boy reported that his mother had heard the whistling sound made by the object, but had not been curious enough to investigate.

Capt. Charles H. Reinecke, Fifth Area administrative assistant for the Ohio attorney general's office, investigated the Fitzgerald report, and Mrs. Fitzgerald said that he examined the family car for damage, and looked over the area for "physical proof" of the saucer's visit. She told the Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper that he might possibly examine the area with a geiger counter.

Mrs. Jack P. Stewart, of 206 Washington Ave., Lorain, Ohio, reported that she had also seen the object and had called it to the attention of her husband who paid little attention to it.

This, apparently, is similar to the sightings made in the Lakeville, Ohio area in November 1957, and if such a trend persists, we would like to urge all members to be on the lookout for such reports and investigate them as fully as possible.

THE RIO STORY

The July Bulletin headlined a picture from Brazilian AF files. Here now are additional details furnished by Special Representative Olavo Fontes.

The incident was reported to the AF in December, 1954. An AF Intelligence officer requested the original negative for examination. It was carefully studied by AF's photographic experts. Visual examination (by slide projection), microscopical studies, as well as granulation tests and measurements of the image brightness were performed. The results showed the negative as being **genuine;** and the possibility of a falsification or photographic trick was definitely excluded.

The original negative was not returned to Mr. F. C. (the photographer). The AF kept the photo in its files and never released any statement about it for the public. The press was not informed about the case and the picture, for this reason, was not published till it appeared in the July 1958 APRO Bulletin.

The original negative of the photograph was not available for obvious reasons. A duplicate positive transparency directly made from it, in the same size, was obtained—as well as some of the enlargements made for the AF General Staff. My examination of the photograph was based primarily on these duplicate transparency and enlargements. Other copies increasing and diminishing the contrast were also made, in order to study detail in the UAO.

The duplicate positive transparency from the original negative shows the

Continued on page 2

If UFO's are hallucinations, misidentified conventional objects, balloons, reflections, astronomical or atmospheric phenomena, **why did the Air Force cancel a certain mission at Holloman Missile Development Center in the third week of August 1958 because a UAO was hovering over a certain missile impact area at an altitude of 50,000 feet?**

After months of comparative quiet which yielded few if any sightings of UFO throughout the world with only spotty activity, the UAO made an appearance in the early weeks of August, exhibiting themselves in a three-state area in Southwestern United States.

The first report to reach APRO was the sighting at Durango, Colorado, of a round, silver ball-shaped object which roared like a jet, and was estimated to be flying at from 35,000 to 40,000 feet over that city on the 27th of July. Mrs. Elton Highland, aircraft observer and supervisor of the Hermosa GOC post north of Durango, reported the object, said it moved on a straight course for 45 seconds, from southeast to northwest.

On the 7th of August, Associated Press carried a report of what was described as a sonic boom accompanied by unidentified sky objects. To this date, there has been no official public identification of the huge, black object observed by many individuals in the Salt Lake City area, at the same time that a couple of "chase planes" (still unidentified) were also observed. Odd-appearing "balloons" approximately four feet long and 18 inches in diameter which were tied together with "firecracker string" and which were separated by a tissue-like paper, were also observed. These odd balloons (which were disclaimed by the military and the weather bureau) came to earth southeast of Salt Lake City, leaking an odd-smelling gas. The disposition of these "balloons" is not certain, although we have been informed that they were picked up and taken away by AF officials.

On the evening of the 8th of August, Friday, a staff sergeant from Holloman Air Force Missile Development Center, reported that he had observed a box-shaped formation of disc-shaped objects flying low over Alamogordo, in a southeasterly course, at 10:10 p.m. Although his name is in the APRO files, he has asked that his name be withheld from publication. The sergeant was standing on the corner of 1st Street and Pennsylvania avenue and saw an estimated 35 to 40 objects in a square box-like formation go over from the northwest

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THE A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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The Rio Story . . .

bright image of an "egg-shaped" object projected against the dark background of the night sky. This background, however, is not homogeneously black. Very faint whitish smears are scattered all over it, contrasting with irregular, small areas of more intense blackness. These almost indistinct shapes can be seen only in the transparency and in enlargements with little contrast. They disappear entirely when the contrast is increased—and the background changes to a uniform black color. These faintly luminous shadows might be the images of **clouds** scattered through the dark sky, reflecting some light from the city below. They might become visible if the time exposure was long enough to get their faint brightness. This detail is not very important, of course, but it probably corresponds to the broken clouds described by the observer in his report. It explains also the few **stars** appearing on the photo. In fact, only very bright stars could be seen through a thin cloud layer, unless they were placed in cloudless areas. There is a very bright star on the photo, placed above and slightly to the left of the UAO; two faint ones are seen in the space between the two images; but another similar image on the right side of the transparency and at the same level seems more a defect of the film than a star (when examined against a strong light). Three tiny pinpoints of light seen close to the right margin of the slide are also stars, in my opinion. There is still a cluster of very small, bright dots of light below the object, four others near the upper margin of the slide (forming a figure which resembles the Southern Cross), and many more scattered everywhere; these might be stars too, but I am not sure. They are so faint that they can only be seen when the transparency is carefully examined against a clear background—they didn't appear on the enlargements. The problem could be solved in a more detailed and accurate analysis by a photographic expert.

The image of the object is sharp and dense—not nebulous and filmy. Its edges are sharply outlined and it has a good optical density—as it happens with a definitely solid object. It apparently is not **self-luminous**, for part of it (that part, incidentally, pointing toward the sky) is in shadow, and the other part (pointing toward earth) appears to be illuminated by an outside source. (The photo was erroneously inverted in the July Bulletin.) The UAO was illuminated by the lamp lights in the streets below, according to the witness' report.

The actual diameters of the object's image on the duplicate positive transparency was 133 mm. (max.) and 1.0 mm. (min.). Focal length of the lens on the camera used was 133 mm. In the enlargements studied, the object's image was magnified **20 times.** These measurements, as well as the distances reported by the observer, can be used to approximate the real size of the object.

A close examination of the object's image shows the presence of detail which could only exist in a definitely solid, artificial device. Optical phenomena and astronomical bodies are obviously excluded. These important details in the UAO are clearly defined even in the duplicate positive transparency from the original negative, but appear better in the enlarged photos—especially when contrast is increased. They give to the UAO a very peculiar appearance, unlike any aircraft or missile ever built on our planet. There is an outer rim or flattened ring at the periphery of the "egg" with a more polished surface, which appears as a bright, broad, oval band around the central part of the object. A thin, dark line runs inside it, that seems to follow the outer edge's curvature. The central part of the UAO, on the other side, shows a definite convexity, appearing as a dark, oval structure limited externally by a darker ring (which might be the shadow of a narrow depression between it and the outer rim). This central, oval-shaped, more prominent part of the "egg" reflects less light than the other—perhaps because it was made of a different material, or not polished. Three small protuberances, symmetrically arranged, are visible inside it. Their shape and relative size cannot be properly estimated—but they **might** correspond to the "three-ball landing gear" sometimes described in similar objects sighted by daylight. Their small size, however, speaks against such a possibility.

Only one side of the UAO is seen in the photo. As it was motionless in the sky, the other side was not sighted. But a small, pointed projection arises beyond the object's outer edge at an eight o'clock position (10 o'clock in the Bulletin version). This very bright protuberance seems to be the top part of "something" placed on the other side of the "egg." It might be a light on top of some turret or dome, or merely the polished extremity of some metallic structure.

These possibilities were suggested by Major Magalhaes Motta, a very responsible AF officer, who is considered one of our AF's best UAO experts. After studying carefully the original negative through a powerful lens, he stated he recognized the "egg-shaped" object as being identical with two similar UAOs sighted over Gravatai AFB, Rio Grande do Sul, on October 24, 1954. Those UAOs remained in sight for more than three hours, at daylight, and he had observed them through binoculars together with many other AF officers, sergeants and soldiers.

Colonel Adil de Oliveira, former chief of AF's UAO investigation, told me that this photograph was the most impressive picture of a "flying saucer" kept in the Brazilian Air Force's files. He has no doubt about its authenticity.

