

THE A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA —JANUARY, 1961

UAO Parked On Colorado Mountain Top

Small Boys See Warm, Landed UAO

Although it is not the policy of APRO to accept and publish accounts of UAOs which were observed by children, the following sighting is felt to be important because of the resemblance of the UAO characteristics to those of many in our files.

At 4:30 p. m. on the 3rd of November, 1960, two small boys (8 years old) went out into the country to try out the bow and arrows the Sheriff's son had received for his birthday. Although there was little snow for the season in Price County, Wisconsin, the day was cold. The Gehring boy and his companion, Douglas Fox, had just passed over a small hill which had at one time been used as a gravel source by Douglas' father, when they heard a high-pitched humming sound similar to that of an electric motor. They passed down the small hill, and turned around looking for the source of the sound. The air had become very warm. They were surprised to see an aluminum-colored object perched atop the hill from which they had just descended. The two boys ran toward it, but as they approached, the object rose into the air and disappeared. They felt the ground with their mittened hands, and found that the ground was quite warm.

On the basis of the above information, forwarded by APRO member Earl Grummett, the Director decided to query Sheriff Gehring of Price County, who happened to be the father of one of the boys, via long distance phone. The diagram of the object submitted by Mr. Grummett, from a drawing by the boys, indicates the object was the "standard" disc with a cupola or dome at the top, which had several square windows around its circumference.

Sheriff Gehring proved to be very cooperative and although puzzled about the identity of the object the boys saw, he is sure they were telling the truth and giving an accurate representation

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New Mexico Sightings Continue

Despite the claim that the "flying saucer fad" would die out, as proclaimed by Lt. Col. Tacker in his book "Flying Saucers and the United States Air Force," and on subsequent TV and radio programs and magazine articles, the unconventional aerial objects continue to be seen. The following is one of the most detailed to be seen in New Mexico in the month of January 1961:

A former weather officer at Holloman AFB, New Mexico, and companions, witnessed a flight of unidentified objects at 6:17 p. m. (just after dark) on the 17th of January near Cimarron, New Mexico. The verbatim narrative reads: "The color was amber or ranging from yellow to orange. Three different groups were sighted or, as thought, the second and third groups were actually the same group sighted twice. There were six lights in the first group and eight in the second and third. In comparison with airplanes, their estimated distance was 15 miles from the observers, and the altitude about 30,000 feet. Each of the groups was noted as flying in a V formation as flying wild geese or a "wedge formation." The speed was normal or perhaps slow for airplanes. Lights in the second and third groups changed position in the formation now and then—first one light would be in the lead and then another.

"The really amazing thing was the appearance of the second group. The observers were watching a bright star in the south which they thought was the planet Mars. Suddenly a bright light appeared just beneath this star and, from it, the formation of smaller lights appeared. Then the bright light went out. The formation flew away to the southwest and disappeared. The men started to drive on when, suddenly, they observed the formation returning. The group of objects flew back to approximately the same spot where they had appeared from the bright light and then disappeared. Some of the

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On the 24th of December, 1960, residents in an outlying area near Durango, Colorado, spotted a most unconventional object resting on or near the crest of a hill. Attempts by witnesses to explain the phenomena fall short of the goal. Attempts by APRO to gather further information have failed. The account, as presented by the Durango Herald in the December 28 edition, is most interesting however:

At midnight on 24 December, a light appeared on the brow of a mountaintop north of the Wade Folsom ranch. Folsom commented that it was as if the Star of Bethlehem had returned. There was something strange about this "star" though, for it was round and beneath the many tiny lights there appeared to be tiny "windows" which blinked. The tall pine trees on the mountain top stood out in stark relief behind the object and there was a glow about it. First the glow was white, then green, and then the object disappeared as mysteriously as it had come. "First the sky was bright with hundreds of tiny blinking lights that seemed to turn around and around and dim to almost nothing first on one side and then on another like some giant breathing thing. Then in another moment the object was gone leaving only the cold night with a bright moon and twinkling stars," said Ruth Stephenson, one of the observers.

Further description by members of the Folsom family indicated that the top of the object "looked like a giant plastic dome about the size of the family living room" (20x25 feet square). There was debate as to whether the object touched the ground or hovered above it. At least a dozen people in Folsom's home saw the object.

According to Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. Folsom sighted the spot as nearly as he could and on Christmas morning he took his dog and two grandsons and climbed to the top of the mountain. "We saw some broken limbs but not much else," Folsom reported. He said there was no evidence to indicate that anything had landed there, yet the broken tree limbs puzzled him.

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The Argosy APRO Mention

The March 1961 issue of Argosy magazine carried a two-part article concerning UFO, in which APRO was mentioned. Ordinarily this would be a source of some satisfaction to the APRO staff and members alike, but inasmuch as the organization's name was coupled with a rather childish attack on civilian UFO research by Lt. Col. Tacker, of the Pentagon USAF Public Information Desk, it generated some resentment.

It has been suggested that APRO "demand" a retraction, etc. May we make it very clear that this organization will not submit to such treatment; but on the other hand we do not intend to put ourselves on the same level as Tacker by making rash and ridiculous public statements, etc.

Probably the most outstanding thing about the Argosy article is that Tacker's diatribe attempted to attack the honesty, integrity and ability of private UFO research. A companion article was written by Long John Nebel of WOR Radio (New York) fame, and concerned itself with the opinions of Mr. Jackie Gleason pertaining to the UFO. While it appeared to be an endorsement of

the interplanetary theory, the Nebel story was actually a semi-humorous tongue-in-cheek dissertation on Mr. Gleason's interpretations of UFO evidence.

It should be noted that unlike NICAP, the UFO Research Committee of Ohio, and Civilian UFO Research of Chicago, APRO has never made public statements accusing the USAF of censorship or lying to the public. This is Tacker's first error. The Chicago group, headed by Dave Daughters, has informed us that they have no dues-paying members. Error number two. Considering the large number of errors in Tacker's recent book it is not surprising that this new act of faith should disregard facts in order to support a favorite dogma—that UFOs do not exist.

Why was APRO mentioned? Tacker did not mention APRO in his book "Flying Saucers and the United States Air Force." Why did he find it necessary to lump this organization in with several others for the purposes of discrediting? A review of the happenings of 1960 gives us a very clear answer.

In March of 1960, APRO made public the fact that physical evidence of the reality of the UFO had been found and offered to participate in a joint examination of the evidence between Air Force and APRO scientists. The offer was ignored, and APRO retains the evidence. Despite the fact that via the press details concerning the evidence was available to the AF, we heard no more. Tacker did, however, try to persuade the Director to turn the evidence over to AF technicians at Wright-Patterson. In the May 1960 issue of the Bulletin, APRO published, for the first time, the full account of the IGY (Brazil) pictures taken in 1958 at Trindade, along with the full account of events preceding and following the photographing of the Saturn-shaped UFO.

Inquiries to Tacker's office pertaining to the AF analysis of the IGY case, elicited the information that the Air Force had actually evaluated this evidence as a "hoax." A study of the whole series of correspondence indicated that the AF had concluded their investigation rather prematurely, basing their evaluation on information which was not complete. The Director pointed out the fact that the AF conclusion had been premature but was answered by a curt reply saying that the AF had said all it intended to say concerning that case.

It now appears that Lt. Col. Tacker included APRO in his hysterical tirade against civilian researchers because we have something outstanding—good evidence. It was fear which prompted the

unqualified linking of this organization with other groups charging Air Force conspiracy.

If fear that we may prove him wrong could drive Colonel Tacker to the erroneous inferences of his article in Argosy, it is not within the duty of the staff of this organization to enter into a public spectacle of accusation and/or reassurance.

UAO Parked

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About 3 p. m. on Christmas Day, the family's pet dog who had not been around for some time, came running to the house, hurled herself at the door and when admitted to the living room, dashed around as though scared badly, and shortly dropped dead. Mrs. Stephenson said that the family was much disturbed about this incident, because a neighbor's dog had also been missing and the dog had been seen coming down from the mountain where the strange object had been seen the night before.

Another trek up the mountainside was organized after the dog died. Mrs. Stephenson and three other women went back up the mountainside in search of anything which might explain the strange happenings.

The small party determined that the spot in question was about a half mile from the road, then set out. When they arrived at their destination, they examined the area visited by Mr. Folsom in the morning, noting the broken limbs. They were about to turn back toward the ranch when a second family dog, named Coke, began to bark furiously and seemed to want the party to follow. They all climbed higher up the mountain side, following the dog until he stopped at a spruce tree, and proceeded to look up into its branches as if barking at something. Mrs. Stephenson said they could see nothing. Then she noticed some "strange tracks" leading to the tree and away from it and toward the clump of cedar trees beyond the clearing.

Mrs. Stephenson then described "strange giant tracks" which she hesitated to follow because of their size. The dog continued to run around and bark excitedly.

The large tracks were human-shaped but it was a set of other tracks which really puzzled the small party. Clearly imprinted in the snow was the imprint of something which resembled a hoof, although there were three "hoof" marks together, in a cloverleaf design. There were many of these tracks leading from the cedar clump and Mrs. Stephenson

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UAO Parked

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noted other broken limbs and bark scraped from the trees about six feet from the ground. The broken limbs she noticed had come from tops of trees. More and different tracks resembled a deer's tracks, only with four prongs instead of the normal two. These prongs were arranged in a square about six inches across but the track itself looked somewhat round in shape.

"We saw other tracks that looked like some giant frog had leaped from place to place," Mrs. Stephenson continued. "The pattern of the tracks was in the three attached pointed circles, the tracks possibly some three feet apart. Next we discovered a strange track that we called the Kangaroo. There was the three round foot prints with small holes in a round circle and the print of a tail in between. These tracks were about five feet apart always in a straight line from the clump of trees." There were many of the "giant" tracks, all leading in different directions but always in a straight line from the cedar clump.

Another set of tracks looked like a foot print of a very small person. The toe was quite pointed but the foot part was almost round and there was a small high heel. The print, said Mrs. Stephenson, could not have been over 5 inches long.

Another set of small foot prints were not so pointed and the heel did not appear to be as high as the other.

The party of women followed the tracks to a deserted mountain cabin where the footprints indicated that a circuitous trip around the cabin was made.

After describing these tracks, Mrs. Stephenson said she was familiar with wild animal tracks, but was not able to identify the ones found at the mountain top.

In the same issue of the Durango Herald, an article by Hal Piper debunks the whole sighting. Undersheriff Myron Darmour and Deputy Bill Hiser visited the site Tuesday, a day after Mrs. Stephenson had examined the area. Folsom said he placed little credence in the tracks because one set was 15 inches long, but "definitely human," others looked as though someone had turned his fist over and put it in the snow—three times close together. He said he didn't see anything to connect the three-cornered tracks with the object because they weren't near where he had seen it. Folsom also said the spot where he and his family had sighted the object Christmas Eve had been visited by "at least 150 cars," and peo-

ple had called him all day on Tuesday to question him about the incident.

Folsom's description of the object is strangely at odds with his attempted explanation of its identity or nature, and his attempt to disregard the tracks seen near the site. "It was definitely there," he said, "a small merry-go-round except that it wasn't revolving." It appeared to be hovering about 2 or 3 feet above the ground in a clearing surrounded by small timber about 400 feet north of Florida road. "But it didn't appear to land and when I looked the next day there were no signs that it might have landed."

Folsom said the object appeared to be about 20 feet in diameter, "At the top you could very definitely see a circle or dome and every foot or so apart were lights. They were evenly spaced and burning like a 100 or 200-watt light bulb." Below the dome there were numerous "rectangular curtains"—"I wouldn't call them windows, because they didn't look like ordinary windows. There were about 5 or 6 up and down and they seemed to revolve—to flop over, one row after another." The object remained stationary, he said, for about 15 minutes. Then its lights brightened, turned light green and finally faded out "slowly, like a gas flame."

Folsom, after giving the above detailed description of what he had seen, explained what he thought it was: "an electrical phenomenon—maybe sun particles striking air, oxygen and nitrogen perhaps." He suggested that it might be operated by "some sort of magnetic wave in the air," which eventually faded out. "It looked to me like magnetic or static electricity—like an aurora borealis," he went on, "It was the most beautiful thing I have ever seen." He assailed Mrs. Stephenson's interpretation of the death of the dogs (Mrs. Stephenson noted only that one dog had died, but according to Folsom the neighbor's missing dog must have died also) saying he felt someone had poisoned them because they were bothered by them.

Attempts to gather further information have been fruitless. Mrs. Stephenson did not return a detailed questionnaire, and if it were not for the fact that her and Mr. Folsom's descriptions closely tally, we would hesitate to print this account. However, it appears that a real and rather unusual object was seen and Folsom's "explanation" is an attempt to rationalize something which is adverse to his personal inclinations. If further corroboration or information is available it will be presented in future issues.

Fireball Epidemic In Southwest

Bright vari-colored fireballs were seen shooting through the skies of Nevada, California, Oregon and Arizona on the nights of 15, 16 and 17 January 1961. Because of the various descriptions, colors, etc., there is good reason to believe these may have been meteoric in origin but a study is being made of available data.

Bright Objects At Norwell, Massachusetts

An engineer friend of APRO member Priscilla Draffone relates a report of a sighting which he says "may not make exciting reading but to a down-to-earth engineer they were both puzzling and unexplainable":

Subject left Norwell, Mass. by car at 3:15 p. m. on 11 December and reached Wellsley Hills via Route 128 about 4:35 EST. It was a cold, cloudy day and there were snow clouds in the west.

Suddenly, two bright lights in the west which were evenly spaced and resembled two automobile headlights, attracted the observer's attention. First impression was that objects were about a mile distant and about three-fourths mile altitude.

During the minute and a half that the objects were observed, the observer attempted to detect presence of any structure around lights, but could not. They appeared to be traveling faster than a commercial plane or jet, on a north to south trajectory.

During the first 40 seconds of observation, the lights remained the same color as bright automobile lights, and in the last half minute or so, they gradually increased in brilliance until they resembled a "magnesium flare." They maintained constant speed, altitude, direction, spacing and traveled in a straight line throughout the entire sighting. The brilliant flare disappeared like "Fourth of July fireworks," the color changing from yellow-white to orange and lastly orange-red. The observer watched carefully as they reached the cloud bank and could compare the speed with the clouds behind them. After the objects entered the cloud-bank, the observer could see them, but they seemed to merge into one.

The observer noted that it was not dark enough for electric lights or headlights to be on, so ruled out ordinary reflections. Also, he said, it was light enough to have enabled one to discern any conventional aircraft.

Small Boys

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of what they saw. When they came running back to the Fox farm to relate their experience, Mrs. Fox put the boys in separate rooms and proceeded to question them one at a time to determine the accuracy and truth of their story. Comparison indicated the boys had seen what they claimed. Sheriff Gehring told the Director that although he had been skeptical about "flying saucers" in the past, he was sure his boy was telling the truth, and that he is by nature an honest child. Gehring took a Geiger counter out to the scene of the "landing" but there was no indication of radiation present. There was no physical evidence that anything had touched down in the area.

Grummett had noted the interesting information that the boys said there was a tree behind the object and between it and the sun and that they very clearly saw the object rise above the tree and take off at high speed. When Grummett investigated, he observed the site, and noted that according to the testimony of the two boys, the object was approximately 20 to 25 feet in diameter. As far as the Gehrings or Foxes know, neither boy is familiar with the subject of UFOs, "flying saucers," etc.

New Mexico

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lights would pulsate as they flew along—they grew momentarily brighter and then dim again." The weather officer is a graduate meteorologist.

Preceding the officer's sighting by 16 days is observation of a green fireball by APRO member Mary Salazar. Mrs. Salazar was driving north of highway 41, leaving the town of Estancia. A very large round green ball, traveling from West to East passed in front of her car. She said it was what could be called "close and low" and going very fast. When it was directly in front of her car and slightly overhead it vanished.

Mrs. Salazar has sighted a number of large, luminous balls from time to time which hovered fairly low but so far has never seen one touch the ground. Others in the area report large, red balls that seem to "bounce" on the mesas in the vicinity of Galisteo. They appear to be very large and perform in areas not accessible to observers.

The Texas-New Mexico, southern Colorado and Eastern Arizona area comprise an area very similar in geographical terrain, industrial development and population to the Northeastern area of

Brazil which was discussed by Dr. Fontes in his article on the Orthotenic pattern of the May 13 sightings there. Communications lines and highways are few. The recent New Mexico snow storm demonstrated how easily a part of that state, for instance, could be isolated from surrounding areas by a natural phenomena such as a snow-storm. We are watching this area very closely and request members to submit to headquarters any and all information pertaining to sightings in those parts as soon as it becomes available. The November 1957 sightings in that area resemble the reconnaissance of Northeastern Brazil in more ways than one.

"Conspiracy"

It has come to our attention that APRO has from time to time been described as one of the UFO "clubs" which insists that there is an official Air Force conspiracy to withhold official conclusions concerning the extraterrestrial nature of UFOs from the public.

We believe that this false impression arises from the fact that case material originated and/or developed by APRO has occasionally been exploited publicly by individuals or groups who push the Air Force conspiracy line.

What we do maintain is this: That many Air Force conclusions concerning individual UFO cases are not justified on the basis of available evidence.

While realizing that an impressive circumstantial case for official conspiracy can be built from such incidents, we feel that they are more likely the result of psychological weighting factors applied inadvertently by USAF analysts which cause certain items of observational evidence to be discounted on the basis of theory.

This, of course, is an extremely unscientific approach for theory should always be built on an interpretation of observational evidence—not the reverse. A science which makes all judgments on the basis of accepted but unproven theory is nonsense.

Air Force officialdom is dedicated to the proposition that all "unknowns" could be explained as conventional phenomena if enough information were available. It does not require a great deal of erudition to perceive that this attitude (which is the guiding philosophy of the USAF program) begs the question.

Viewing the matter objectively, it seems to us that the UFO researcher who maintains that each case (where official conclusions are not justified by available evidence) is proof of official conspiracy, also begs the question. For

the conspiracy theory is to him an accepted "fact" against which he appraises all new evidence.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, since 1953 no evidence has been unearthed indicating any sort of planned or deliberate censorship on the part of the USAF.

Prior to 1953 a considerable divergence of opinion existed within the USAF concerning the nature of the UFO. As a result, conflicting conclusions and statements made their appearance all too frequently for comfort. The press exploited such incidents to the fullest and the UFO became a source of constant embarrassment to the USAF. The culmination of this phase was the Washington, D. C. blips incident. It led to the convening of the 1953 scientific panel. This panel's recommendations became the hinge upon which all subsequent USAF UFO policy swung. A reorganization went into effect which put non-believers like Spencer Wheden in charge of the study program and ad-men like Lawrence Tacker in charge of the propaganda and it is a fair assumption that non-conformists soon found themselves transferred to another activity. To make it easier for the boys at Wright-Patterson, regulations like AFR 200-2 were written which made it unlikely that any non-conventional evidence would survive even the first report stage. Considered in the light of the above, the seeming contradictions which appear in the USAF O. P. I. statements becomes quite understandable. The popular appeal of the idea that the USAF is withholding the truth is probably related more to a subconscious hope that someone, somewhere, knows the answer.

We have received several queries as to why APRO publishes "little men" accounts. In answer, let us first state that the inclusion of any story in the Bulletin does not constitute an endorsement of its authenticity. Obviously APRO cannot investigate all reports, and often unauthenticated reports are included in the Bulletin because of factors which indicate authenticity.

Let us note that the known cultists invariably speak of large, handsome men. Note also that little men continue to be reported on a world-wide basis despite the fact that they have not been connected with any known cult activity. It seems to us that an exclusion of little men stories per se would again be the discounting of observational data on the basis of theory. We do not as yet have many complete answers and we do not expect to find them by donning blinders.

UAO Sighted By Many Over Calgary, Canada

The Royal Astronomical Society of the Cluny-Milo area Alberta, Canada, concluded that objects seen by witnesses in Calgary and Montana on the 22nd of January must have been metallic.

A search of three square miles of country in the Cluny area by the society team turned up nothing in the way of physical evidence. Eye witnesses said the object passed close overhead, appeared to strike the area near Cluny. Three witnesses, Mrs. Fred Bertscky, Tom Pambrun and Bruce Morrin, agreed to the time and place of the descent. Driving south from Calgary, Morrin was momentarily blinded by the brilliant object which was so close he thought his car would be hit. The color of the object was "hot blue and turquoise."

From the back of her home, half-way between Cluny and Milo, Mrs. Bertscky said the object flew close overhead, was a bright blue, "shedding red particles." Theories concerning the identity of the object ranged from pieces of a U.S. satellite, to pieces of a burning aircraft engine, to a meteorite. Morrin observed the object coming from the east, and watched it fall into a field approximately one-fourth mile from the road.

According to the Calgary Herald, another object fell about 6 miles east of Majorville, 20 miles east of Milo and about 12 miles away from the spot where the first object came down. The object seen by Morrin was estimated to be about 2 feet in diameter, the other object, seen by Bertschy, was estimated (by Bertschy) as the "size of an airplane," with pieces falling off from it.

On the same evening, Calgary geologist Alan McGugan reported seeing a "bright green incandescent object with a distinctive tail," which flashed low over the horizon above Pigeon Mountain from north to south.

Ball Of Fire Near Holland

A huge ball of fire appearing to be about 15 miles off the Dutch Coast disappeared slowly in a northerly direction on Sunday night, 15 January 1961. The object was first seen by the Dutch coastal station Scheveningen at an elevation of 60 degrees about 15 miles away. As the object disappeared into the north, its brilliance decreased from bright red to dark red.

Members—please renew memberships

Bright Object Puzzles Texans

During the week of 10-16 January, residents of Corpus Christi, Texas, as well as Navy personnel were puzzled about the identity of a bright hovering light which, after a period of time, disappeared into the west at a high rate of speed. A Naval air station control spokesman said on the 16th that the Navy had received reports about an object in the sky for a week and was "still trying to identify it." W. J. Mobley, operator of the Tule Lake bridge said he saw the object twice and on both occasions it appeared to remain stationary for about an hour, then "suddenly moved rapidly due west."

Herman Gary viewed the light through binoculars, said it was somewhat irregular in shape, had a sunburst effect and what appeared to be rays of light flowing back from the direction it traveled. It seemed to be uniformly lighted across its entire surface, he said.

An Air Force radar tracking station at Rockport, north of Corpus Christi, reported no trace of the object on the radar screen. Terry Hartley, at the FAA control tower at Corpus Christi International Airport said the object appeared to be Venus, then went on to comment about the unusual brilliance of Venus at this time of the year.

What is most unusual about this sighting is the fact that the object was viewed nightly for a week and no one was able to identify it. Another point which piques the curiosity is why people suddenly "notice" Venus (if this object was Venus) when it had been present and very bright for weeks.

Odds And Ends

Lakeport, Calif., 16 February 1961. Robert Sneed, his wife and son Victor, who is a local photographer, watched an unidentified light about 20 degrees above the western horizon over Cow Mountain, for nearly half an hour. The time was 9 p.m. and the observers noted it went out at 9:25. Victor Sneed took pictures of object before it disappeared, but the press has had no further news on what the film disclosed. The elevation and azimuth indicates the object might have been the planet Venus.

Jefferson County, Indiana, near Clifty Falls, 14 January 1961. Machine tool company executive, living on property adjacent to military proving grounds, took dog out on porch, then spotted hovering UAO. Object observed through branches of bare tree, appeared about "size of kitchen stove," and glowing

white, with two exhausts. Object hovered about 45 minutes, observer watching constantly, then it "disappeared instantaneously." Observer considered possibility it might have been a military experiment, but could see no reason why an experiment would be carried out at night in pouring rain. Thanks to Dorothy Lefler for this one.

Binghamton, New York, 25 November 1960. Mrs. Marion T. Lee observed two brilliant balls in the north about 45 degrees above the horizon. They were intense white, one making a tight circle and the other moving slowly west and rising with wing-like device flapping, which could be detected easily in the bright sunshine. The wing-like appendages made shadows on the sphere. They appeared size of dime at arm's length and rose to a height where they became indistinguishable in the sky.

At 6:45 p. m. on 5 December 1960, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bakken of Aitkin, Minnesota were traveling north from Minneapolis to their home in Aitkin. Mr. Bakken is school superintendent in Aitkin. They saw what first appeared to be a large hay stack on fire beyond the trees to the East. After they traveled for some time and were beyond the trees, they saw that the object was a spherical thing "halloween orange" in color, hovering in the sky close to the horizon. A bright light which looked like a searchlight projected upward from the object. Because they observed the object for a long period of time (about 20-25 minutes) and because it appeared so large, they believe the object was a long ways away, perhaps in Wisconsin, and very large. Credit: Mrs. Charles Brunen.

11 December 1960, Buenos Aires, Argentina. A strange white light and explosion during a storm was reported by several people in the country near Buenos Aires. They reported they saw a blinding light and then heard the explosion which shook houses over a two-mile area. A crater 13 feet wide was discovered later. No further details available.

Sunnyvale, Calif., 1 December 1960. During a storm in the Sunnyvale area, peculiar telephone and electric interferences were recorded. At the same time, a woman on Homestead Road reported seeing a 'big blue balloon with a cone in its tail, shooting stars' which sailed past her as she was driving her children to school.

Pendleton, Oregon, 8 January 1961. Bill Simmons heard a loud noise, "like a big tree falling," went outside and found a cake of ice measuring 13½

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Odds and Ends

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inches in diameter and 7 inches thick, imbedded in the mud. An airliner was flying over at the time, but a check with the airlines disclosed that craft had no icing. The noise was too loud for the ice to have been thrown from the street, and there was no ice on overhead wiring. Despite the loud noise, there was no large indentation in the ground where the ice struck, which seemed to indicate that the ice had not been dropped from a great height. The chunk of ice was intact.

Glenburn, Maine, 5 February 1961. A brilliant white light which lit up the sky followed by an audio phenomenon of great portions, occurred in this vicinity. All reports indicated that the strange incident took place at about 2:40 a. m. Some described the light as like an "arc welder's torch" or "blue-ish." Three to five seconds later witnesses heard a "long, drawn out roar, more like thunder than a jet plane." Observers said it was a heavy roar, momentarily fading, then returning as loud as at first. The direction of the light seemed to be toward Pushaw Lake, in the northeast.

Dec. 16, 1960, Cincinnati, Ohio. Member Dorothy Lefler reports seeing a huge ball of blue-white light in the eastern sky, traveling ENE about 8:50 p. m. Its apparent size was that of a lighted traffic light seen from half a block away. Its motion gave the impression of a softball being pitched—arcing slightly upward. Sighting lasted one or two seconds. It disappeared instantaneously—no sparks.

Dec. 16, 1960, Chattanooga, Tenn. A moonwatch team thought at first it was looking at Echo I but then they took another look. The object was too low and the direction wasn't quite right. A Fayetteville newspaper correspondent called it a ball of fire. A weather bureau man thought it was probably a weather balloon released at Nashville.

Perpignan, France, 26 Nov. 1961. A resident saw in the sky two cigar-shaped bright objects. These two objects were parallel to each other and perpendicular (to the ground, presumably); they remained motionless for a few seconds and then disappeared.

Messina, Italy, 17 Nov. 1960. An unidentified object plunged into the sea off the "tip" of Italy. Ships and planes in the area where the object came down reported no wreckage in sight. Authorities thought it might have been a meteorite.

Red Bluff, Calif. 21 Nov. A sonic boom occurred which was loud enough

to break windows and set off burglar alarms.

Des Moines, Iowa, 6 Jan. 1961. Scores of observers reported a bright green light which streaked across the southern sky. Prof. Philip Riggs, astronomer at Drake university, said it was probably caused by a meteor burning itself out in the atmosphere. FAA personnel at the Des Moines airport reported that the object was in view about one minute.

Langley Field, Va. 24 Oct. 1960. Major Ace Evers of Kingman, Ariz. encountered an object described only as a "startling blue and white light." It came right for his plane but turned abruptly.

Rocket-Shaped UAO Over Idaho

An object described by many witnesses as rocket-shaped flashed across the skies in southeastern Idaho at 12:30 p. m. on 4 March 1961. Some witnesses said it appeared to explode high in the sky leaving a trail of blue smoke. Several minutes after its passing, observers said they heard loud rumbling noises which shook houses and rattled windows in the area.

At Hill Air Force Base near Ogden, Utah, a helicopter was dispatched to investigate, apparently finding nothing. Officials at Hill said all of their aircraft were accounted for and they had no reports of transient craft in trouble.

Correction

On page 5, Column 1, of the September 1960 APRO Bulletin, a typographical error made Pedro dos Santos' donkeys the fastest donkey herd in existence. It should read 1.8 kilometers, NOT 18 kilometers. When members detect such errors overlooked by the proofreader, we would appreciate hearing of them. Our thanks this time goes to Mr. Daniel du Pont.

The following was submitted by a member who felt it was "food for thought": An RCA employee, presently engaged in checking the Dew Line Equipment (distant early warning radar), relayed the information that a "flight" of "unknowns" coming in over the Pole very nearly precipitated a "button pushing" which would have set off our retaliatory missiles and thus plunged the world into an unprovoked war. This is not the first information we have had on a "near war" possibly due to the flight of UAOs. Until we can convince SOMEONE in high position of the existence of these alien machines, the possibility of such a tragedy is a real one.

Fireball Over Colorado And Kansas

A fireball believed to be a meteor was seen by many residents of Colorado Springs on the evening of 29 January 1961. Because of the widespread area in which these fiery objects have been seen, one is tempted to accept the meteor theory. However, descriptions generally indicate that the objects were low and very large in size. The object seen in Colorado and Kansas was so spectacular that law enforcement officers at Kansas City, Kansas were preparing a full report for Air Force authorities dealing with objects seen in that general area on Wednesday, the 25th, Saturday the 28th and again on Sunday.

"Flaming, Blinking Lights" At Bedford, Mass.

Residents in Bedford, Massachusetts, as well as Boston and one area in West Virginia, reported to officials that they had observed unexplainable "flaming," "blinking" lights on the evening of 5 February. One woman said she saw a blinking white light traveling up and down. The Flint Michigan Journal said "other descriptions varied," but did not elucidate. NORAD spokesman at L. G. Hanscom Field said radar had recorded nothing unusual. No formal Moonwatch reports had come into the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, either. Both agencies said they had received inquiries from a number of observers.

The Catholic magazine "America," recently carried an article by an associate editor, the Rev. L. C. McHugh expressing the view that "intelligent life is quite a 'common' phenomena in the vast reaches of space."

Said the Jesuit Scholar, "organic life on earth evolved toward a specialized form that in God's design was apt material for the infusion of a spiritual soul, while at the same time, the lower forms were ordained to serve as a substratum for rational existence and its needs. Why should these things not be generally true in a physical universe characterized by uniformity of law and process."

Note Of Explanation

You will note that your March Bulletin which you will receive with this one or soon after, consists of a few current sightings and a briefing. It was the feeling of the staff that most members would want to see the full text of this brief.

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.), 4407 E. Linden, Tucson, Arizona, 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.

