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.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Orgazination 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 — JANUARY, 1964

DISC SUBMERGED IN BRAZILIAN RIVER

Search For UFO In Minnesota

On the 4th of June 1963, Sheriff Doyle Lindahl, chief deputy Dale Rolfson, Dick Cords, Daily Herald (Austin) reporter and Don Meighan, KWAQ reporter, participated in three flights in search of a flying saucer reported seen to go down in the vicinity of Lyle, Minnesota shortly after 3 a.m. According to police at Austin, five different truck drivers reported seeing a strange multi-colored light which appeared to settle to earth near the small town of Lyle, which is 14 miles south of Austin near the Iowa border.

Highway patrolmen searched an area two miles wide on either side of the state line in the vicinity of Lyle but found nothing unusual. Police at Albert Lea, Minnesota and Independence, Cedar Falls and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, said they had received similar reports of a strange object in the sky. Zearl Leinen, a trucker from Cedar Rapids, was the first to report the incident to Austin, Minnesota police and his report was followed quickly by reports from other truckers.

An Austin radio station said that after it had broadcast news of the incident, they received calls from numerous individuals who said they had seen a multi-colored light that seemed to descend in the vicinity of Lyle. The aerial reconnaisance carried out by Lindahl, Cords, Meighan and Rolfson covered an area 25 miles south of Austin and past Lyle and about 10 miles north of Austin. Wooded areas which would offer concealment were closely scanned.

Recommended Reading:

Because of repeated requests, we are listing here the books which are felt to be the best on the subject of UFOs. It may or may not be a complete list, depending on the attitude of the individual, but the following are considered to be factual and definite contributions to the field of UFO research:

"Flying Saucers Are Real," by Donald

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Robots Terrorize Truck Driver

As Eugenio Douglas drove his commercial truck toward the end of the of the 18th of October, 1963, he also drove doba Province, Argentina on the night of the 1th of October, 1963, he also drove toward the most startling event of his life. Suddenly his truck was bathed in brilliant white light and he felt an uncomfortable prickling sensation, much like the feeling of muscles returning circulation after being "asleep." The light came from a disc-shaped object about 25 feet in diameter which hovered over the road. The combination of the light and the prickling sensation caused him to lose control of the vehicle and the truck went into the ditch at the side of the road.

Douglas got out of his truck and by that time the disc had landed on the roadway and coming toward him were three "indescribable beings" which Douglas later referred to as "robots." Drawing a revolver which he habitually carried to ward off possible hijackers, Douglas fired four shots point-black at the approaching beings, then turned and ran toward Monte Maiz as fast as his feet would take him. Then he turned around and looked at the "beings" and saw that they were going toward the object in the road which took off and in the space of a few seconds was pursuing him. Douglas tried to keep close to trees, etc., for cover but the disc managed three passes over him, and each time it passed over, he felt the heat and prickling sensation again. Then the disc left. He eventually arrived at Monte Maiz where he reported his experience to the police.

The police at Monte Maiz later told the Agrega paper, "Accion" that Douglas was hysterical but in other respects all right when he came rushing in to tell his story. A physician who examined Douglas said that he found unexplainable marks or welts like burns on Doublas' face which Douglas attributed to the light from the disc.

Examination of the ground where the

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

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

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

During the ensuing weeks, divers of various sorts began to attempt a salvage operation. At first, divers using only face masks tried but failed, to be followed by Scuba divers and eventually a professional deep sea diver with full diving suit and air compressor came to attempt to locate the disc. At last report, nothing had been found and all the divers complained of the hampering effect of the mud at the bottom of the river. The Peropava is 12 feet deep at the point where the disc sank and has a muddy bottom comprised of about 15 feet of mud and

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Published by
THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
4145 E. Desert Place
Tucson, Arizona

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Disc Submerged . . .

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clay. If the disc sank through the water and in turn the mud as the boiling up of water and then mud seem to indicate, it may have proceeded through the muddy river bed to solid rock underneath.