Comment

This UAO report shows that we are in the presence of an intelligence, an amazing intelligence, an intelligence possessed of powers which enables it to study us at will, come close undetected or easily elude our swiftest interceptors, by means of an unnumbered fleet of curiously varied craft. No known optical or celestial phenomenon fits the facts in this case. No known or projected aircraft, rocket or guided missile fits the appearance and behavior of this "egg-shaped" craft photographed over Rio de Janeiro. The oddest fact about it was not something it had, but the thing it didn't have—the strange light, the eerie glow emitted by all kinds of UAOs when sighted at night. It is easy to understand that such a kind of UAO, not self-luminous, **cannot** be sighted from the ground in a moonless night if it remains at a convenient altitude. If this one had not come so low—to observe the Army plant—it would not be visible even for the casual observer who was looking at the right place, in the exact moment. In the same way, it might be there yet long after it "disappeared," hovering at a higher altitude and still watching the plant—but "invisible," no more illuminated by the city's lights. The fact that

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Photographic Analysis of The "Fortune" Photo

By John T. Hopf

(Taken on Oct. 16, 1957, near the Holloman North Test Range.)

This report is based on my examination of the original slide and enlarging copies made therefrom, and deals only with the photographic questions involved. I must leave to others more qualified the discussion of whether a cloud this compact and brilliant could actually form and remain motionless under the atmospheric conditions existing at the time the photograph was taken.

Miss Ella Louise Fortune should be complimented on her excellent technique in taking this fine photograph. The original 35mm Kodachrome slide is very striking as the object is a brilliant white with quite distinct form contrasted against the dark blue sky. The thin bluish-white trail coming from the left end of the object does not reproduce well in the black and white copies due to its faintness.

There is no question whatever that the photograph is authentic and is of an object at a great distance from the camera. Actual shutter speed with a camera of this type (Kodak Pony) is usually closer to 1/25th when set at 1/50th sec. Therefore the exposure given of 1/50th sec. at f16 with Polascreen checks well with observed density of the slide.

Persons who have seen only the black and white prints are invariably struck by the "third-dimensional" effect when the slide is projected. This is simply due to the high contrast between the white "object" and the dark sky caused by using a polarizing filter and a minimum exposure. Normal exposure for a scene of this type would be 1/50th at f11; however, the exposure used was exactly right to show maximum detail in an object as brilliant as this one.

Careful examination of the original and enlarged Ektachrome copies made from it indicate that the object was reflecting or **producing** at least twice as much light as the other clouds in the picture. A small cloud in the upper left and those at the top are quite blue by comparison and slightly underexposed. (See front page picture in May Bulletin.) I do not think that any ordinary cloud would produce such a strong exposure on the film.

The enlargement shown here is about 50 diameters from the original. On this scale the entire picture would be six (6) feet wide. The grain shown is that of the original film. Although with such extreme magnification even the sharpest lines appear slightly fuzzy due to residual aberrations in the camera lens and loss of resolution in the film emulsion, I still think that a solid object would

have produced a sharper outline, especially since no motion was apparent at the time of the exposure. Of course if the "object" were beyond the mountains, there would be some blurring due to atmospheric "boiling" over the mountains, but probably not enough to produce the unsymmetrical shape and the shaded points which indicate a form more cloud-like than solid. Although I feel that the "object" is not a solid one, it certainly is an unusual phenomena and should receive the attention of a qualified aerologist.

(Signed) John T. Hopf

The analysis performed by the staff when the original slide of the Fortune picture was received, was based on the slide as well as atmospheric conditions and Miss Fortune's testimony. Miss Fortune stressed her opinion that the object could not have been a cloud, that a rough triangulation gained by looking at it from points along the highway between Tularosa and Three Rivers indicated that it was considerably closer than the mountains—perhaps as much as 1/3 of the distance from the highway to the mountains from her position. We have yet to find anyone who can identify the object photographed by Ella Fortune.

Donald E. Keyhoe of NICAP, Washington, D. C., has asked us to inform the membership that George A. Adamski is **not** an honorary member of NICAP—that the membership card which Adamski carries was an error in addressing.

If **you** do not receive your Bulletin within a reasonable length of time, please drop a note to the secretary, marking the envelope "Bulletin" so that we can rectify the situation.

APRO's ANSWER TO "SAUCER NEWS"

By L. J. Lorenzen

James W. Moseley, a young man who publishes a fan sheet called "Saucer News," puts forth a typical comment in his "Newsletter #8—Confidential" dated 20 August 1958 as follows: "APRO (Aerial Phenomena Research Organization) of Alamogordo, New Mexico, has just made claim that they have obtained physical proof that flying saucers come from another planet. It is known, incidentally, that APRO is badly in need of funds and new members, and this claims smells very much like a publicity stunt to us."

Okay—now for what we **really said**: On August 9, 1958, I released a statement to UPI at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The main content of the release was concerned with clarifying Dr. Jung's stand on the UFO problem. In closing, I added: "Through the efforts of our worldwide organization (APRO) physical evidence has recently come to hand indicating a material extraterrestrial basis for at least a portion of UFO reports. We are now in the process of checking this evidence."

Now—categorically:

1. Claiming an indication is not claiming proof.
2. I said "a portion of UFO reports," not "flying saucers" (to omit the qualifying "some" to insinuate "all").
3. I said "extraterrestrial," not "another planet," a fairly reasonable extension, Master Moseley, but there is a difference.
4. Concerning APRO's "needs" for funds and new members—we recently succeeded in enlarging our local staff to the point where we can handle additional members and

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SPACE EXPLORATION

By B. V. Wilson

Articles have recently been written in several different publications on how we are planning to travel through space, to visit the moon and later on Mars. All the best educated thought on this subject envisions first getting a space vehicle, like Sputnik or Explorer, to either hit the surface of the moon, or to orbit around it. Our scientists would like to know what the surface of the moon looks like and is made of; what lies on the side of the moon we never see; and whether it has any kind of atmosphere at all. They would also like to visit Mars, to see if there is any life on that planet; what the so-called canals really are; what kind of atmosphere surrounds it; what kind of civilization, if any, exists there; and answers to innumerable other problems in astrophysics.

Now all these articles envision several stages of this space exploration subject: First, we must get to the moon with some new and larger "Explorer," which will involve some intricate problems in astronavigation in the entirely new field of astronautics. Some scientists think we might hit the surface of the moon with a hydrogen war head, the explosion from which could easily be seen from this earth. Next they talk of orbiting the moon with another type space vehicle, equipped with some kind of television eye, which could transmit back what it sees. Then they talk of sending a man or men in a much bigger space ship, who could maneuver it closer in order to scan the surface with telescopes and cameras. Only after this detailed aerial reconnaisance has been thoroughly completed would we endeavor to land on the moon, because, although most scientists assume there is no life there, it is quite possible some of our space visitors may be using it as a base for their earth operations.

Looking further into the future, the scientists talk of travelling through space to Mars, where they think some form of life quite probably does exist. They are already planning how they will make the first preliminary reconnaisance of that planet. To begin with, they talk of orbiting it with their space ship, which would have to be much larger than the manned moon ship. This would be necessary because such a space ship would require provision for much more equipment, including more food, oxygen, and more personnel. They talk of orbiting Mars first of all outside of its atmosphere, so that they could determine exactly what that atmosphere consists of, and so that they could see, if possible, what lies on the surface. Also, and very significantly, some of them talk of the possibility of using one of Mars' moons as a base for great many exploratory trips would have to be made before it would be safe to penetrate very far down into Mars' atmosphere, but they would try to bring back samples of that atmosphere, and also as much information as possible about the magnetic field which surrounds the planet, and the force of gravity there, without which knowledge they could not know how to construct a reconnaisance vehicle which could operate within that environment.

After a great many such exploratory trips had been made, which might take years, then, and only then, would they try to launch some form of unmanned reconnaisance vehicle from their orbiting space ship, which could penetrate down into the lower atmosphere to scan the surface with television eyes or automatic cameras. These reconnaisance vehicles would, they hope, be able to establish whether Mars is inhabited and whether the Martians, if any, are hostile —also how far advanced the Martians, if any, are in civilization. Later on, if the inhabitants proved to be friendly, they would then endeavor to land on the surface, in some fairly remote spot, to make sure the landing vehicle could take off again. Only after this had been done several times would they try to explore the surface from outside the vehicle. How would they go about this exploration? The answer is very significant: they talk of using robots, or else human beings in space suits who would look very much like robots, as a matter of fact. The main objective would be to find out what the surface is made of, which could be accomplished by picking up rocks, earth, plants and taking samples of any liquid which might be found. These robots or space men would then return to their landing vehicle, which would, in its turn, return to the mother space ship orbiting above.