TUCSON, ARIZONA — MARCH, 1961

Object Lands, Takes Off in Texas

Sportsmen Watch Hovering UAO

At 9:30 p. m. on Thursday, 16 February 1961, sportsmen at Chamberlain Lake, Maine, observed an object with two powerful red and white beams of light. The thing was observed by individuals from Nugent's Airport and Sporting Camps and appeared to be hanging in mid-air at treetop level. It was visible for about 5 minutes until it appeared to fall to earth and "spend itself."

Allen O. Nugent pinpointed the sighting in the general area of Donnelly Point and the tramway, leading in the direction of Allagash Stream and Mountain.

Jerome Dickinson of Houlton reported the object to people at the camp after he sighted it. On the 17th, airplanes flew the general area in an attempt to spot the object, but nothing was found.

Mrs. Milton B. Steeves of Bangor, Maine, reported seeing a large, bright object "as big as a softball" which was traveling fast. No other details available. She said it gave her an "eerie" feeling.

On that same night, Mary C. Kimball, a member of APRO, observed a bright object which appeared to be a star, which left its place in the sky and traveled in the direction of Ursa Major. She and friends had been watching the general group in which the "star" was first seen, when it left and disappeared.

Object Over Kansas And Oregon

An object described by observers as circular or oval, glowing in colors from yellow to orange, red and green, drifted through the sky in an east-to-west course on the evening of 29 January 1961.

On the same date, Rawleigh J. Hoopes of Ontario, Oregon, reported that he and his wife and 16-year-old daughter saw a bright, oblong object flash through the sky over Ontario. Hoopes was driving near the town when the object was seen. Police said no other sightings were reported.

Nebraskans See UAO, Smell Same

The Mabel Grimes column of the Sheridan County Star (Rushville, Nebraska) for 12 January 1961, disclosed the presence of a brightly lit unidentified object in the vicinity of Rushville at 9 p. m.

At that time, two fifteen-year-olds, Bill Klindt and Mike Hensley, were on the way to the Klindt home. While still a few hundred feet away, they noticed an irritating stench which made their eyes smart. They ran to the Klindt house and entered the kitchen. Bill's mother noticed the boys' watering and bloodshot eyes, and asked what was wrong. They told her about the odd smell. She glanced out the window toward the south, saw a bright object which was slowly proceeding across the sky. Knowing that it was no astronomical body, Mrs. Klindt went outside for a better look. The object was proceeding generally from southwest to northeast, and appeared the size of a street light about a block away. A vapor, which appeared to be illuminated, was rising from the top of the object. When last seen, the object appeared to be landing northwest of Rushville.

Mrs. Klindt called Sheriff Hills who immediately drove to the Klindt home. He noted that the strange smell was very similar to tear gas, but in the downtown section (about 3 blocks from the Klindt home) the odor was more like something burning. The C&L Cafe in downtown Rushville got a dose of the foul smell through the ventilator fan system, making it quite uncomfortable for some time.

Although Sheriff Hill did not see the light, he smelled the strange odor, and checked all sources of tear gas. All tear gas in the area was accounted for. The odor dissipated about 20 minutes after the object disappeared in the northwest.

On Sheriff Hill's request, an Air Force Major from Rapid City came to Rushville to investigate. After taking down available information, the AF man

(See *Nebraskans*—Page 2)

A clipping forwarded by Mrs. W. E. Sanford of Taos, N. M., turned out to be one of the most important leads on a UAO sighting we have received in several years. Taken from the Wichita Falls, Texas Times of Wednesday, January 11, the article stated that a private pilot had tracked an unidentified object to its landing point near Benjamin, Texas on the evening of the 10th. Several law enforcement officers participated in a ground search directed by the pilot of the plane, Attorney W. K. Rutledge of Abilene, who had spotted the object at about 8,000 feet at 9:12 p. m. According to the paper, Rutledge was flying at 6,500 feet, and the object was above at about 8,000. The Times said Rutledge had described the object as a "huge ball of light."

On the 11th, the Times reported that a Lt. McClure of Sheppard Air Force Base met Rutledge at the Benjamin courthouse at about 3 p. m., after which the two proceeded to the general area where Rutledge believed the object landed. Rutledge told the Times that ground searchers were within 100 yards of the object when he had to end his "circling" because of a shortage of fuel. The object had ceased to glow in the meantime.

Investigation of the facts surrounding this incident unearthed several important points. An interview with Mrs. H. T. Melton, wife of the Sheriff, also police radio transmitter operator, revealed that she had operated the police radio during the search. She first heard of the object on the radio, directed police cars in the search and went outside and saw the object herself. It was in the southeast, much larger than Venus, red in color, and following a zigzag course in a general western direction. "It seemed to flutter," she said. One of the things she heard on the radio during the air-ground search was Rutledge saying that the object "Lit up his plane," and later, that the object was only about 100 yards away from searchers when he had to leave because of fuel shortage.

When Rutledge was interviewed later, he was quite vague, kept saying he was

(See *Objcet Lands*—Page 2)

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Object Lands

(Continued from Page 1)

not at all sure of what he saw now, that it was probably just a light, and that it had disappeared over the horizon. He said he had made a full report to the Air Force, and really couldn't make a definite statement at that time.

Obviously, an interview with the newspaper reporter was in order. The man who wrote the article was not available, so Cliff Clines, News Editor of the Record News (the morning edition; our first clipping came from the afternoon Times) was interviewed. He stood behind the information printed in the paper, and said that he had had a reporter over at Benjamin early on the morning of the 11th, the day after the incident. Witnesses talked quite freely, he said, but after the Air Force man showed up in the afternoon, the reporter couldn't get any more information; Rutledge hesitated to talk about it further.

On the 12th, Clines said, he received several strong indications that the Air Force had the area of the supposed landing of the object roped off and was not letting anyone near it. An attempt

to check out this lead ended in failure; Air Force officials were not available for comment.

After learning that Rutledge's testimony had changed after being interviewed by the Air Force's Lt. McClure, further checking showed that other law enforcement officers had not been interviewed by the Air Force. Chief of Police Joe Massey of Munday, Texas, had been the first to see the object, and had been a part of the ground searching party. His information clarified several things.

Munday said that Rutledge had followed the object from Wichita Falls to Benjamin where it apparently went down in a pasture. Three mobile units were closing in on it. One was 18 miles to the east of it (one mile north of Munday), two others were about 7 miles to the north and south respectively when the police chief and a city alderman (of Munday) saw a bright light go straight up "like a sky rocket" and go out at "3 or 4 hundred feet." (The plane never got below 5000 feet). The pilot told ground crews over the radio relay network that the object began to fade after 30 or 40 minutes on the ground. The plane circled for 20 or 30 minutes after the light was seen leaving the ground.

This account is by no means the end of this case; further information is being requested from various sources. It is possible, that the object tracked to a pasture near Benjamin by Rutledge, left the ground at high speed at a time when Rutledge was such a position that it would not be noticed. Further details and findings will be presented in a future issue or issues.

Nebraskans

(Continued from Page 1)

said he had no logical explanation, and that the object and smell could not be accounted for by any equipment from his Base.

Other confirmation of a strange object in the Rushville area came from Jerry Hoffman and his companions who said they were driving toward Chadron on Highway 20 when they saw a bright globe hovering at the crest of a hill but as they speeded up to get a closer look it turned to a rosy-colored glow and faded out. Near the Rushville hospital John Hills and Mark and Grant Strong saw the same or a similar object in the sky.

Judy Dobry and Ed Bolek, driving back from Gordon, saw a bright object near what they thought was the Bolek pasture, but after they started in that direction the light faded, later appearing to the north of them.

There is no definite indication or evidence that the strange smell is connected with the UAO observed. However, inasmuch as there is no explanation for the odor, the coincidence of an unusual aerial object and the odor being present at the same time, is strange. We hope to be able to gather further information on this case. Thanks to Marilyn Calver for the clippings which initiated the report. All principals in the case were interviewed.

Thanksgiving Object Seen From New York

At 6:15 New York Time on 23 November, 1960, many calls concerning unidentified objects came into the Buffalo, New York Evening News switchboard. Some callers described one bright point of light with a tail, others described two points of light, each with a 'bushy tail.'

One of the observers was 15-year-old Clark Chapman, amateur astronomer, who was out observing the planet Mercury. At about 6:15 he rushed into the house and roused his father from bed so that he could see the object. By the time Chapman, a Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory scientist, got outside, there was only a wisp of a cloud, but he accepted his son's description of a "bright point of light" with a tail. Clark described it as "like a comet, bright with a fanlike tail."

Ernst Both, curator of astronomy, Buffalo Museum of Science suggested it might have been high-flying planes with the sun shining on the contrails. The Detroit Metropolitan Airport's foil-shower explanation was touted, but Clark who has observed foil showers said it definitely wasn't that. Weatherman Barney Wiggin said "we don't believe there was any connection with the Tiros satellite, but we just don't know what it was."

APRO has found no conventional explanation which fits all the facts.

Russians Have "Contacters" Too

Reports coming out of Russia indicate that the flying saucer "contact cult" fad has caught on, despite attempts to discourage such activities by the government. It would appear, according to APRO's information, that quite a number of landings and near-landings have taken place in that country in the last 8 months. The cultists (after all, this is a common phenomena in itself) seem to manifest themselves as soon as the opportunity presents itself, and Russia is no exception. It may be that a lot of Russians are looking for a salvation of sorts, also.

Aerial Phenomena Research Organization

4407 E. Linden

Tucson, Arizona

31 March 1961

To: JOHN F. KENNEDY

President of the United States

From: The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization.

SUBJECT: Unconventional Aerial Objects.

The UFO problem, in its present phase at least, began rather obscurely with the appearance of the so-called "Foo Fighters" over Europe during World War Two. The subject sprang into national prominence in 1948 and remained so until 1952 when several factors (which will be dealt with later) combined to cause the UFO to be considered generally a subject worthy only of ridicule.

Contrary to the popular misconception, there exists at present a considerable body of empirical data which establishes beyond reasonable doubt the physical reality of the UFO and provides a basis for the hypothesis of extraterrestrial origin. The following are cases in point:

THE TRINDADE ISLAND INCIDENT [1]

The realness of the UFO has been established through photography. Admittedly a photograph by itself does not constitute proof, but derives its worth as such from its attribution. For this reason the photos taken at Trindade Island during an International Geophysical Year expedition provide an excellent example of the class of evidence constituting conclusive proof. Due to the manner in which they were acquired, their authenticity is unassailable.

On January 16, 1958 a Brazilian Naval vessel prepared to depart from Trindade Island, a Brazilian possession in the mid-Atlantic, to perform some oceanographic studies. On deck was Almiro Barauna, an underwater photography expert on board at the invitation of the Brazilian Navy. Barauna had a camera in hand for the purpose of photographing a life boat drill.

Several of the hundred people on deck called his attention to an airborne object which was rapidly approaching the island. Mr. Barauna managed to get four good exposures. The film was developed almost immediately in an improvised darkroom aboard the ship. Commander Bacellar, Commanding Officer of the Island Garrison awaited outside the door while Air Force Captain Jose Teobaldo accompanied the photographer inside, holding a flashlight during the development procedure. In ensuing tests, witnesses who had been on deck during the incident were able to consistently pick Barauna's pictures from a wide assortment of photos of airborne objects and identify them as pictures of the object they had seen at the time. After a show of considerable reluctance, on 23 February 1958 a spokesman for the Brazilian Navy told the press that the authenticity of the photos taken aboard the NE "Almirante Saldanha" was now confirmed beyond any doubt and that those who had rejected them as proof were entirely wrong.

Immediately after a conference with the President of Brazil on Feb. 24, 1958, Alves Camera, the Brazilian Navy Minister, told the press that he didn't believe in flying saucers before, but after Barauna's photographic evidence he was convinced. He also said, "The Brazilian Navy has a big secret which cannot be released, because it cannot be explained." He confirmed once more the authenticity of the pictures taken from the NE "Almirante Saldanha."

A Congressional investigation (Brazilian) into the incident brought out the additional testimony that the same or similar object had been seen several times by the Garrison at Trindade Island and on one occasion had been photographed. The photo compared favor-

ably with Barauna's. The object shown in both cases is a slightly elongated sphere or egg-shape with an encircling rim in the horizontal plane.

Interestingly, a research paper written by Professor Jun' Inchi Takanashi of Osaka, Japan, establishes the existence of a "Saturn-shaped" UFO, in complete independence of the Trindade Island case.

ORTHOTENY

This term, coined by French Scientist Aime Michel, expresses the fact that UFO sightings for discrete periods of time formed straight line (or great circle path) patterns. [2]

For a period of six weeks during the summer of 1954, UFOs were reported daily over France and other parts of Europe. Aime Michle found that the sightings for many 24 hour periods, when plotted on a map, produced straight line patterns. Any two points define a straight line but the odds against a third random point falling on that same line are astronomical. Therefore, when patterns appear containing alignments of three, four, five and six points, a condition exists which simply cannot be attributed to chance. When this peculiar phenomena recurs day after day it is even more remarkable.

In seeking an explanation, the common hoax or hallucination theories must be discarded immediately for there is no corollary to support the idea that liars or visionaries, or combinations of the two—speaking independently—tend to do so in geographical alignment with each other.

An object whose observation was restricted to a long straight line would have been flying too low to be astronomical in nature (i. e., meteors, fireballs). All eyewitness reports support the idea that the objects were low and therefore close to the observers. Were these reports then the result of the misconstruing of familiar objects (planes, balloons, birds)? Once again logic does not support the idea that only observers located on straight lines misconstrue conventional objects.

Michel sums the matter up in the following syllogism:

1. All "rational" explanations of saucers attribute them to psychological phenomena pure and simple (hallucinations, lies, or hoaxes) or to erroneous interpretations of ordinary events, in itself a psychological phenomenon.

2. Except by chance, psychological phenomena cannot occur in such a geometric pattern as a straight line.

3. But we have shown that the observed patterns are not attributable to mere chance.

4. Therefore, no "rational" explanation can account for the facts.

General L. M. Chassin, General Air Defense Coordinator, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe (NATO) goes a little further. Referring to orthoteny as "webs and networks that unmistakably suggest a systematic aerial exploration," he says, "orthoteny cannot be the result of chance. It indicates purposive and intelligent action." [2]

Orthoteny is not peculiar to France in 1954 alone. It reappeared in Brazil in May, 1960. Thirty-seven sightings of low-flying unidentified object over Northeastern Brazil between the hours of 6 and 8 p. m. on the evening of May 3, 1960, were recorded. Study by A.P.R.O. Representative Dr. Olavo T. Fontes revealed that the sightings formed webs and networks similar to those of France in 1954. [3]

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

An incident was reported near Ubatuba Brazil wherein a flying disc was said to explode over the water's edge. Metallic fragments were produced as a purported result.

A.P.R.O.'s Brazilian Representative arranged for a series of tests to be performed at the Mineral Production Laboratory, a division of the National Department of Mineral Production—a Brazilian government laboratory. The results in all cases indicated magnesium with no detectable trace elements; a most remarkable result when considered in connection with the fact that present earth technology does not seem to be able to duplicate this state of purity. [4] [14].

ULTRASONICS AND RADIATION

Symptoms suggesting the use of ultrasonics appear in the vicinity of some UFOs. Examples:

A scoutmaster of West Palm Beach, Florida reported contact with a UFO in a palmeto thicket. The roots of the grass in the area were found to be charred. [5]

A UFO hovered over two sentries on a fortress rooftop in Brazil. They were burned only where their clothing touched their bodies, severely enough to require hospitalization. [6]

There are cases of apparent radiation effects:

Mrs. Leita Kuhn of Madison, Ohio suffered apparent radiation damage to her skin and eyes after an incident involving a glowing UFO. [7]

Rene Gilham was hospitalized for treatment of burns presumably caused by radiation after proximity to a UFO. [8]

Philip Small and Alvin Cohen of Baltimore, Maryland saw a UFO at Loch Raven bridge at 11:30 p. m. on 26 October 1958. Small, who was closest to the object, experienced facial burns when it accelerated upward. [9]

Incidents such as these could provide valuable data if properly pursued. Assumption that a given case is the result of a fabrication or subjective experience provides the investigator with the added burden of accounting for the damaged tissue. In the case of radiation damage, this becomes especially difficult since most sources of damaging radiation are inaccessible to the public. In most cases of this type obvious motivations for hoax are also lacking. Sodium Amytal and/or hypnotism applied by an expert could do much toward establishing or refuting the objective reality of such incidents. Hypnotism proved most useful in obtaining useful data in a UFO investigation in Sweden in 1959. [10]

COMPLICATING FACTORS

Objective research is handicapped and inhibited by the existence of elements which introduce bogus evidence and in general focus disrepute on the subject.

A group of cults has arisen characterized by the claim of "contact" with "space people." These cults feed on the fact that many individuals, in the face of modern technology, have become disillusioned with conventional religion.

Clues: The "contactee" invariably makes it clear that he possesses some special quality which induced the space beings to select him as their communicant. His spacemen are consistently tall and handsome (ideal from a human standpoint). He consistently overlooks the fact that the more reliable cases (those supported by the fact of orthoteny, for instance, usually indicate that the UFO occupant is small of stature.

Psychical projections are sometimes mistaken for and reported as real occurrences by the participants. It is pointed out by C. C. Jung, eminent Swiss psychologist, that such experiences are sometimes incurred by groups as well as individuals. [11]

Probably the most serious obstacle is the lack of basic data. An Air Force program in effect since 1953 further complicates the problem. Although a spokesman for the project has boasted to the press of spending as much as \$10,000 of taxpayers' money on a single case, the information gathered in this manner is not made available to the public. Instead, it is channeled into an apology program with the express purpose of "identifying or explaining" [12] the UFOs in a manner which will "strip away the aura of mystery they have so unfortunately acquired." [13] Though undoubtedly well-meaning in concept, the implementation of this program sometimes requires that important evidence be altered or ignored.

Resultantly, the well-intentioned citizen who furnishes this evidence in good faith is often made to appear as an utter fool or a charlatan. It is not surprising then to find a growing tendency among individuals to withhold UFO information.

It may seem, upon superficial consideration, that the UFO problem is merely one for military intelligence—one that would succumb readily to a "scientific" study. It is not. It is (1) above all, a violently emotional problem, (2) a red-hot political problem and (3) only incidentally a scientific problem.

Basically, the scientific problem is the easiest of the three. Science invariably gives an exact answer to a properly phrased question, but the other two aspects are not characterized by the same clear-cut simplicity, and, moreover, are powerful enough to encourage the scientific world to avoid the problem at present.

The violent emotional responses stem from the fact that the idea of vehicles from another planet or star system attacks one of the basic tenets of our world picture. It is not easy for the scientific man, who believes, very sincerely, that his life is entirely rational, to accept or appreciate that he remains a human scientist and that his reactions are emotional. Therefore in this special case he manages to overlook a very basic tenet—that observational data should never be discounted on the basis of authority and/or theory.

Within our present social-ideological structure the scientist and militarist are cast respectively in the "father-image" roles of "sage-adviser" and "warrior-protector." To expect either to endorse the fact of extraterrestrial visitation is in effect to expect him to attack his own potency, prestige and security—the very validity of his own existence.

The layman, however, interprets the matter differently. He is faced with the fact that official opinions often seem to contradict available evidence. He concludes that "a conspiracy of official silence exists" concerning the "true facts." The idea that "Father lies" is preferable to the idea that "Father just doesn't know." He consoles himself with the thought that this is "all for his own good."

We are in urgent need of the acquisition and objective analysis of basic data. The United States is at present putting all its eggs in one basket and has thus fallen victim to a program which inadvertently stifles vital information at its source and plays ostrich in the face of possible potential danger.

There are no definite indications of hostility on the part of our visitors, but, equally important, there is no indication of friendliness either. Possibly we are only the subject of a routine survey—an Interstellar Geophysical Year, so to speak. To fail to educate the public concerning the facts at hand, however, is to court danger of a particularly insidious nature.

An idea presented by C. G. Jung in 1954 [15] and reiterated by the Brookings Institute needs urgent reconsideration in view of the information presented above:

"Discovery of the existence of a race of superior beings in the Universe could cause the civilization of Earth to topple. Even on Earth societies have disintegrated when confronted by a superior society and others continued through changed."

The UFO problem embodies an urgency which defies expression. Procrastination is no solution. To leave matters as they are would seem to indicate that we are anxious to re-learn bitter lessons of history: Billy Mitchell — Maginot — Pearl Harbor.

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Respectfully Yours,

For The INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR

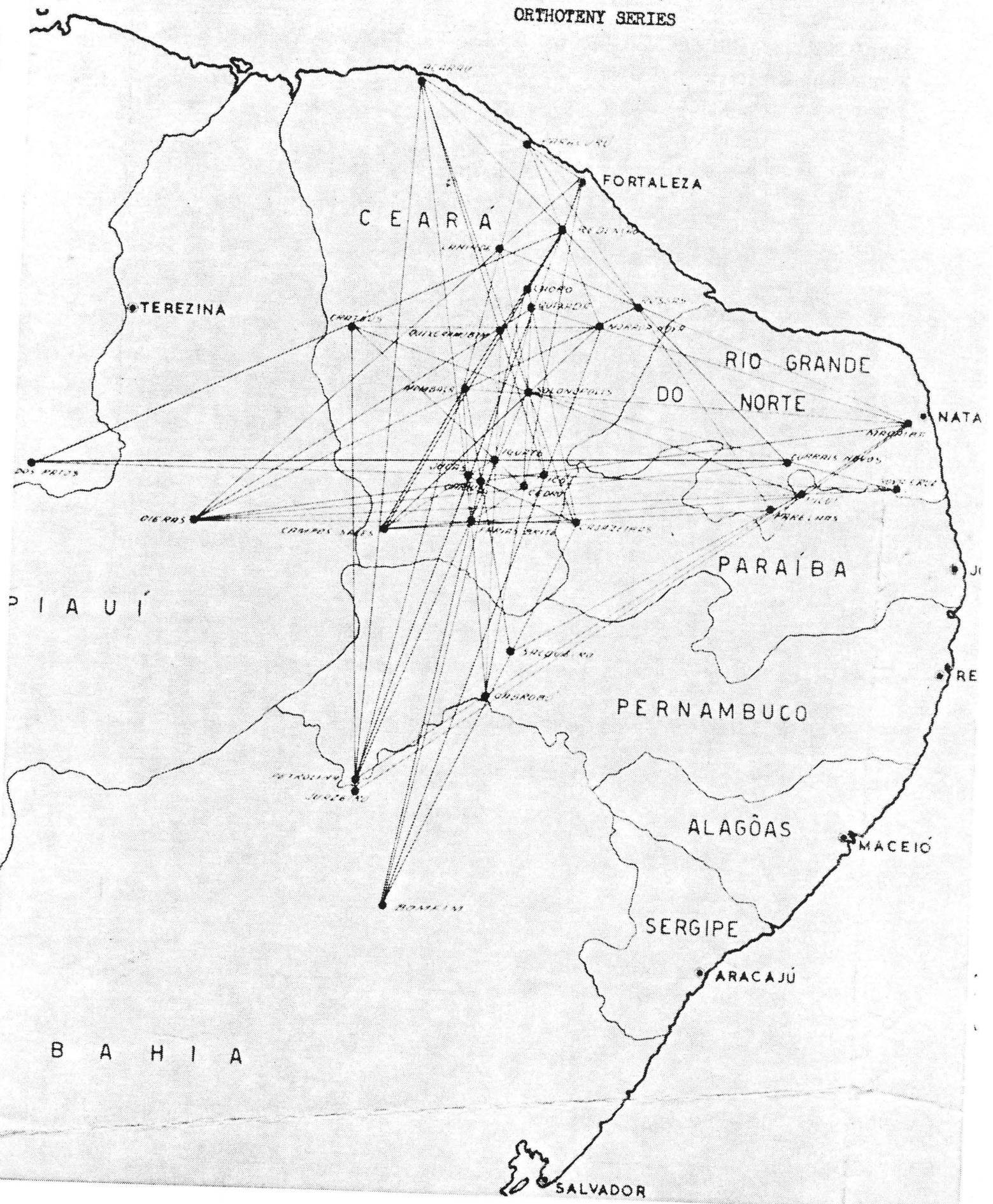
LESLIE J. LORENZEN

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MAP 2

ORTHOTENY SERIES



THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA—MAY, 1961

The Case Of The Interplanetary Cookies

1947 Contact Uncovered

One of the most unusual "contact" or "encounter" cases we have examined in our 10 year tenure in the UFO field is one which took place in 1947 and became a matter of public record in 1954.

In 1947 when the "flying saucers" were seen frequently in the United States, the sightings were received with considerable skepticism abroad. Brazilians were no different from others. One unusual event which took place in that country in 1947 was recorded, then shelved until 1954 when Brazil underwent extensive UAO surveillance. At that time the following incident found renewed interest among Brazilians. Whether or not it is true, we cannot say, but certainly it is an unusual case. It was first printed on August 8, 1947, in *Diario Da Tarde* and the "Correio Do Noroeste, in Bauru. Then, 1954, the case was reviewed along with a sketch in *O Cruzeiro*, under the by-line of APRO member Joao Martins, now an editor of that magazine. The report and translation was forwarded to us by Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, our Brazilian representative.

On July 23, 1947, (only 29 days after Arnold's experience), Topographer Jose C. Higgins was working at a location west of the Goio-Bang Colony, northeast of Pitanga and southwest of Camp de Mourao. When crossing one of the few fields in that region, he heard a high-pitched, piercing whistling sound, which seemed to come from the sky. Higgins looked up. He said that what he saw "raised the hair" on his head. Higgins described a "strange, circular air ship with protruding edges absolutely similar to those of a drug capsule" which was coming down out of the sky. The workers accompanying him, all countrymen, became frightened and ran. Higgins said he stayed to see what might happen.

"The strange craft crossed over the field in a closed circle and landed softly about 150 feet from where I stood," Hig-

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Plane Crashes In Northern Wisconsin Unexplained

An interesting pair of incidents in Northern Wisconsin fairly close to the Eagle River-Phillips area, are the crashes of two Air Force B-47s on mock bombing runs over the Hurley-Ironwood district.

On February 24, 1961, a B-47 from Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, crashed in a wooded area about 8 miles from Hurley.

On the 2nd of May this year, another B-47 from Forbes AFB crashed just TWO MILES from the site of the crash on 24 February. In both instances, the planes were executing climbs after coming in low over the terrain, for a mock bombing run.

We do not have great detail on the February crash, but certain information concerning the May incident is most puzzling. Two police officers in nearby Ironwood, Michigan, Joe Krause and Ed Niemi, saw "a ball of fire falling from the sky," reported it to the radar base at Ironwood which had just lost a plane on its radar scope. Two men parachuted safely from the plane, the dismembered parts of a body were found in the plane wreckage about 150 yards ahead of the 12 to 15 foot crater made by the impact. A fourth man was missing.

Mead, pilot of the plane which crashed in May, said the plane did not burn before crashing, and made this enlightening statement: "I felt this weightlessness in the cabin—I was hanging by my straps." He also said that the plane suddenly failed to react in a climb. He also stated that he had not seen a ball of flame as ground observers claimed they did before the crash. He theorized that the weightlessness might have been caused by the plane's nosing over or dropping.

Residents of the Ironwood area described the climb as a full power, rapid ascent, but Mead said it was "not a violent thing."

(See Crashes—Page 4)

At 11 a. m. on the morning of 18 April 1961, Joe Simonton, 60-year-old chicken farmer and part-time plumber, was startled by a strange, loud noise outside and above his farm house near Eagle River, Wisconsin. He stepped to the window and was surprised to see a silvery object coming down vertically in his yard.

During the ensuing few minutes the following things happened, according to Mr. Simonton: He approached the object (he did not feel afraid), whereupon a "hatch" in the top portion of the object, came open, and he saw three dark-complexioned men inside. One of them handed him a silver-colored jug, and made a motion which indicated he wanted water (or liquid). Simonton took the jug, filled it, and handed it back. Then he saw into the object, where a man was "cooking" or "frying" something on a flameless cooking affair. There were several little perforated cookie-like objects beside the griddle, and Simonton motioned that he wanted some. One of the men handed him four of the things. Then the object took off at a 45-degree angle and was gone in just a few seconds. As it left, pine trees near the take-off path bowed over, apparently as a result of the air turbulence as the object went over.

That, basically is the story of Joe Simonton's "contact." First clippings and information reaching us from members in that area, including Earl Grummett, indicated that the case might be well worth a thorough investigation. Mrs. Marvin (Cecile) Hess of Rhineland-er kept us informed of all happenings germane to the sighting and was most useful in our evaluation of the facts.

After the initial report was made to the press, NICAP (Washington, D.C.) obtained one of the cookies for analysis and J. Allen Hynek, consulting Astrophysicist for the Air Force UFO Investigation Program, got one also. After days of much exploitation by news media, NICAP announced that the affair had had too much publicity, and they did

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Staff Welcomes Two New Representatives

Among the list of Overseas Representatives the membership will find two new names. Eduardo Buelte, President of the Centro De Estudio Interplanetario at Barcelona, Spain, has graciously consented to represent APRO in his country. The Rev. N. C. G. Cruttwell, Anglican priest of Menapi, New Guinea is our New Guinea representative. Reverend Cruttwell's excellent report on the New Guinea sightings of 1959 will be presented to the membership via this Bulletin beginning with the July issue. It has not yet been decided precisely how many parts will be required, but at this time it is felt that the serial will run at least four issues.

IN THE JULY ISSUE

A complete report on the visit of Dr. and Mrs. Olavo T. Fontes to the U. S. and APRO.

Cookie . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

not intend to analyze the "cookie." In a UPI story dated May 3, 1961, Simonton said, "If it happened again, I don't think I'd tell anybody about it." The same wire article quoted a NICAP statement which said that organization planned no further action and had more important things to investigate. NICAP stated that they were returning the pancake, but our last communique with the principals indicates that the object has not been returned. APRO learned from member Alex Mebane, of New York City, (also a member of NICAP) that he had NICAP's "pancake," which had been turned over to him, but could not afford to have an analysis performed. Mr. Lorenzen offered to have an analysis performed, but could not assure that it would be done immediately. Whereas NICAP officials apparently felt the case to be valueless, Mebane, on the other hand, feels that it should be thoroughly investigated.

By this time Simonton was sick of the whole affair. He felt that he had reported an incident in good faith, and that after much to-do by many about the sighting, everyone seemed almost eager to drop it. He does not want to give up his one remaining sample (he had four originally, ate one which he said tasted like cardboard, gave one to NICAP through Judge Carter, a local UFO enthusiast, and one to Hynek).

The Director, who has more than a passing interest in cooking (having devised several bread recipes, for instance) decided to experiment with various ingredients in an attempt to duplicate the "cookie" or "pancake." Simonton said the object "tasted like cardboard," another individual who had tasted the thing, said it tasted like corn. Simonton said that a Northwestern University committee which investigated his story, said that the "pancakes" consisted of flour, sugar and grease. We have been unable to procure further details about the composition of the objects, and certainly the above information is much too nebulous for an evaluation. The Director's culinary experiments were quite revealing. Inasmuch as she did not have the identification of the exact ingredients, she concentrated on a duplication of the physical appearance. She found that a solution of corn meal, flour, sugar and water, if sparingly distributed on a very hot griddle in a shallow pool of oil (or grease) yielded a small, thick, rather leathery, very brown and perforated "pancake." It could be made in any size desirable.