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

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

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

The only similar incident we have logged in APRO files is the incident which took place off the coast of Venezuela on the 13th of December 1956. A swedish ship wired the harbor control at La Guaira saying that a strange, cone-shaped object was falling vertically into the sea, that it was very brilliant and gave off "strange glares." The time was 9:50 p. m. and the object was seen by the Captain and several of the crew. When the object hit the water an explosion was heard, then the sea where the object fell became brilliantly colored. After the colors subsided the sea became very disturbed with a "boiling motion," which continued for some time.

It is not known whether or not the object was in trouble in this incident but there is a similarity between the foregoing sighting and the disc which fell into the Peropava River.

Robots . . .

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object was reported to have landed yielded nothing but police said they expected nothing for the incident had taken place during a rain storm which had continued for some time after the event and therefore any marks would have been washed out.

On the day after the Douglas encounter with the robots, several country people who had been attending a burial in the area where Douglas saw the beings, told police they had spotted a brilliantly lit disc-shaped object flying through the skies the night before. The time coincided with the time of the Douglas encounter.

In the fall of 1962 an Argentina ranch woman was hospitalized for hysteria after seeing robot-like creatures near her ranch. The Douglas incident seems to correlate generally with that of the woman's experience a year earlier.

Reading . . .

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Keyhoe (out of print but still available in paperback in various second-hand bookstores).

"Flying Saucers from Outer Space," by D. Keyhoe (Henry Holt, Pub., New York).

"Flying Saucer Conspiracy," by D. Keyhoe (H. Holt, Pub., New York).

"Flying Saucers Top Secret," by D. Keyhoe (Publisher not known, book checked out at this writing).

"The Truth About Flying Saucers," by Aime Michel. (Publisher not known—book checked out at this writing).

"Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery," by Aime Michel (this is probably the best book on the subect—published in U.S. by Criterion, N. Y.).

"Flying Saucers—A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Sky," by Carl G. Jung (this book is a study of the subect of UFO from a psychological angle by the world's foremost psychologist and alienist until his death in 1961. It is not an easy book for the layman unless he is conversant with the Jungian approach to the human psyche and its function). Published by Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, England.

"The Case for the UFO" and "The Expanding case for the UFO," by M. K. Jessup. (Published by Citadel, New York).

And last, but not least, we hope, "The Great Flying Saucer Hoax," by APRO's director and editor, Coral E. Lorenzen. Published by APRO through New York publishing facilities. This book which describes the gigantic hoax which has been perpetrated since saucers first became news in 1947, is still available at APRO Headuarters, $4.45 postpaid. Checks should be made to C. E. Lorenzen.

NEW BOOK — "Les Apparitions de Martiens," by Michel Carrouges, is a French language volume dealing with the observation of the occupants of the UFOs. Highly recommended for those who can read French, of course, and "The Appearances of the Martians" presents some concluding remarks which are interesting: "As things stand now, it is impossible to state positively that the Martians will take the initiative in making contact. But we must anticipate that the rapid progress of our space program is unavoidably heading toward an interplanetary meeting."

Light Chases Youths

Ronnie Austin, 18, and his companion, Phyllis Bruce, also 18, had the adventure of their lives shortly after midnight on the morning of 5 August when a huge glowing object chased their car at high speed along a highway in southern Illinois. The sighting may have been the first of a series in the area, or its publication may have occasioned the reporting of other coincidental sightings. At any rate, the following is a description of what happened.

The couple had attended a movie "The Great Escape" at a drive-in theater in Mount Vernon, which is 32 miles west of Fairfield. At approximately 11:30 p.m., they were driving along Illinois Rte. 15 near the Mt. Vernon airport when Ronnie leaned over to speak to Phyllis and spotted a round ball of bright white light at treetop level, at an elevation of approximately 20 degrees. He called it to the attention of the Bruce girl and they watched it, shortly realizing that it apparently was keeping pace with their car. Austin began to check this, slowing and speeding alternately, and the object still stayed with them, although at a distance. At one point the object swerved toward them, increasing in apparent size, then retreated, and jumping up ahead to hover over an electronic relay tower. All this time it was south of the observers. Shortly after hovering over the tower the object hurtled to the north and ahead or east of their car. It stayed ahead and to their left until Austin turned north on Orchardville Road toward the Bruce home. The light was then on their right and east of them. It stayed in that relative position and the couple watched it for about 15 minutes from the Bruce home, then Austin left and drove south, turning east on a gravel road. The light, which had hovered southeast of the Bruce home, during the period that they observed it there, suddenly shot diagonally ahead of Austin's car, coming to a stop east of his route north, so that when he turned north again toward his home, the light was to his right.