The next stage would be for manned space vehicles to orbit lower down, inside the atmosphere, after it had been established that this could be done without too much danger from friction and heating damage. The final stage would be for one of these manned space vehicles to land on the surface, so that our space men, in space suits, could carry out a more detailed exploration in force. Obviously, they do not talk of risking this until it was definitely established that the ship could take off again and the space men could safely return to it.

Now let us analyze just what the space visitors we have been sighting in recent years have been up to. First of all, for over a hundred years, some space ships have been sighted by a great many people, usually in some force, and always, in the beginning, fairly high up. No estimates could be made of the height back in those early days, because since the servers had nothing to go on. These first exploratory visits must have been very safe, because at that time we had no planes, no anti-aircraft artillery, and no aerial missiles which might have been used to attack them. It was much later on, after the atomic bombs had been exploded at Alamogordo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that we began to have visits, well within our atmosphere, by the so-called flying saucers. The first of these came in flights of several in company; later on some single saucers came quite low down, usually over sparsely populated areas, and some even landed. Some of these saucers were so small in size, they could not possibly have been manned vehicles; some larger ones, much thicker through the middle, probably were manned. I do not believe any of these saucers came from another planet under their own power, but I think they were launched from orbiting space ships high up, which did themselves come from outer space. I feel sure these flying discs were and are being used purely for reconnaisance purposes, just like a big ship will anchor well off shore and put off small boats to explore a hostile land. Quite naturally, whoever mans these big space ships would not risk them close down until it was established beyond any reasonable doubt that the earth people would not attack and destroy them. Recently some smaller egg-shaped space ships have been reported fairly close down, and these do not behave like saucers at all. They probably use a different form of propulsion altogether than the rotating discs.

Now the interesting thing about this whole picture is that they are doing to us exactly what our scientists are talking of doing to Mars, for example, only they are doing it whereas so far we are only talking about it. They started off high up, just like we talk of doing; they then penetrated lower down into our atmosphere with their saucers, which were probably unmanned; they then risked a few single saucers low down over single houses or farms, like we talk of doing. Finally, there have been reports of creatures getting out of thick saucers which have landed, gathering samples of rocks, soil and water, and returning to their ship again. Usually these reports emanate from ignorant natives, but in several countries they contain many things in common: they are small, sometimes hairy creatures, which occasionally get down on all fours when in a hurry to get back to their landing vehicle. Now it is entirely possible our space visitors may have trained some form of animals, like our monkeys, to carry out these exploration trips for them. Animal trainers in our own circuses have trained monkeys to do many things just like humans. Therefore, quite possibly these hairy

The Rio Story . . .

Continued from page 2

no other person sighted it, that night, cannot be considered as unusual in this particular case—it was to be expected.

It might be interesting to know that, two days after Rio's sighting, at exactly 4:30 a.m., a luminous "egg-shaped" object was sighted in the skies of the town of Indaiatuba, Sao Paulo State. Flying slowly to the east, it disappeared in 15 minutes. It was seen by eight persons. Its size at naked-eye was about 2/3rds of the moon's. The witnesses also reported that only one side of the "egg" was luminous, for part of it was in shadow. This means another UAO apparently illuminated by an outside source, i.e., not self-luminous like the one photographed at Rio. It might even be the same UAO.

What about the photography presented here? There is no doubt about its authenticity. Does it constitute a proof? I have seen many pictures of UAOs taken at night, but in most of them the "unknown" appears as a mere blob of light and the photo is discarded as useless. "The object was beyond the resolving power of the lens used and no one can speculate about what it was," say the skeptics. Or: "lack of detail in the object's image makes impossible to speculate about its true nature," say the scientists. But this photo is of a different kind. There is a lot of detail in the object's image, and the UAO was not beyond the resolving power of the lens used.

It may turn out to be the most important UAO picture we have ever seen.

The September-October issue of "Flying Saucers" contains an article, "The Psychology of UFO Secrecy" by the Director. The opinions expressed in this article are the author's and do not necessarily outline an official attitude of A.P.R.O.

In "Flying Saucers," Ray Palmer, Editor, attempts to bring various important aspects of the UFO picture to the public at large. Although we are not always aligned with him editorially, we are grateful for the opportunity he is providing us to reach his vast reading audience with our own ideas and are fully aligned with his stated endeavor to get people to **think** about the subject. For the latter reason, we will be contributing regularly to his publication from now on.

If "Flying Saucers" is not available at your local newsstand, a letter to Ray Palmer, Amherst, Wisc., will bring you

APRO's Answer . . .

Continued from page 3

pursue additional research with the resultant extra funds—this was explained in a recent Bulletin.

5. Concerning "publicity stunt"—publicity, yes—stunt, no. The full report, when ready, will bear this out.

In all fairness it should be pointed out that there are only five erratta in two sentences of Moseley's accusation.

Our Hero goes on to repeat a previous offer—$1,000 in cash to anyone who can produce irrefutable physical proof of space visitations. The question naturally arises, "of what does refutation consist in J. M.'s definition?"

His offer brings to mind a certain evangelist who offered $1,000 to anyone who could show him a contradiction in the Bible. Said evangelist never paid the premium simply because he never would accept any such contradiction.

But just in case this offer is sincere (it's not considered beyond the realm of possibility) I hereby make this proposal: That our report, when finalized, be submitted to a panel mutually acceptable to both parties with the agreement that the judgment of the said panel be accepted as to validity of the proof in question.

Space Exploration . . .

Continued from page 1

creatures are not the space men who man the big space ships, but they may quite possibly be animals trained by them to do this work for them. It is also possible some of these so-called creatures may be space men in some form of space suit, or, as our director has theorized, they may well be robots, just like we talk of using on Mars.

We do definitely know these facts: we have visitors from outer space who have been systematically conducting a reconnaisance in force and great detail of our planet for a great many years; they have followed almost exactly the same pattern we talk of following when we eventually get to Mars; they use several types of vehicles — large elliptical space ships, small elliptical ships which come lower down, rocket-type vehicles which give off fiery exhausts, rotating discs, some of which are too thin to be manned and some thicker ones which probably are manned. What seems incomprehensible to me is this: how can our Air Force any longer doubt that we do, in fact, have visitors from outer space, in the face of so much overwhelming evidence from their own pilots, radar screens, Navy pilots and radars, airline pilots and personnel, scientists, and many trained observers. If we have succeeded in reaching space as we have with the Sputniks and Explorers, and if we talk

Southwest Host . . .

Continued from page 1

to the southeast. They appeared to be luminescent and gave off their own light. There was no sound or contrails, he said, and their shape was oval. The sergeant gave no reference as to size or speed but felt that they were at a very low altitude because as they passed over town, some of the lights were reflected on their pearly-colored surface. After passing to the southeast of Alamogordo, they still retained a pearly-colored glow, and were observed for one full minute. The observer is engaged in research at Holloman, in such a capacity as to be a qualified aerial observer.

The next evening, the 9th, Radio Station KALG received a report of a "cluster of lighted objects" which had passed over town at about 10:30 p.m. The objects split into two groups, disappearing into the northeast and northwest, and appeared to be ascending as they moved out of sight. Mr. Clarke, our Assistant Director of Public Relations, immediately proceeded to the location of the sighting and questioned observers. The objects had been seen at 10:30 p.m. by at least five different individuals. At 11:30, while talking to the observers, Clarke spotted a group of oval-shaped lighted objects traveling in a cluster formation, coming out of the southeast. The objects appeared to be maneuvering within the formation, and in and out of high clouds. They disappeared into the northwest.

Three days later, at 9:25 p.m. on the 12th of August, Mr. Thorne Haas, his wife and children were lying on a blanket on their front lawn watching meteors. Suddenly, their 12-year-old son cried out and pointed to the northwest, above their house. Mr. and Mrs. Haas turned around in time to see an oval-shaped object with "mottled surface" which was traveling an apparent north to south course, reflecting the lights from the streets. The object had the characteristic "dipping" motion in flight and computations based on observations indicated that it was a small object, and apparently quite close. It made a sound like that of "rushing wind."

Mr. Haas is an electronics engineer at Holloman AFB and a former UFO "skeptic."

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in heaven's name cannot we believe that beings from other planets could visit us? Quite obviously whoever mans these visiting space craft are streets ahead of us scientifically, having solved the problems of astronautics which we are only now talking about solving. It is high time that we face the facts and that the Air Force trust the public to stand the shock of the indubitable fact that we do have

EDITORIAL

Based on records of past UAO sighting influxes, we expect to see a pronounced increase in the sighting of unconventional aerial objects starting about the 15th of September. In order to facilitate an efficient tabulation and evaluation, Page 8 of this Bulletin is dedicated entirely to a specific sighting report form which will serve as a format for all sightings submitted in the future. We would like to ask that members investigate sightings whenever at all possible, entering information on duplicates of the Page 8 sighting form. Additional information may be attached on separate pages. In order to make tabulation faster duplicate forms should be made on 8x10 paper, either lined or unlined.