It has been speculated, in print and

otherwise, that the Simonton sighting was fabricated in an attempt to bring added tourists to Eagle River and surrounding area, which is a resort area. This would be a very bright observation if it weren't for the fact that the man who sighted the object at close range could not have benefited directly or indirectly by such an action.

Corroboration of Simonton's sighting, of a sort, came from Insurance Agent and Scoutmaster Savino Borgo, about 50, who claims he saw a "saucer" while driving on Highway 70 about a mile from Simonton's home at about the same time Simonton claims to have had his experience. Borgo said the object rose diagonally and flew west generally parallel to Highway 70.

Theories that Mr. Simonton hoped to capitalize on his experience were scotched by Judge Carter who categorically stated that he knew Simonton well, that Simonton had a good reputation for honesty and integrity, was well regarded by his friends and neighbors, and that he could personally see no way in which Simonton could materially benefit from the experience.

A few other details complete the story. The object itself appeared as two "washbowls" turned "face-to-face." The sound which originally alerted Mr. Simonton was that of "knobby tires on a wet pavement"—Simonton's own words. When the object approached the ground it did so very slowly "like an elevator." It did not land — it hovered a short distance off the ground, probably a very few inches. After Simonton went outside, the hatch, which was about 30 inches wide and about 6 feet high, was in the upper one half of the object, opened and a man whom he presumed to be about 5 feet in height, leaned out and handed him a jug, making motions like drinking; whereup Simonton filled the jug with water and handed it back. When he handed the jug, a very bright affair, back to the swarthy "man," he touched the side of the object. The object appeared to be about 12 feet high, and Simonton could see into the hatch when it opened. The jug was shiny, inside and out, not as light as aluminum, but lighter than steel, and had a handle on each side. The men appeared to be 25-30 years of age, with dark skin and hair. Simonton compared them to Italians in appearance. They appeared small, were wearing dark blue knit outfits with turtle-neck tops, and knit helmet—like affairs which Simonton assumed were worn under a headpiece of some sort. The men either had no beards, or were smooth shaven.

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Cookie . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

The whole episode took no more than 5 minutes, and Simonton observed a few details of the inside of the ship before it took off. The inside was dull black, somewhat like wrought iron, he said. Everything, including the three instrument panels, were immaculate — but black.

One of the occupants stayed at one of the instrument boards, one appeared to be cooking something and the other took care of getting the water. The two men in the ship did not turn or look. No one spoke. When Simonton handed the filled jug to the man at the hatch he gestured toward a pile of what appeared to be pancakes near the man who was cooking, made motions like eating. The man turned, got four, handed them out, and then Simonton watched as the man hooked a line or belt into a hook in his clothing near the waist. The hatch closed, the object raised to about 20 feet off the ground, then took off straight south.

During the whole incident Simonton heard a "motor" humming, presumed the man at the instrument board was "holding the ship" in a hovering position. He questions: "Why didn't they try to talk to me—why didn't they say anything?" Further, "They had no buttons, emblems, etc., on their clothes. I tried to act friendly and I wasn't afraid."

Simonton told a reporter, who recorded the above detailed information on tape, that he told other people in the area, but they thought it was a joke. Then, after two days, decided to report to Judge Carter who is a UFO enthusiast.

APRO obtained the tape through Mrs. Hess. Simonton sounds sincere; he has no explanation for what he saw except the possibility that the object might be extraterrestrial. This case is by no means solved; further investigation including hypnoanalysis should be performed before the case is closed.

Widespread Power Failures In Wisconsin

On the 25th of May, a widespread power failure which also affected telephone service in the area surrounding Rhinelander, Wisconsin, (near Eagle River) was experienced. Within 48 hours similar unexplainable failures took place at Green Bay, Wausau, and Milwaukee.

NICAP Faces Struggle

A two-page plea for financial help to members of NICAP from its Director Donald E. Keyhoe came into our hands recently and because of the nature of that plea, we feel a certain condition existing among UFO research groups should be brought into focus.

It has been our experience in 10 years of research and publication in the UFO field, that there is a hard core of supporters in the field but many of us are not roused beyond occasional lip service. Some of the things which plague those of us who daily read and evaluate reports, write inquiries about same, type endless sheets of correspondence, etc., is the apparent lack of real support. If a periodical is late, members often will not renew until they have received a current issue. Some simply put off renewing, but if they disagree with policy, an editorial statement or the identification of what seems to have been a UFO, they have time and the money (however small) to write extensively concerning their disagreement.

One of the biggest bugaboos which is a constant threat to the financial solidarity of any UFO research group, is the small groups of people who (when added up, they comprise several hundred) band together as an independent group, pool their resources, and subscribe to most top UFO journals. This is fine for them—but it is not so good for the large groups which depend on individual support in order to provide an efficient reporting service and a good periodical.

Until APRO's move to Tucson in 1960 (July) our printing schedule had been fairly punctual. Because of printing problems involving cost, as well as personal problems, and lack of help, the schedule has been unavoidably upset. In the meantime, in answer to urgings from the general membership, we tried to start a Special Report system whereby lengthy, technical reports which required too much space to be included in the Bulletin, could be made available.

Despite many problems in the past 10 years, APRO has consistently reported factual data pertaining to unconventional aerial objects. We have survived two postal rate hikes, as well as three moves. The moves were no financial burden to APRO but may have cost us members in terms of change of address mixups, etc. We have survived the "off years" when UFO sightings constitute a mere trickle and the interest of APRO mem-

bers as well as the general field is at low ebb.

Since NICAP began encountering financial difficulties quite some time ago, APRO has anticipated similar conditions here. Fortunately, we have never reached that plateau, primarily because we operate on a less grand scale. The office is always adjacent to or a part of the Lorenzen home, thus saving office rent. Telephone bills up to a certain point are absorbed by the household. We do not issue bulletins to non-members unless they serve some purpose in public office, etc.

APRO's objective reporting of incidents and sightings has brought laboratories and libraries to our mailing list as paying subscribers. We do have problems however which should be brought to the members' attention:

When members are in arrears with their dues to the extent of two months, they are removed from the membership mailing list. Too often for convenience some members do not take a dues notice seriously, put off renewing, then some months later, sen in their dues. This necessitates needless work on the part of the office staff, pulling addressograph plates from the inactive file, index cards from the inactive file, and re-filing both. Quite often the member who is renewing after a lapse wants the bulletins he has missed. Occasionally those bulletins are out of stock. Although this does not constitute a great deal of labor, if one member is multiplied by 25 or 50, the time involved is sufficient to detract from other important asks.

Three-cent post cards, on which the dues reminder is printed, cost 4.5 cents each. If two reminders are sent, there is not only the time spent involved in a second reminder; there is also the extra post card. The cost to maintain a member each year does not leave much of a margin for the purchase of bond, stationery, envelopes, the large amount of postage for air mail correspondence both in the U. S. and abroad, which supplies APRO with up-to-date investigations, results and information for the Bulletin.

All of this does not mean that APRO is going to quit: we merely wish to point out what individual members can do to make the job easier for the staff. All APRO work, including that of Mr. Hopf, who is a busy and competent professional photographer, is done gratis. Ofttimes it is difficult to find time to attend to all the tasks connected with

(See NICAP—Page 4)

NICAP . . .*(Continued from Page 3)*

APRO, and when the situation is complicated by unnecessary work, it becomes discouraging.

Since the NICAP appeal, we have received several letters from members who had become concerned about the future of APRO, primarily because of various statements made in that appeal: The letter stated that if NICAP is forced to close its doors, the resulting ridicule will cripple all other serious UFO investigators, and the crackpots and frauds will take over. The crackpots and frauds have never bothered APRO—the little contact the staff has had with them, only served to demonstrate that they (the crackpots) would find no sympathy or advantage in attempting to infiltrate. The APRO staff, although separated in many instances by hundreds or thousands of miles, are critical-minded people who are not adverse to doing the menial jobs in order to protect APRO's reputation and accomplishments and goals. APRO kept the crackpots and saucer con-men out long before NICAP came into being, and has a good record for presenting evidence, factually and REGULARLY.

When this Bulletin reaches the membership, the July issue will be with the printer, and the September issue in the editing stage. We will then be on schedule again. We have a particular reason for this urgency to become timely with our publication, and that reason will be announced in your July Bulletin.

Just another small item: Members at times urge the Staff to publicly chastise the Air Force for its "lies and inconsistencies," etc. We believe that to publish certain findings and plans would be to "telegraph our punches"—it is worth noting at this time that every effort to push the U. S. Air Force into a compromising and defensive position has failed—we feel that it is important for UFO researchers to reflect on the reason for this failure.

APRO has not quit, and we see no reason to feel that we will terminate our efforts in the near future.

MEMBERS:

Many are in arrears on dues Payments. APRO cannot operate without current funds. PLEASE bring memberships up to date as soon as possible! Part of the reason for the tardiness of this issue is lack of member support! More attention could be given, also, to recruiting new members.

Crashes . . .*(Continued from Page 1)*

At this writing, we have learned that the missing airman was eventually found. Our most recent information reveals that AF investigating teams refused to discuss the information given them by Mead and Hill, the only survivors of the May crash. Also, one clipping which referred to the May crash, said that the February crash was preceded by a "blinding flash in the sky."

Contact . . .*(Continued from Page 1)*

gins stated. He said the object was about 150 feet wide, but not including the edges, which were about 3 feet in width, and the whole object was about 15 feet high. "It was crossed by tubes in several directions, Higgins said, but there was no smoke or fire, only that odd sound coming from the tubes.

The object, when landed, was supported by curved metallic-looking poles which bent even more when touching the ground. The whole craft appeared to be made of grey-white metal, yet different from silver. Higgins walked toward the machine to examine it more closely, and while looking it over he discovered a kind of window or port-hole which appeared to be made of thick glass. Then he saw through the glass two persons watching him curiously. They were very strange looking. A few seconds passed, then one of them turned his back as though talking to someone in the craft. Immediately Higgins heard a noise inside and a door, which was located on the under side of the craft, opened, and three people came out. They were enclosed in a kind of transparent suit which enveloped their bodies completely, head and all, and inflated like a rubber bag full of compressed air. On their backs there was a metal box that seemed to be a part of the suit. Through the transparent covering, Higgins could easily see what they wore. They had on shirts, short pants and sandals. The garments did not appear to be made of cloth, but rather appeared to be of a brilliant colored paper. Their strange appearance was partially due to their eyes, which were large and round, and without eyebrows. They had no beards, and their heads were large and round and almost hairless. The length of their legs was greater in proportion to their bodies than those of a normal human being, and their height was about 7 feet tall—about a foot taller than Higgins.

Higgins called attention to the fact that all the men seemed so similar to one another that they appeared to be twins or at least brothers. One of the men on the outside carried a tube which appeared to be of the same metal of the ship, which he pointed at Higgins. The strange men talked among themselves, but Higgins was unable to understand what they said, although he said they sounded quite pleasant. He also noted that despite their large bodies they moved with incredible agility, forming a triangle around him. The one holding the tube made gestures motioning Higgins toward the door. He approached the door. Through it he could see only a small chamber limited by another door on the inside, and the end of a pipe coming from the inside. He also noticed several round beams on the side base of the protruding edge.

Higgins then began to talk, asking about the place where they apparently wanted to take him, using many gestures. They seemed to understand, and one of them made a drawing on the ground with a round spot at the center and encircled by seven circles. Pointing to the sun in the sky, he then pointed to their craft, then to the seventh circle, doing the latter several times.

Higgins readily admitted that he then became frightened. He felt they wanted to take him off the earth, and he began to frantically figure some way to get away from the men. He knew it was impossible to fight them because of their large size and number. Then he had an idea, he had noticed that they avoided the direct sunlight for more than a few seconds, so he walked toward the shadow, and taking out his wallet he showed them a photo of his wife. With a lot of gestures he made them understand (or at least thought he did) that he wanted to go get her and take her with him on the proposed trip.

The strange men didn't attempt to stop Higgins, so he sauntered casually away and entered the forest. He found a safe place from which to watch them without danger of being discovered and was surprised at their antics when left alone. They were playing like children, jumping in the air and throwing stones of enormous size. After about a half an hour and a careful examination of the surroundings, the men got back into their ship which took off with a whistling sound. The craft moved away into the north, and finally disappeared into the clouds.

"I will never know if they were men or women," Higgins said later when he

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Contact . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

related his story to the press. He continued, "Despite the characteristics I described, they were somehow beautiful and appeared in excellent health." Higgins remembered the sounds of two words: "Alamo" and "Orque." The first one corresponded to the Sun, and the other to the seventh circle in the drawing.

Higgins concluded: "Was it a dream? Was it real? Sometimes I doubt that these things can happen, and then I think that if it was not for the workers together with me in the beginning, it might have been a strange and fascinating dream."

That the above described incident was described in the press a month after Kenneth Arnold's sighting, there can be no doubt. The Arnold sighting received little if any attention in Brazil. This is one important point in the evaluation of this sighting. We have established that the incident was first publicized in 1947, only a few weeks after the Arnold sighting. The shape of the object seems to indicate that it is of the "Saturn-shape" type or the "double washbowl" type, neither of which type had been established through evaluation and compilation of data at that time. Little if any information concerning any type of disc or UAO had been compiled. Higgins apparently described something which was to become "common" to UFO researchers years later.

How much importance can be attached to the drawings on the ground is debatable. At any rate, despite the fact that one of the creatures pointed at the sun, we do not know whether it was our sun to which he referred. The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system is Uranus, and as far as we know, it is a cold, inhospitable planet. But we know so little about that planet that we cannot speculate about possible life. The space suits worn by the creatures could signify that they could not survive in our atmosphere, if indeed the incident took place, or they could merely mean that no experimentation with adaptability without protection had been undertaken.

The size and apparent strength of the creatures, plus their throwing large stones, etc., could indicate an origin with a lesser gravitational pull than the earth, and that the gamboling antics of the giants was experimentation with the novelty of the earth's gravitational pull.

APRO Has New Permanent Address

Since moving to Tucson, conditions necessitated two moves after the initial trip from Alamogordo. Because of various requirements of the Lorenzens, they bought a house at 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, which will be the permanent address of APRO. Will members please note and use this address in the future. To conserve on correspondence from members asking about Mr. Lorenzen's work here, we would like to state at this time that he is Technical Associate in the Space Division at Kitt Peak National Observatory. The ultimate aim of this project is to launch a 50-inch diffraction-limited telescope into 24-hour orbit around the earth. Mr. Lorenzen likes his work very much, and the family has found Tucson, Arizona to be a friendly and very nice city in which to live. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen are indebted to newly recruited members Noelle Fojet, Susan Ward and Mr. Richard Hansing for their moral support as well as their help with APRO duties.

Youngsters Report UAOs

Mysterious ear-splitting noises plagued Long Beach, California on Friday, May 19th, and shortly afterward teenagers Marsha Howard and Phillip Wilkins watched a total of 12 small objects playing "tag" in the sky.

The two almost simultaneous explosions occurred at about 3 p. m., and were explained (without foundation) at first as a plant explosion, and then as an airplane crash. Subsequent checking by Sheriff's officers failed to disclose the reason for the mysterious booms.

At 3:50 p. m., the two youngsters, who were out walking Marsha's dog, spotted the objects at about 80 degrees in the eastern sky. Other observers who later called the office of the Long Beach Independent, verified the "rhythmic fluttering" of the objects as they appeared to chase each other.

At 4:30 three jet planes in formation swept in from the ocean, and observers said the objects "just disappeared." Five minutes later, after the planes were gone, six objects reappeared and resumed their antics before abruptly fading from sight at 4:45 p. m. Workers at Long Beach Municipal Airport said no unusual objects were sighted by personnel there during the afternoon. The total time the objects were observed during the first sighting was 55 minutes.

Burning Silver Object Seen Over Olympia, Washington

Police were mystified by the appearance of a silver object which streaked through the sky over Olympia late on the afternoon of May 8. Patrolman Melvin Metcalf and Oscar Shuler were riding in a patrol car when they saw the object in the air high above the ground. "It looked like an airplane but we couldn't be certain," Metcalf said. He said it was trailing dark smoke, and after it had traveled about 2,000 feet it began spinning down, then was gone. At about that same time the police sergeant on duty saw what he described as a three-cluster flare descending from the sky. A few minutes later a woman telephoned police saying she had seen the smoking object and then a parachute. No further reports came into the police station and officers were unable to determine the identity of the object.

More On November 23, 1960 Sightings

Further information concerning the strange object or objects seen over widely scattered areas of the United States has recently reached us. One interesting bit is the "ball of fire with a flaming tail" or "something like a rocket with twin jets" seen by man over Halifax, Nova Scotia at 4:40 p. m. Although the time doesn't coincide with that of the Thanksgiving eve sightings, which took place in the early hours of November 23, the description is quite similar. Authorities tried to explain the Halifax object as a trans-Atlantic jet liner, but Air Traffic Center at Moncton which controls non-landing flights over the city refused to confirm or deny that there was a flight at that time. The direct quotes are: "There may have been or there may not have been — we won't say anything," the Center supervisor said. Because of the origination and flight and eventually, recovery of the research balloon which was ultimately blamed for the November 23 sighting, it must be discounted as a possible explanation (see January 1961 APRO Bulletin). The theory involving the dropping of aluminum foil for radar tests, was discounted by Edward A. Halbach, Director of the Milwaukee Astronomical Society, in a statement published in the *Hilkauee Journal* for 23 November 1960. The article stated: "The tinfoil would have to have been dropped from a plane 130 miles high. Even the U-2 flies only 20 miles high."

Green Light At Denver

A short article in the Denver Post tells us that residents of Denver observed a "greenish light" in the sky southeast of Denver on Friday, the 27th of January. Operators at control towers at Stapleton and Peterson Field in Colorado Springs, also saw the light and said it was "likely a meteor explosion."

Rocket-Shape And Booms Over Idaho

We note with increasing interest the frequency of booms or unexplained upper air concussions just before or during the first stages of a "flap." This phenomena was obvious to some degree, according to clippings received at this office during the months of April after months of little or no UFO activity during the first months of the year. The booms became quite frequent also, but dropped in frequency with the increase in UFO activity.

Records at APRO Headquarters indicate a possible connection between both ice falls and sonic booms and the UFO. We would like to request that members forward all clippings and reports concerning unexplained sonic booms.

At Grace, Idaho, on the 3rd of March, an object described by some as rocket-like and by others as meteor-like, was seen in the southeastern sky at 12:30 p. m. Several of the witnesses said it appeared to explode high in the sky, leaving a trail of blue smoke. All witnesses reported hearing loud rumbling noises which shook houses and rattled windows. Hill AFB near Ogden sent out a helicopter to investigate. Officials at the installation said all of their airplanes were accounted for and they had no reports of transient craft in trouble. Eyewitness accounts came from Montpellier and Grace, Idaho.

Pilot Sights UFO In Texas

Member Jim Hatchel has forwarded a letter from a friend which describes the sighting of a UFO between Midland and Pecos River, Texas. The pilot, anonymous, had his course set at 8500 feet, due west, and the plane was being blown north by wind. At 11 p. m. Mountain Time, a UFO was encountered heading toward the plane at 1 o'clock at very rapid speed. "It appeared as a white glow of light increasing in brilliance and size as it approached us," he said. "The pilot became very scared, turned on his landing lights. The light became almost blinding. After his land-

ing lights were turned on, the UFO reversed its path of flight and the object diminished in size and brilliance becoming lost from sight. The time involved, coming and going, was about 15 minutes. Approximately five minutes after disappearing, the object once again appeared but did not approach to the point previously attained. It disappeared for the second time. By this time we were forced to land at Carlsbad, New Mexico, because of high winds mentioned earlier. The winds had caused our ground speed to be approximately 100 mph. There was normal commercial traffic; commercial traffic reported turbulences over the mountains west of Carlsbad and Pecos at this time. High activity of Air Force craft on night missions at 10,000 feet altitude plus was reported by stations all along the way. We were held to 8,500 because of this.

The report concluded: "Our report to the Federal Aviation Administration at Carlsbad got a reply of: 'Yeah, this isn't the first report this week; don't know what it is, but the Air Force seems interested'."

UFO Off Lae, New Guinea

The following is a report of a sighting forwarded by our new Representative Rev. N. C. G. Cruttwell of New Guinea:

Mr. John Baptist Awui and five other members of the crew of the Anglican Mission launch, "Maclaren King," saw an object while the launch was anchored off short at Lae, New Guinea on 31 January 1960. The time was 5 a. m. The sky was overcast with low clouds, and no sound was heard from the object.

Mr. Awui estimated that the object was about one and one half miles from the launch, and it appeared in the shape of an umbrella. It was white in color as though painted, and appeared to be about 40 to 50 feet across. It had four "windows" on the underside.

The object swayed slowly to and fro but did not come close to the observers. After about an hour it passed upwards into the clouds and was not seen again.

The sketch accompanying Rev. Cruttwell's report shows an oval-shaped object with three windows arranged horizontally at about the center of the object, and one below the center window.

SPECIAL REPORTS

See editorial in Coming July issue for details on Special Reports.

Members—please renew memberships and thus save headquarters the time and expense of issuing reminders.

Help Asked In Tracking "Suspected And Unpredicted Satellite"

Coupled with a story in the Seattle Post Intelligencer concerning a scantily-detailed sighting of a UFO at Seattle, Washington, was the request that satellite tracking stations around the world help follow a "suspected (and) unpredicted bright satellite." The UFO mentioned was described only as a bright light moving across the sky from west to east. This object was observed by many in the Seattle area two hours after a huge yellow fireball, hastily dubbed a meteor was seen by hundreds of Seattle residents. Speculation was that "UFO" was the same as that first spotted at Jupiter, Florida, the day before (May 19). It (the Seattle object) was described as "about the size of the U. S. balloon satellite Echo 1.

The amazing thing about sightings such as the above, is the singular lack of accurate identification by the abundance of scientific personnel who are always willing to discredit the possibility of UFOs. Strange objects are seen in the skies by hundreds of witnesses. Instead of honest speculation that said object is truly unidentified, there is usually a superfluous amount of speculation about what the object "could be," even if the speculation is ridiculous in view of the facts involved. There seems to be a good deal of reticence where the word "unidentified" is concerned.

Mystery "Sub"

Durban, S. Rhodesia. On the 13th of February 1961, what appeared to be an unidentified submarine was spotted off the Natal Coast at Tongast and Umhloti between 3 and 4 a. m. An eye-witness said that shortly after 4 a. m. the sea off Umhloti was lit by a strange light disclosing, about two miles off shore, a ship with a conning tower and people walking on its deck. Credit Dorothy Lefler, from S. Rhodesia Evening Standard (Salisbury).

Dr. Charles Townes, inventor of the Maser (Molecular Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) states that his invention can be used to signal intelligent creatures on planets circling other suns. The Maser can produce a focused beam a billion times brighter than the sun.

THE A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — JULY, 1961

OHIO PILOT SEES LIGHTS

Fontes Visits APRO

On June 29, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, APRO's Brazilian representative stepped off a plane at Tucson Municipal Airport and was greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen and Mr. Richard Hansing. It was a red-letter day for the Lorenzens who had become close acquaintances of the Doctor since his first inquiry concerning APRO in April 1957. Although fully cognizant of Fontes' ability as a physician as well as a UFO researcher, they were very interested in Fontes as a person. Everyone found Olavo charming, intelligent, and an excellent companion.

Dr. Fontes was accompanied by diminutive and pretty Theresa, his wife. In the days that followed, there was a flurry of meetings, luncheons, dinners, etc., during which everyone became well acquainted. Due to the fact that the Fontes' are very conversant with the English language, there was no difficulty with understanding each other. Mrs. Fontes thoroughly charmed the Lorenzen children who raptly followed each word she uttered. When the couple stepped aboard their jet, headed for Los Angeles three days later, the Lorenzens all felt a little sad.

Dr. Fontes' trip was a pleasure and business mission. He brought a patient to a Boston hospital for surgery in June and kept in touch with APRO via telephone until his patient was well enough so that he could leave. September 1961 is the Fontes' 10th wedding anniversary and therefore the trip was also a second honeymoon. From Tucson they visited Los Angeles (and Disneyland, of course) and then flew to San Francisco to see the sights and to visit the A. E. Browns (Mr. Brown is APRO's Research Director). Two days later they implaned for Honolulu and a couple of a days on the beaches there. After that, a non-stop jet flight found them in New York, and within a day, back in Rio via Varig Airlines.

The visit was all too short, but nevertheless, it was interesting, very pleasant and informative. We learned that member Joao Martins is now an Editor on

(See Fontes, page 2)

Jung Dead

By Coral Lorenzen

It was with a deep sense of shock and loss that the news of Dr. Carl G. Jung, eminent psychologist and APRO member, reached APRO headquarters. The announcement, first heard on Garro-way's TODAY show news program, did serve to lighten the blow of receiving the formal printed announcement from Dr. Jung's family.

Although most of us think of Dr. Jung in terms of the psychological side of UFO research, his death means that the world has lost one of the great talents of the 20th Century, and many of us have lost a friend.

Ours can be only a tiny and possibly insignificant tribute to Dr. Jung. Although his passing was duly noted by the press throughout the world, it is doubtful that his real worth will be really recognized for quite some time. Time is needed for lesser men to test his theories and contentions. It is with humility that we dedicate this issue to the great mind which has left us.

"Smoke Ring" In Ohio

At 6:30 p. m. on June 12 this year, Mrs. Howard Carnes and Mrs. Richard Campbell of Waynesville, Ohio, observed an object "like a blue-black ring of smoke" which appeared to float above Waynesville for about five minutes before disappearing in the northeast. The only other information available was that the object looked like a ring of smoke with a ball of fire swinging around the outside of it. The women estimated the altitude as about 1,500 or 2,000 feet, or "at about the level that small planes fly."

MEMBERS! When forwarding clippings, please designate the town where the newspaper from which clipping is taken, is located. We have on hand one clipping concerning a sighting at Virginia Beach, taken from the Ledger-Dispatch and Star for Saturday, June 3, but do not know which state is involved. This is very important and we urge that more careful attention be paid to such details in the future.

Ernie Stadvec, owner of a small fleet of airplanes at Akron, reported seeing objects in the sky on the 4th and 5th of July which he could not identify. Stadvec, a former World War II bomber pilot, operates Stadvec Aviation, Inc., at Akron. He stated in press interviews that he and two other Akron men spotted a brilliant green and white light seemingly suspended in the air on his right, while on a flight in the Akron area. The light approached them, he said and then broke into a 180-degree turn into a layer of haze. Again, on Wednesday, the 5th, Stadvec said he spotted another similar light while approaching Cleveland Hopkins Airport. The light began climbing and sped off, he said.

At about that same time on Wednesday night, an object "that behaved like a falling star" showed up on radar screens at the Cleveland Hopkins Airport tower, according to Operations Supervisor John M. Gieb. The object appeared to flare up on the screen and then it faded out in a matter of minutes he said. The following are Stadvec's words as reported by the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"At first I thought it was some kids shooting off high-powered rockets," Stadvec said of the Wednesday night sighting. "Then I thought it might be a winglight on a jet. It came at us at a terrific speed, then veered off at a 180-degree angle and disappeared into a haze layer. I called the control tower at Hopkins. It was diving at a 1 o'clock position and I was afraid of a collision. I knew it wasn't a winglight because the way it was coming at us would have put it on the wrong side and it became too large for a winglight."

"It flattened out at about 10,000 feet. I would say it came within three-quarters or a half-mile of us." With Stadvec were Charles Richard Swain, an Akron truck driver, and Clyde Skelton, an employee of WAKR.

Later issues of Ohio papers contained the newspaper article dealing with the Air Force investigation of the object seen by Stadvec. Major Robert Friend

(See Ohio Pilot, page 3)

The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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SPECIAL CONSULTANT

Prof. Charles Maney,—Physics

Editorial...

It is with pride that we announce the publication of the Director's book, "The Great Flying Saucer Hoax." It will be out in November or early December.

256 pages more or less (plus illustrations), we feel that it is the most comprehensive and perceptive document to be published to date on the subject of UFO. We would like to ask all members to help get this book before the public. We suggest first of all that the members plan to give this book as a Christmas present and as an incentive we are making a pre-publication offer. After publication date, the book will be available from the distributor and APRO for \$4.45 but anyone ordering or reserving copies prior to the publication date, may do so at a price of \$3.95. Members may either send their check or money order with their order or simply request a specific number of copies to be sent to them after publication date. This offer applies only on copies ordered directly from APRO.

The distributor will be William Fred-

erick Press, Inc., 55 East 86th St., New York 28, New York. We request that you alert your local book dealer. Normal professional discounts will of course prevail where books are ordered in quantity for resale. Some of the material in the book will be familiar to APRO members of long standing; however, many revealing aspects of the mystery of the UAO will be presented for the first time. For example, the Physical Evidence case will be presented in full detail with reproductions of the spectrographic plates, opinions, of experts, etc.

Following is a run-down of Chapter titles:

1. The Beginning
2. No Other Answer
3. The Sturgeon Bay Flying Saucer
4. 1952—The First Landing
5. 1954—Europe and South America
6. The "Contacts"
7. Flying Saucers and Censorship
8. Test or Attack?
9. Physical Evidence
10. Aftermath
11. The Incidents at Trindade
12. More Keys to the Puzzle
13. The Pattern and Its Meaning
14. More Confirmation
15. Epilogue.

In closing this little sales talk, let it be pointed out that the Director has served APRO for TEN YEARS without salary. The culmination of 14 years work has gone into this book. Will you do all you can to help put it over?

A word is in order concerning Special Reports. The response has not been what we expected. As stated previously, the special reports would be printed when enough advance subscriptions were received to cover cost of printing.

As it appears now we can print Special Report No. 1 (Martins-Keffel pictures and complete documentation) with just a little more encouragement.

Special Report No. 2 (the Physical Evidence case) is a separate problem. It is quite long and therefore expensive to print. However, it will appear entoto in the Director's book. We therefore offer those who have sent in advance orders for Special Report No. 2 the option of either having their \$1.50 returned or credited against the purchase of the Director's book.

We wish at this point to reassure those members who have written calling our attention to a criticism of APRO's physical evidence case which appears in the current issue of "Saucer News" authored by David Wightman.

Some of Mr. Wightman's remarks are quite astute, perceptive and appropriate. Unfortunately, they are interspersed

with material based more on naivete and imagination than on reality.

But whatever we say about the Author, we certainly cannot accuse him of any lack in self-esteem—and it is on this basis that his article can be best understood.

When the case was first published, Mr. Wightman contacted us proposing that we turn our material including metal samples over to him. When we declined his request, he applied various levers to attempt to get his way. Bitter experience, however, had taught us caution and we refused to be stampeded. We were (and are) perfectly willing to subject our few remaining samples to more definitive tests, if such exist, but just what Mr. Wightman (whose ignorance of the capabilities and limitations of the various spectrographic techniques is fairly obvious) could contribute in this respect was not made clear.