During this episode, Austin and the Bruce girl claimed to have been riding at speeds up to 120 miles an hour. After turning east on the gravel road, Austin approached the crossroads at high speed and as his car lurched over a hill the light changed to a brilliant orange and plunged toward the car at terrific speed. Austin estimated that it was within 100 feet of his car within just a few seconds. It then veered sharply upward and directly over the car. Austin said that it was then that his car radio, which he had tuned in, went static and that he felt as if he had entered an extremely cool area. The light then made another pass over the car and went back to its position over a barn where it hovered, still orange in color, but somewhat duller in tone than it had been when it speeded up.

Austin, by then very frightened, turned north at the intersection and headed for home. For a distance of about three miles the object kept pacing him to his right and rear. After he made the final turn to the west to get to his parents' farm house, the light cut across the road and followed him at his left and behind him. When he turned into his front yard, the object appeared to hover stationary over a farm house about 250 yards east of the Austin home.

It is at this time that things in this narrative become rather uncertain. Austin went inside his house, and with his father, mother and sister, watched the object from the windows. It was 12:35 a.m. Ronnie's father decided to call Jefferson County authorities and have them notify the Air Force installation about 75 miles away.

Jefferson County authorities sent Deputy Harry Lee, who arrived at 1:10 a.m., after State Trooper Richard Gidcumb and George Sexton, Village Marshal of Wayne City had arrived at about 12:45. The latter had heard the call on their car radios. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Withrow who are neighbors of the Austins were also called and they observed the light from their home.

During this interim, the family doctor was consulted by telephone as Ronnie was obviously a very frightened youngster. He was given a sedative which the Austins had on hand in the house. As the party of observers watched, the light slowly ascended higher into the sky and toward the south and by the time Lee arrived at 1:10 it appeared to be just an extremely bright star in the southeastern sky where it remained until it faded out of sight with the coming of dawn.

According to interviews and clippings marshalled by APRO forces in the area, Gidcumb and Marshall Sexton believed the boy had seen something strange, but that what was pointed out to them on their arrival was nothing but the "Eastern Star"—which at that time of the year would have been Jupiter.

However, Jupiter does not stay in the southeast and fade with the dawn—it proceeds across the sky in the west. Lee would not commit himself except to say that when he arrived the light appeared only as a large, white star moving slowly south and ascending.

Later, when Air Force intelligence units and consulting astrophysicist J. Allen Hynek arrived in Wayne County to question witnesses, the Austin incident was explained away, as were the ensuing sightings. We will list the particulars in the most prominent of these, and follow them with the conclusion of the authorities concerning their explanation.

On August 7 residents east and west of Fairfield observed two bright lights. One was kite-shaped with a comet-like tail. Both lights going fast, one dimming. Evaluated at part of night a/c fueling operation.

A strange light "bigger than a star" seen flying high north of a camp ground. It had been observed for about two weeks. No official conclusion on this one but outside of the fact it was reported in the north, it could have been Jupiter. Date: Aug. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Short reported seeing a "bathosphere-shaped" object at 9 p.m., same date. Object circular, brilliant, with four lighted projections. Mrs. Short heard a jet plane go by but no other sound. No evaluation of this one by officials either.

On August 8 Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Mason of Fairfield saw a cross-shaped object "early" in the morning. It was speeding toward the northwest. At 10:20 same date. Alderman W. Scott Lawrence of Mt. Vernon saw a bright light traveling northwest. Also seen by Robert Lynch.