In the past, we have depended heavily on newspaper accounts of sightings. In the future we would like to have more accurate information along with details not considered to be relevant by the press. This is the reason for the report form. Quite frankly, we think little can be accomplished by mailing out report forms from headquarters to the observers—people seldom like to take the time to complete a form and mail it. Also, putting a sufficient number of report forms in the hands of the members in areas which receive a large number of reports would be expensive and cumbersome to the staff which is already overburdened. Therefore, we have reasoned that members can more easily carry out form duplication and completion themselves, at the time and place where sightings occur.

If and when a sighting or sightings occur in a member's area, he or she should approach the editor of the local newspaper, point out affiliation with APRO, explain its functions, and ask for a newspaper mention. A display of the Bulletin would be sufficient by way of introduction, and the member could then ask that the citizenry make reports to APRO or its local representative.

Many are waiting for an explanation for TIME magazine's obvious errors in their August 3 edition, pertaining to the Jung story. Their first error was in saying that Mr. Clarke mentioned Die Weltwoche—he didn't. When he was called by TIME'S Albuquerque reporter, he quoted from the FSR article which was his only source at the time. TIME had not been able to reach Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen for comment; the letters and "Ein Moderner Mythus" which would have clarified the whole situation, were not immediately available to Clarke at the time, being in the correspondence files at the Lorenzen home.

On the 22nd of July, the Lorenzen's 8-year-old son underwent major surgery the Jung fiasco was spent as is usual when attending a very sick little child. On the 2nd of August, the Lorenzens and their two children attended a picnic at the White Sands National Monument which was given by Mr. Lorenzen's company. They left home at 6 p.m., and arrived back at 8:20, to find that TIME had called. On Saturday night and several times Sunday and Sunday night, Mr. Lorenzen attempted to contact the TIME reporter at Albuquerque, but he wasn't in. It is obvious that Jonothan Leonard, Science Editor of TIME magazine, took advantage of the Lorenzen's 2½-hour absence to insinuate the ridiculous into his article. Just as he failed to give the true picture of Jung's views in the October 1954 TIME issue, he failed to give a true picture of the situation last August. In view of the established fact that he is definitely hostile to UFO research, we were not surprised.

Some individuals apparently felt that Dr. Jung had done an about-face, and others even attempted to look for some way in which to re-interpret his statements so as to make them say something more appropriate to the physical reality of the UAO. This would be wholly dishonest, and in this instance where personal ethics are involved, we cannot with conscience compromise our personal values for the sake of expediency. It is a great tragedy to misinterpret or misrepresent a man's opinion, and we cannot be proud of our error.

Throughout, Dr. Jung was most kind. We mistook his acceptance of honorary membership, quote: "I accept my nomination as an honorary member of APRO with appreciation and many thanks," to mean that he could be listed in the Bulletin. Although his name has been withdrawn from our list of officers and consultants, Dr. Jung wrote: "I don't want to resign my membership in A.P.R.O." Previously, he had written, in a personal letter, "I appreciate your critical attitude and common sense . . . I hope you will continue your courageous fight for the truth."

Those few words are sufficient to spur us on in this endeavor. Whereas the Doctor would have been justified to condemn us for our mistakes, he did not. We are grateful for that. Knowing his true opinion, we did not find it diverse to that of the article we printed. Those few words, "Despite my own eight years' compilation of all that has come to hand, I must admit that I am no more advanced than at the beginning: I still do not know what these Flying Saucers are," qualified the whole article as speculation, in which light it was accepted by the Editor.

All in all some interesting sidelights gave us an insight into official attitudes: [illegible] got on the wire to Holloman officials and said, "If that Dr. Jung works for you out there—shut him up!" The only disclaimer our "authorities" could dig up was a psychiatrist in a **government** mental clinic who stated he knew no **American** psychologist who held the opinion that the saucers are real. This is illustrative of the general American attitude that an individual is not qualified in any field of endeavor unless he is an American. TIME magazine, recalling the October 1954 interview, decided to check with the Doctor—possibly thinking he **may** have changed his mind, but hoping otherwise. NEWSWEEK dug up an Air Force officer who made a stupid remark about "headshrinkers" (a pretty good description of the general run of American psychologists and psychiatrists with whom a military man would be familiar). U. S. News and World Report was the most chivalrous and honest of the whole lot. They printed a retraction.

All in all, although APRO suffered in the process, the Dr. Jung fiasco did comprise an interesting study in mass psychology. The book "Ein Moderner Mythus," is recommended by this writer with no reservations—a tremendous contribution to the subject of UFOlogy.

One thing is sadly apparent—of the many UFO groups in the world, APRO was the first to recognize the importance of enlisting the aid of a psychologist; also the importance of getting Dr. Jung's professional opinions on the mythological and psychological aspect of the UAOs. This is **fully as important** as our investigation of the **possible physical reality!**

We would like to thank Major Keyhoe and NICAP for their article on the Jung situation in their current issue of "UFO Investigator" in which they quoted a clarifying letter from Dr. Jung which said, in closing, "It is a curious fact, that whenever I make a statement, it is at once twisted and falsified. The press seems to enjoy lies more than truth." Unquote.

We are including for the general membership a short biography and picture of John Hopf, of Newport, Rhode Island. His report of the Fortune picture appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

The Theory of Relativity critically reexamined. Absurdities in basic assumptions, mathematical development and conclusions pinpointed, 54 pages, $1.00 postpaid. Dudley Associates, 120-41 F Springfield Blvd., Cambria Heights 11, New York.

Dr. Jung's Position Clarified

By L. J. Lorenzen

Now that the shouting has died down, a few words of clarification seem appropriate—even imperative. As noted in the last Bulletin, our Carl Jung article was a reprint from the "Flying Saucer Review." We were in no way aware that this article was misrepresentative but in over one year of occasional correspondence with Dr. Jung we had never checked the accuracy of this material with him—a very serious oversight on our part. Now it appears that the FSR article was somewhat wishfully translated (from his 1954 interview for Der Weltwoche) and shortened.

In a personal letter to Mrs. Lorenzen, Dr. Jung points out a very important statement which appeared in the original interview but not in the FSR version. "Unto now I have not even succeeded in ascertaining the empirical foundation from which one could draw conclusions." (as to the nature of the UAO's).

The interpretations app ng in the press had Jung first saying that UFO are physical realities — then that they were psychical manifestations only; neither expresses his true opinion. Virtually unknown in this country is a statement released to UPI, by Dr. Jung on 12 August 1958. It is as follows:

"As a result of the information published in the APRO Bulletin, the news was spread through the press that in my opinion the UFOs would be real. This news is completely false. In a recently published writing (Ein Moderner Mythus Zurich, 1958), I say expressly that I can't speak out on the question of the physical reality or lack of reality, since I don't have enough evidence available for or against. I deal therefore only and alone with the psychic aspect of the appearance about which there is a great deal of material available. The position I take in regard to the question of the reality of UFOs, I have expressed in the following sentence: "Something is seen, but it isn't known what." This formulation leaves the question of "seeing" open. Something material could be seen; or something psychic could be seen. Both are realities; but of different kinds.

My relations with APRO are confined to the following: That when I gathered material for my above-mentioned essay, the APRO Bulletin approached me in a friendly manner. When this organization recently asked me if they could consider me to be an honorary member, I consented. I sent my book to the APRO to inform them about my position in regard to the UFO question. The APRO advocates the physical reality of the UFO with much zeal and idealism. I therefore regard their erroneous information (i.e., the publishing of the FS article—Ed.) as a regrettable accident."

One more error on our part needs to be explained. Though willing to furnish psychological advice if needed, Dr. Jung feels that his being listed as such in this publication has the appearance of using his name for advertising purposes—and objects on that basis.

What final result all of this unfortunate publicity will be in the long run cannot be prognosticated at present.

However, I feel that one fortunate result is fairly certain; Jung's new book, "Ein Moderner Mythus," will receive wide attention in the United States. Here at last we have an authoritative frame of reference for evaluating the motivations of the cultists who are constantly clouding the issue with their warmed-over metaphysics and re-focused theology. The motivations of the charlatans and opportunists who exploit and promote the cult movements for their own selfish ends can be understood by almost anyone (except their followers) but the tremendous "will to believe" which supports this phenomenon has long wanted elucidation.