It seems to boil down to the simple fact that Wightman questions our capabilities as investigators, which he has a perfect right to do, and feels that he could have done better. He is to be Complimented on his enthusiasm.

L. J. LORENZEN,
Guest Editor.

Fontes . . .

(Continued from page 1)

O Cruzeiro's staff. In talks with Olavo about the UFO situation, we also learned that the press still echos public opinion and that military attempts to suppress information pertaining to UFO are unsuccessful.

Other ideas pertaining to the UFOs and their possible motives (based on correlations of sightings patterns, etc.) will be presented later.

We are presenting, in this Bulletin, several photos of Dr. Fontes, Mrs. Fontes and the Lorenzens. During their stay in Tucson, they and the Lorenzens visited the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum and "Old Tucson," a duplicate of the original western town which preceded the present metropolis of 200,000 by about 100 years. The Fontes' watched, with some amusement, a mock "gun fight" between hired actors who put on the show for the multitude of visitors who stream through the movie set each day. Some of the photos were taken at the Museum and at Old Tucson.

We hope members enjoy this personal glimpse of our Brazilian Representative who has become almost a legend in UFO research annals within a few short years. It is gratifying to be able to state unequivocally that he is as nice a person as he is a capable investigator.

Of General Interest

We have watched, with increasing interest and apprehension, the slow and seemingly inexorable captivity of the UFO field by pseudo-researchers, quasi-religious cults and plain rumor-mongers. Several "fanzines" exist solely through the support of individuals who are more interested in controversy than in research. APRO has recently been mentioned by one of these, as an "amateur research group." We have tried to ignore these childish diatribes and insinuations but in the interest of accuracy, can no longer countenance the situation. The crux of this particular pronouncement lies in the definition of "amateur" as applied to UFO research.

If there is a degree which qualifies an individual for UFO research, we are not aware of it. We are aware, however, of the fact that trained analysts in several fields are required for intelligent perusal and evaluation of the facts available. APRO embodies, among the 1500-plus individuals who depend on the organization for objective reporting of UFO facts, many qualified experts in the desirable fields: Chemical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineer, Electronic Engineering, Physics, Psychology, Astronomy, Law, Medicine, etc., etc., ad infinitum. There is hardly a field of scientific endeavor to which we have not turned for aid in the past ten years of UFO research. Enthusiasm certainly is not sufficient for sane evaluation of facts.

One of these "Zines" recently exploited the probable end of NICAP, the Washington, D.C. group headed by Donald E. Keyhoe, and the article sounded almost like a death-knell. The fan magazine in which the article appeared, has habitually made a policy of attacking any and all other U. S. UFO research groups. It would seem that the demise of NICAP would bring about no small amount of rejoicing in that camp.

The above-mentioned zine is only one of many, but certainly the most treacherous. Division among UFO groups and enthusiasts is the one way in which an accurate analysis of the facts can and will be avoided. Rumor-mongering and confusion-promotion prevails in certain quarters, and if we can credit certain people with the intellectual ability, it might even be possible that these diversionary tactics are purposeful. Divide and conquer—few of us are blind to the meaning of that philosophy. If certain groups persist in ignoring facts and continue to concentrate on publishing rumors, accusations, etc., etc., they will succeed in alienating the unbiased scien-

tific personnel who have been recruited to help in our efforts.

We do not by this mean that we feel that APRO will fail nor will we "quit." But—when the day comes that UFO researchers and enthusiasts put their weight of numbers behind the "fanzines" and groups such as APRO begin to lose support, the top notch researchers such as Fontes, Michel, Norris, Rehn, Maney, etc., will withdraw their support and availability for investigation and exalutation.

Men such as those named above have gathered together because a climate has been established, through APRO, in which they can present their evidence with impunity. They are interested in reporting and reports—the kind of objective reports which have been presented via the pages of this Bulletin for the past 10 years. APRO has an enviable record in the field of UFO research; we have been the leveling agent which has set a rational example for young people who become aware of the UFO problem. Ninety-five per cent of our periodical contains reports; little space is devoted to any other subject.

It is strongly suggested that members keep their eyes on the road ahead, and remember who and what has done the best service to the most. This is not a plea; it is an attempt to pull UFO enthusiasts back to reality and out of the clutches of glib trouble-makers who infest this field and make it appear ridiculous. Basic differences in the policy of various groups is expected and necessary. Out of this difference sometimes rises fact or truth. But there is no meeting ground for the fact-finders and the juvenile antics of the con-men and contactees, or the rumor-mongers. The fact-finders are bent on research and the gathering of accurate information. The latter three types are interested in one thing: getting attention. If a child who knows nothing of the requirements of acceptance finds that he can gain acceptance and/or attention by nefarious behavior, he will go to practically any extreme to be noticed. This is basically the problem we have in UFO research. Some cannot adhere to the strict rules of research because the efforts involved do not eventually gain the acceptance and attention they seek, so they seek other means. We must assume that we are dealing with a group of naughty children and ignore them.

Ohio Pilot . . .

(Continued from page 1)

of the Foreign Technologies Division at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, said he believes Stadvec saw an atmospheric

refraction of the star Capella—a first magnitude star. Friend pointed out that everything in Stadvec's report indicated an atmospheric phenomenon.

In a complete statement issued by Stadvec, and signed by him, the pilot had this to say concerning the Capella explanation: "My first reaction upon hearing the statement made by a man with a rather sketchy knowledge of what actually happened was, "Who are they trying to kid? Why didn't this Air Force man take the time to investigate further before making any statement at all?"

"I have been flying since 1942 both day and night and currently own and operate a flying business that requires us to fly day or night in all types of weather. Over the years I have seen many falling stars and other phenomena associated with atmospheric conditions as well. What we saw was not an astronomical or meteorological phenomena. The object we saw dived at us on a collision course to the extent that I actually called out to my passengers that the object was going to ram us. After the object came at us it reversed course and climbed rapidly into a clear night sky. This happened again the next night when the object flashed up from in front of us and again climbed into a clear sky. In both instances the object climbed at tremendous speeds, levelled off and disappeared to the Northwest." Unquote.

We will not attempt a defense of Stadvec's sighting, for he has very adequately defended himself. We do have this to say, however:

We have consulted an astronomer at Kitt Peak National Observatory concerning atmospheric refraction and found that atmospheric refraction does not exceed the order of one half degree, even at the horizon. According to his report, Stadvec's object exhibited itself over several degrees of the sky, at least.

In New Zealand a resident of Greerton reported seeing a bright speck in the sky. It was at an altitude of about 45 degrees, slightly below and about 15 degrees to the east of the sun. (The time was 11:50 a.m.). At 12:15 p.m. it suddenly moved northwest and in half a minute it had disappeared behind a cloud. It did not reappear. A meteorological official at Tauranga said that the movements of the object were not consistent with those of a weather balloon. The date—May 20, 1961.

In Regina, Canada, Wayne Stevenson saw a white light high in the sky which changed to blue, then green, then yellow, before disappearing at high speed.

No Hearings This Fall

In a letter to Mrs. Priscilla Draffone, Vice President Lndon Johnson, once vocally in favor of Congressional hearings concerning UFO, stated: "When I was a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, we received a number of letters regarding unidentified objects. We checked with the best sources available, namely those charged with investigating all such reports, and the hard facts gave no support to the idea that manned saucers did exist. I know of no objection to open hearings on the subject, however, except the fact that there is such a paucity of evidence to challenge the findings of the Department of Defense."

APRO, being interested in the possibility of open hearings, forwarded a copy of the Special Briefing which had been prepared for President Kennedy, to Joseph E. Karth (Representative, Minnesota), who heads the special committee which will investigate UFOs. His answer (the main parts) follows:

"While it is true that some newspapers have reported that a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics would hold hearings on this matter, the plans and activation of this subcommittee have not yet materialized.

"Our full committee has been meeting almost daily to hear testimony covering the many aspects of our accelerated space program. As a result, it appears very unlikely that any subcommittee hearings will be held during this session of Congress on unidentified flying objects.

"However, whether hearings be conducted this session or after the first of the year, you may rest assured they will include some public hearings if I have any influence in this matter."

This, except for the usual pleasantries, is the sum total of information reaching this office pertaining to the proposed Congressional UFO hearings. We feel it our duty to caution readers that neither of these letters constitute a promise of any kind, and therefore we shouldn't count our chickens, so to speak. Several years ago, (about 1953, to be more exact) the Editor cautioned members that it is most important to learn to analyze "official" statements pertaining to UFO. In the case of Congressman Karth's letter, we refer the reader to the last sentence: "However, whether hearings be conducted this session or after the first of the year, you may rest assured they will include some public hearings IF I HAVE ANY IN-

FLUENCE IN THIS MATTER."

This latter sentence is a sentence which "qualifies" the rest of the letter. Any number of things could happen between now and the winter session of Congress which could have some bearing on Karth's influence.

We do not point this out to disillusion anyone, but merely to prepare them for the worst. For several years the UFO research field has been buzzing with rumors and promises of Congressional hearings—to date none of these have materialized, and for a very good reason. Does it not seem inequitable that a few thousand Americans could request and get hearings on a subject which, by and large, is of little or no interest to the rest of our 180,000,000 Americans?

Another matter which is indirectly related to the above information, is the supposition that there are 100,000 people interested and participating in UFO research in the United States. This is simply not true. This figure was obtained, of all places, from Lt. Col. Tacker's book. It is very surprising that those who point out inaccuracies and outright lies in the Colonel's book would accept as gospel truth his estimate of the number of UFOlogists in America. Even if that estimate is half accurate, the number of individuals who are sufficiently interested to join a group, pay dues, and/or write letters to Congress, is a pitifully small percentage of 100,000. This is not an attempt at discouragement—it is common sense and realism as opposed to wishful thinking.

"Head" Fleats—Flies

On April 29, 1961 at about 4:00 P.M., John P. Gallagher, a Newport, R.I. contractor was working at a home adjacent to Bailey's Beach. He observed something that, at first impression, seemed to be the head of a very red-faced man out for an early season swim.

Closer scrutiny, however revealed it to be a spherical object, red in color, bobbing lazily on the waves. John went up to the second floor for a better look at the object which was now about 200 yards from shore and drifting slowly out to sea. Just as he was about to lose interest the object suddenly rose from the water to height of about 60 feet and moved out to sea at a speed which John estimated to be about 100 M.P.H. He also expressed the opinion that the object was definitely controlled for it seemed to rise abruptly to a chosen altitude and move out at high speed in an unwavering straight line.

(The editor notes a remarkable similarity between the object here described and one which was reportedly wrestled with in Ireland).

Cigar Near Springfield, Mass.

At about 2:30 a.m. Mrs. Patricia Biczynski of Springfield was unable to sleep, went to her window to enjoy the moonlight. Almost immediately she noticed, in the East, a large, "fat," cigar-shaped object having blunt ends "like the end of a test tube." The cigar presented a broadside view, appeared to reflect the moonlight and was at an approximate elevation of 60 degrees, horizontal position.

Mrs. Biczynski, a former air line hostess on a trans-Atlantic run before her marriage, felt it her duty to report the incident, so she informed the Springfield police and Radio Station WSPR. The police were very cooperative, and offered to dispatch a detective to her home, but she declined as she felt that would be "silly." The radio station broadcast her report several times during the day of July 4th, but the sighting was not carried by any of the Springfield papers due to the fact that the July 4th edition of the morning paper had gone to press before the sighting and, being a holiday, no evening paper was published. Thanks to Al Fowler who investigated this report and interviewed the witness. Mrs. Biczynski did not, incidentally, see the object arrive or depart.

Colorado Campers Sight Oval Object

Gunnison, Colorado, 27 June 1961. Dave Joranson, 19, of Appleton, Wisconsin, along with others, observed an unconventional aerial object in a mountainous area near Aspen.

Joranson, a counselor at Skyland Camp for Boys and Girls at Crested Butte, Colorado, said about 50 persons, two-thirds of them youngsters, also saw the object.

He spotted the object above a mountain pass about 20 miles from the spot from which he viewed the object, and established its point of disappearance and reappearance with a snow-capped peak. He said it was oval or rounded, silvery in color changing to a darker shade during the minute it was in view. It appeared above the mountainous area, traveled across in front of him and disappeared. Seconds later it appeared going in the opposite direction at a high rate of speed.

A four-engine Air Force cargo plane appeared in the area only minutes after the object was seen. Joranson said the area was clear and cloudless with only a slight haze.

(Continued on page 5)

Oval Object At Marion, New York

Mr. John Dingfelder and his daughter Mrs. Frank Priestly were among several people who observed a strange oval, silver-colored object in June from the Dingfelder farm on Ball Road. Mr. Dingfelder and Mrs. Priestly had seen it at fairly close range, described it as hovering just over a slight incline of wooded land, and it was sporting three apertures or window-like holes which divided the upper part from the lower part. Both stated that they had seen a blinking or flashing of red lights from the sides of the silvery object. After word of their sighting got around, many came to watch for the object in the early morning hours. At one time some twenty individuals viewed a ball-like object which glowed silver, appearing to hover. At one point it moved straight away from the viewers, then up, then hovered for another 30 minutes, before it moved slowly southeast. It disappeared at about 5:40 a. m.

A good deal more detail would help in the solution of this mystery, inasmuch as some suggested a weather balloon or the morning star. The latter is a possible answer, if one excludes the maneuvers and apparent size ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the diameter of the sun). We would like very much to receive more information on this sighting. It was discussed in the June 12 issue of the Rochester New York Democrat and Chronicle.

Residents of the Seattle Area witnessed a spectacular "ball of fire" about 9:15 on the evening of May 19, 1961. It was said to resemble a huge ball of yellow fire which burned out before it reached the horizon. Some observers thought it fell near the city but it was learned through the facilities of Air Route Traffic Control Center that it was also seen to the west of Klamath Falls and northwest of Red Bluff, California.

About two hours later, a bright light was seen in the sky moving from west to east. It was similar in appearance to Echo I. It was speculated that this may have been the thing first seen earlier in the day at Jupiter, Florida, causing the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory to send out a request that satellite tracking stations follow this suspected (and unpredicted) bright satellite.

Colorado Campers . . .

(Continued from page 4)

The Air Defense Command at Colorado Springs said it had received no report on the object.

Object Dives On Highway Patrolman

From the pages of O Globo, for 6 June 1961 comes the following report of an outstanding Brazilian sighting: A glowing object maneuvered for 3 hours over the Anchieta Highway about 48 kilometers from Santos, Sao Paulo. The Highway Patrol was called and two policemen, Jaime de Miranda and Astrogildo de Medeiros came to the scene. The strange events started at about 2:30 a. m. and a call was put through to Patrol Headquarters in Santos and Cubatao. More than 20 cars were stopped and the occupants got out and observed the object.

After attempting to signal the object with a white light, with no results, a red light was used, whereupon the object suddenly approached the cars at high speed apparently bent upon a collision with the police car. This resulted in panic and the policeman and driver left the car and ran. Marshall Jose Otavia Leite from Cubatao got his Winchester 44 out and aimed at the object, but other police stopped him from shooting. After three hours, the object gradually lost its glow as it disappeared in the sky at 5:30 a. m. It was still visible through binoculars and was watched as it landed near a tree quite a distance from the road.

Another Red Sphere

At Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Mr. Lee Jones, for many years a commercial pilot, witnessed a strange phenomena in the sky over that city. Mr. Jones, now owner of the Orah Sawmill, made the sighting in the presence of eight of his workers, all of whom verify his story.

They saw a dark red whirling sphere appear over the peak of the hill, El Berlinche, then move rapidly over the center of town where it assumed a swaying motion. Here, in a period of about 15 seconds it changed from dark red to bright red and then from dull yellow to bright yellow. It then made an abrupt 90 degree turn moving to the west of the city where it took on the appearance of an "odd star." Jones estimated the speed of the object to have approached 2000 M.P.H. This was based on an assumption that its altitude was 5000 feet over the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen and family have had the pleasure of the company of Dr. Fontes during the summer, as well as Miss Josephine Myers, now a close friend. We would like the general membership to know that we are always happy to meet members and, if possible, entertain them in our home.

The New Guinea Sightings

By Rev. N. Cruttwell

INTRODUCTION

I do not wish to sail under false colours. I wish to state at the outset that I have not unmistakably seen a "flying saucer." That good fortune belongs to others. I have only been an investigator and reporter. But I have been in a very good position to report and investigate the Papuan sightings of Unidentified Flying Objects, being in the midst of the area where most of them have been seen, and knowing the majority of the witnesses personally. I have made it my business wherever and whenever possible to interview the witnesses individually.

I have collected and checked many more reports than anyone in the Territory, and as far as I know, am the only person who has taken the trouble to annotate and examine them thoroughly. I am writing this account as I feel that the sightings are of great significance and importance in the elucidation of the great "flying saucer" mystery. I do not claim to know what they are or whence they come. That is a matter for the experts. All I can claim to know is that these people have told me these things, that they are all reasonably honest and intelligent folk, and that their evidence is in many cases corroborative. It bears the stamp of sincerity. I have faithfully recorded what they have told me without embellishment and the reader must judge the reliability of their statements.

Many people are put off by the comparatively fantastic nature of the Boianai sightings and the appearance of men. What they do not realize is that they were only three sightings out of a total of 79 so far reported. Many others were as fantastic as the Rev. W. B. Gill's. One cannot be isolated from the rest. They stand or fall together. No doubt some are explicable, but if only one is inexplicable, that one is significant. If these reports are to be rejected, they must all be proved erroneous, and many competent witnesses, such as the head of the Department of Civil Aviation, and the Manager of an Airline, not to mention a number of Clergy and Government officers, must be judged either liars or fools.

I have discussed the various possibilities of error or misinterpretation in each case, and have tried to assess the value of the report. I have recorded every detail that might be relevant to each case, but have not invented any. I have given the authority for every feature recorded.

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New Guinea . . .

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Finally I have analyzed the sightings under various headings, and tried to point out some general characteristics of the whole series, and have discussed some possibilities of their nature, origin and purpose. But the question is still open. Nothing is proved.

But this overwhelming accumulation of 70 reports in a little over a year in a limited area, by witnesses many of whom are people of the utmost integrity cannot be lightly ignored.

It is the purpose of this paper to present the reports and discuss them with a view to finding out what was in the skies over Papua in 1959.

I SIGHTINGS BEFORE 1958

1. The First Papuan Sightings

The story opens with Mr. Drury's sighting. Mr. T. P. Drury of the Department of Civil Aviation at Melbourne gave this information personally to me. At the time of the sighting he was Director of Civil Aviation in the Territory of Papua New Guinea, stationed at Port Moresby. He is a man of very high qualifications and has flown 32 types of aircraft himself. He has also made a speciality of meteorological phenomena. The sighting was also witnessed by his wife and children. This is his story:

"I was standing on the coast road overlooking the Flying Boat Base at Port Moresby with my wife and children. It was about 11 a. m. on the 23rd August 1953. The weather was perfectly clear and cloudless. Even the summits of the Owen Stanley Range were clear, which is unusual. My wife and children were with me. I was engaged in taking a movie photo of a native boy spearing a fish. I was not looking at the sky. My wife noticed a wisp of cloud suddenly appear in the blue sky from nowhere and start to build up rapidly into a white puff. She called out to draw my attention to it. I watched it rapidly build up into a thick white mass of cumulus. There were no other clouds in the sky and there seemed nothing to account for it. Being very interested in meteorological phenomena, I decided to take a film of it. So I rotated the turret of my French made movie camera to bring the telephoto lens into position, and started to film the cloud.

"The cloud was at an elevation of about 50 degrees above the horizon, in a roughly southwest direction, towards Napanapa. It was impossible to estimate the altitude, as there was nothing with which to compare it.

"Suddenly an object like a silver dart shot out of the cloud. It was elongated in shape like a bullet. It subtended

about one inch at arm's length. It was metallic and flashed in the sun. It was very clear-cut, sharp in front but apparently truncated behind, though the tail may have been hidden by the vapour trail. No wings or fins were visible. It shot out of the cloud upwards at an angle of about 45 degrees. It was travelling at an immense speed, at least five times as fast as a jet plane travelling at the speed of sound." (Not that Mr. Drury is an expert airman and accustomed to estimating the speed of planes)

"It never slackened speed or changed direction, but simply faded upwards into the blue and its vapour faded after it. It was gone in a few seconds. The vapour trail was very clear-cut, dense, white and billowing. It is visible in the remaining portion of the film still in my possession.

"In spite of the supersonic speed and the comparative nearness of the object, there was no sound whatever.

"I was greatly concerned about the appearance of such an extraordinary aircraft in the sky, and, without telling anyone, I drove straight to Jackson's Airport, and checked with the Air Traffic Control. There were no unusual aircraft out, only a D.C.3 and the usual D.D.4 expected from Australia, and possibly a small aircraft or two.

"I then reported the sighting to the R.A.A.F., but they were quite unable to account for it. Later I sent them the film, which was sent all round the world but no-one could explain the object and it was pronounced 'unknown.'

"I am absolutely certain of its reality. It was photographed. My wife and children saw it. If anyone in the Territory had the qualifications to identify an unknown aircraft, I had. It is my business to know what is in the air. I know all types of aircraft, and have flown 32 of them myself."

Such is Mr. Drury's remarkable report, which appears to be the first record of an unidentified flying object over the Territory of Papua New Guinea. It remains the only one to have been photographed. Mr. Drury claims that when the film was returned to him after being sent to America and other countries, the best frames had been cut out, and the remainder show only the cloud and the vapour trail. If this is true, it is very reprehensible on the part of the authorities. It is impossible to doubt the truth of Mr. Drury's sighting, described in such detail by so qualified a man. The question remains, what kind of craft did he see, and where had it come from?

It may be objected that it could have been a space rocket, gone astray. Certainly its appearance is reminiscent of

a rocket. But that does not explain the mysterious cloud, the appearance of the rocket suddenly out of the cloud, without having been there before, and the complete absence of sound. A rocket at such a distance would surely have made a sound like thunder: and in any case, how on earth could a rocket have got into such a position over Port Moresby at a comparatively low altitude, when the nearest rocket range is at Woomera? (many thousands of miles away). The rocket would have had to travel for thousands of miles horizontally—or in a very low orbit—and then suddenly decide to change direction just over Port Moresby and shoot up into space. In any case, if a large space rocket had been fired anywhere on that date, and which could conceivably have been the object seen over Port Moresby, the R.A.A.F. would have been the first to know about it. The object therefore remains, as far as we can tell, inexplicable.

This, incidentally is the only record known to me of a cylindrical or rocket-shaped object being seen over the Territory, if we except a very doubtful sighting over Port Moresby in 1959, which will be mentioned later.

2. Objects Over The Papuan Gulf

Two rather similar objects were seen over the Gulf of Papua in 1955 and 1956. They bore no resemblance to aircraft, but were typical of many of the objects seen in 1959.

The first was seen by an Administration Doctor, Dr. E. Nespor, who at the time was at Yule Island in the Gulf of Papua, west of Port Moresby. One evening in May 1955 he was returning from a swim in the sea when he saw a large disc, about half the size of the moon, glowing with a greenish light, "similar to a Geissler or Crooks vacuum tube," moving slowly along, for about one minute, when it disappeared. When he returned to the hill residence where he lived, he found that his wife had also seen the object. This sighting was reported in a letter, and I have not yet had an opportunity of questioning the witness to elucidate further detail.

The second sighting over the Gulf was made by Mr. Clifford Jackson, Manager of Papuan Air Transport, one of the leading airlines in the Territory. He does not remember the date, but thinks it was in 1955 or 1956. He was fishing at night on Idia island in the Gulf of Papua, about 70 miles west of Port Moresby. It was early in the morning, one or two a.m., when he and his companion saw a very large round red light in the sky, about 15 degrees above the sea in a westerly direction. It was larger than the moon and much brighter,

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with a rather blurred outline. It did not move laterally, but appeared to increase and decrease in size as though it was approaching and receding in line with the observer. They watched it for half an hour, when it disappeared.

These two sightings are unsatisfactory in their lack of detail. This is partly due to the passage of time, and partly because I have not had opportunity to question the witnesses closely: but the witnesses are both highly qualified and intelligent men, and there can be little doubt that they saw the objects described. The similarity to subsequent sightings will be noticed, both in the colour and behaviour of the objects. Whereas the first appears to have been a disc, the second seems to have been a sphere. The size of the second is remarkable.

3. A Strange Light over the

Ningo Islands

The following appeared in the South Pacific Post, the principal newspaper of the Territory, published in Port Moresby. The issue was dated 6th Nov. 1957.

"A Patrol Officer and four Europeans recently watched a strange unexplainable light hover near their ship for 20 minutes, the Acting Director of Native Affairs, Mr. J. K. McCarthy said yesterday.

"He said that the Patrol Officer, Mr. E. S. Esdale, was on the Government Trawler 'Eros' on August 24th in the Ninigo Islands, when he and the others saw this light.

"Mr. Esdale reports that he was in the Ahu passage in the Ninigo group, when a strange light appeared in the west," Mr. McCarthy said.

"It assumed the appearance of a large yellow star.

"It hovered in the one place for twenty minutes, but changed from yellow to red, then to green, and finally to crimson. It remained still for twenty minutes and then moved violently in a small area.

"It turned from crimson to green, then appeared to fall into the sea," Mr. McCarthy said.

This report, coming from such a reliable source, is certain to be factual. The appearance of falling into the sea may be due to the rapid disappearance of the object over the horizon. The hovering and sudden movement precludes either a star or a meteor. The most significant feature of this sighting is the change of colour, an effect noticed again and again in the reports.

This is the last of the pre 1958 Reports. It will be seen that sightings in the Territory are not new. There were

probably others not reported, or which have not come to my ears. I did not take the matter seriously until the latter part of 1958, when things began to happen on my doorstep.

II. 1958—THE OVERTURE

1. A Red Light Over the Airport

Early in February 1958 (I forget the exact date, as I was not keeping a careful record in those days) we all heard over the radio on the local news the story of a mysterious red light which had appeared over Jackson's Airport, Port Moresby. It was seen by several of the Air Port personnel. It appeared as a bright red blob of light which came down from the direction of Sogeri, i.e. from the northeast, and descended to about 200 feet. It then made a traverse of the airstrip at that height and shot straight up into the sky and disappeared. It appeared to buzz the strip as if inspecting it.

The names of the witnesses were not given, and the matter was not reported in the press. The sighting was confirmed by Mr. C. Jackson, manager of Papuan Air Transport, but he was not a witness. So far I have not been able to trace the witnesses. However, the sighting would not have been put out over A.B.C. controlled Radio News unless it had been well authenticated.

2. A "Blue Moon" nears Samaria

So far all the sightings have been by officials of the Administration or Air Transport. Now the Missionaries start to see things. First of all it was the Roman Catholics at Sideia, an island close to Samarai, in the Milne Bay District. The reports from the Catholic Mission were sent in by no less an authority than the Right Rev. Bishop Doyle Vicar Apostolic of Samarai. He reports:

"In June 1958 there came from a southerly direction a round object about the size of the moon, pale blue in colour, emitting light brighter than sunlight. It seemed to hover in the sky over Mission property. After about 5 minutes it moved in a northerly direction and disappeared in mid sky. It was seen by five senior schoolboys at the same time," (the report does not mention the time of day or night).

It is a pity we have not more detail of this sighting, which is a remarkable one. The 'light brighter than sunlight' suggests it was seen in daylight, but in any case the object must have been startling in the extreme, and hardly to be explained by Venus, the favorite culprit for explaining away these phenomena.

3. Lights over Goodenough Bay

It was in the same month, June, that the first signs of activity began over Goodenough Bay, where I am stationed,

and which was to reach its climax in June 1959.

Somewhere above that time (unfortunately I did not record the date, not thinking of the significance of the sighting, though I realized afterwards that it must have been the beginning of the lights which were to appear so frequently in our skies), the children at my own Mission station saw a light crossing the sky. It was about 7.0 p. m., and my mother and I were having our evening meal. Suddenly there were shrieks and cries outside, and shouts of "Satellite, Satellite!" By now even the Papuan children were satellite conscious, though none of us had ever seen one. They raced past the house towards the front of the station overlooking the sea. We too ran out, but were too late, the object had gone. How often that was to be my lot! What the children had seen was only a white light, like a star, which had travelled horizontally from horizon to horizon in a northwest to a southeast direction. It could have been a satellite, or it could have been a UFO (Unidentified Flying Object), we could not tell.

If this had been an isolated occurrence we should not have bothered about it, but when the happening began to repeat, we began to wonder. For towards the end of the year the lights started to appear again.

The next sighting was at Wamira on the opposite side of the Bay, about 25 miles across from my own station of Menapi. Here my brother-in-law, Dr. J. K. Houston was missionary-in-charge and also doctor to our base hospital at Dogura nearby. It was on October 18th that things began to happen.

Just as the Wamira people came out of their Evening Service, at about 6:30 p. m., the sun having just set, but the sky not yet dark, they all saw a moving white light, like a star, travelling fairly quickly across the sky from south to north, its light fluctuating regularly. Both the Doctor and I questioned the eyewitnesses and there is no doubt of the sighting.

Later on, the very same evening, the Doctor and his wife (my sister) were sitting in the house, when another moving light was sighted by the children over the sea. Some Papuan girls shouted out "Satellite." Dr. and Mrs. Houston rushed out to see it, but they could not pick it up. It had probably disappeared behind a tree.

4. A Green Fire-Ball

While the Doctor was continuing to gaze at the sky, there suddenly burst forth without warning a dazzling green flare, like a Verey light. It just appear-

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ed from nowhere at an elevation of about 60 degrees in the clear starlit sky. It moved across the sky from north to south at a fair speed, traversing about a quarter of the width of the sky, until it appeared to be above Cape Frere, to the S.E. of the Station, and about three miles away. It was dazzlingly bright, and of a clear brilliant apple green. It lit up the trees and the whole landscape with its green light. It then vanished without a sound.

At the same time the same object was seen by Mr. Brian Sweet at Dogura, our head Mission Station, about one and a half miles away and two hundred feet up. Dr. Houston and I got Mr. Sweet to indicate the approximate elevation of the object in relation to him. This was about 30 degrees. So knowing the elevation of Wamira and Dogura and their approximate distance apart, and the two angles, we were able to work out by parallax that the green fire-ball was at an altitude probably between 3,000 and 5,000 feet. This is corroborated by the fact that it appeared to be just above Cape Frere, which is probably about 3,500 feet high.

Many possible explanations have been suggested for this green light, but none of them fit. It could not have been an aircraft flare, because no aircraft fly over the Territory at night, and if there had been a plane they would have heard it. It could not have been a Verey light because there was no ship in the Bay, and because the light appeared high in the sky, left no trail and made no sound. A meteor has been suggested, but the size, colour, speed, absence of sound and lack of any remains precludes this. Besides what meteor would descend to 5,000 feet and just vanish? There would have been a tremendous explosion. Can it have been a stray observation balloon? Why should one be so low in such a remote place, and how could it suddenly produce such a violent flare, and why was no trace of it found next day? In any case its movement was too rapid.