A Memorial Hospital employee and her husband were followed by a strange light at 11 p.m. while driving. The light, bright white, was low enough to cast a shadow, according to the observers.

Blueford residents saw a white, oval-shaped object which looked rounded on top, flat on the bottom and with lighter "fingers" extending from it.

Back to August 7—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Pladgett saw a strange light like "the sun with lights projecting from it" while driving home from Cisne at 9 p.m. "A large ball of brilliant light," it moved from the east, was over their car when they got home, then it disappeared.

Circuit Court Clerk James Wilson and his wife saw a "cross with a tail" in the sky.

Butch Musgrave (of Brame) saw a lighted object 4-5 times the size of a star, going east to west, very fast, at 9 p.m. Musgrave was in the Boyleston area.

Also at Boyleston, this date, 7 or 8 others, including Raymond L. Owen at dusk saw a big, bright light "as big as a desk," going from west to east at high

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Youths . . .

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speed.

August 8. Mike Hill, cleaning plant operator, and Chauncey Uphoff, a farmer, saw a kite-shaped object with a long tail, at about 800 feet altitude. It lit up Uphoff's barnyard. The light went off when an airplane flew by, but went on after the plane left. This object came from the west along the railroad track east of Uphoff's farm. It looked like a diamond at first, they said. Another object came along—they first thought it was a jet but there were no blinker lights. The diamond shaped object swung around toward the plane, and as it neared, it's lights went out, and after the plane passed the object appeared as a glow, dived toward the Uphoff yard, looking like a kite with a tail. It circled back toward the south at high speed and hovered at about 45 degrees elevation over Merriam, then disappeared toward Grayville. The men thought it was very large, at least at 1,000 feet altitude and it made no noise. The Uphoff dogs were very disturbed and barked all the while.

Same date, Paul C. Brock at Albion said he and neighbors saw a brilliant light which stayed stationary for five minutes, then turned red, floated away, sounding like an engine.

On 9 August Ex-Mayor Harry Bishop saw a light following a car on Centralia road between 10 and 11 p.m. When the car turned off the road and stopped, the light turned, hovered over the auto, then moved west. Bishop called neighbors and they all watched the object for about 10-15 minutes. When interviewed Bishop said the object came down Centralia Road, hovered over his house on the north edge of Mt. Vernon, moved west, went out, then reappeared in the west traveling at high speed. During this episode both he and neighbors saw the motorist whose car was followed by the light, as he stopped and looked up at the thing.

On the 14th of August Mrs. Henry Linder saw a low-flying object at treetop level. "three feet long, egg-shaped, it lit up the area like a Christmas tree," she said.

15 August—Mrs. Jean Gutzler, of Blueford, saw a bright white object which lighted up her yard west of town. It seemed to be about 50 feet over the barn. It disappeared within a short time.

Same date, unidentified motorist reported bright, darting lights he had seen three nights in a row. He at one time was driving when he saw them, was startled but managed to keep car under some control although he did drive it into the ditch. He described the things as bright, white, round on the top, flat on the bottom.

Again on the 15th, State Trooper Lee Lyons saw a red ball in the sky northwest of Mt. Vernon at 11 p.m. It had a long tail. Other Mt. Vernon residents saw a light at 12 p.m. One woman reported an object "as big as a car" followed her car on State Route 148, southwest of town.

The first evaluation to be suggested for the Austin incident was that the youngsters saw the moon through fog and, frightened, let their imagination run away with them and thought it was a flying saucer. When the official report came out, however, it was decided that Ronnie Austin had seen Jupiter.

The maneuvers of the object described indicated that the "experts" have again discarded observational information in favor of a pre-conceived explanation or theory. Austin could not possibly have seen either the moon or Jupiter. He saw something which maneuvered and flew at high speeds, and which had an unconventional shape. Ronnie Austin, according to authorities, saw the moon through fog and panicked, and the obect seen by him aand his family later was Jupiter.