"Ein Moderner Mythus" has been read for us locally by Mrs. Paul Small. Since Mrs. Small readily admits she is not a psychologist and for this reason may have missed some of the subtler meanings, we will not use any direct quotes at present.

Concerning the general content, we would like to emphasize that there are no special theories presented to solve special problems. Logical extensions of established Jungian concepts are shown to encompass and explain much of the UFO phenomena.

And in true scientific tradition, Dr. Jung, as usual, does not infer that he has by any means said all there is to say on the subject. In one of the latter chapters he points out that a purely psychological explanation does not do the situation, as it appears today, justice.

We heartily recommend that you read this very important document for yourself. At present it is available in the original German from: Rascher and Cie. A. G., Zurich, Switzerland. The English translation is planned for December 1958, published by Bollingen Series, 140 East 62nd St., New York 21, New York.

John T. Hopf, our photographic consultant, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1920. He is a graduate of Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass., and worked for several years at U. S. Naval establishments in the Newport area as a civilian photographer. At the end of World War II he started his own commercial and aerial photography business in Newport.

His interest in astronomy goes back over 20 years. During this time he built two 6" telescopes. Photographs of the recent comet Antonin Mykros taken with equipment built by Mr. Hopf were featured by two Rhode Island newspapers.

Starting at the time of the Kenneth Arnold sighting, his interest in UFO has steadily increased and during the past two years he has actively supported APRO by appearing on several radio programs, writing newspaper articles on UFO, and recruiting members in his area.

As a professional photographer with many years experience in aerial and legal evidence photography, he is intensely interested in obtaining **indisputable** photographic proof of the interplanetary nature of the UFO. He feels that none of the photos offered so far would stand up in court and is looking forward to the day when such a photograph appears.

An exception to the "members only" rule where Bulletins are concerned, is being made in the case of libraries, and various organizations. In these cases, subscriptions will be issued on the premise that educational institutions who feel the UFO subject is interesting enough to display Bulletins, should be allowed to subscribe. This may be done by having a librarian or other official sign the application blank on behalf of the library or other institution involved. In these instances, the membership application blank will constitute a request for subscription rather than a request for membership.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — NOVEMBER, 1958

MAN CLAIMS FACE BURNS FROM UAO

THEY'RE BACK AGAIN — IN INDIANA

The following was forwarded to APRO by Frank Edwards and Ray Streib: On Friday, October 3, 1958, shortly after 3 a.m., Freight Train Number 91 on the Monon Railroad was southbound through the little town of Rossville. At approximately 3:10 a.m., the fireman, Cecil Bridge, noticed a formation of four oddly glowing white lights crossing the tracks ahead of the train. The engineer saw them also. Bridge saw the lights turn and come toward the train at an estimated altitude of 2000 feet. He picked up the microphone and over the radio intercom he alerted the crew members (3) in the caboose. The conductor, Ed Robinson, was in the cupola and had already spotted them. He told Edwards, as he did others, that the objects came down low, possibly 200 to 300 feet and swept the length of the freight. Since they had 51 cars, that means about half a mile in length. The objects changed color as they changed speed, from white when moving rapidly to orange red or deep red when moving slowly. After traversing the entire length of the train, the things wheeled in formation and sped away to the east—then they came rushing back and followed the train. Robinson says they were very low at times, scarcely more than above the treetops. They appeared to him to be about forty feet in diameter, and eight to ten feet thick, although no specific conformation could be discerned through the glow.

The crew told Edwards that at times the things would speed up and approach the caboose from behind the train. Robinson had a powerful flashlight, he shined it on the things and they fled, only to return a few minutes later and repeat the eerie performance. Finally, they moved off slowly toward the northeast and were lost in the distance shortly after the train had passed through Kirkland.

The five crew members on the train agreed in what they had seen and what had happened. Notice this—the things had been performing around that train for

(See *They're Back Again*, page 3)

MONSTER

Although the Riverside, California report that a monster had been frightening people in the area, is not what can be considered Aerial Phenomena, we feel that the descriptions are interesting and should be noted. AP's account on 11 November gave the following information: The monster is still plaguing Riverside, California. The sheriff's office received some 28 calls about the "thing," but the most detailed description came from 24-year-old Charles Wetzel of Bloomington, who said the thing jumped in front of his car and clawed the windshield as he was driving home. He stepped on the gas and drove away at a high speed, leaving the "thing" behind. He described the monster as having a round face, two eyes shining like something fluorescent and a protuberant mouth, but with no ears. He also said it was scaly, not like fish scales—but as if it was covered with leaves. "It had a longer arm than anything I'd ever seen," he said. "It reached all the way back to the windshield and began clawing at me."

As far as we are concerned, these details are very skimpy, but would like to point out that one part of the description belies the supposition of sheriff's deputies that the thing was actually a "Halloween prankster." Would such a prankster grab at a speeding auto? Wetzel (whom the AP described as "sober") said that it made "inhuman gurgling noises" as it fell back when he increased his speed.

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

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"EXPLODING THE HOLLOMAN CIGAR" – *by Leslie J. Lorenzen*

ANOTHER UAO POWER POSSIBILITY? – *by Gaston Burridge*

MONSTER

THEY'RE BACK AGAIN – IN INDIANA

THE AIR FORCE RUNAROUND

Philip Small and Alvin Cohen of Baltimore, Maryland, were questioned by police investigators after they reported their encounter with a glowing, egg-shaped "thing" near the Loch Raven bridge at 11:30 p.m. on the evening of 26 October. The Baltimore News-Post featured across-the-page headlines on both issues of their Monday paper. The story was not carried nation-wide by either of the press services.

This account is reminiscent of the Stokes report of last fall. Cohen and Small were driving along Loch Raven drive toward the Dulaney Valley road, and when they approached the No. 1 bridge just above the dam, they saw the big, white egg-shaped thing floating or suspended over the bridge. It appeared to be about 100 feet long. As they approached to within about 75 feet of the object their car motor and lights stopped functioning. Both men got out of the car and watched the object for from 45 seconds to one minute. Suddenly it began to glow "intensely" and threw off a lot of heat. It then shot straight up into the air and a loud clap of thunder or sound was heard just before it went out of sight.

The men got back into the car. It started right up when it was turned on, and the lights functioned normally. Small said that he felt the heat of the object and that his face felt as though it was burned. The men drove away, and called police. When interviewed later, Mrs. Small said that her husband's face was bright red and hot to the touch when he arrived home.

Police investigators searched the scene, found nothing, then reported the incident to J. E. Davis, special agent for the Office of Special Investigation at Fort Holabird. Reporters contacting Davis at Fort Holabird, were told that he could not give out any information on UFO investigation, and referred them to Air Force Research and Development Command at Andrews AFB. A call to Andrews brought the suggestion that they call Major Tacker, public relations man for UFO investigations at the Pentagon. Tacker stated that when all the [illegible] were in, a formal statement would be made. No statement has been [illegible] this writing.

THE A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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WHY?

Since the beginning of the mystery of the flying discs, one question has been constantly repeated by each and every saucer enthusiast the world over and echoed again and again in the pages of UFO research journals. Although there are many questions prefaced with the word "why?", the one with which we will concern ourselves in this article is, "Why are the authorities determined to maintain an attitude of ridicule toward the possibility of the reality of the flying discs?" The follow-up question is usually "Why don't the authorities admit they are real and interplanetary?"

There certainly exists sufficient circumstantial and photographic evidence to indicate that something strange is going on in our skies. There now exists physical evidence which is not explainable in conventional terms. I have often argued that if a man witnesses a murder, his testimony is sufficient to send a fellow human being to his death; but if that same individual were to witness the flight of an unidentifiable, unconventional object, it would be sufficient to send him to the booby hatch. That is the situation as it exists today. Why?

Not long ago, I discussed this question via letter with a fellow researcher who had been active in UAO research since 1948, and who concentrates his energies primarily on an attempt to break the "silence policy" of the military and governmental authorities. He said he felt fear played a large part in the secrecy. I have personally felt, since the ridicule, denial and disqualification method was initiated by authoritarian agencies in 1952, that no mere individual or group of individuals could accomplish this task; therefore I have attempted, through a policy of working primarily with reports and facts, to amass a sufficient amount of circumstantial, photographic and if possible, physical evidence, to either prove or disprove the reality of the flying discs. This method, however logical and reasonable, is not enough to convince the general public of something which the authoritarian agencies do not want them to believe, and which they take great pains to conceal. Why?