Those who have read the account of the mysterious green fireballs in America will notice their almost exact similarity to the Wamira fireball. They were pronounced inexplicable at the time.

5. The 'Satellite that Changed Directions

Now we come to the first of the only two occasions where I personally saw an object, though I cannot claim for certain it was an UFO.

The object was seen for three nights in succession at Menapi, and for five at Dogura. It was also seen at the Roman Catholic Mission at Sideia, and finally it

was seen at Port Moresby, on the other side of the Territory. If it was a satellite, its behaviour was odd, to say the least of it.

The children reported having seen it first on November 22nd. It was next seen at Menapi on the 29th, but missed by me, as I was in Church. However, on the 30th I was lucky and saw the object with my own eyes. It had been seen five days in succession at Dogura: so that in truth it had probably been passing overhead nightly for the best part of a week.

The object always came from the northwest and travelled southeast on an unvarying course, except that the Dogura witnesses maintain that its track shifted slightly N.E. wards each night, but always parallel to its track the night before.

On the night I saw it, exactly the same thing happened as before. The children started shouting "Satellite," and I ran out with my mother, carrying binoculars. The light was just passing overhead as I came out, though the children had seen it appear from behind the hill at the back of the Station, to the northwest. The time was just about 6:50 p.m. The light took about three minutes to cross the sky, fluctuating slowly as it went from bright to faint and bright again, taking approximately 15 seconds to complete each cycle. It was like a silvery white star of first magnitude, appearing through the glasses to have a slightly fuzzy edge. It was at a very great height, passing behind the few high cirro-stratus clouds.

On the following night, December 1st it failed to appear, nor did we ever see it again. But on the next evening, December 2nd, the following item was broadcast over the Radio News from 9 PA, Port Moresby, at 7 and 9 p.m.

"At approximately 6:45 p.m., on Monday night, the first of December, an unidentified flying object was seen by several residents of Boroko, a suburb of Port Moresby. It was like a star, bluish white in colour, and of about the same brightness as a bright star. It was travelling from east to west, and disappeared low over the western horizon. It tended to disappear every few seconds. It was visible for about three minutes, during which time it crossed the sky from horizon to horizon. One of the observers, who had seen an earth satellite, said that it was similar in appearance. Civil Aviation authorities said that no aircraft or weather balloons were in the area."

There can be little doubt that this is the same or a similar object to the ones seen on previous nights over Menapi, Dogura, Wamira and Sideia. Were these

objects satellites? Could they have been the same satellite appearing again and again? Presumably this could be checked if the movements of satellites at that time were known. In those days very few satellites were in orbit and it is doubtful whether they were visible to the naked eye.

But the remarkable feature is the change of direction. Even if a satellite could behave in the manner observed, fluctuating its light, and appearing so regularly at the same time, how could it conceivably change direction in 24 hours from a south-easterly to a westward course? Taking into account the previous sightings at Menapi and Wamira (where the object was moving from south to north) the profusion of satellites in the sky travelling in different directions is, to say the least, puzzling.

It was this sighting that prompted me to write to the 'Flying Saucer Review,' London, whose address I had found on the back of a book about Flying Saucers. I reported the Wamira fireball, and these satellite-like lights in the sky, asking for their opinion. The Editor was very interested, and asked me if I would act as their local observer and investigator for New Guinea in the International UFO Observer Corps. All it involved was reporting any further sightings to them, and trying, if possible, to interview the witnesses. Little realizing what I was letting myself in for, I accepted, and started an UFO file. I never imagined that within a year my file would be bursting with reports.

This paper is the result.

(Continued next issue)

Mrs. E. M. Church of Chaucer Road, Napier, New Zealand, reports as follows: "About 3:15 P.M. I was sitting in the doorway of my cottage enjoying the view when I saw a round silvery object in the sky. It was very large and shaped like one of those round rubber rafts or a flower bowl. It appeared from a northerly direction and moved very slowly in a straight line until it reached the Beacons Airdrome. Then it suddenly disappeared. I watched for a long time, but it did not reappear." This occurred on May 23, 1961.

A number of technical problems encountered in producing bulletins and Special Reports have delayed us considerably. We ask the members' forbearance a little longer, and we believe the waiting will be worth their while. See more of Rev. Cruttwell's report plus new information from Venezuela as well as the U.S. in the next issue.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — SEPTEMBER, 1961

DISC UPSETS TRUCK

Red Object at Baltimore

At 4:50 a.m. on the third of June 1961, Robert Briele of WFBR, Baltimore, made the following sighting: A bright red flashing light the apparent size of a walnut held at arm's length appeared about a half mile away at 500 feet altitude and descending. At this distance its speed would have been about 200 mph in an "effortless flight pattern," making no sound. It descended behind a ridge in northern Baltimore and was lost to sight. This light, which flickered at a rate faster than a normal airplane light without going clear out on the dim part of the cycle, had no discernible shape. It passed west to east of Belvidere avenue in northern Baltimore. Friendship airport reported no flight in the area at that time.

On June 10, Mr. Griffin, his wife and mother-in-law, saw a flashing light moving slowly from SW toward them at Hillen and Belyadere avenue at 9:15 p.m. It was neither dark nor light—just twilight — as the red light traveled across the sky. It stopped overhead for about 10 second, then took off very fast toward the NW. No sound accompanied the light. It did not go out, merely dimmed and brightened. About "the size of a basketball" with no shape behind it. Altitude guessed at 2,000 to 5,000 feet.

Another similar sighting took place at 9:15 p.m. on the same evening. Mrs. Calegere at Lake Ave. and Chinquapia Parkway saw a large, bright red blinking light "the size of a basketball" coming out of the SE at very high speed. It appeared to fall to the earth between her location and the Stadium, which is SE of her point of observation. Nothing was reported falling or having been found in that area.

At 9:05 p.m. on the evening of 16 June, Mr. Jack Ewald and his six-year-old daughter saw a very bright red light varying from bright to dim proceeding at a "moderate" speed from W to E along Taylor Ave.-Hillen Road just north of Baltimore and south of Towson. Nothing was seen behind the light and

(See Red Object, page 3)

Editorial...

This issue of the Bulletin is being edited 6 months late, but will be followed by the November issue containing full details of the September-October 1961 U. S. saucer "flap," plus another installment of the Reverend Gill New Guinea sightings of 1959.

Part of the delay in Bulletin issues has been a matter of personal problems and health and a good share of the delay is due to work connected with the Director's book.

A few letters to this office (3 to be exact) were from members concerned with the title of the Director's book. It was titled "The Great Flying Saucer Hoax" because a hoax has been perpetrated, both purposely and inadvertently, in regard to the UFO over the past 15 years. The contents of the book bear out this contention.

Because publishers have turned a cold shoulder to manuscripts dealing with UFO in the past 5 years, the book was subsidized via private funds made available to the Director and Mr. Lorenzen by friends and APRO members. These funds must be reimbursed as soon as possible and we therefore ask the members to do all they can to promote sales.

Some members have not yet ordered and we urge them to do so while copies are still available through Mrs. Lorenzen at \$3.95—a 10% discount from the regular price of \$4.45. In an effort to reimburse investors, the Lorenzens have made available at their address a substantial number of books. When all of them are sold, there will be sufficient funds to reimburse the investors. Please urge your friends and fellow UFO researchers to order. All orders and remittances should be sent to C. E. Lorenzen, 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Ariz.

To date, interest in the book has been most satisfactory. Modesty and lack of space prevents reproduction here of comments and reviews, but they have been good.

APRO publication schedules will be brought up to date but should demands

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By Horacio Gonzales

Mr. Adolfo Paolini Pisani, government topographer, employed in the Executive Service of the State of Merida, Venezuela, was driving his jeep along the Andean highway leading from the town of La Victoria to El Vigia in the state of Merida one day in January 1961.

The sky was clear with very little or no clouds. He had just crossed over the mountain from La Victoria and could see the level part of the highway stretching in front of him toward El Vigia as well as portions of the sky to his right and also to his left.

He became aware of a truck which approached from behind and blew its horn in order to pass the jeep. Mr. Paolini Pisani pulled off to the extreme right of the road and the truck passed on towards the front.

In this position both vehicles continued for a few minutes when, suddenly like a bolt from the blue, a brilliant object in the shape of a metallic disk, looking as though made from polished blue steel, swooped down from the sky at incredible speed and crossed perilously close over the front end (hood) of the truck.

It then rose immediately in soaring flight at the same fantastic speed and was lost to sight in space in a matter of seconds in the opposite side of the sky. When the discoidal object rose into the air above the hood of the truck, the vehicle also rose a few feet into the air and overturned in the direction taken by the object and fortunately, into a sand-bank at the side of the road with its four wheels upturned in the air.

Controlling the fear and astonishment which seized him, Mr. Paolini Pisani stopped the jeep and rushed to assist the occupants of the truck. Luckily, the driver was the only occupant and escaped with only a few scratches, bumps, minor cuts and nervous shock. They then both went in search of other people to help right the truck and get it back into operation.

The details of this case were kept confidential by the national guard and

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Editorial...

(Continued from page 1)

on the Director's time due to the book become too heavy, publication schedules could suffer. We can only predict this possibility and ask the members at large to understand.

In the past we have had difficulty in satisfying all requests for information pertaining to UFO which emanate from the public at large—APRO is not a corporation or profit-making organization. It exists solely for the benefit of the members. The Bulletin is the means by which each APRO member receives the results of investigation and research of the whole member body. Members of the staff have generously given of their time and talents without remuneration, for a cause. We therefore ask the general membership to consider this before making demands on the staff. We do the best we can under the circumstances with what we have available.

Again we urge members to attempt to push sales of the Director's book through direct sales at the above address.

A Re-Examination of The Simonton Case

The May issue of the Bulletin documented the claims of Eagle River, Wisconsin chicken farmer Joe Simonton and the case could not be closed in APRO files because of certain details and what appeared to be inconsistencies.

One of these inconsistencies concerned the presence of an apparent cooking unit aboard the purported craft. It occurred that any space aboard a real, honest-to-goodness reconnaissance craft would be utilized for necessary equipment. Nourishment, even for long trips, could be more efficiently provided via a storage unit rather than cooking unit and food storage and preparation units. All we need to do to more thoroughly understand this is to project what would be practical along such lines of reasoning.

Since the May Bulletin was issued we have had the pleasure of meeting and talking with Judge Carter of Eagle River who did much of the initial investigation and procured one of the "pancakes" or "cookies" for NICAP to analyze. As most of us know, the only analysis performed was under the auspices of J. Allen Hynek of N.W.U. who is consulting astrophysicist for WADC at Dayton, Ohio. It was learned that the objects contained salt, hydrogenated oil (such as any cooking oil) and corn meal or flour.

We must, at this juncture, because of certain recent developments, consider the possibility that Simonton did see some sort of craft, and perhaps some creatures, but that the pancakes and cooking unit were additions to make the story more believable. Certainly the "pancake" can be duplicated.

In his conversation with Judge Carter, Dr. Hynek inferred that Simonton was telling the truth, and the case was one of those incidents which are in a "class" by themselves.

The statements are quite revealing insofar as they say nothing really. Simonton could have been telling the truth—as he saw it. Also, the observation that the Simonton case is in a class by itself is not an endorsement of its authenticity.

Upon hearing from Carter that a pancake was sent to NICAP for analysis, Hynek reportedly responded that Carter wouldn't hear any more from them on the matter. Strangely enough the latter is true. We do not report this for any other reason than to report the facts. We are curious, however, concerning Hynek's prediction and upon what it was based.

The most recent information to come to our attention concerning the Simonton case we will quote directly from member Cecile Hess of Rhineland. It is self-explanatory:

"Two weeks ago last night (about 28 Feb.) Harry Pride, an Eagle River real estate broker, came and sat down next to me in the lounge during our coffee break, and asked me what I thought of their advertising stunt. It turned out that he was referring to the Simonton affair. He then proceeded to tell me that he and some friends got Joe drunk and then hypnotized him. He said they had him tell the story 29 times while under hypnosis.

"I called up Ray Palmer (Editor, "Flying Saucers," Amherst, Wis.) that week and asked him what he thought about it. He told me that he thought Joe had a psychic experience; that possibly they enlarged on it. He also said that if the hypnotic part of the story was true, that those who did it may have thought they were doing their patriotic duty; as much as to say that someone had approached them and given them the idea, possibly hinting to them that they might find a use for it in their business; in this case the promotion of Treasure Island, an imitation in miniature of Disneyland if it ever gets underway. Incidentally, they built a little cabin on this amusement ground where Joe (Simonton) is going to sit and tell his story. I met Joe last August at Judge Carter's summer home. If I ever saw a sincere and honest man it was him. A person had to understand a bit about hypnosis to realize how this could be, and I am one of those who do know the possibilities inherent in it.

"A week ago Harry Pride denied his original story, said Joe suffered from hallucinations and they just used hypnosis to make him tell the story the same each time. I tried to get more out of him last night, but he wasn't talking." Unquote.

Considering the many strange and somewhat silly aspects of the Simonton case, the above theory about the incident is not unreasonable. All UFO researchers have encountered, at some time or other, those unscrupulous individuals who will take advantage of a sighting "flap" to promote something besides saucers.

Unless more pertinent information which will clarify this case comes to hand this is doubtless the last this Bulletin will carry on the subject.

Some notes which lend some credence to the Pride claims are the following: Joe Simonton at the time of the sight-

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Disc . . .*(Continued from page 1)*

also by Mr. Paolini Pisani who did not wish to receive any newspaper publicity because he thinks that people might think him crazy or guilty of inventing fantastic tales. He said that the object raised a cloud of dust as it passed over the truck and that it definitely was not a plane, (jet or otherwise) rocket, helicopter, meteor or any other known apparatus.

In spite of his aversion to publicity however, the incident preyed on his mind and he revealed the details to his cousin Dr. C. E. Paolini Pisani and also to Dr. Franco Puppio Leon, both well known and respected Caracas lawyers. These professional men, relatives of Adolfo, and naturally impressed by the frightened and nervous state of the topographer, the sinister and potentially dangerous aspects of the incident, and knowing of my interest and activities with respect to the UFO problem here, decided to let me know what transpired and to send this report to investigation centers.

Blue Flash Goes "Spat"

Edgar Hindman of Greer, S. C., and a fishing companion, Rev. Clark, were heading for a fishing spot at 5:05 a.m. on 25 September 1961 when a blue flash lit up the cab of their pickup truck as they traveled on Arlington road near Greenville.

They said the tremendous flash appeared to originate at about 45 degrees elevation in the NE and made a queer noise that sounded like "spat." A city employee later corroborated the story but said he observed the object with a tapering tail as it descended below the horizon.

The Weather Bureau had not seen it, could not explain it, nor could Municipal Airport Control Tower at Greenville.

Blast, Object, in East Texas

Residents of Tyler, Longview, Sulphur Springs and Marshall, Texas, reported a strange flaming object in the sky on the night of 30 May 1961. John R. Peavy of Tyler saw a "long, flaming object, bright yellow flames on the leading edge, and orange in the rear, falling in the sky east of Tyler. It was visible for only a few seconds and about 2 or 3 minutes later an unexplained blast was heard at Tyler. Authorities (whoever they are) have not located the scene of the objects' landing, if it did land—or crash.

Simonton . . .*(Continued from page 2)*

ing had been living alone for some time, his wife being in Chicago. After the case had gained some attention and interest in it was dying out, one newspaper inferred that Simonton's chickens were ill and that he (Simonton) claimed it happened since the UFO incident.

One reliable observer and investigator says, however, that the symptoms exhibited by the chickens are those of a dietary deficiency which they had showed at the time of the purported incident. Dead chickens layed about the farmyard and Simonton had not bothered to bury them. Some individuals in the Eagle River area also claim Simonton had attended UFO meetings prior to his sighting although this has not been verified.

Although Judge Carter does not believe Mr. Pride is sufficiently familiar with hypnosis to have perpetrated a hoax via hypnotic suggestion, from the information APRO has gathered, we must recognize all indications that Simonton is basically a simple, honest man and would make a good subject.

Red Object . . .*(Continued from page 1)*

when it passed nearly overhead it appeared to be about ½ city block away and very low. No sound. When it disappeared it looked as if it fell to earth about a block away. Area searched, nothing found.

After collecting these sightings in addition to his own observation, Briele made a point of observing passing airplanes for three nights in a row, found that no light on any plane passing him showed bright because of the twilight and lack of total darkness. Only 4 or 5 of the brightest stars were barely noticeable, and the nights were cloudless. In the last report Mrs. Ewald stated that the light was as big as the usual red lens of a traffic light as it approached her.

Ball of Fire at Cincinnati

Robert Boston and Price Hill of Cincinnati, Ohio, reported seeing a round ball of fire proceeding from NE to SW at a high rate of speed at 9:30 p.m. on 3 July 1961. Sighting later confirmed by Mr. and Mrs. Foster Callaghan. No sound.

Pair of Meteors?

A large number of residents of the SW U. S. observed a flaming sky object

on 9 September 1961. The "object" was reported by a pilot who claimed he saw "two very bright meteorites" moving from SW to NE. A representative of the Weather Bureau passed the sighting on to the FAA as one object.

Observers from Houston, Texas to Ft. Worth, Texas, and as far north as Topeka, Kansas, reported only one object.

The Flight Control Tower at Dallas Love Field reported the object caused the sonic boom as it hit the thick layers of the atmosphere, then hit the earth and exploded. One report said the object crashed near Paris, in north Texas near the Red River.

Randolph AFB at San Antonio said object was a meteorite which fell to earth near Texarkana, Texas. A Randolph spokesman said the object was still burning on the ground one hour later. This is one of those reports which automatically raises a few questions:

1. If the pilot said two meteorites, why did the weather bureau stipulate only one?
2. If the Weather Bureau stipulated one because meteors don't travel in pairs, why did not those officials therefore assume the objects were not meteors?

3. Meteors "dig in" when they crash—at least the main body buries itself in the earth. If the object breaks up, fragments may scatter—but does one see the residue burning one hour later?

The main puzzle here seems to be the question as to how many objects were actually seen and if the crash represented two different objects. Also we might question whether or not this whole mixup might be due to faulty or sloppy reporting. Probably a combination of both.

Arrow-Shaped UFO In California

At 1:30 p.m. Sunday, 30 July 1961, members of Betty Vroman family and neighbors of San Bernardino observed an object like "wide arrow point" with a "cylindrical shaft jutting vertically."

"It must have been enormously long, possibly twice as long as the house," Mrs. Vroman said. "The center part was a shaft or cylinder and the bottom part seemed to flare out into a grey or silver-colored point. The base turned, tilted and looked red and the object seemed to hover or hang in the sky, then it went straight up, terrifically high. We observed it close to a half hour. There was no fire or flame." Mrs. Vroman observed. The object disappeared in the east in the direction of Beaumont and Banning.

Another Venusian Contact

A different slant on an old story (a la Adamski) has come to us via reporter House's column "On the House" in the Green Bay (Wisconsin) Press-Gazette for 26 June 1959.

It seems House was on a jaunt somewhere near the shore of Lake Huron, stopped at a gas station and the proprietor offered him a cup of java, whereupon he began to talk about a flying saucer which frequently landed on a small island about 100 yards off the shoreline. The gas station operator's wife and son readily confirmed the story which goes like this:

"They look like you or me, speak good English, although in a "sing-song" manner. They are tall, strong and live for hundreds of years, "much advanced in technology" and keep equipment in their aircraft which would amaze an earth scientist by its perfection and material—however, I am not permitted to reveal what these instruments are."

In answer to a query from House concerning their origin, the contractor said: "These particular ones come from Venus and have friends on earth whom they visit with and who have been picked by a method known only to them. Sceptics are avoided."

The man also said they are here to spread "everlasting peace" and have not made their objectives known to everyone because man is not ready to accept them or their word. They are vitally interested in man's plans for space because "anything which happens on one planet must surely affect all planets."

Further, the friend of the Venusians claims, his contact has a name which he is not permitted to tell—is so superior to men it is not proper to call him "friend."

There are about 25 occupants aboard this craft, although the station operator only talks to one of them. Both the man's wife and son confirmed that they had observed their husband and father on the island as the brightly-lighted UFO landed and disgorged men in "shining clothes," many times.

Mr. House questioned the boy alone, and the lad, who seemed bright and intelligent, said he and his mother watched the meetings take place from the vantage point of their boat moored just off shore. He said he didn't know what they talked about but that it was probably peace.

Discussion:

In comment on the above described incidents, we should first point out that the tall, English-speaking occupants

from a UFO who pick their contacts in some mysterious way, are almost god-like, speak of peace, are ahead of earthlings in technological prowess, will not allow pictures to be taken, or description of their instruments to be given, etc., are exact carbon copies of the type hailed by George Adamski as the elder brothers come to save us from ourselves.

This (the saving, that is) is a noble motive, to be sure, but we must point out that Adamski's contacts in the desert in 1952 took place one year after the Hollywood release of the movie, "The Day the Earth Stood Still." That movie starred British actor Michael Rennie as an idealistic inter-planetary traveler come to save earthlings from war and general evils. Mr. A's space contact (even one of the saucers he claimed he photographed that year) so closely resembled Klaatu and his craft in that movie that one is tempted to speculate.

There is one avenue of conjecture which has not been explored as a possible means of accounting for the many stories of contact—conservations concerning peace and man:

IF a race of beings meant to take over the world, would it not be efficient and logical to contact gullible (the opposite, incidentally, of "skeptical") peace-loving people, convince them of good intentions, limit their knowledge of anything which would benefit them technologically (such as instruments) and use them as a pipeline of information as well as a first step toward actual infiltration? The communists have perfected this technique and it is generally agreed they are not supermen. Could it be that some people have actually contacted real spacemen and are unknowing dupes and traitors to their own race?

This possibility is just as logical as Dr. Leon Davidson's premise that the whole UFO situation was devised and perpetuated by the U. S. CIA for the purpose of concealment of new weapons and confusing our enemies. Considering the miserable failure of the CIA in the Cuban invasion fiasco, the Davidson theory does not seem reasonable or intelligent. Davidson's theory does not account for hundreds of sightings dating back hundreds of years, nor does it account for the Director's first sighting in 1934, 13 years prior to the birth of the CIA. It would be more likely that CIA personnel would indoctrinate an individual such as Dr. Davidson who would serve to confuse an issue (the UFO problem) which has become embarrassing to officialdom.

In addition, whenever we hear of superintelligence and messianic compuls-

ions, we should immediately become suspicious. Man, during recorded history, has been repeatedly offered formulas for saving himself from himself. One more opportunity would be of little significance. If the spacemen are so super-intelligent, why are they not cognizant of this simple historical and psychological fact?

Venezuelan Reports

By Horacio Gonzales

Although sightings of UFO's have reduced considerable since 1958, we have been receiving good sporadic reports from different parts of the interior up to two or three weeks ago (late September) when a brilliantly lighted object described as a huge "fireball" maneuvered over a boat with five fishermen in the southern part of Lake Maracaibo. The fishermen, frightened out of their wits threw themselves into the sea to swim to the shore. Four of them managed to reach the shore but the other one either drowned or disappeared mysteriously. The survivors declared that they had never seen anything remotely similar in all their years of fishing on the lake. Unconfirmed reports state that a similar object was seen the same night flying at a relatively low altitude over El Tigre almost at the same hour or a few minutes afterwards.

Another detailed report which I covered for the paper concerns an important sighting of November (1960) last year when almost the whole city of Caracas had the opportunity to observe a luminous object described as a "rocket," "a cigar," and "dirigible" cross majestically over the city at relatively low altitude. The object, everyone was sure, was some sort of manufactured vehicle; speed was that of a commercial plane; huge size; had two or three pulsating lights of a greenish color behind; made no sound; was illuminated in the front by an intense bluish luminosity; accelerated and changed direction when it reached the Avila mountain. Object was not a plane, neither was it a rocket or guided missile. The shape was plainly visible as it seemed to move within a luminous halo of a bluish green color. Hundreds of people saw the thing and the Caracas newspaper offices were flooded with calls from all parts of the city. Next day we learned that a similar object was also seen in different parts of the United States, Florida, Santo Domingo, Curacao, then in the frontier towns in the interior of Venezuela, over Merida, Coro, Cara-

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Venezuelan . . .

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cas, and across the sea coast towards Trinidad. All the Venezuelan reports agreed as to shape and luminosity and the accompanying balls of pulsating light behind, and the extreme bluish brilliance IN FRONT of the apparatus.

BURNED GRASS AT LANDING SITE

An unidentified flying object, ovoid shaped and aluminum colored flew silently over the rolling hills of Santa Teresa del Tuy, just 60 kilometers from the city of Caracas to land on a hillock near the city of earth-moving operations in the "Paraiso del Tuy" urbanization.

Seen by more than twenty people, including engineers, topographers and a police officer, the object flew in and out of the hills dodging trees and flying at low speed to stop in the air over a stretch of tall "gamelote" grass.

When first seen by the group of people, Dr. Rino del Negro leapt into his jeep and followed the flight path of the object among the hills and was just in time to see when it ducked behind a hillock which hid it temporarily from view. As he reached a bend in the road he saw the object just taking off to vanish again behind some hills further off in the distance. On reaching the site, great was his surprise to see that the tall gamelote grass was flattened towards the ground in a roughly circular area which measured about sixty feet in diameter.

The above incident took place about 10:00 a.m. on Monday, 22 May 1960, about the same time that three similar objects were seen traversing the same route the day before.

Mr. Vicario Dante, resident topographer and ex-lieutenant of the Italian Anti-aircraft Corp also saw the object and told me that it was neither a plane, helicopter, balloon, rocket or any other known flying machine. He also said that it seemed to be moving in a sort of white cloud with fuzzy edges. In my possession is 40 feet of 16mm film taken by Tiuna Films Company of the site and plainly shows the flattened gamelote grass in a circular area. Examination of the gamelote showed that the roots seemed to be burnt and the flattened grass was twisted round and round as though some force had twisted the grass first then flattened it towards the ground. The object did not touch the ground but was seen hovering over the grass which grows to a height of from five to six feet.

Slag From The Sky?

At about 12:15 a.m. on 21 July 1961, Albert Pietruszak Jr., 14, was preparing for bed. He chanced to glance out the bedroom window of his Thompsonville, Mass. home just in time to see a "greenish-white glow about three feet in diameter" drop into the adjacent field. An instant later he as well as his parents heard a hiss and thud as the object hit the ground. Albert took careful note of the landing place and went to bed. Going to the spot the next day he found that something had penetrated a three-foot thick over-hanging sand bank and then dug itself into solid earth to a depth of about three feet.

Beside the hole was a Canada Dry bottle with its neck missing. The earth surrounding the puncture was dry and powdery. Presumably the heat of the object had produced this condition for when it was dug up, approximately 17 hours after it had fallen, it was still hot. Additional indication of its heat was evidenced by the fact that the neck of the bottle, found in the ground below the object, had apparently been struck, sheared off, driven into the ground, melted and flattened. It fit nicely against the flattened lower end of the object.

As for the object itself, it was quite unimpressive. It had the appearance of furnace slag and local experts preferred to insist that was slag, choosing to ignore certain details which militate against this conclusion: Namely, that it fell from the sky, burning (or at least glowing) with a greenish-white flame. The local experts insisted that it hadn't really fallen (ignoring the evidence of heat and inertia), that it was probably something hauled in with a load of fill. The owner of the land, however, stated that no fill had ever been dumped on his property.

The Director of the Springfield Museum of Natural History states that it definitely is not of meteoric origin.

It has the appearance of having been broken from a larger sheet of the same rocklike substance. One side has the appearance of lava or black plastic sponge, merging into stratas of varicolored limestone-like material. The sample received at APRO Headquarters has the physical appearance of slag and smells like hot asphalt. What is it? What was it doing up in the air anyway? Charles Fort would have loved this one.

MEMBERS . . .

Please check your cards and receipts and renew!!

The New Guinea Sightings

By Rev. N. Cruttwell

PART II

III. 1959 "TILLEY LAMPS IN THE SKY"

After the satellite-like lights in the sky, nothing further was seen for four months, and I thought that was the end of the activity. But I was very wrong. That was only a preliminary overture. The curtain rang up with the appearance of lights in the sky, which were described by the witnesses over and over again as being like "Tilley Lamps." It should be explained that the Tilley Lamp is the most popular type of lamp in the Territory where there is no electric light. Nearly all Europeans and quite a few of the better off Papuans possess them. They burn kerosene under pressure, which vapourises to heat a mantle. They give out a brilliant white light equal to 300 candle power. They are visible at a great distance and appear as an indefinite white blob of light, often with a halation of rays, due to the brightness. One often sees them far out to sea on a canoe, where the native people use them to attract fish.

1. AHovering "Tilley Lamp"

During Lent it is our custom to hold mid-week services in the village. My assistant Papuan priest, the Rev. Albert M. Ririka, and a teacher, Augustine Bokino, were returning from such a service on the evening of March 19, 1959. They were on the coastal track (we have no roads or vehicles) walking back to Menapi, and had about five miles to go. They had no watches, but the time was 'dusk,' i.e. about 6:45 p.m. They emerged from a piece of forest on to the sea shore, facing across Goodenough Bay.

They were amazed to see a brilliant white light hanging in the sky, apparently over the Owen Stanley Ranges on the other side of the Bay. I should explain that they were on the south side of the Cape Vogel Peninsula looking across to the mainland over about 20 miles of sea.

Augustine described it as 'like another moon in the sky, but smaller.' The real moon (which was 'half,' i.e. first quarter) was also in the sky in quite another direction. Father Albert described it as 'like a Tilley Lamp in the sky.' They both agreed it was a brilliant white light, much larger than a star.

They stood and gazed at it for a minute or two. They think it was stationary, though there is a slight disagreement on this point. If it moved, the movement was very slight.

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New Guinea . . .

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They then continued to walk along the track close to the sea, keeping the object in view for about ten minutes. Then they passed through another short section of forest, losing sight of it. When they emerged a few minutes later on to the beach, the light was no longer there. They did not see it again.

It was also seen by two other Papuans whose house is on the beach nearby. When Father Albert and Augustine returned to the Mission they immediately reported the sighting to me, and asked if I thought it was a satellite. I went down to the beach and looked out over the bay. There was of course nothing to be seen. I looked out on subsequent evenings in the direction they indicated, but there was nothing there, not even a bright star to account for it. It is true that Venus was in the sky, but nowhere near the direction of this object.

Many people are inclined to doubt the testimony of Papuan native witnesses, on the grounds that they are (a) uneducated (b) superstitious (c) inclined to say anything to please the European. This is most unfair. I have been in Papua for thirteen years, and speak four native dialects. Fr. Albert and Augustine are well educated men, trained at our Teachers' Training College, one an ordained priest, and their testimony is as valuable as that of any normal European.

Indeed it is likely to be more impartial as they have no preconceived notions about satellites or astronomical phenomena, let alone flying saucers. They simply report what they see, and their descriptions are vivid and precise, and I can see no reason for not accepting them as accurate. If they are accepted as witnesses in court, why should not their evidence be acceptable in an investigation such as this? Of course it is subject to the laws of corroboration, as is any other evidence.