It is entirely possible that Austin saw Jupiter later when watching with his parents and neighbors. If he had been pursued by a large lighted object which terrified him he might not have also seen Jupiter *at the time* so when viewing the bright planet later he would have no way of separating it from the object which pursued him, and he might have interpreted Jupiter as the object which had ascended and was hovering at high altitude. However, the idea that Ronnie saw the moon through fog initially and mistook it for a bright white light which maneuvered and followed him, can only be accepted if we discard the observational data of both Ronnie Austin and Phyllis Bruce.

Later sightings of triangular-shaped objects were explained away by the authorities as night re-fueling operations which were unfamiliar to the observers which were widely seen in the area.

The ball-shaped objects were vaguely explained as fireballs, but before this explanation can be accepted, we must have a satisfactory identification or definition of a fireball. It is well known fact that science is attempting to find out just what these enigmas are. That they are unidentified and therefore could be a particuuar type of alien space vehicle or missile has not occurred to at least some scientists, for it is their habit to attempt to find a mundane and acceptable explanation for all phenomena.

Thus, from the myriad of sightings by the citizens of Wayne County, Illinois in the early part of August 1963, we have only the usual unsatisfactory explanations for eerie aerial visitors.

Weird Object In Idaho

Police and residents of Sand Point, Idaho, observed one of the strangest objects ever logged in APRO files, although the description was not entirely clear and perhaps further description might help to categorize it.

B. R. Blundell, Standard Oil Co. manager, called police at 7:20 p.m. and described an object he was observing at the time. His wife, Maxine, also an FBI agent who arrived from Kalispell and local police desk cleark Jean Streeter, who was out working in her garden, also saw the thing. Blundell used field glasses to observe it for about four or five minutes and said: "I furnish oil for holicopters the Forest Service is using for spraying and at first I thought it was one of those. Then I saw it wasn't a helicopter or an airplane. It wasn't a balloon, either. The thing was black, about 8 feet high and had no rotors or wings." Blundell estimated its altitude at about 1500 feet above the ground.

Blundell said the shape of the thing was squarish and appearing to be rotating slowly with what appeared to be puffs of smoke coming out of the top. The lower part glowed and looked as if it were filled with orange flame. It approached from the north, appeared to hover over the Hedlund Lumber Co. plant, then turned southwestward and disappeared toward Dover, three miles away. It seemed to be losing altitude, so Blundell called friends in the vicinity of Dover but none had seen it.

Miss Streeter said she looked up when she heard an airplane, saw the airplane, then spotted the strange object. Federal Aviation Agency officials at Spokane, Washington said they had no reports of such an object and could not explain it.

UFO Observed From Home

Mary C. Kimball of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine (APRO member) saw a bright star-like object while looking out a window of her home on the night of October 1, 1963. After the first few moments, the UFO moved from its original path in the sky toward her vantage point, passed over her house and out of view.

The UFO was of an undefined shape but was described as bright on the upper part and gray in color underneath, The witness felt that she had seen what possibly resembled windows. It made no noise during its passage, the time of which was about 11:00 p. m.

Bright Sphere Near Home In Mo.

At about 12:30 a. m. on September 24, 1963, a bright spherical light was seen hovering over trees some 100 yards from the front porch of Mrs. James Patterson who lives near Powell Park, in St. Charles, Missouri. A total of three people witnessed the object when it was first seen. However, the light quickly disappeared as it moved away. Sheriff's deputies were called upon to investigate. They saw the light but upon approaching it the object disappeared.

Crescent Over Hawaii

On the night of March 11, 1963, a crescent moon-shaped object passed over the area north of the Island of Kauai in the Hawaiian Islands. It was traveling toward the west, at a very high altitude and a high rate of speed. The UFO was very bright and some observers said it appeared to be on fire and appeared to fall into the sea.

Two Hawaii Air National Guard pilots, while flying at 40,000 feet, saw the object. Capt. Jon Parish said he felt the object was some type of rocket or space object flying a pre-determined course. The second pilot, Lt. George Joy commented that the UFO left a visible vapor trail. Hundreds of other people saw the object and military officials would provide no explanation.