Whether we UAO researchers like it or not, we simply do not carry enough weight, even with our bulging files of documented sightings of unconventional aerial objects by the best qualified observers. Although we are experts in the field of UAO research, we are not experts in recognized fields of endeavor. No matter which of us, however qualified, makes a public statement, there is always a more qualified person in an identical scientific field to repudiate our claims. Collectively we have sufficient qualification, but singly, we do not.

Prior to my initiation into the field of UFO research (which was actually non-existent at the time) my prime interest was the study of astronomy. At one time I had hoped to further my education, obtain at least a B.S. in astronomy and dedicate my time to that field of science. However, in 1947 I recognized the fact that UFO offered a far greater challenge and gradually put aside my private studies, and in the process forgot a good deal of the basic theories and facts regarding astronomy. My telescope stood unused and forgotten most of the time, and this apparently has been my undoing.

Only recently I re-read my correspondence with Edgar Jarrold, the well-known and respected Australian UFOlogist who quietly, enigmatically and quite finally left the field of UFO research after a conference with high-ranking AAF officials in July, 1954. I suddenly realized that I had had the real reason for the authoritarian denial of the existence of UFO reality in my hands for over four years without knowing it.

Most UFO researchers have, at one time or another, considered a great natural catastrophe as the reason for authoritarian silence on the disc question. Others studiously avoid the possibility, possibly out of fear. Through the past 11 years, I have heard many natural catastrophe theories exploited, from a sliding polar ice cap to displacement of the magnetic poles of the earth but seldom if ever any discussion of the theoretical cause of these possible calamities. It was only recently, when I happened to glance at a newspaper which contained several articles dealing with "unseasonal cold," "unseasonal heat," hurricanes, etc., etc., that a glimmer of the possible truth began to show itself. Fortunately, many APRO members have had the forethought or, possibly, curiosity, to clip and include with UFO reports, newspaper accounts of these unseasonal climatic conditions. A cursory check showed that these "unusual" weather conditions correlated with the Mars conjunctions and, incidentally, that during these conjunctions, some very pronounced and unusual happenings took place on the Martian disc (i.e., dust storms, explosions, etc., generally attributed to volcanic activity by scientists, and to activity of the occupants of the discs by UAO researchers). The latter, of course, after a bit of thought, is as ridiculous as any of the official explanations for the discs themselves. Some say the explosions on the Martian disc are signals. Hardly, I say. If they can travel here, why go to all the trouble to cause a gigantic Martian explosion which is unintelligible to us and which would only be visible to us under the finest of atmospheric conditions and with the aid of the most powerful telescopes? Quite a gamble, in my opinion, when it would be quite simple to signal from the atmosphere of the earth, in which their vehicles have been operating for years.

Another clue to the answer to the UFO quandary was the guarded statements made to me by Jarrold in some of his many letters. A philosopher, Jarrold several times emphasized that UAO researchers should at all times bear in mind that their work should be correlated with its relation to public benefit. But before we consider a researcher's obligation to the public, let us examine the theory I wish to set forth.

As I stated above, I have sadly neglected my astronomical studies. But once I began to explore the apparent relationship between the Martian conjunction and the climatic changes on earth, I looked for another factor. Mars reached its closest orbital position in relation to earth in August 1956, and is now receding from us. Despite this, extreme climatic changes continue to take place.

(To Be Continued)

UAO Pictures

The "Rio" picture, from the front page of the July 1958 issue of this Bulletin, will soon be offered for sale at the usual price of 50 cents per 5x7 and 75 cents per 8x10. If you would like this picture, get your order in now, and give us at least eight weeks to fill them. This is one of the time-consuming services offered by APRO, but we do need **time** to fill photo orders.

THE AF RUNAROUND

In July, Mr. Lorenzen, our Director of Public Relations, wrote to ARPA in Washington, suggesting a scientific investigation of the UAO enigma. In August APRO and Mr. Lorenzen received a brief note informing us that his letter had been referred to Major Lawrence J. Tacker, Executive Officer, Public Information Division, Office of Information Services, at the Pentagon. A letter dated 29 September which said nothing, and enclosed the usual "Fact Sheet" finally arrived. The release was dated November, 1957 and contained the usual amount of balloon, reflection and aircraft data.

Another copy of that same news release accompanied the return of a copy of the "Fortune" color slide which had been turned over to Major Hillis, the Holloman UFO Investigating Officer, when the picture was released to the public via the news wires last August. On the slide's cardboard mounting was written: "To Photo and Micro Photo Lab—Make contrast, density prints and full analysis." Apparently the man who took care of the routing of this picture knew how to go about it. The results of that analysis, however, were not made available to the public or to APRO. We can assume, however, that it was a reasonably good job, although to do a really accurate analysis, it would have been advantageous for them to have the original.

The slide and the accompanying news release were addressed to Mr. L. J. Lorenzen, who is our Director of Public Relations, despite the fact that the slide was turned over to the Air Force by the Director. So it is evident that the Air Force had correlated the slide and the letter to ARPA. The usual runaround was immediately put into effect.

Special Reports Considered

APRO has in its files several lengthy reports (too lengthy to be used in the Bulletin) which should be made available to members. One is an investigation of and conclusions concerning the mysterious ice falls, another an examination of all facts available on the Levelland, Texas incidents of November, 1957. We are considering a "special report" department which will furnish these reports at a minimum cost, which could be paid in stamps. Each report would be printed, the same paper size as the Bulletin, at least four pages, and mailed first class. We would like simple, straightforward votes on this Special Report system, on post cards bearing only the words Yes or No. We hope to be able to furnish these reports for the sum of 25 cents each, or 6 four-cent stamps, including mailing.

THEY'RE BACK AGAIN . . .

(Continued from page 1)

one hour and ten minutes over all. Edwards had Robinson and Bridge on the air with him on Friday night. Both AP and UPI called and interviewed both men at length. AP carried the story on the state wire, UPI carried nothing. Bridge is a former Air Force man—450 hours as a crewman on heavy bombers. Robinson is also a vet but has had no flying experience.

DANVILLE

Meanwhile, from Danville, Indiana, comes a report of "blinding bluish-white objects" seen between 3 and 5 a. m. Dewey Taylor and other employees of the Lejons railroad yard south of Danville reported that the objects could be seen in the east traveling back and forth from north to south at a fast speed. They appeared to be about the size of stars, witnesses said.

MITCHELL—"ANGEL'S HAIR"

Then came October 13. Mrs. Arthur Cottengain of Mitchell, R. R. 3, reported that strange strands like spider webs floated earthward near her home. Neighbor Johnny Applegate's family saw and handled the stuff. Mrs. Luther Jekins who was visiting at the Cottengain home for the afternoon, planned to take some of the material home with her. She took some inside but it was almost gone by the time she was ready to go home. She said that although it did not feel moist, it appeared to evaporate. None of the stuff was left the following day.

Material similarly described fell at Franklin the same day. Dr. Herbert Wallace of Franklin College Biology Department speculated that the unknown substance might be the webs of migrant spiders.

On October 10 spider webs complete with spiders fell at Portales, New Mexico. These webs, however, did not evaporate.

At 3:52 a.m. on October 14 Marion County (Indianapolis area) residents began reporting two high-flying noiseless objects. Calls continued to come in until 5:30 a.m. as city and county residents reported the objects maneuvering and hovering. Sheriff's Deputy William Landrigan said that they flew east to west and then made a 90-degree turn toward the south.

That same evening saucers were also busy "next door" at Aurora, Illinois. Police and "usually reliable" witnesses described them as intense white to dazzling gold. County Deputy Louis Parreant watched one which broke formation over Downers' Grove but it slipped over a hill and disappeared. Another deputy, Melvin Lowe, reported seeing one lazying along at about 1,000 feet altitude before zooming straight up and vanishing. At Wheaton and Glen Ellyn, Illinois, they'd been seeing them for three nights in a row.

UAO Picture Originals

Greater attempts must be made on the part of members to obtain originals of UAO photos for examination by Mr. Hopf. For a thorough, accurate examination, the original negative is needed. Often the author of such pictures will not want to give up his or her picture, but members should impress upon these individuals that a comprehensive analysis demands the original negative. In such cases, APRO is more than happy to return said negatives after analysis completed. Too many apparently good UAO photos have fallen into the hands of the contactee element for use in furthering their fraudulent claims. These photos are very important to UAO research.