2. Flying "Tilley Lamps"

On the evening of Good Friday, 27 March, many of the Students at S. Aidan's College near Dogura saw a light "like a Tilley Lamp" moving across the sky. The time was between 5:30 and 6:00 p.m., that is to say in daylight, though the sun would probably have set behind the hills.

It came from the sea, and moved over Dogura (our Head Station) from the direction of Cape Frere, and disappeared over the horizon in the direction of the Holy Name School (that is, south). This was reported to me in a letter from

the Principal of the College, the Rev. David Durie, D.D., Dip.Ed.

At some indefinite date about this time, a white light was seen by Mr. George Awui, an engineer, and several other Papuans, hovering over the sea in broad daylight off Dogura. It was 'like a star, but much brighter.' They watched it for five minutes, until it suddenly went out. It was high in the sky to the west. It is conceivable that they may have been looking at Venus.

However, at about the same time right over in Collingwood Bay, a party of mountain people from the Daga country were down at Midino on the coast, hunting for wallabies, which abound in the grass plains. They were probably sleeping in the open under the clear starry sky. One night they saw a very bright 'round white light, like a Tilley Lamp,' coming from the northwest. It passed right over them, 'very close and clear' and continued on a straight course to the southeast. It made no sound. They were very frightened, and my informant, named WAVINE, asked me if it was some new aircraft made by the white man. I said I did not know.

The 'sightings of objects 'like Tilley Lamps in the sky' continued. During April they were seen at Giwa, Dogura, Menapi Sariba near Samarai and even in the Conflicts and Sudest Islands. They were seen by Europeans and Papuans, from land and from ships. There seems little point in detailing all of them, as they are very similar. A white light, 'like a bright star,' or 'like a ship's light,' or like a 'Tilley Lamp,' travelling in a straight line across the sky, or in one case 'up and down?' They were regarded as quite commonplace after a few months. Many must have seen them without reporting them to me.

Were they meteors, satellites, or merely Venus? They could not have been aircraft, for no aircraft fly over the Territory at night, and none of them was ever accompanied by sound. Had these been the only sighting we might have dismissed them as explicable phenomena, misinterpreted: but soon the objects began to behave in a manner which suggested that they were intelligently guided.

3. "Tilley Lamp" 'on' a Mountain?

The scene now shifts to Boianai, later to become famous for the most amazing sighting of all. Boianai is a village on a small tongue of land made by the Mase River where it flows out of a deep gorge of the Owen Stanleys. It is on the south side of Goodenough Bay, some 20 miles across from Menapi. About 4 miles behind it the mountains

rise sheer to culminate in two peaks which overhang the gorge on either side, Mount Nuanua and Mount Pudi. They are about 4,000 feet high. Behind them rise ridge upon ridge up to Mount Simpson, nearly 10,000 feet, which caps the range.

Right on the beach is the Mission Station of All Saints, Boianai, with a coral cement Church and various Mission buildings. It faces northwards, the beach running northwest to southeast. It looks across to the low hills of Giwa and Menapi on the Cape Vogel Peninsula.

The missionary in charge, the Rev. William Booth Gill, is an old friend of mine. He came out to Papua with me in 1946, and I know him very well. On the 9th of April he was on his little 16 ft. launch about a mile off shore, coming home from visiting an outstation. It was 6:50 p.m., and just about dark. The weather was clear overhead, but there were clouds and rain squalls about. The mountains were a dark silhouette against the still glowing sky.

He suddenly noticed a bright white light 'like a Tilley Lamp,' apparently high up on the flank of Mt. Pudi, not far from the summit. He estimates that the light was about 500 feet from the top. It was quite stationary, and he immediately thought: "Oh, there must be someone up there with a Tilley lamp." The Papuans with him all noticed the light. He was puzzled about the light, but not unduly so, and looked away, continued to read his book. Five minutes later he looked up again, but the mountain was in darkness. The light had disappeared. This again seemed odd, but he took no notice, and went on reading. After another five minutes he was aware of the light again, shining out from the mountain side, but to his surprise it was shining from a completely new position on the opposite side of the mountain. It had moved quite a mile to the east, quite impossible, if a man had been carrying it.

However, Fr. Gill still did not realize the significance of what he had seen, and looked away again. Next time he looked back, the light had gone, and did not reappear. The next morning he examined the mountain by daylight, and realized that there was no house or village or even any track up there, but only the precipitous mountainside. It was not until he got a letter from me about the later sighting from Giwa that it occurred to him that it might have been an UFO.

As it was quite impossible for it to have been an actual Tilley Lamp for the reasons given above, in addition to
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the fact that very few people, apart from the Mission staff, possess Tilley Lamps anyway, it seems likely that it was another appearance of the objects 'like Tilley Lamps' which were being seen all over the place. If so, the object could not have been actually 'on' the mountain, but was probably hovering between the mountain and Fr. Gill's launch, a distance of three or four miles. As it 'appeared' at a height of 3500 feet, when seen against the mountain, its actual height could not have exceeded that altitude, but may have been considerably less. The object therefore could not have been astronomical, but appears to be some kind of craft hovering at aircraft height.

This sighting was therefore of great importance to us at the time, suggesting that some mysterious, apparently controlled, craft were flying about over Papua at night. This was amply confirmed by subsequent sightings.

4. A "Tilley Lamp" Which Turned On Its Tracks

Across the Bay from Boianai, but rather further in towards the head of the Bay, is a village called Giwa. It is about 12 miles along the Bay from Menapi in a westerly direction. Here there is a little Trade Store, run by Mr. D. L. Glover, an Australian Trader. His house is right on the beach facing across towards Boianai, which would not be more than a dozen or so miles across the water to the south.

On April 21 at about 7:00 p. m. Mr. Glover happened to look out of his front door and saw a bright white light in the southern sky over the mountain range across the Bay. It was apparently only a short distance above the mountains, and appeared just above a particularly sharp peak. When later he showed me the position, I realized that the peak was Mt. Pudi again, where Fr. Gill had seen the object on April 9.

Mr. Glover had thought at first that it was a ship's light, until he saw that it was in the sky. He describes it as 'like a Tilley Lamp as seen from a couple of hundred yards away.' It travelled slowly out from the mountains over the sea, on a course oblique to him, in an approximately north-easterly direction. As it drew closer it appeared higher, passing right across his field of view, until it appeared above a group of trees to the left of his house. (i.e. somewhere over the sea between Giwa and Baniara Island).

It then stopped, seemed to hover a moment and then reverse, travelling in exactly the opposite direction without

turning. It continued to travel back on exactly the same track by which it had come until it again appeared to be over Mt. Pudi, where he had first observed it. It then suddenly vanished, like an electric light switched out. He did not see it again.

Mr. Glover was convinced he had seen a "Flying Saucer." He admitted that he could see no shape, just a bright light, far brighter than any star. But what struck him, as it struck me when he told me the story, was the way in which it stopped and reversed without turning. No known aircraft could have done this, let alone a meteor. He estimates the speed to be roughly that of a slow aircraft. The whole duration of the sighting was between 5 and 10 minutes. He did not time it. This sighting, like Fr. Gill's, suggests a controlled craft of some sort, but certainly not a normal airplane.

So far all the lights seen had been 'like Tilley Lamps' or 'like stars,' but in May, the objects started to put on a display of colour, through the white lights continued to be seen as well. Some of the earlier sightings before 1959 had shown these colour changes, which seemed to be a definite characteristic of certain types of UFO.

IV. KALEIDOSCOPIIC LIGHTS

The first report of coloured lights came from a group of Papuans who were not particularly reliable, and I was inclined to discount it. I was especially sceptical at the time, because there were several stars low down on the horizon which appeared to scintillate alternately with green, red and white light. But they were only pin-points, and did not move, and were obviously stars. So when some people at Menapi, right on my doorstep, claimed to have seen a moving light which changed colour from white to red and then green over and over again, I was not very convinced, though looking back on it, I am not inclined to accept their statement.

1. Changing Coloured Light over Baniara

On Sunday, May 24, no less a person than the Assistant District Officer, Mr. Ronald Orwin, and his Patrol Officer, Mr. Robert L. Smith, saw with their own eyes a most spectacular coloured object, which was visible for three quarters of an hour.

They were at the Government Station on Baniara Island in Goodenough Bay, about 4 miles from Menapi and 1 mile off shore. They had just had dinner and were sitting on the verandah outside the Residence. The weather was clear and the sky full of stars. The time was 7:00 p.m. They noticed a particularly bright bluish star high in the west-

ern sky. They thought at first that it was Venus, until they saw that it was moving slowly in a southwest direction. It slowly faded after a few minutes, until it went right out. Then almost immediately it appeared again, waxing with a bright green light. Mr. Smith noticed the extremely interesting point that the green light did not appear at exactly the same point where the blue light had been, but slightly lower, as if from a different position on the object. He could see no outline of any craft, but the sky was fairly dark. The green light did not last as long as the blue, but changed through a sort of intermediate 'mauve or orange colour' (his words) 'really indescribable' to a bright orange red. This only remained for a very short time, like a flash, and then went out. Then the original blue light faded on again. The whole cycle took perhaps three to four minutes, and was duration of the sighting. The object pursued a slow and erratic course in a repeated over and over again for the general southwest direction, and faded out in the end at a point over the mountains, somewhere in the neighborhood of Dogura (southeast). It ended with the red-orange flash. It did not reappear. The time of its disappearance was about 8:15 p.m. The object was observed with the naked eye only. It made no sound whatever.

This sighting was immediately reported by radio to higher authorities and was mentioned in the local press (with inaccuracies). Mr. Orwin and Mr. Smith are responsible trained officers, and men of great integrity, and one cannot doubt their detailed and accurate observation. The account set down is a combination of both their reports, with all the detail recorded from personal interviews. The object was also seen by Papuans on the Island, and by at least one person at Menapi. Had I been looking out in the right direction at the right time, I should have seen it from our Mission Station.

The colour changes add yet another inexplicable element to the observations, but it is remarkably consistent in many sightings, —the fundamental colours of white, red and green, or blue-green, seem to be quite characteristic. Aircraft may carry lights of these colours, but they do not slowly change colour from moment to moment, nor are they silent, nor do they ever appear at night in Papuan skies.

2. More Coloured Lights

The next sighting was reported from Sideia, again, the Roman Catholic Mission Station near Samarai. On a Satur-

(See *New Guinea*, page 8)

New Guinea . . .

(Continued from page 7)

day in May, a large green elliptical object was seen by nine schoolboys. The object was crossing the northern sky moving northwest; it was much larger than a star and moved rapidly. No more detail is available.

However, during June I had to visit my mountain stations in the Daga Country. It seemed to me that a number of the objects had appeared from or disappeared over the mountains, and I was interested to know whether they had been seen by the mountain people. So I made discreet enquiries. The results were most interesting. The objects had indeed been seen, though more recently than the coastal reports.

On Tuesday, June 16, 16 mountain people, men, boys and girls, were camping out in the high mountain country, hunting for cuscus, tree kangaroos and rock wallabies. They were 6,000 feet up in a high valley called Dumura, on the south side of the range. At about 7 p.m. they saw a brilliant light 'like a Tilley Lamp' but yellow in colour. It lit up the whole countryside 'brighter than the moon—more like the sun.' It did not seem to be very high. It came from the southwest and travelled straight overhead until it disappeared in the northwest. It appeared to travel 'at the speed of a firefly.' This of course refers to apparent speed, not actual speed, which must have been far more rapid. A firefly, being only a few feet up, appears to travel far faster than a plane. After it disappeared they heard a single explosion, like a clap of thunder. The story was told to me by Baredi, an intelligent Pupil Teacher. He said that they were all very frightened by the light.

These mountain people are much less sophisticated than the coastal, but are often very intelligent. Their lack of sophistication makes them all the less likely to have invented these objects, which are obviously quite out of their normal experience, and of which they could not possibly have heard before. The stories were always told to me in the native language, which I know partly, but which was always explained to me by interpreters, who knew the coastal language in which I am fluent.

3. A Rotating Coloured Ball

On the very same night another party of hunters were encamped at a place called Maigwarip at about 7000 feet on a high mountainside. The time they give as 6:30 p.m., but one must remember that they have no watches, and the

times of their mountain sightings can only be regarded as approximate. They saw a dazzling flash like lightning, which blinded them for a moment. Then they saw an object moving in the sky from north to south. They describe it as 'like a cricket ball,' smaller than the moon, but much brighter. It started green, changed to white and later to red. The colour changes were slow and it remained for a long period at the one colour. It was dazzlingly bright, and lit up the whole countryside, and the top of the forest with its alternating, green, white and red light. It stayed 'a long time' in the sky and moved slowly. It appeared to rotate as it went (they indicated an anti-clockwise rotation, but I do not know if that was correct),—the rays of light which seemed to radiate from it rotating with the object.

The narrator of the sighting, Biri-budo, who was one of the eye-witnesses, said that they were all very frightened, but assumed that it must be one of the fantastic new inventions of the white man. It will be noticed that they never attributed them to magic or spirit phenomena. They seem convinced of their objective reality.

4. More Mountain Sightings

On the following night, June 17, another of our Pupil Teachers, Michael I. Bumomoi, and his friend AUNAK, were out hunting together on Mt. Manaman at about 8000 feet. At 8 p.m. it was cloudy and raining, and they were camping in a clearing of the forest, when they saw a bright light, partly red and partly white, shoot quickly across the sky. It appeared to be inside the clouds. They saw it receding through the trees, the branches silhouetted against it as it went.

Then a week later, another party of mountain people were high up on the side of Mt. Donam, getting pine bark for their Mission School building. There were 11 of them camping at about 8000 feet. It was a clear starry night, and they were sitting out at about 9 p.m. probably warming themselves round the fire in the extremely chilly air. Suddenly a very bright light 'like a Tilley lamp' came over the top of the mountain, a thousand feet above them, travelling approximately north to south. It had a long beam of light behind it 'like a torch.' The head of it was round 'like a tennis ball.' It lit up the whole place brilliantly as it sped 'faster than an airplane' over their heads. It was visible for some time as it receded, then it disappeared behind the trees, after which a single thunderclap was heard.

The eyewitness who told me, was a Village Counsellor, an intelligent fel-

low. He added: "I know the moon and the stars, and I know shooting stars. I am not a young man. I have been born many years. I have been looking at the sky all my life. But I have never seen anything like this before. You are a white man. Can you tell me what it is?"

I had to admit that the white men are just as puzzled as he is.

This is the end of my mountain reports, as I had to return to my Station at Menapi after a month's patrol. An interesting point about the mountain sightings is that they were all seen from very high altitudes and never from the gorges and valleys where the people live. The objects seem to have been skimming the high mountain tops and avoiding the valleys. However, the valleys are mostly deep and narrow, exposing a comparatively small area of sky to view. Also the mountain people tend to huddle inside their houses at night with the only door shut. So the chances of them seeing things in the sky except when camping are small.

In the two cases where a thunderclap was heard immediately after the disappearance of the object, there is no proof that the object was the cause of the bang. However, it seems reasonable to suppose that there is some connection. A similar thunderclap occurred after the sightings at Boianai, and a sound accompanied a later sighting at Giwa. These will be described in their place. With these four exceptions no sound whatever was heard during any of the sightings.

1. Father Gill's Letter

1. Father Gill's Letter

When I returned from the mountains I heard the most fantastic rumours. It was said that many flying saucers had been visiting Boianai, and that human being had been seen on them, and waved to Father Gill. I could not believe they were true, and dismissed them as the sort of wild tales which often get around by 'bush telegraph,' and in which there is often little or no substance of truth. However, the next call of the Mission launch brought me a fat envelope of typescript with a covering letter from Father Gill himself. His letter read as follows:

(Continued Next Issue)

Stricken Plane Disappears

On 19 July residents of Martinsburgh, W. Virginia reported seeing a "large" plane in trouble and losing altitude in the mountains along the upper Potomac. State police cars and private planes searched the area roughly halfway between Washington, D.C. and Pittsburgh, Pa., but found no evidence of a crash.

A.P.R.O. SPECIAL REPORT NO. 1

By DR. OLAVO T. FONTES, M.D.

Special Representative for Brazil

Published By: THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

4145 E. DESERT PLACE
TUCSON, ARIZONA, U.S.A.

OCTOBER, 1961

Subject: The Barra Da Tijuca Disc.

Photographic Evidence of the Disc-Shaped "Saucers"

Official Documents from the Brazilian Air Force Authenticate the Pictures of the Flying Disc Taken at Barra Da Tijuca In 1952

Special Report by Olavo T. Fontes, M.D.

The case of the "flying disc" photographed at Barra da Tijuca can be classified as one of the "Classics" in the history of UAOs. The name is given because: (1) it is a classic example of how the true facts of a UFO report can be twisted and warped by certain people to "prove" their point, (2) it is one of the most highly publicized reports of the UAO saga, and (3) it is good enough to convince even the most ardent skeptics that UAOs are real objects—ie., some type of vehicle flying through our atmosphere.

The five pictures (plus enlargements) to be presented here were taken by press photographer Ed Keffel and reporter Joao Martins, and published by the "O CRUZEIRO" Magazine in its May 24, 1952 issue. Actually photographed on the 7th of that month, these photos were shot when the UAO—a flying disc—was spotted in the vicinity of Barra da Tijuca. Five different exposures including top, bottom and side views of the object were obtained. When first seen, the disc was coming in from the sea at a fairly low altitude (about 490 meters or 1600 ft.) and at a distance of less than 2,000 meters from the observers. It was also sighted by many other dependable witnesses.

When the negatives, taken directly from the scene of the sighting, were developed in the dark room of the magazine, "O CRUZEIRO", one of the people who were waiting outside was Lt. Col. Hughes, U. S. Air Attache to the American Embassy at Rio, who later pronounced the pictures to be authentic. On the other hand, witnesses to the phenomenon who had reported the sighting BEFORE the publication of the photos, later identified the object in the pictures as exactly the same as the one they had seen. Despite this, the U. S. Air Force told the American Press Ser-

vice months later that "the shadows on the object were in the wrong direction as compared to shadows of trees in the photos, and therefore the photos could not be authentic." Besides, several witnesses appeared later (at Rio) to report that they had seen several men throwing a disc in the air at the same spot where the photos were taken, and taking photographs themselves. As was to be expected, these facts made a lot of people doubt the authenticity of Keffel's photos.

I pronounce them authentic and I have something more than good circumstantial evidence to prove it. I am going to present OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS from the Brazilian Air Force files which are sufficient to end this controversy about the most sensational photographic sequence of a flying disc ever obtained. You are going to see reproductions of top-secret documents kept in the Air Force files since 1952. These documents are pieces of a voluminous Air Force report on the Barra da Tijuca affair. Photographs and enlargements also included are copies from the originals kept in the Air Force files, which were made from Keffel's negatives, at the Air Force Photo Reconnaissance Laboratory.

These official documents and photographs were released for the first time to the Brazilian public on the night of October 11, 1959. They were presented on a TV program of the station "TV-Continental" (channel 9) at Rio de Janeiro. This program, called "The Enigma of Space" was under the responsibility and direction of a man named Fernando Cleto, a high-ranking employee of the "Bank of Brazil," and also one of the best qualified UAO researchers in Brazil. He has been investigating the UAO mystery for more than ten years and has obtained the cooperation and help of several other civilian and military UAO experts. Mr. Cleto is not known to the American readers because he has been a silent UAO investigator for many years. His decision to show his material and results to the public was made recently.

Mr. Cleto's report concerning Ed Kef-

fel's photographs will be transcribed below, exactly as released to the video public.

Mr. Fernando Cleto's Report

"On May 7, 1952, Joao Martins and Ed Keffel went to the place called Barra da Tijuca to do a routine job for their magazine. At 4:30 p. m., Martins suddenly spotted an object approaching in the air at high speed. He thought at first it was an airplane he was facing (see photo No. 1). It looked like an airplane. There was still something strange, Martins realized. That "plane" was flying SIDEWAYS. He shouted: 'What the devil is that?' Keffel had his Rolleiflex at hand and Martins yelled: 'Shoot, Keffel!' Ed Keffel grabbed his loaded camera and got five pictures in about 60 seconds, thus obtaining the most sensational photographic sequence of a 'flying disc.'

"At the time the photos were published, I began to follow the happenings with great interest. Everything suggested that the pictures were authentic. Then some witnesses appeared to report that they had seen people throwing a disc into the air and taking photos, exactly at the same place where Keffel's photographs had been taken. These statements raised a doubt in my mind. A doubt which remained until 1954.

"In 1954, Brigadier Eduardo Gomez, then the Aeronautics Minister, nominated Col. Joao Adil de Oliveira to command the first "Investigations Commission on Flying Saucers" organized in my country. One day I received a phone call from Col. Oliveira, a person whom I didn't know before. He invited me to appear at the Aeronautics High Staff to be interviewed about an incident connected with UAOs which had happened in 1948. When I arrived at AF Headquarters, I met there several persons who had also been called for the same reason: officers in the jet-fighter squadron from Gravatai AF Base who talked about two "saucers" which had hovered over that fighter base for several hours; a civilian pilot who was reporting how

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his airliner had been tracked by a "saucer" and why he was forced to change his flight plans; and also Joao Martins and Ed Keffel who had been requested by Col. Oliveira to present their report to the Air Force High-Staff.

"I heard, saw and learned about many things that day—But what really is important is the following. At a certain moment, Col. Oliveira asked for a voluminous "dossier." After receiving it, he declared that there was the result of all the AF investigations on the case of Barra da Tijuca. When he opened the dossier which was enormous something unexpectedly fell on the table—a wooden disc. There was a sudden silence throughout the room—what was it? Had the Air Force discovered that the whole thing was a hoax? Col. Oliveira himself broke the uneasy silence with the following words:

"Do you remember, Martins, that certain people have declared they had seen some men throwing a disk in the air and taking photos? Well, **THEY REALLY SAW THIS DISK I HAVE IN MY HANDS, BUT WE KNOW IT WAS NOT USED BY YOU BECAUSE IT WAS THROWN BY MEN FROM THE AIR FORCE. IN THE DAYS FOLLOWING THE EVENT, SEVERAL TIMES WE WENT TO THE PLACE TO MAKE CAREFUL STUDIES ABOUT WHAT HAD HAPPENED, INCLUDING ATTEMPTS TO REPRODUCE YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SEQUENCE, THROWING THIS DISK IN THE AIR AND TRYING TO PHOTOGRAPH IT.**"

"For a long time I have controlled my wish to report this fact to the public and now, when the opportunity appeared, I went to Col. Oliveira to ask for his permission. He gave me the proper authorization and even offered me the original "model" of the wooden disk to make the thing more real. The video viewers can see this model, now, in my hands.

"In 1952, there was a rumor that the Air Force was not interested in the "flying saucers" but this was not the truth. I was authorized by Col. Oliveira to show here a small part of the documents which belong to the "dossier" referred to recently, organized by the Air Force in 1952. I am going to present here some of those documents for the TV public, in order to make the people aware of the fact. However, I would like to call your attention to one thing. **THEY REPRESENT THE RESULTS OF A SCIENTIFIC STUDY MADE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.**

"This diagram (Diag. No. 5) is an analysis of Photo No. 3. Similar studies were made for each photo in Keffel's

sequence. This document includes mathematical calculations related with the azimuth, zenithal distance, declination and hour angle. In figures 3 and 4 (Diag. No. 3 and 4) we see the position of the sun, the spot from which the photos were taken, and the position of the object when the pictures were shot. Diagram No. 3 was made to analyze photo No. 1. It shows perspective studies concerning relative distances and depth, including the inclination of the line corresponding to the direction of sight with respect to the horizon, as well as the inclination of the object's plane and the altitude — which was of about 490 meters, (1600 ft.) at the time of the photo, and also the distance to the observers which was about 1.500 meters (4,950 ft.).

"To promote better understanding, I am going to make a sketch on the black board marking the position of the observers and the several positions occupied by the object in relation to them. The object's positions are obtained according to the azimuths determined by the Air Force for each photograph. And successively we have: in photo No. 2 the object was at a distance of 2.000 meters and its altitude was about 930 meters; in photos no. 3, 4 and 5 the distances and altitudes were, respectively, 1.200, 1.100 and 3.00 meters—and 940, 720 and 580 meters. These data confirmed exactly Martins' report about the disc's maneuvers in 1952. **AND THEY DEMONSTRATED ALSO THE ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY OF A HOAX—FOR IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO THROW A WOODEN DISK AT THE DISTANCES REGISTERED IN ORDER TO TAKE FAKED PHOTOS.**

"Another thing must be said about photo No. 1, to explain the image shown on it. It has represented an obstacle of some sort for the interpretation of Keffel's sequence. The examination of this picture gives the impression that there was a kind of propeller in the bottom part of the "disc" while in the others such a structure was not seen. In the reconstruction made in another document from the Air Force files (a diagram shown on video, but not included in this report—Dr. Fontes), it is absolutely evident that the "disc" in Photo No. 1 was the same seen in the rest of the sequence. What gives the wrong impression of a "propeller" and the false impression of two planes **IS MERELY AN EFFECT OF LIGHT AND SHADOW.**

"My dear friends, the criticism made in 1952 about the Brazilian Air Force's lack of interest in the matter were unjust and didn't correspond with the

truth. As a matter of fact, the Air Force did an accurate scientific examination of the photographs and an exhaustive investigation to uncover all the facts connected with the case of Barra da Tijuca.

"With respect to the authenticity of the photographs taken by Ed Keffel and Joao Martins, as you have seen, we have reason enough to make a *positive statement*. **THEY ARE GENUINE.**" Unquote.

Evaluation of the Evidence And Conclusions

The official documents recently released from the Brazilian Air Force files constitutes the last piece of evidence that was lacking to prove the authenticity of the UAO photographs taken by Ed Keffel and Joao Martins at Barra da Tijuca, on the 7th of May, 1952. These pictures are presented here as **ABSOLUTE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE** that the unconventional aerial objects called UFOs or "flying saucers" are **REAL**—ie., some type of vehicle flying through the atmosphere of our planet. This report contains data which had never before been revealed. Their publication was authorized by Col. J. Adil de Oliveira, former head of the Brazilian Air Force Project investigating the UAO problem. The circumstances connected with the event were already described in Mr. Cleto's report, transcribed above. This report was also published by the "O CRUZEIRO" magazine in its October 1959 issue, which also included two pictures of Keffel's sequence together with reproductions of the AF's graphic analysis for each photograph. These diagrams present the results obtained by the Air Force's top photography experts who did the analysis of the photos, including also the data, calculations and estimations obtained in the methodical and exhaustive technical investigations made at the spot where the pictures had been taken. These diagrams are reproduced elsewhere in this report.

Each diagram corresponds to one of the photos in Keffel's sequence and this makes it necessary to present the pictures too, for comparison purposes. It was impossible, for technical reasons, to get good reproductions of the photos published in the magazine "O CRUZEIRO." To solve the problem, I contacted Mr. Cleto and asked his permission to make copies of the prints and enlargements from the Air Force files, which were still in his hands. He called Col. Oliveira to submit my request and the proper authorization was granted that same day. As a result I was able to get

(See Page 3)

the pictures presented below which are Keffel's negatives, at the AF Photo Laboratory, and kept in the Air Force files.

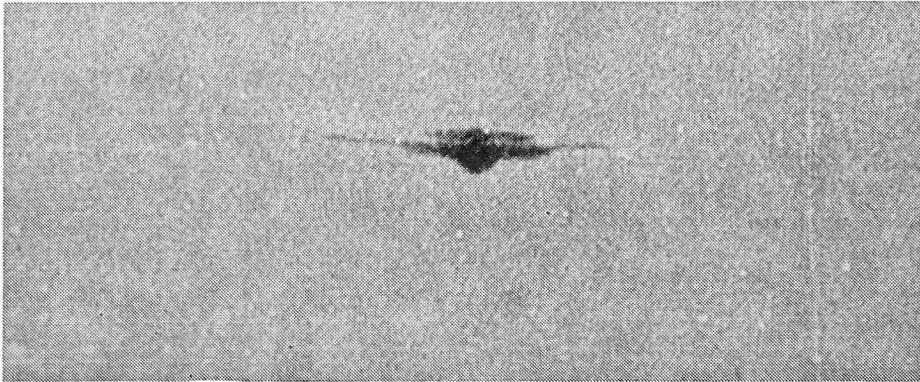


Photo 1A

PHOTO NO. 1 PHOTO NO. 1A

Photo No. 1 is the first in Keffel's sequence, taken just a few seconds after the object was first sighted by Martins. Photo No. 1A is an excellent enlargement of this picture made to study the details of the disc's image. It looks like an airplane facing the camera, but the fact that this "plane" was flying sideways was the first thing to attract Martins' attention. The thickness of the flattened disc with the small dome or cupola on top can be seen clearly. What gives the impression of a 'propeller' is the bottom part of the object, according to the analysis made by Air Force technicians, is only the effect of light and shadow. I saw the document which demonstrated this fact, but was not able to get this diagram for publication. Diagram No. 3 was made to analyze this picture and shows that the LINEAR DISTANCE between the object and the

observers was of 1.500 meters, and that the UAO's altitude was 490 meter, (100 ft.).

PHOTO NO. 2

The second photograph shows a side view of the disc, which was slightly tilted upward, turning its lower surface toward the camera. The top cupola cannot be seen from this angle and the object's shape is definitely changed. In fact, it now looks like an oval-shaped object. This change of shape is related to the new position assumed by the UAO, slanting slightly and facing its lower side toward the camera. At this moment, according to the analysis in diagram No. 4, the disc was at a distance of 2.000 meters (6600 ft.) and its altitude was of 930 meters (3069 feet.) As it was more distant and higher than in the preceding picture, it appears smaller and no details can be detected on its surface.

flying disc (as it appears to be), the whole body or rim, or something else, might have been spinning around a central axis. The picture shows clearly that the rim around the central body was not rotating, nor the object itself. I think that this ring-like structure can be the rotating part. In such a case, it is possible that the ring-like appearance is not the real thing, but only an optical effect produced by the rapid motion of three or four ball-shaped protuberances moving in the same line around a central axis. According to the estimation made by Air Force technicians, as seen in Diagram No. 5, this third photograph we have discussed was shot when the disc was at a distance of 1.200 meters and flying at about 940 meters from the ground. It is interesting to observe that this altitude was almost the same found for the UAO in the second picture—with a small difference of only 10 meters.

PHOTO NO. 4 PHOTO NO. 4A

Photo No. 4 presents a top view of the flying disc, and this indicates that the UAO suddenly reversed its position in space and is now tilted downward so that only the upper side is visible to the observers. This amazing change of position is confirmed when we compare the picture with the preceding one. As a result, we have a perfect vision of the disc's upper side, which is seen in full detail in the enlargement (Photo No. 4A). We can see that the base of the disc-shaped structure, around the central cupola on top, is pretty thick when compared with the rim-like edge. This difference was already suggested by the examination of photo No. 1 and is so marked that the base forms a kind of central body connected with the small cupola placed on top of it. Diagram No. 6 shows that the disc was at a distance of 1.100 meters from the camera when the picture was taken—i.e. at almost the same distance found for the preceding picture. On the other side, its altitude is now far below the previous one—about 720 meters. As a result, the object's size is slightly larger than on the third picture. The sudden loss of altitude was possibly connected with the maneuver in which the object reversed its position in space.