UAO ON HONEST JOHN FILM

In the spring of 1953 an Honest John was being fired at White Sands Proving Ground. During one particular mission an ovoid shape appeared on three consecutive frames of Askania film—immediately above the missile. There was a two-station camera coverage in effect at the time.

One roll of film had arrived at the film reading department from the Photo Lab and was causing considerable comment among the readers and analysts when an Air Force officer appeared on the scene and confiscated the film. The roll from the other camera station was picked up at the Photo Lab in the same manner.

On the following day, a report was circulated that the ovoid was a ball of exhaust gasses from the Honest John. This story was such a poor hit that it was soon replaced by another. A small object, probably a bird, had passed in front of the camera—so close that it was completely out of focus—and had produced an elliptical "light core" on the film. This one went over better but it still leaves a few obvious questions unanswered: (1) Did a bird fly in front of the other camera, miles away at precisely the same time? (2) Why wasn't the film from this firing processed through normal channels? A bird flying in front of a camera would not inhibit the value of the camera coverage if it only appeared on three frames and even then did not mask the missile—only appearing above it.

The work and expense which goes into a single firing is tremendous. Does it make sense to waste this valuable data just because of a little light core? (Note: The Askania frames were exposed at the rate of **four per second!**)

ANOTHER UAO POWER POSSIBILITY?

By Gaston Burridge

The motive force used by UAO's is one of their perplexing manifestations. Their power evidently can be controlled instantly, is one with large reserves to sustain acceleration over considerable time. Seeing possible suggestions as to the nature of this energy has led us into many strange corners. One of these is Thomas Henry Moray's "Radiant Energy" device.

As of today, Moray's Radiant Energy—or "R-E," as it is often called—is hardly capable of delivering enough force allowing us to say, UAO-wise, "Eureka, we have found it!" But is it too fantastic as a "suggestion," a possibility, something to roll over in our minds?

Before proceeding farther we should say Moray's device is not accepted by Science, though more than 200 persons have witnessed demonstrations of it. Among those are several scientists of high repute. These gentlemen do **not** say Moray's apparatus is a fake. They say, "We do not understand it, nor the concept under which Dr. Moray claims it operates, therefore we have no confidence in it!" Either they do not **know,** or they will not **tell, how** they believe Moray is faking—**if** he is—or if they **think** he is! Putting up or shutting up can be a two-edged sword!

Several others less qualified have said Moray receives his power "by induction" from powerlines, a gadget under the floor or table, he takes it from radio transmitters or "batteries." Moray answered these by operating his equipment sitting on the ground in the Utah Desert, 25 miles from the nearest telephone line, 50 miles from the nearest power line, at a spot selected by someone else, and about which he knew nothing until driven there by **auto!**

The R-E apparatus occupies a box 30" long by 16" wide by 16" high. It weighs less than 50 pounds. The equipment emits no heat or sound while operating. At last mention by Moray to us, he said the device delivers about 65 horsepower—from where? The atmosphere? Moray says his basic energy comes from "beyond the light rays"—from oscillations which permeate all space.

These oscillations come in groups—in "packages of seven"—like a series of ocean waves. They begin with one large, strong cycle. This is followed by another not so large or powerful—about one seventh less than the first. This second cycle is followed by a third about one seventh the size and strength of the second—and so on, until the "package" has spent itself—only to begin over again with another group, headed by another large, strong cycle. These oscillations and "packages" operate at tremendous speeds—as Moray repeats—"beyond the light rays."

The R-E unit is something like a radio receiver in that it contains inductance coils, capacitors, or electrical condensers, and electronic valves or tubes. It contains a starting arrangement and a 1000-to-one, step-**down** transformer. As the secondary voltage operates incandescent light bulbs in the demonstrations, we assume the pressure is about 110 volts. This would indicate the primary pressure to be more than 110,000 volts. While Moray does not name the cyclage at the secondary terminals, we learned elsewhere it was close to 6,000 per second.

The tubes of this device are "cold tubes." That is, they do not contain any electrically heated filaments. What, then, provides the "transportation" for the currents through these tubes, and the "valve action"? Moray does not say, but we learned otherwise that he purchases radioactive materials and we believe these are employed for the above purpose.

The tubes are encased in bakelite shells, so we guess they are not of high vacuum — although Moray's laboratory contains vacuum pumps. Moray has both a "detector tube" and "oscillator tubes." He has allowed cursory inspection of his apparatus, **except** of the detector tube. It would appear he holds his detector tube to be the primary part—the heart—of his apparatus.

In addition to the detector tube secrets, there is another, perhaps as vital. It relates to the **kind** of material from which the capacitors' dielectric is made. From all we have been able to gather, this dielectric is a special sort of "rubber," or perhaps rubber treated or used in a new way.

Moray's R-E device is not patented. We have understood three patent applications have been turned down by the U. S. Patent Office on the basis the applications did not contain information **enough** about the device—a requirement specifically expressed in the Patent Laws.

Perhaps R-E is a UAO clue—perhaps not. Who really knows?

GI REPORTS UAO LANDING AT NIKE BASE

The 7 October issue of the New York Journal-American carried the following account of Pvt. Jerome A. Scanlon, 21, who reported seeing a fire-belching, wingless, teardrop-shaped object which appeared to land and take off at a Nike base 17 miles from Washington, D. C. in the state of Maryland; Scanlon's guard sergeant, Riney Farriss and several other GIs also saw the object but Scanlon was closer to the object and got more details.

At 5:30 a.m. on the 29th of September, Scanlon was walking from the sentry box to the barracks to sound reveille when he heard a humming noise above him. He looked up, saw the object "about a hundred yards up and moving very slowly." He said it was somewhat like a jet but with no markings of identification, no wings or other protrusions, and was green and white in color. Scanlon said it skittered over the treetops, broke branches and then landed sending up a shower of sparks and casting a weird glow over the area. He said that when he and others got to the landing spot the craft was gone but broken branches were strewn around and there was a scorched strip on the ground for half a mile.

Scanlon reported the observation to his CO, Capt. William Turley, and he was ordered to Washington, D. C. to tell "authorities" there what he had seen.

After the Journal-American and other newspaper accounts of the incident were received at APRO headquarters, the official explanations began to come in. Two teams of 12 Air Force investigators descended on the area to investigate the mysterious object.

And then the real mystery began. AF officials offered the explanation that a meteor had gone over just as a farmer turned on his yard light, leading the observers to believe they had seen an object land. Later, the AF claimed that the men had only been startled by welding flashes on high tension wires near Derwood and made their own interpretations.

Investigation revealed some rather strange facts: Newsmen had misquoted and exaggerated the men and their observations. Apparently the AF was stamped into a quick convenient explanation by misrepresentative news stories; according to their policy of denial. Scanlon had not mentioned "burned area," "trees knocked down," etc. This information tore down the original "big story" aspects. AF investigators must have found this out immediately, yet the meteor was proffered, then dropped. The investigation turned up a Lt. Platt who claimed he watched a strange, pulsating glow where the object supposedly landed.

What did AF investigators discover which caused them to drop the meteor theory in favor of a much less tenable theory? The Potomac Electric Power Co., the company supposedly making the highline repairs, denied that they had a crew out at the time the incident occurred at 5 a.m.

A few more questions—what dreadful secret is held by only a few men? Is this secret so horrible that a veritable dictatorship has been instituted to keep it? Is it something the populace must not,

(See *GI Reports*, page 6)

Fig. 1 is largely self-explanatory. The change of course is intentionally exaggerated. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 include about one minute or ten miles of flight – the final stage of the sighting period. In Fig. 2, line B D represents the path of the F-106A showing the beginning of letdown at A. Line A D is the line of sight of Alamogordo observers at time A. This diagram demonstrates how aircraft condensation trail would appear to Alamogordo observers to be climbing between point A and point C even though actually losing altitude. It was also moving into earth shadow during this period causing it to "turn black." Simultaneously coming out of the condensation layer accounts for the shrinking effect shown in aspects 4, 5, and 6 of Fig. 3. Aspects 2 and 3 of Fig. 3 occurred very close together in time and represented the course change which came just previous to time A of Fig. 2. Aspect 1 represents the entire sighting previous to the change of course.

EXPLODING THE "HOLLOMAN CIGAR"

By L. J. Lorenzen

We include a detailed account of the Holloman "Great Cloud Cigar" for the primary purpose of demonstrating (1) how easily a conventional occurrence can be misinterpreted and (2) the importance of noting the smallest detail and following up all leads.