PHOTO NO. 5

The fifth photograph, the last of Keffel's sequence, shows the disc in an almost vertical position and far more distant than in photo No. 4. It is also very low—about 580 meters above the sea according to the analysis made in diagram No. 7. The distance between the object and the observers is 3,000 meters. These computations, together with the almost
(See Page 4)

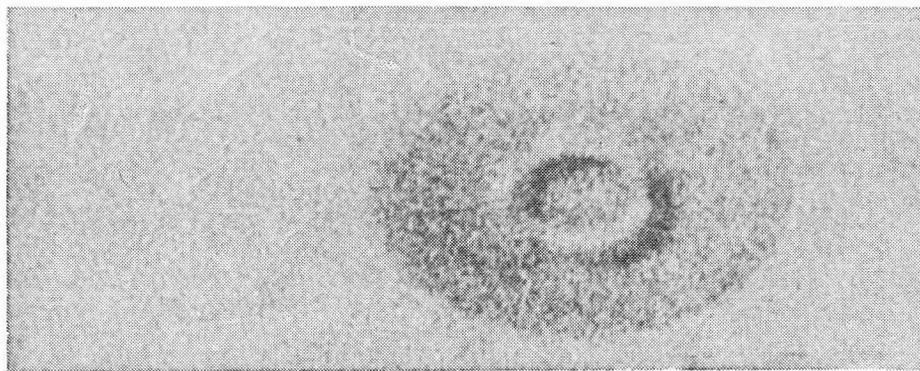


Photo 3A

PHOTO NO. 3 PHOTO NO. 4

The third photo of Keffel's sequence presents a bottom view of the flying disc, which is now closer than in the preceding ones and consequently appears larger in size. The shape is almost circular and this indicates that the object is more tilted upward than in the last picture, so that only the underside

is visible to the observers. Photo No. 3A, an excellent enlargement made to study the details in the object's image, shows this underside in full detail. But the only thing visible on it is a thick, ring-shaped structure placed exactly in the middle of the UAO's lower surface. We don't know what it is, but we can speculate. If this object was a genuine



Photo 4A

vertical position of the UAO in the last photograph, demonstrate that it continued the maneuver started at the time of photo No. 4, losing more altitude and increasing simultaneously its distance from the observers. With this maneuver the UAO was moving away, it is evident. In fact, it disappeared a few seconds later flying at high speed.

Another document from the Air Force files—photo 6—completes the analysis made in the five diagrams presented above. This picture shows the map of the region where the UAO was sighted and photographed. We can see a mark at the center of the circle drawn on the chart, which corresponds to the spot where Keffel and Martins were placed when the disc was seen.

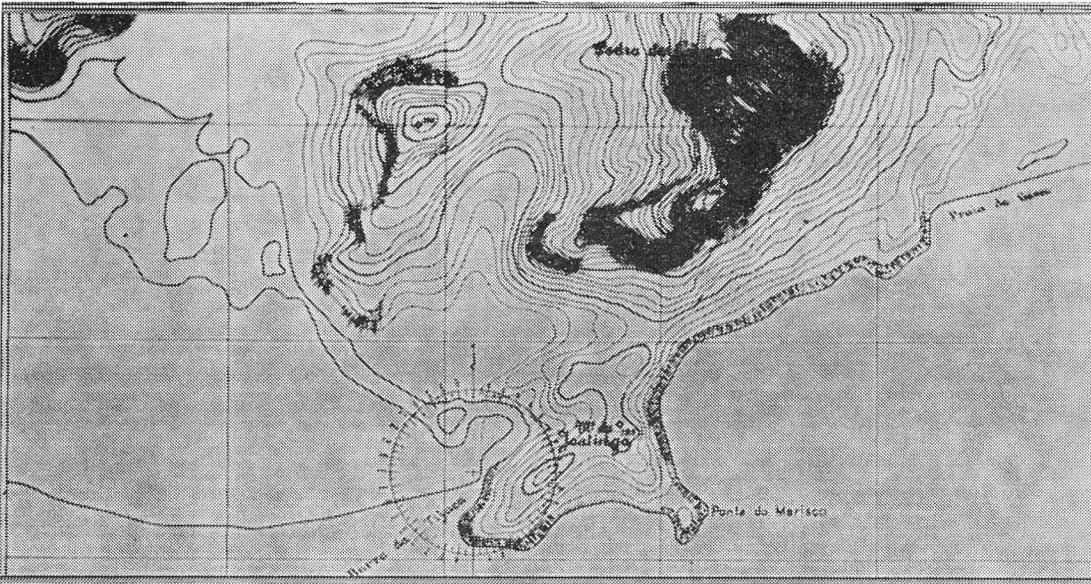


Photo 6

photo, calculations related with zenithal distances, declinations and hour angles, etc.—everything was determined checked and re-checked. The results of this scientific investigation were shown in the OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS presented here—those five diagrams with perspective studies and mathematical calculations made for each photograph in Keffel's sequence. They represent something concrete — good, cold, scientific facts. They demonstrate the authenticity of the pictures but are also offered as PROOF that the UAOs are intelligently controlled, FOR THEY REPRESENT, TOGETHER WITH KEFFEL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC SEQUENCE A PERMANENT RECORD OF THE MOTION OF THE FLYING DISC, i.e., A PHOTOGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF A UAO'S FLIGHT PATH.

To close this report, I am going to discuss the statement from the U. S. Air Force to the American Press Service about Keffel's pictures. They said that

(Some photos were not produced because of limited facilities, but the enlargements and diagrams constitute the most important supporting illustrations.—The Editor)

PHOTO NO. 6 PHOTO NO. 7

Keffel's negatives can be seen on Photo 7. This is important because the picture shows clearly that those negatives were not cut from many obtained in attempts to photograph a disc-shaped "model" thrown in the air. They represent a true sequence on the same film. And such a sequence of five photos, with the object in different positions, and at several distances and altitudes, cannot be obtained by taking the pictures one after the other. It is impossible, IT CANNOT BE DONE. This was one of the first conclusions of the Air Force investigation on the matter. Several AF teams attempted to duplicate Keffel's pictures at the spot where they

had been taken. They tried to photograph a moving disc, throwing their wooden disc in the air again and again. They used a camera identical to the one that Keffel had used. They used several cameras at the same time, one for each technician. They repeated their experiment several times, at different days, each time with the same negative results. On the other hand, Air Force officers using several kinds of instruments and devices made a careful scientific study at the place of the sighting, to evaluate all factors that might help in the analysis of the photographs. The position of the sun, distances involved, interplay of light and shadows, altitudes, determination of the azimuths for each

the "shadows on the object were in the wrong direction as compared to shadows of trees IN THE PHOTOS, and therefore the photos could not be authentic. The first correction to make is: 'in one of the photos,' instead of 'in the photos.' In fact, there is ONE photo in Keffel's sequence where the shadows on the object are APPARENTLY wrong if compared to shadows in ONE tree in the photo. The picture is photo No. 4 and the tree is the palm tree on top of the forest-covered hill. A close examination of this tree discloses a shadow which is in the wrong direction, or at least appears to be so. What caused it? The solution is very simple. THERE

(See Page 5)

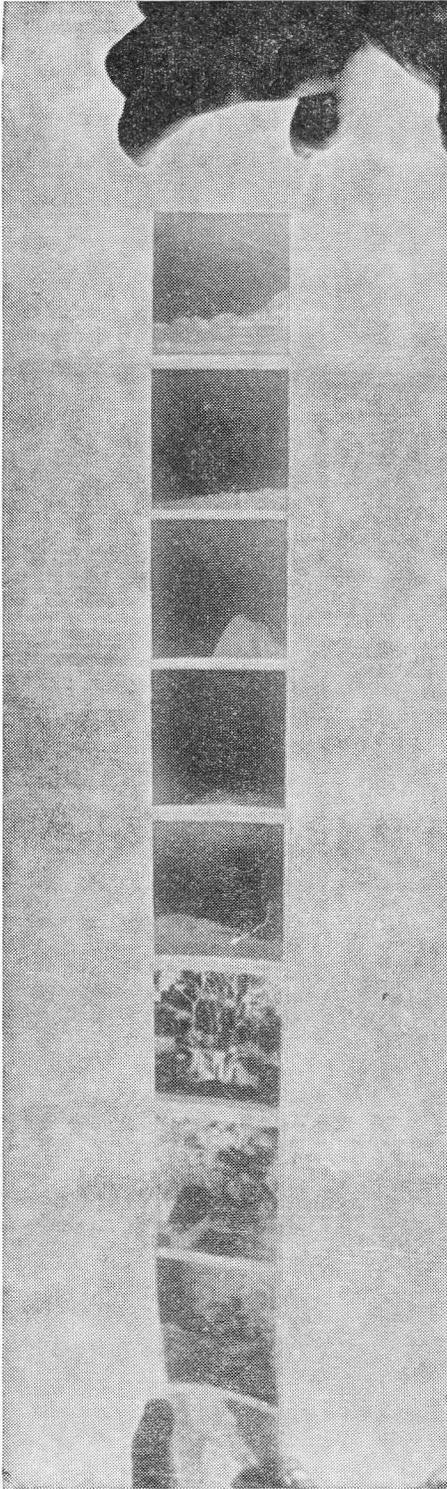


Photo 7

ARE TWO BROKEN LEAVES IN THE TREE, AND ONE OF THEM IS IN AN INCLINED POSITION WHILE THE OTHER HAS FALLEN OVER THE TREE ITSELF. THESE LEAVES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE "WRONG" SHADOW ON THE TREE. They can be detected if Photo No. 4 is studied through a good lens. They were seen very clearly in a picture made by Air Force technicians using a high-power

lens. Such a picture was shown to me, but I was not able to get it in time to be included in this report. I will present it later, for it is enough to destroy the only argument found by the U. S. Air Force to debunk Keffel's pictures, the best photographs of a flying disc ever taken in the history of the UAOs.

Appendix:

Portuguese words and terms appearing in the diagrams with the corresponding English words:

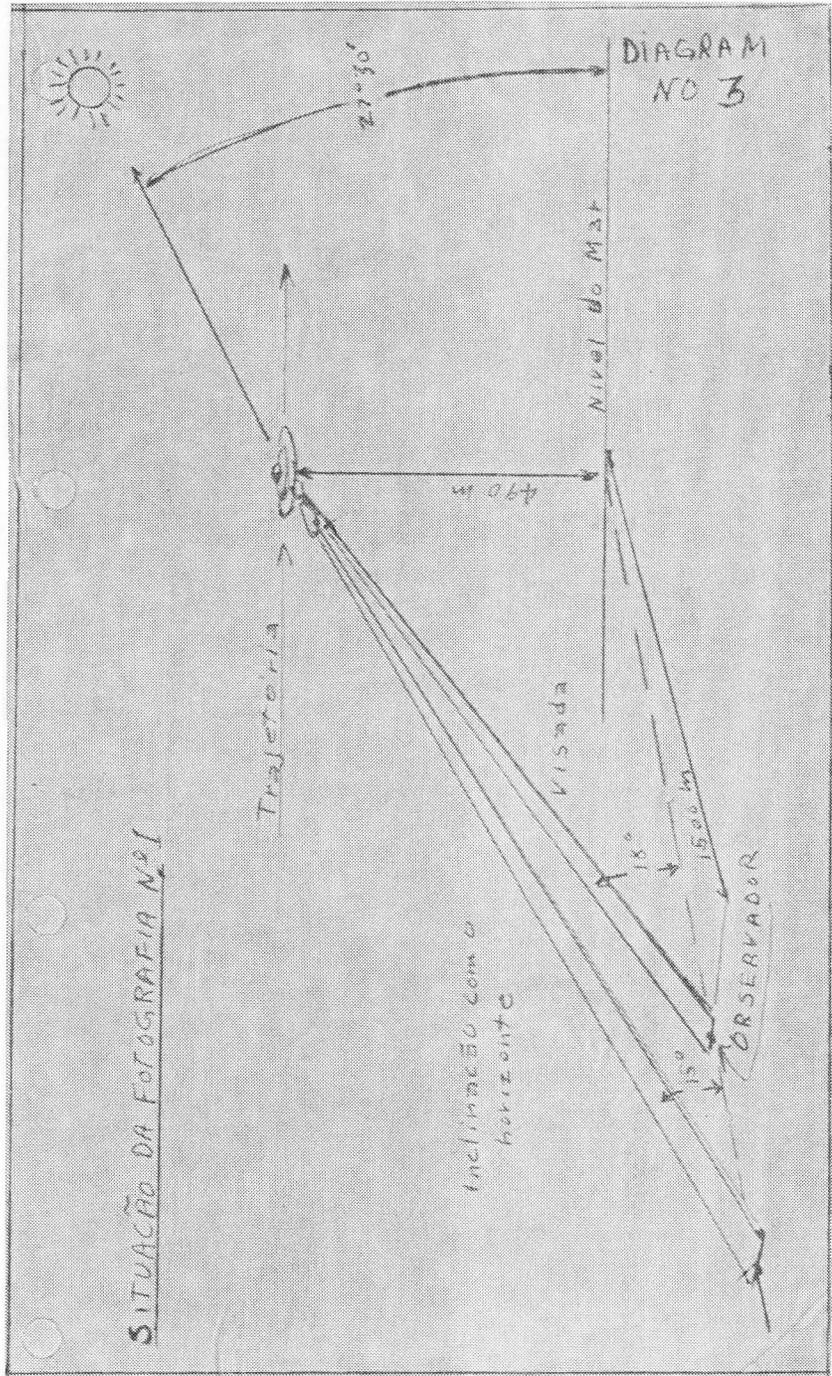
SITUACAO DO FOTOGRAFIA No. . . . = SITUATION (OR EVALUATION) OF PHOTOGRAPH No. . . . DESENHO No. . . = DIAGRAM NO.

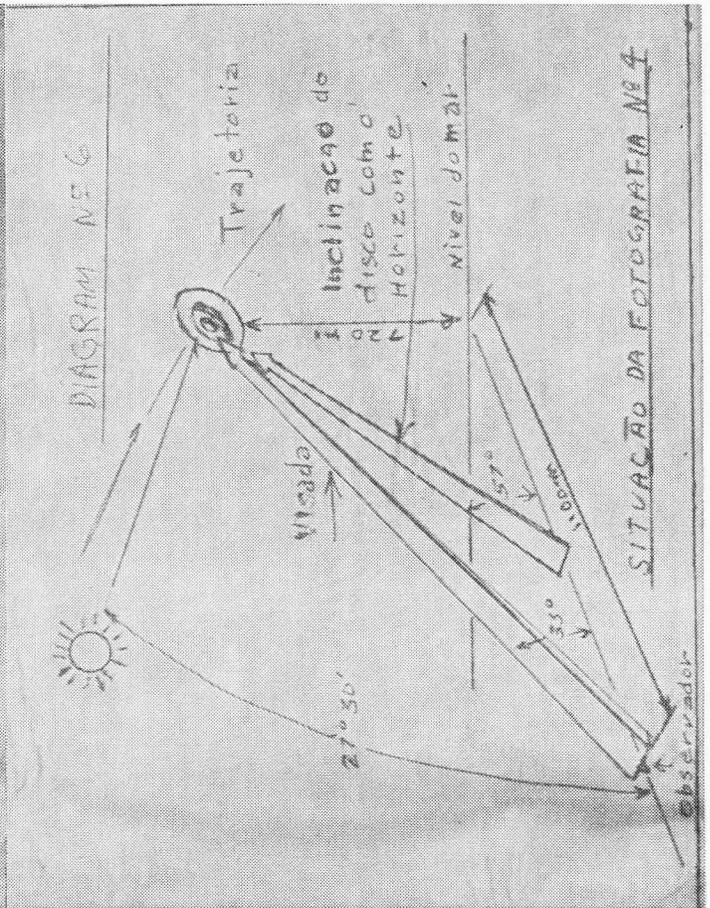
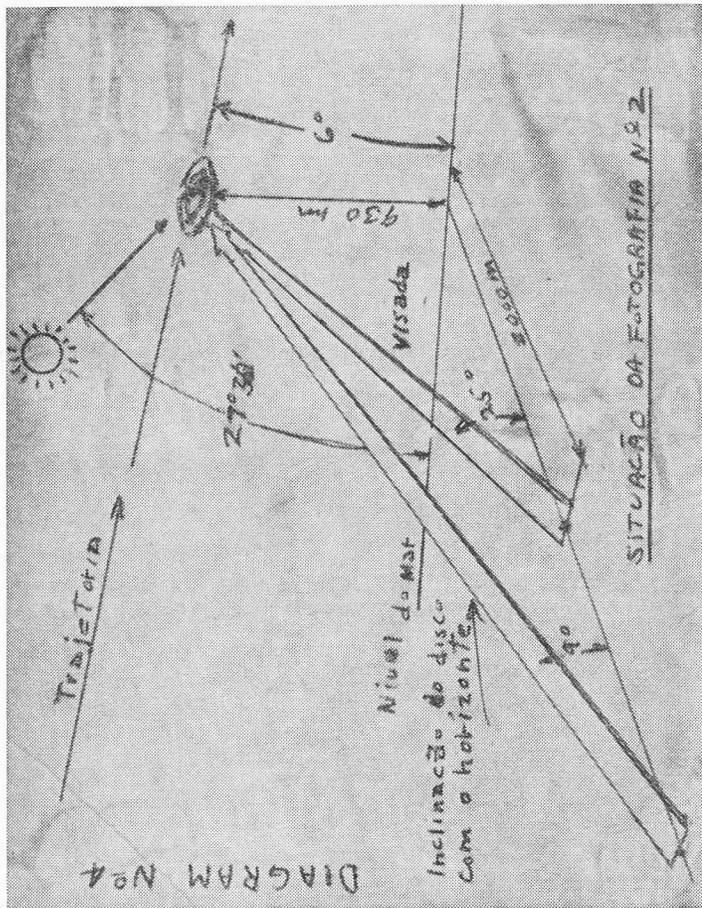
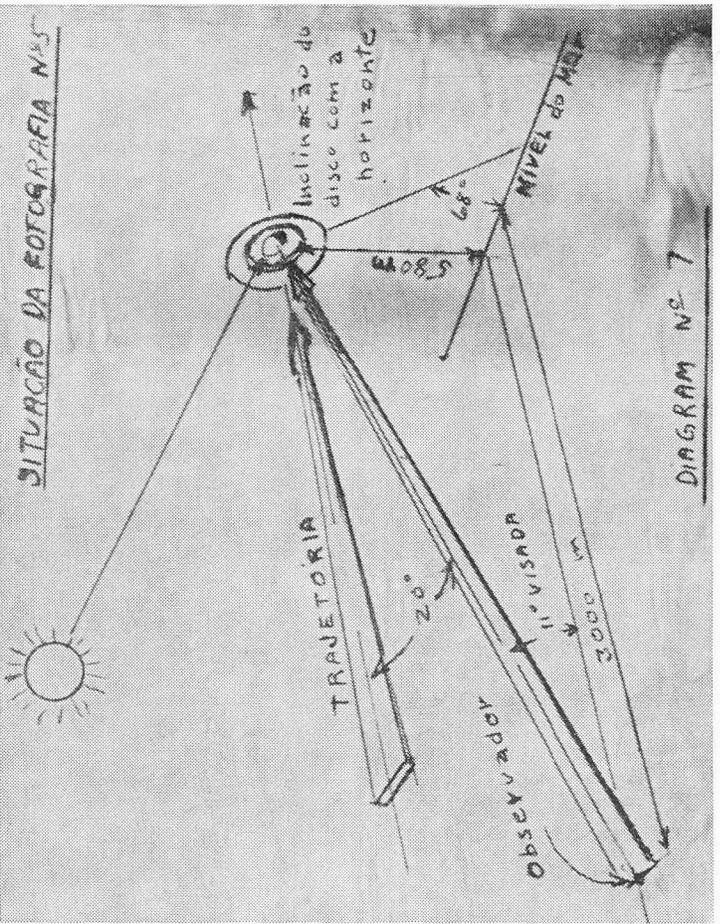
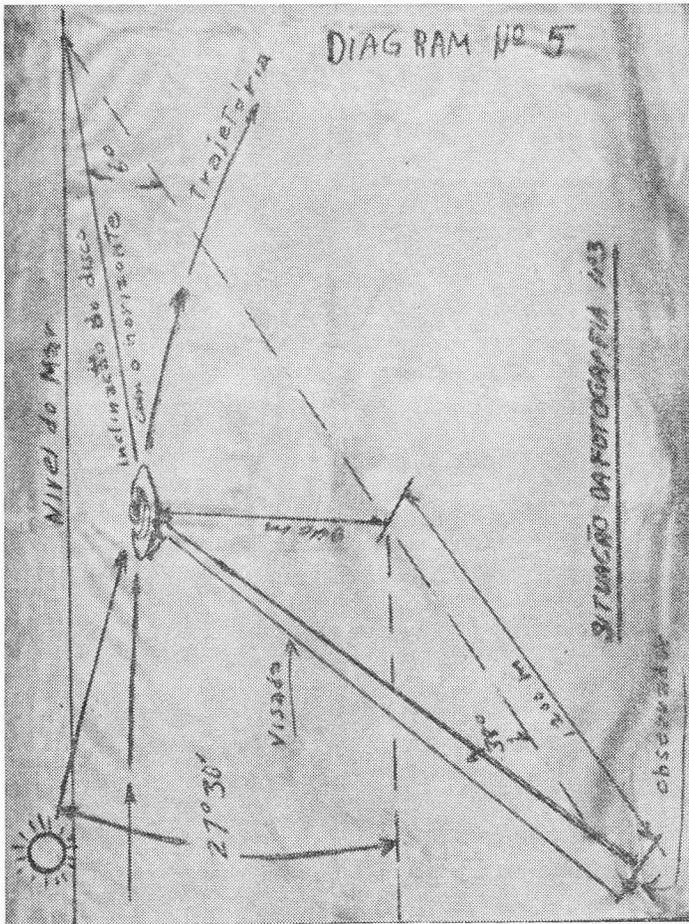
Observador=Observer
 Nivel do mar=Sea level
 Visada=Direction of sight

Inclinacao com o horizonte=Inclination with respect to the horizon

Trajectoria=Trajectory (flight direction of the object).

Inclinacao do disco co mo horizonte=Inclination of the disc with the horizon.





THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — NOVEMBER, 1961

FRANK EDWARDS SIGHTS UAO

UFO Escorts DC3 Over Brazil

A "flying saucer" accompanied a civil cargo plane DC-3 for more than one hour from Florianopolis to Rio de Janeiro one day during the last week of May 1961. The pilot, Darre, (with two other crew members) saw a luminous disc circling at sea level which then ascended with incredible speed to the plane's level. Darre maintained uninterrupted radio contact with the tower at Porto Alegre and Dio during this period of time. He reported that the saucer made a revolution around the plane. Over Port Paranagua the saucer moved away leaving a luminous trail and shortly vanished.

Strange Metal Unidentified

A small cube, 3/4 of an inch, and reddish brown, fell from the sky and struck the gas tank of a tractor near Otago, New Zealand on March 24, 1961. It burned the owner's fingers and burned through 3 layers of a handkerchief. The object has been sent to the New York Museum of Natural History and Professor Brian Mason, a New Zealand meteorite expert is preparing a report on the metal. According to the Daily Telegraph test in New Zealand failed to identify the metal.

Green Light Accompanies Explosion

A metallic green light was sighted between Obart and Launceton, Australia, by two different witnesses two weeks apart in May 1961. On both occasions the brilliancy of the thing increased tremendously followed by a terrific explosion.

Mr. Dixon, a member of the legislative assembly driving home to Hobart saw a flash light the sky with an explosion that seemed to come from the ground. Two other incidents took place in the general area within 10 days, involving a strange light and explosion.

UAO Photographed Over Australia

A strange flying object seen and reported by people in the vicinity of Goulburn (Vic.), Gundagai and Canberra (NSW) on Tuesday, May 30, 1961, was observed and photographed through a 4" telescope by a man in Cairns (QL) the following evening. Five people observing it earlier through the telescope described it as an oval-shaped, bright red body with three shining white triangular fins. On the print it showed up shaped like an arrow head.

One of the Goulburn reports described the object as iridescent white exuding a green vapor light with a purplish tinge from the rear. The shape was indefinable, and the object appeared to be flying about 40,000 feet up.

The same individual had been observing this object for a two month period. Sometimes it appeared twice a week and occasionally there were lapses of two or three weeks. It always travelled from north to south. On May 7 with the object visible for two hours near Gundagai, a naval rating with five companions took a four minute exposure shot with high quality camera. This picture has caused amazement in scientific circles. It shows three very irregular shapes instead of one unit. Under a powerful microscope the shape reported by five other people became visible—a generally circular object with a "nose" effect pointing earthward—many times brighter than a star. Astronomers are mystified.

Mystery Signals

British and Soviet scientists picked up space signals on June 10, 1961 at Jodrell Bank while trying to trace the lost Russian rocket to Venus, at the time 62 million miles away.

The signals were similar to others heard on May 17 when the Soviet rocket after three months silence was due near Venus.

The last signals known to have come from the rocket were received on February 17, only 5 days after launching.

Famous newscaster and student of the unknown, Frank Edwards of WTTV, Indianapolis, Indiana, was one of several who observed a strange unconventional object over Indianapolis on October 12, 1961.

Frank had just left his studio at WTTV about 8 p.m. when his attention was arrested by an unusual object hovering some distance away. It appeared to be round with a band of light across the middle. A steady green light was visible on top of the object, 3 flashing red lights on the bottom. It appeared to be metallic and reflected city lights. As Frank watched, the object ascended in a spiraling maneuver, stopped, hovered again and then disappeared into the south.

After his sighting, Edwards interviewed Jerry Carter, fireman and Nolan S. Garman, engineer, both employed by the Indianapolis Belt RR. They described the object similarly, but being closer to the object than Edwards, the band of light appeared as a row of lighted portholes around the object. Two meat-packing plant guards in downtown Indianapolis, Walter Jamison and Bud Kassel saw the object when directly overhead. It appeared circular, shiny and rotating clockwise, with blinking red lights.

Since all observers described the object as round from all angles, it can be assumed the object was spherical. In a telephone conversation with Mrs. Lorenzen in March, 1962, Frank said an unsuccessful attempt was made to explain the object as an advertising airplane but the high speed and unconventional maneuvers (spiraling ascension) rules this out.

Mr. Edwards has long been a connoisseur of strange objects and events. For those interested in same, we heartily recommend his two latest books, "Strangest of All" and "Strange People." We can guarantee some good lights, but said that there were no air-reading.

See photos of Dr. and Mrs. Fontes on inside pages.

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ALAMOGORDO PRINTING COMPANY, INC.

New UFO Book

By L. J. Lorenzen

A short time ago this office received in the mail a request to publish a notice concerning the recently published "Challenge of the Unidentified Flying Objects" by Richard Hall, Secretary of NICAP, and Professor Charles Maney, a member of the Board of Directors of NICAP and Consultant in Physics for APRO.

The request was accompanied by a copy of the book. I would like to add my personal comment to the effect that this late-comer in the UFO market may well prove to be one of the most definitive to date.

We note with pardonable pride that the book is profuse with references to the APRO Bulletin; and Mr. Hall thoughtfully notes APRO's change of address on the book jacket.

It contains a wealth of detail which to the veteran UFO student may seem somewhat repetitive in that certain familiar cases are re-examined but of course such re-examination is unavoidable in any definitive work and should

in this case present a distinct asset to any novice in the field.

For my own part I find it a pleasant change to read a book which deals with the subject in a calm factual manner devoid of the customary raving, finger-pointing and/or dewey-eyed unction.

Unfortunately the quality of print and makeup suggest a lack of organization which belies the text and it is sincerely hoped that this does not keep it from the wide distribution it deserves. The value of the "Challenge of the Unidentified Flying Objects" as a historical document and research reference is assured.

The book may be obtained directly from Mr. Hall at 504 Willard Courts, Washington 9, D.C. The cost is \$3.50.

UFO Over England

Dozens of people reported a huge UFO hovering stationary over Exeter, England on 19 June 1961. Wing Commander J. B. Pearse said it had been officially plotted at a height of 53 miles and "very big."

"It was stationary or moving very slowly and appeared to change shape occasionally," he said.

The object was considered too low and too slow to be an artificial satellite. It was first spotted over London in early afternoon and hours later observed over Exeter.

DUES NEEDED!!!

Once every two months one of the local Tucson APRO group types out 3c post card dues notices. Because Bulletins have not been issued since the September issue, notices have not been mailed. However, the present schedule prescribes this issue followed closely by the Jan. '62, Mar. '62 and May '62 issues to date. A major UFO flap is expected in the middle and/or latter part of 1962 and if printing schedules are to be kept up the monies necessary for same must be made available. Members whose due fall in September, October, November and December 1961 have not been billed nor have members whose dues fall in the first five months of 1962. If all of you will look at your cards and/or receipts you will find an expiration date if your dues are in arrears, remit as soon as possible. Those who do not will be billed but this requires unnecessary time and expense unless members will take the time to check for themselves.



The photo above shows from left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen and Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, APRO's Brazilian representative during the Doctor's visit to Tucson in July 1961.

Carrier UAOs Seen

In a day-time sighting on 3 May 1961, 5 men at Toonpang, N.S.W. observed 4 small V-shaped objects (silver in the sunlight) leave and return to a large round, domed object. All the men were interviewed separately and they evidently had viewed the objects for a period of approximately two hours and their stories agreed in substance:

"They left slowly, then went out at high speed, circled and returned, slowing down as they approached the big stationary object. They seemed to land on it or go into it; because they disappeared when they reached it."

Naval officers at the Canberra Naval Base photographed a round glowing object at night around 5 June which could not be identified by astronomers. The V-shaped craft and the Cairns photo of May 30 show similarity. One V-shaped object climbing out of sight in perpendicular flight was chased by an RAAF plane over Milla Milla, QL, but to no avail.

Members Attention:

Due to the fact that few bulletins have been issued in the past six months, members have not been submitting clippings and other information. The amount of information reaching this office indicates a minor "flap" in the Australian-New Zealand area in May, June and early July, and another in North America in September, October and November 1961. We need all information available for purposes of evaluation and correlation.

Flying Log?

Mrs. Erwin Riley, a summer resident at Two Harbors, Minnesota, reported that at about 5 p.m. on Saturday, October 14, 1961 she saw an object about the size of an ore-carrier (a large ship) skid into the water of Lake Superior about a mile from shore where it bobbed on the surface. She summoned a neighbor, Jack Ray. Ray, using binoculars, could see an object but couldn't make out what it was.

The Lake County Sheriff was called but it was beginning to get dark and he could barely make out an object between swells. Thinking that it might be something dropped by an aircraft participating in AF exercises Saturday, Sheriff Falk called the Air Force and Coast Guard.