* * *

A few minutes before six o'clock p.m. 10 October, several people in Alamogordo saw an unusual sight. We shall restrict our account to the experience of four people who had the benefit of a pair of 7×50 binoculars in their observation. These were our good friends John and Norma Romero, Coral and myself. The Romeros saw the object first from their front porch. Norma ran across the street to alert us while John climbed to his rooftop and took some pictures.

After one quick glance at the bright silver-rose slit in the sky I ran for the binoculars—took them to the back yard and looked. The shape appeared as an elongated cigar making an angle of about 30 degrees with the horizon. (See fig. 1.) The upper end (which I called the "front") was clearly defined against the blue-white sunset sky, the "tail," however, tapered to a more nebulous outline. There were no clouds near the "object," but (this bothered me from the start) it had a color much the same as many sunset clouds I've seen. I saw several bands of shadow along the "fuselage," each accompanied by a brighter spot. Remembering Aime Michel's "great cloud cigar" accounts, I said to myself, "This is it! A 'great cloud cigar'! The characteristic cloudy shroud is partly obscuring the port holes"—I handed the glasses to Norma and ran for the phone. I called Al Brown—no answer. Terry Clarke—no answer. Better try Holloman control tower—they shouldn't miss this . . .

Meanwhile, Norma was seeing approximately the same thing I had seen except the object began to assume a more vertical position while a bright light started blinking at the nose. She handed the glasses to Coral.

The blinking light continued as did the motion toward vertical alignment. When she turned the glasses over to John, the light had "gone out." Unable to raise anyone on the phone, I came back out for another look. Coral took over the phone.

Norma pointed the thing out to me again. It was smaller and about four degrees higher in the sky. John had seen it move upward quite rapidly, he said. As he gave the glasses back to me, the thing had begun to tilt toward the north. As I got the glasses re-focused, our cigar appeared once more at a 30 degree angle —this time the high clearly-defined end was toward the north and—it was beginning to turn black at the tip! It moved slightly upward toward the north in a gentle arc, diminishing in size as the blackness gradually covered its entire length. It disappeared as a black horizontal line against the blue-white sky.

Before discussing the incident at all, the four of us went into the house and drew sketches of what we had seen. They agreed remarkably. To our query, Holloman reported an L-17 and a B-26 in the air at the time. No jets, they said.

The Alamogordo Daily News carried the story the next day. Terry Clarke

(See *Exploding Cigar*, page 6)

EXPLODING CIGAR . . .

(*Continued from page 5*)

sent the story to UPI. To our surprise, the newspaper article in a final paragraph carried a statement by an unnamed representative of a Holloman contractor. One of their jet planes had been flying in from the West Coast at sunset, he said. That's what we had seen. It was about 200 miles away at the time.

I called the "News" editor. He had no doubt the man was sincere, he said. No—he couldn't give me his name, sorry!

"What about the Air Force statement that there were no jet planes up?" I asked. This was a new plane just coming in, not assigned to Holloman as yet—they had no record of it at the time, was the reply.

On the face of it, the whole idea seemed ridiculous—but I wasn't quite sure. Well, there seemed to be one good way to find out. A new jet coming in to Holloman would be part of the Convair project. Fran Parker, Chief Test Pilot for Convair at Holloman, is a good friend of mine. I gave him a call and on his invitation went to his home to talk it over. . .

"Don Humphreys was bringing in a new F-106A from the coast," Fran began. "I was sweating him out because the sun was going down and we're not supposed to land anything here after dark. Around six o'clock we saw his con (contrail) in the west and watched it until I was sure what it was. For a while after it cleared the horizon, it hung like a long, thin ovoid in the sky—a real saucer shape. I remarked at the time that we would probably get some flying saucer reports out of this. It was a real unusual effect. If I hadn't been expecting Don and watching for a plane, I don't know whether I'd have spotted it for a contrail or not—it was real weird, what we call a "short con." It follows the plane for a few hundred yards and dissipates. In the sunset it was reflecting light like any cloud."

Then I told Fran what we had seen. I drew sketches. He scratched his head, "I don't know—maybe you were looking at something else."

After a lengthy discussion, Fran suggested that I call on him the next day at work. He pointed out that there had been quite a few people out on the ramp with him—some of whom had watched longer than he had. (Fran had returned to his office as soon as he was satisfied that Humphreys would soon be on the ground). Maybe some of them could be of help.

Frankly, I thought I'd be wasting my time, but I went. As I toured the Convair installation with Fran and listened to the various accounts something began to puzzle me—it had been bothering me all along but now it hit me in the face. There had been a lot of people watching the sky that evening at Holloman. They had seen a contrail at the same time we had seen a UFO. Both groups had been looking toward the west. Why hadn't we seen their contrail? Why hadn't they seen the UFO? Was it possible that we were both watching the same thing? I decided to find out.

My first clue was furnished inadvertently by a technician who had been with the Convair Mobile Communications unit during the incident. He told how he had watched the contrail from the time Fran had called it to his attention and made several attempts to establish radio contact. They had succeeded about the time Humphreys was over the San Andreas Mountain range, giving him some preliminary landing instructions whereupon he altered his course slightly and had begun to let down. "When he turned and started down," said our informant, "he came out of the con layer and his trail shrank up and disappeared pretty fast. But he was so high that he looked like he was going up instead of down."

I thought this one over and drew a few sketches. To an observer on the ground, the angular acceleration of an aircraft approaching at constant speed and altitude increases at an exponential rate. A plane approaching at high altitude could be letting down and still give the appearance of climbing. A diminishing contrail moving into the earth-shadow at sunset could give the illusion of an object turning black and moving into the distance.

I continued to accompany Fran on a tour of the plant. We stepped into the main hangar where the F-106's are housed. "The 106-A carries a rotating beacon behind the cockpit," he was saying. "This is something new. It rotates about one revolution per second." Well, there it was—the "flashing light on the nose." Although the plane must have been a good 50 miles away at this point, it had momentarily assumed an angle that beamed that beacon straight at Alamogordo. The "nose" of the contrail would of course be the location of the aircraft—too far away for us to make out —even with the 7×50's.

I was convinced.

Aftermath

The new UFO investigation officer at Holloman, Captain Woods, called Mr. Romero and requested an appointment with him to fill out a report for HQUSAF. He had a letter from them marked "immediate action," he said. John told him that a complete report had appeared in the "News" and that APRO could help him with any details. Capt. Woods apparently did not wholly approve of this response. He made one feeble attempt to pull rank. Was John refusing to cooperate with the Air Force, he wanted to know? "Oh no, we reported the incident to Base Operations immediately," said John. This reply seemed to take the Captain by surprise for he soon brought the conversation to a close. He did not call APRO. Two days later, Major Hillis, former UFO officer at Holloman, called Coral. What could we tell him about the incident? Briefly, Coral outlined our findings.

"Are you sure?" asked Hillis. "Pretty sure," said Coral—"they can't all be real one, you know." "I guess that's right," said Hillis thoughtfully. He sounded disappointed.

October 16 rolled around. About 5:45 in the afternoon I was in our front yard. Norma called to me from across the street and pointed skyward. There it was again. I got out the glasses once more and any remaining doubt faded away. This time the jet was higher in the sky and a little closer. Through the glasses I could make it out quite clearly, preceding a brilliant sunset-lit tapole-shaped contrail.

AF ASKS FOR CORRECTION

Shortly after the Director's conversation with Major Hillis relative to the "cigar-shaped" UFO over Holloman, Col. John McCurdy, Public Information Officer at Holloman, called Mrs. Lorenzen to inquire about the short article mentioning the mission cancellation due to a hovering UFO, which APRO carried on its front page in the September issue. Colonel McCurdy stated that he had checked with White Sands as well as with Range Control at Holloman, and that there was no record of such an incident. He asked to know our source of information, which, of course, we could not divulge. There had been an attempt to secure this information about our source a day or two before that, by other military personnel at Holloman. Colonel McCurdy asked that we present the Air Force's stand that no such occurrence took place. We have done that. However, we also know that the UFO was first picked up by ADC radar in Texas, and the information was relayed to Holloman. Sometimes the left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing, does it?

GI REPORTS . . .

(*Continued from page 4*)

under any circumstance, learn?

It seems apparent that serious investigations are no longer needed—the authorities already have the answers they seek. The basic facts about the so-called UFO (in actuality extra-terrestrial ships) are known in the right quarters—current investigations gather facts that bolster already known facts and theories, coincidental with the policy of suppressing the truth. It does not seem that the mere knowledge of extra-terrestrial beings would panic the world—but what would?