Shortly after he left the area, according to Mrs. Riley, the object rose into the air and traveled in a southeasterly direction "at about the speed of a car traveling on the highway." Coast Guard and air search Sunday morning found only a four-foot floating log.

E. R. Grummett, who forwarded this report, says that floating logs are fairly common in this area where they occasionally break away from log booms being floated to the paper mills at Ashland, Wisconsin. He informs us further that there are no ore boats under 600 feet in length operating on the Lakes anymore and offers the opinion that no floating log could be mistaken for an object the size of an ore boat a mile off shore.

A clipping from the Duluth, Minnesota News-Tribune for 19 October quotes a letter from Mrs. John P. Vanicky of Hurley, Wisconsin in which she tells of sighting the same or a similar object, except that her sighting took place on the 15th, or Sunday. She said she was driving home from Marquette with her sister Mrs. Norine Gribble when they first sighted the object in the air. They thought it was a jet plane at first and kept watching it. It was traveling too slow for a jet, however, and looked like a huge cigar with no lights. It was a "sort of brownish color," they said. Fire seemed to be streaming from the rear end of it which faded into a white streak. The time was between 5 and 5:30 p.m. at dusk, and it was traveling in a southeasterly direction. They stopped the car and watched it for about 20 minutes until it finally disappeared from sight. The white streak it left was visible for a much longer time. Mrs. Vanicky said that the explanation of a four-foot-long log did not satisfy her.

In this instance we may have two similar sightings on two different days

or the same or two objects on one day—take your choice. However, inasmuch as the object seen by Mrs. Riley was observed as it landed in the lake, we have this comment: We can accept the log explanation if someone can explain what the deuce the log was doing in the air in the first place. Mrs. Riley indicates that the object "or log" was not in free fall, but rather was "landing" or controlled. It later took off—smarter than the average log, we'll wager.

RAAF Cpl. Reports Disc

Cpl. John W. Smith observed a disc-shaped object which hovered for a period of five minutes over Radar Hill, Laverton Air Base, Australia on 8 September 1961.

Smith said the object gave off a dull amber light and appeared to be spinning. It eventually began a slow ascension straight up, taking approximately 1½ minutes to disappear from sight. Then the object came back down, spinning more rapidly, and hovered in its original position before going up again. The Melbourne SUN for 9 September 1961 quoted Smith: "It was the queerest sensation seeing it hovering and spinning there. I've heard about flying objects, read about them, but never believed them. But now I do. I saw it. It was clearly distinguishable." The object was also observed by Aircraftsman Malcolm Stirling.

Fire—And Boom!

Police patrols unsuccessfully searched areas of Hertford and Hatfield in Hertfordshire, England on 7 November 1961 to find the cause of a mysterious explosion. At 9 p.m. police had received calls that a "burning object" had passed over the area and a second report said it crashed near Hertford. The mystery remains.

Three Objects Over P.E.I., Canada

On 27 September 1961, between 6:30 and 7 p.m. three football-shaped glowing objects were observed over Prince Edward Island, Canada. Residents traveling from Souris to Montague saw the three objects in the NW. On one end of each of the objects a bright light blinked at regular intervals. They seemed to be going in no particular direction but moved both horizontally and vertically with great ease. One object disappeared shortly after it was sighted, but the other two remained in sight doing strange maneuvers until observers lost sight of them after a turn in the road.

Orange Disc At Naperville, Illinois

H. E. Carhart, President of the General Carbon Company, submitted the following information to the "Letters to the Editor" column of a Naperville, Illinois newspaper:

On the 11th of October Carhart observed an object in the sky which he could only describe but not identify. He was driving west on 6th Ave. heading towards open fields at Mill St. at 7 p.m. There was a very thin slice of moon apparent at approximately 30 degrees from the horizon and the sun had just disappeared. At about halfway between the moon and the horizon and a little to the north there was a bright object. The color was pale orange. It was elliptical in shape and about 4 times as long as its width and its length was approximately 1/5 of the apparent distance from the tip to tip of the moon.

Carhart stopped and watched while it appeared motionless and of the same size for two minutes. At 6:35 he assumed it had suddenly started to move directly away from him as it appeared about 2/3 of the original size. He then rushed a block away to his destination to pick up Andrew and Frances Stephen. They returned to the spot at 6:38 and they saw the object at about the same size as it was at 6:35.

At 6:40 the object started to move to about 20 degrees from vertical heading for a point just north from the upper tip of the moon and leaving an apparent vapor trail about 4 times the length of the body. At this time both body and trail were the pale orange color. At 6:42 the body turned dark and the trail white. At 6:44 it was moving very fast leaving a longer trail. At 6:45 it was about 45 degrees from the horizon or about ½ as far above the moon as the distance from the moon to the horizon and the body was getting very hard to distinguish, but the trail was still quite plain.

Tube-Like UAO Over Devonport, Tasmani

Two Tasmanian families sighted an object from different points at Devonport at 8:35 a.m. on 27 May 1961. The object moved slowly over the sea in a northerly direction, against the wind. Mr. J. Young who observed the object through binoculars described it as resembling a fluorescent lighted tube. Mr. and Mrs. H. Goss, who observed it or a similar object at 8:15 said it looked like a white stick about 20 feet long. They watched the object for 15 minutes.

The New Guinea Sightings

By Rev. N. Cruttwell

Anglican Mission, Boianai,
15-7-59.

Father Cruttwell
Anglican Mission, Menapi.
Dear Norman:

Here is a lot of material—the kind you have been waiting for, no doubt; but I am in some ways sorry that it has to be me who supplies it. Attitudes at Dogura in respect of my sanity vary greatly, and like all mad men, I myself think my grey cells are O.K. I am sorry you were not here with your telescope—the naked eye can be a hindrance when detail is essential.

This is the original data. Please take whatever copies or photographs you like but please send it back to me by return 'Maclaren King' if possible, as I regard it with a sense of value which no copies could have.

There has been no activity recently over here, but one report has come from Vidia (and others from Dogura, as you will see).

Hope you had a successful walkabout
Regards (signed) BILL.

P.S.: Have a spare type copy which I am sending you—you can keep it. (It contains most but not all the originals).
W.G.

2. Stephen Moi's Saucer

After some preliminary discussion of the evidence and describing the method by which he compiled his report, he describes the sighting of the first of the visiting craft by his Papuan Teacher Evangelist, Stephen Gill Moi. This craft was not seen by Fr. Gill himself, though it is obviously similar to the craft which he saw later. Stephen Moi's report is as follows:

"On coming out of the house at one o'clock on Sunday morning, 21st June, I saw a bright, white light silently coming out of the sky from a point about a quarter of a mile out to sea, slightly west of Boianai Mission Station. It descended from what seemed to be a great height, and I thought at first that it was a 'falling star' (meteor). I watched it for the space of about three minutes moving and descending eastwards and parallel to the coast. It stopped at a point a little to the east of the station, and at a height of perhaps three hundred feet. There it remained stationary for perhaps half a minute, and gradually decreased in brilliance until the shape of an inverted saucer could be discerned, which was tilted backwards with part of the base visible. The object then moved upwards and disappeared

from view into the clouds.

When first sighted (presumably after the falling star stage, when he realized how slowly it was moving) 'I thought it was a light similar to those dropped by planes during the war.'

P.S.: Underneath the saucer I saw about four round black spots.'

(signed) STEPHEN GILL MOI.

To this Fr. Gill added the following comment:

"All this information was volunteered without any knowledge of previous sightings of UFO's by Stephen, and when questioned afterwards, Stephen Moi claimed never to have heard of 'Flying Saucers.' I asked him if he was quite sure the shape of the object was like a saucer, and was not, for instance, the shape of a plate, or like a 'sixpence' or 'like a ball.' He was quite certain in his mind that it was more like a saucer than anything else.

I too have questioned Stephen about this and other sightings, and he confirmed this appearance and the four dots, though he is not quite sure whether they were actually on the upper or under surface of the machine. This it will readily be seen is a matter of perspective. Either the object must have been considerably smaller than those seen a week later, or his estimate of height must have been too small. There seems little doubt that this was the same type of machine which returned later, and was probably doing a preliminary reconnaissance.

The following diagram was added to the report.

3. The First Sighting of 'Men'

Five days later, on Friday, June 26th, the visitors returned in force. The astounding events of that night caused Fr. Gill to write the following letter to the Rev. David Durie, Principal of S. Aidan's College, Fr. Gill's confidant and friend, who had helped him to study for his Diploma of Education.

Anglican Mission, Boianai
27/6/59

To The Rev. D. Durie,
Acting Principal,
S. Aidan's College,
DOGURA.

'Dear David,

Life is strange, isn't it? Yesterday I wrote you a letter (which I still intend sending you) expressing opinions of U.F.O.s. Not less than 24 hours later I have changed my views somewhat. Last night we at Boianai experienced about four hours of U.F.O. activity, and there is no doubt whatever that they are handled by beings of some kind. At times it was absolutely breathtaking. Here is the

report. Please pass it around, but great care must be taken, as I have no other, and this, like the one I made out re Stephen, will be sent to Nor. I would appreciate it if you could send the lot back as soon as poss.

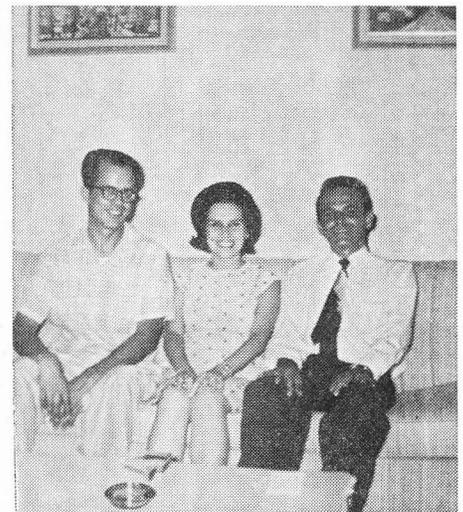
Cheers,

Convinced

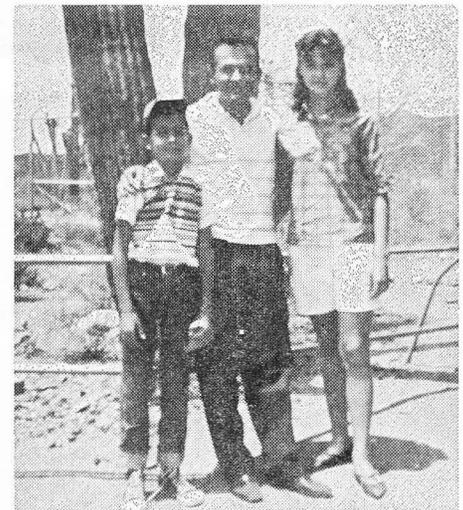
(signed) BILL.

'P.S. Do you think P. Moresby should know about this? (N. Cruttwell is at present in the Daga country, and will not be returning home until July 16th at the earliest). If people think it worthwhile, I will stand cost of radio Conversation if you care to make out a comprehensive report from the material on my behalf! Its interesting Territory news if nothing else. W.B.G.'

(See *New Guinea*, page 5)



Above is shown Mr. Lorenzen and Mrs. and Dr. Olavo T. Fontes.



Dr. Fontes is shown above posed near a giant Saguaro cactus with the youngest Lorenzen children at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum near Tucson.

The New Guinea Sightings (continued from page 4)

Then follows the report of the events of June 26th exactly as jotted down at the time in pencil. I reproduce the notes verbatim:

Sky	Time	Data (1)	U.F.O.	BOIANAI
Patches of low cloud.	6:45	Sighted bright white light from front door. Direction N.W.		
Clear over Dogura and Menapi	6:50	Call Stephen and Eric Langford		
	6:52	Stephen arrives. Confirms not star—like the other night. Coming closer, not so bright. Coming down Orange? deep yellow? (500'?).		
	6:55	Send Eric to call people. One object on top, move—man? Now 3 men—moving, glowing, doing something on deck. Gone.		
	7:00	Men 1 and 2 again.		
	7:04	Gone again.		
Cloud ceiling covered sky c. 2000 ft.	7:10	Men 1, 3, 4, 2 (appeared in that order) Thin electric blue spotlight. Men gone. Spotlight still there.		
	7:12	Men 1 and 2 appeared—blue light.		
	7:20	Spotlight off. Men go. U.F.O. goes through cloud		
Clean sky here heavy cloud over Dogura	8:28	U.F.O. seen by me overhead. Call station people. Appeared to descend, get bigger. Not so big, but seemed nearer than before.		
	8:29	Second U.F.O. seen over sea, hovering at times.		
Cloud forming again	8:35	Another one over Wadobuna village ? Another to the east		
Clouds patchy	8:50	Big one stationary and larger—the original? Others coming and going through the clouds. As they descend through clouds, light reflected like large halo on to cloud—no more than 2000', probably less. All U.F.O.s very clear—satellites? "Mother Ship" still large, clear, stationary.		
	9:05	Nos. 2, 3, 4 gone.		
	9:10	Mother ship gone—giving red light. No. 1 gone (overhead) into cloud.		
	9:20	"Mother" back.		
	9:30	"Mother" gone across sea to Giwa—white, red, blue, gone.		
	9:46	Overhead U.F.O. reappears, is hovering.		
	10:00	Still there, stationary.		
	10:10	Hovering, gone behind cloud.		
	10:30	Very high, hovering in clear patch of sky between clouds.		
	10:50	Very overcast, no sign of U.F.O.		
	11:04	Heavy rain. I Q A! (Dedau language! finished).		

Data sheet of observation of U.F.O.s, 6:45 to 11:04 p.m. 26/6/59.

(signed) WILLIAM B. GILL.

He appended to this another sheet with a sketch of the object and further notes, also a sketch map of the area showing the approximate positions of the U.F.O.s. He added also this note about the weather:

"Variable sky — scattered clouds to clear at first, becoming overcast at 10:10 p.m. Approximate height of clouds 2000 feet.

Note: This determined by relationship

of clouds to highest point visible of mountains. As U.F.O.s were often below (under) clouds and their glow gave off a wide halo of light reflected on the clouds, it follows that U.F.O.s descended to below 2000 feet.

Below the drawing are the signatures of the witnesses to each of the four appearances of the men. Their names are:

The Rev. William B. Gill.

Stephen Gill Moi, Teacher.

Ananias Rarata, Teacher.

Mrs. (Nessie) Moi.

Altogether there were 38 witnesses of whom 25 signed the report. Apart from Fr. Gill himself they included five Papuan teachers and three medical assistants.

The Report speaks for itself, but after questioning Fr. Gill and several of the Papuan witnesses, I have been able to fill in a certain amount of detail.

Fr. Gill had just had his dinner and came out of the front door of the Mission House. There is a small patch of lawn, a few trees, including coconut palms and then a drop of perhaps fifty feet to the shingle beach below.

He casually glanced at the sky and looked for Venus, which was conspicuous at the time. In his own words, "I saw Venus, but I also saw this sparkling object which to me was peculiar because it sparkled, and because it was very, very bright, and it was above Venus and so that caused me to watch it for a while, then I saw it descend towards us."

Stephen Gill Moi, who joined Fr. Gill a few minutes later, described it as "shining with a bright white light, like a Tilley Lamp." Ananias used exactly the same expression. Stephen remarks that it appeared wax and wane in brightness, as though it were approaching and receding. Eventually it came quite close, and hovered at a height which Fr. Gill estimates at between 300 and 400 feet, though he admits that it was very hard to judge the altitude at night, not knowing the size of the object. He estimates its apparent diameter as about 5 inches at armslength. Stephen said that if he put his hand out closed it would cover about half of it.

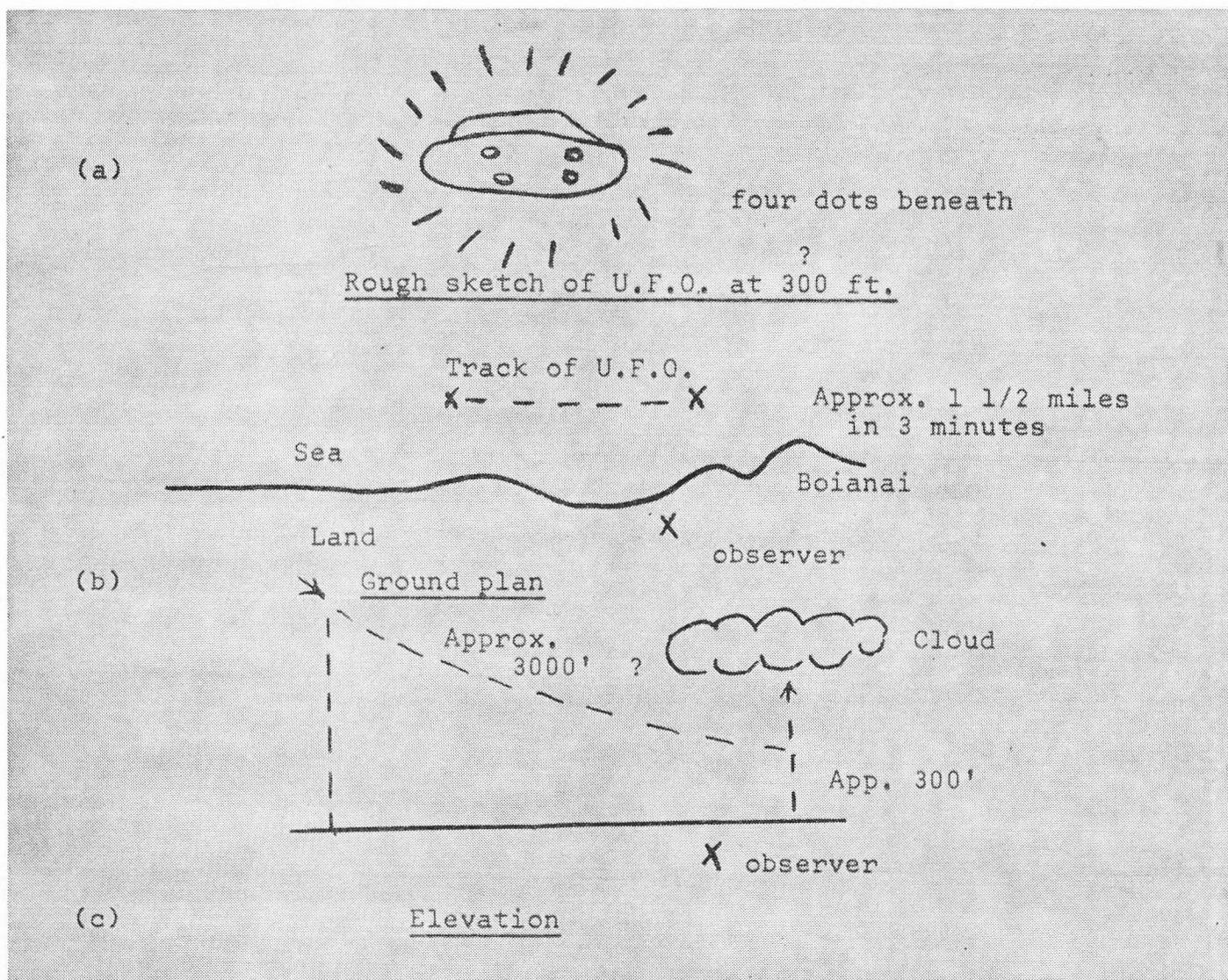
Fr. Gill states that it changed from a brilliant white light, when it was far off, to a dull yellow, or perhaps pale orange, when it was close. When asked whether he thought it was metallic, he answered:

"Well, it appeared solid, certainly not transparent or gaseous; we just assume that it was metallic from our own experience of things that travel and carry men."

All witnesses agree that it was circular, that it had a wide base and a narrower upper disk, that it had a type of legs beneath it, that it produced at times a shaft of blue light which shone upwards into the sky at an angle of about 45 degrees (see sketch) and that the four human figures appeared on top.

(Continued Next Issue)

See sketches on following pages.



The above and sketch on following page accompanied the report of Rev. N. Cruttwell on The New Guinea Gill Sightings.

UAO Landing?

APRO's Australian Representative Peter Norris and four colleagues examined the site and questioned the witnesses to the following incident:

On March 16, 1961, Mr. F. Reynolds, a well known professional man of Albury, Northern Victoria, and his 15-year-old son, Lloyd, camped in their trailer 300 yards from Hume Weir. At 8:45 p.m. they saw what seemed to be a large trailer with 4 windows and a red light at one end standing at the edge of the water about 300 yards away. A fire on the right of the "trailer" was visible. About four persons seemed to be moving very quickly between the fire and the "trailer." Looking through binoculars, Mr. Reynolds was surprised to see the "trailer," red light and fire, appear to move sideways in a jerking manner.

The flame was not constant—flaring up (during which time it showed some-

one standing near it) and dying down to almost nothing before flaring up again. By 9:30 p.m. the trailer and occupants had entirely disappeared. Inspection the following morning showed no marks or traces on the soft mud flat where the object and fire had been. Five other people in the surrounding district and beyond reported seeing strange things in the sky on that night.

(1) At 10 p.m. a yellow light moving East toward Beechworth. The witness had "never seen anything like it."

(2) A brilliant light appearing to drop behind mountains to the east.

(3) At 9:25 p.m. a peculiar light like fine rain came down which changed from red to pink, then faded away as it moved toward Beechworth.

(4) At 10 p.m. an unusual pink light in a narrow beam which seemed to extend out for some miles was seen.

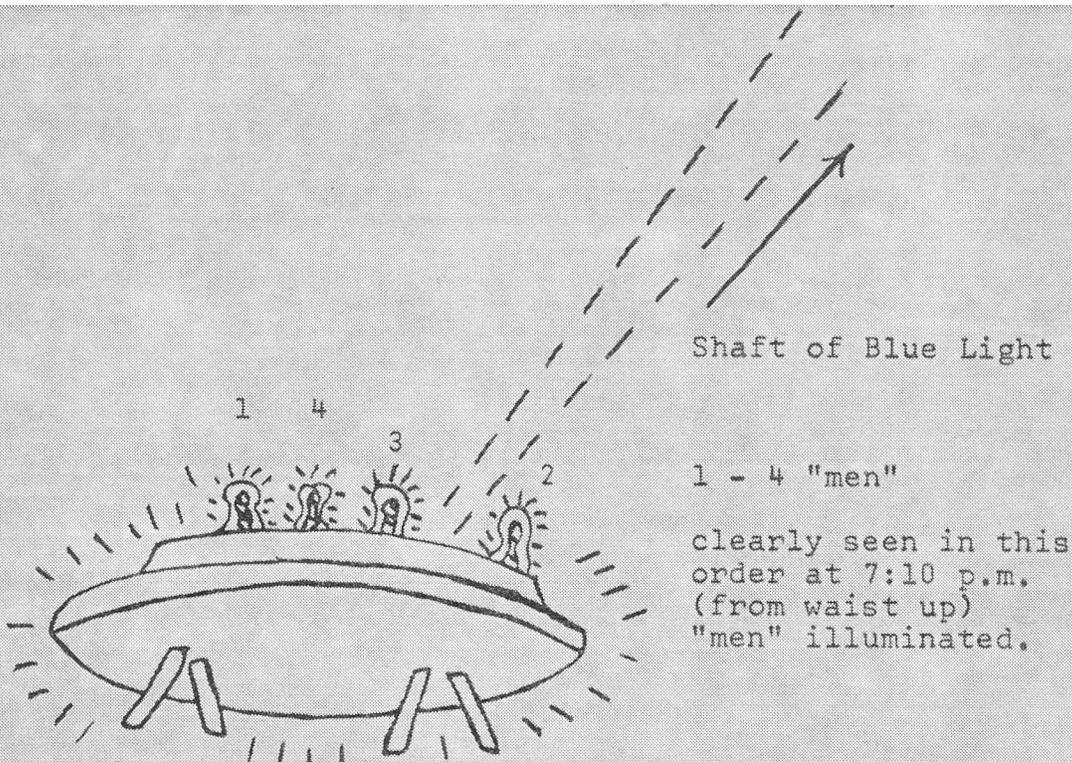
(5) At 5:30 p.m. an object like a

small cloud which changed colors, moved toward Beechworth emitting jet-like flames.

Ball of Light Over Houston, Texas

Mrs. A. P. Stevens was awakened at 2:30 a.m. on February 3, 1961 by a strange noise. Looking out her window she saw an unidentifiable ball of light surrounded by tiny lights on its circumference.

Mrs. Stevens woke her husband and they both watched until 3:20 a.m. as it grew dimmer and finally disappeared. The Stevens' live near International Airport and the noise of planes don't usually wake them. Houston Press did not describe "strange sound" although it quoted Mrs. Stevens as saying it was not a motor noise but rather a "dull noise." Object was in the southwest.

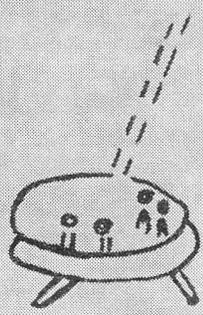


Shaft of Blue Light

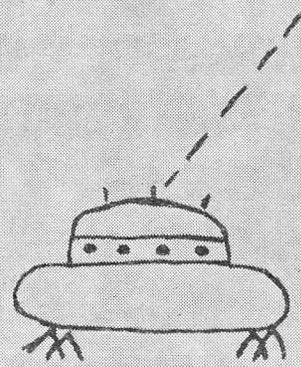
1 - 4 "men"

clearly seen in this order at 7:10 p.m. (from waist up) "men" illuminated.

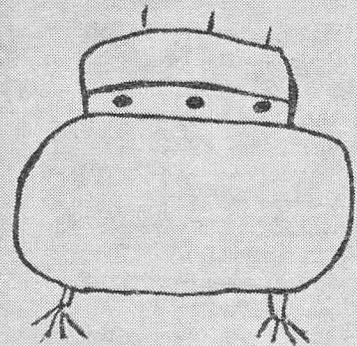
A. OBJECT WITH MEN as it appeared over BOIANAI on 26th June 1959. Tracing of drawing by the Revd. W. B. Gill. (N.E.G.C.)



Stephen Gill Moi



Ananias Rarata



Dulcie F. Guyorobo

B. Witnesses drawings (reduced facsimile)

Chameleon Globe In Michigan

Selfridge AFB officials received several calls early on Monday 10 June 1961 concerning an unidentified bright light in the sky. Dewayne Hart and Miles Petraza, both 17, reported seeing object "the size of a basketball" while fishing on a private lake in Waterford township at 3 a.m.

The object was round, appeared at treetop level and exhibited "spikes." It turned color from white to gold to orange and back to white. Petraza and Hart immediately called Waterford township police officers who confirmed the sighting. Sgt. David Putnam and Officer Fred St. Souber reported seeing a large, white light high in the sky, moving, but not as a plane would.

Procession of UAOs Over Japan

At 9:58 p.m. on 7 November 1961, 18-year-old Tadashi Watanabe observed a procession of 14 steady, orange lights clearly defined and arranged in groups of 3, each of which contained three lights, and one group of 2, as they went from east to southwest. Tadashi felt the entire formation was attached to an object which was not visible. The lights came out of the east, made a "U" turn and proceeded toward the constellation Orion, finally disappearing beyond a mountain range on the horizon. Each group of lights somewhat small than a 10-yen coin held at arm's length. The speed was steady, slower than average aircraft. No sound; the sighting lasted for five minutes. Men at Konaki Air Defense Base admitted they had seen the craft in the area.

Lights Puzzle Canadians

Mysterious blinking lights were observed "in the middle of Lake St. Clair" near Windsor, Ontario, on February 2, 1961. Sounds resembling those of a plane crashing into the lake drew observers to the lake shore, and the lights were seen by Suburban Riverside Fire and Police personnel. A plane circled the area for some time in an effort to spot the lights, and a U.S. Coast Guard cutter was unable to penetrate ice to reach the area where the lights were seen. Air pockets in the ice prevented ground crews from going out into the lake. No planes were reported overdue in either Windsor or Detroit. Neither CAA or AF could account for the lights, reporting no planes missing.

Lightning Strikes Jet

On 16 July 1961, a PA jet liner in flight after take-off from Amsterdam, was apparently struck by lightning, according to Pilot Captain Nick Carter. To grasp what happened, particularly the unusual aspects involved, we should read Carter's own words:

"The only sign was that the compass went haywire. I (my ship) have been struck by lightning about a dozen times but nothing like this has ever happened. The discharge must have been a million volts. I was amazed when mechanics at London Airport told me that the strengthening member (of the tail assembly) had been lost. After the strike, the plane banked normally."

David McDonald, an American economist of Akron, Ohio, a passenger on the plane, said "All we knew about it was the flash. When we realized the plane was flying all right we didn't worry."

A blue flash of light filled the cabin at the time of the "strike." The unusual aspects are the compass malfunction and the blue flash.

July 4 Object Over Ohio

Two couples observed a star-like even circle of light over Mt. Airy, NW Cincinnati at dusk on 4 July 1961. Although the husbands observed the object when first sighted, they laughed and didn't stay to observe it further.

At first said object hovered for about 10 minutes at between 10 and 15 degrees elevation in the NW, then began to slowly ascend. After a few minutes the object changed direction into the south, still maintaining speed. It was lost to sight by one observer as it went behind trees, to the other when it went into a cloud. Sky clear at horizon, cloudy overhead. Rain fell later in the evening.

Glowing Star in Nevada

A large, flickering star-like object traveling from SW to NW was seen on Monday, 28 July 1961 by M. H. Eldredge at Reno.

"It looks like an awfully bright star. It flickers, but not like an airplane light," Eldredge told a reporter for the Reno Evening Gazette. He also said the object closely resembled a similar object he had viewed the preceding Monday, and it followed the same course, judging from the tops of nearby houses. The "star" was visible to Eldredge from 9:37 to 9:50 p.m. Other residents reported seeing a "great ball of fire" streaking across the sky earlier in the week.

UFO Over Lake

Selfridge AFB authorities received several calls reporting a UFO over a private lake in Waterford township, Michigan, near Mt. Clemens, on 10 July 1961. Two of the observers, Dewayne Hart and Mile Pietraza, both 17, said the object was round and gave the appearance of having spikes. They said it appeared at tree-top level and turned from white to gold to orange and back to white. They immediately called Waterford township police officers who confirmed the sighting. Sgt. Dave Putnam and officer Fred St. Soubar said they saw a large white light, then high in the sky. It was moving, they said, but not as a plane would. No other details, no exact time, except "early morning."

Silver Ball—New York

On April 3, 1961, Mrs. Theodore Emmanuel, of Pleasantville, New York, was persistently asked to look skyward by her small son, Mark, 4½ years. Busy preparing outdoor furniture for use, she finally looked up in time to see a great, round, silver ball with approximate brightness of the moon, rapidly gaining altitude as it moved from the west into the northern sector of the sky. The object was much too far away for the woman to see any details or identifying marks. The time was between 12 noon and 1 p.m., the sky was clear and sunny and the object was observed for a period of approximately 2 minutes. When asked for an estimate of size, Mrs. Emmanuel compared the object to a silver dollar held at arm's length.



The Photo above shows Dr. and Mrs. Fontes and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen by an old freight wagon at the "Old Tucson" (replica of the early town) movie location near Tucson, Arizona.