UFOS Over England

On the 29th of July 1963, an object described as being like a ball of fire, orange in color, hovered in the sky for about 10 minutes at Bristol, England. It then disintegrated and disappeared. An hour later a similar object was seen moving at a very rapid pace above the Bristol channel. The day before, a "flying saucer" was noted at Long Ashton near Bristol. This sighting was made at night, as was the sighting of the 29th.

NZ Youth Encounters UFO

Peter Vining, age 16, of Palmerston North City, New Zealand, encountered two strange bright lights while returning home from the movies at 11:00 p. m. on June 16, 1963. From where he was situated in the city square, he saw two lights resembling automobile headlights coming directly toward him from the sky. After about a minute they stopped and hovered above a clock tower. The distance between the witness and the tower was about 150 yards.

After 5 seconds had passed, the lights darted away at terrific speed up into the sky and were gone. The observer said that the lights seemed to have been attached to some invisible body which he could not see. Their color was described as being pure white. No other witnesses to the event were found and officials received no other UFO reports for that night.

Astronomers Watch UFO In Australia

Dr. H. Gallnow, Miss M. Mowat and Professor Bart Bok, of the Mt. Stromlo observatory, saw a brightly-lit object as it sailed across the sky on 30 May 1963. They watched it for a period of one minute and gave this description: It was self-luminous and not glowing from reflecting the rays of the sun. It was orange-red in color and traveled from west to east, passing almost directly over the observatory. It could not have been a meteor because it was far too slow and did not leave a train that a meteor of its size would have made. It appeared to be traveling too fast for a balloon. It appeared to be below a light cloud and did not change brightness in the 60 seconds it was watched.

Professor Bok said the next day that the object could have been a satellite, but then pointed out that it was not one normally seen at Mt. Stromlo, appeared at the wrong time, and glowed far too brightly for a normal satellite. The Department of Civil Aviation said no planes were in the area at the time.

Presumed Volcanic Activity On Moon Reported

On November 27, 1963, observers at Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, reported that an eruption which was described as being ruby red in color, took place on the crest of the rim of the crater Aristarchus.

The men who witnessed the event were Dr. John S. Hall, Observatory Director, Fred Dungan, scientific director, and James Greenacre and Edward Barr, both lunar mappers. Both black and white as well as color photographs were taken. The duration of the observation was 1½ hours.

Previous to this observation on October 29, Barr and Greenacre had observed three eruptions below the rim of the inner wall of Aristarchus, the duration of which was 20 minutes. In both the October 29 and November 27 events atmospheric dispersion was ruled out as a possible explanation. Volcanic activity is presumed to be the cause in all the cases. It is interesting to note that Soviet Scientist A. Kozyrev had reported similar activity on the moon in 1960, but not in the crater Aristarchus. His observations were not credited, however.

Balls Of Fire Seen In Mexico

At 4:27 a. m. on the 5th of August, 1963, residents of Zitacuaro, Michoacan, left their beds to watch the passage and maneuvering of several "balls of fire" over the town. The objects maneuvered in the sky for some time before finally leaving at high speed.

Splitting Object Seen in NJ

Miss Alice Harney, age 16, of Trenton, New Jersey, made an unusual UFO sighting on the night of February 21, 1963. Time of night was not noted. The object, which was seen out of a window, was described as a large blob of light. Its distance was about 3 city blocks away or possibly more and it was motionless. No color was mentioned. The object began to move, stopped, then spit into two small discs. These then moved away. The observer reported that there was no sound to indicate the presence of any conventional aircraft.

APRO Member Sights Green "Jet" In Jersey

At 5:20 p. m., on December 13, 1963, member Michael J. Campione saw what he described as a flying object resembling an Air Force jet trainer, but which glowed with a light green phosphorescent color. To be more specific, the color was close to "spring green," a classification of crayon used in children's coloring boxes. All around the outline of the object was a fuzzy luminescence which was also green. (See account of "Strange Light Over Long Island" in September issue—these two accounts are very similar).

The shape of the UFO was that of an elongated teardrop. Two narrow wing-like projections extended out from either side of the fuselage in the same relative position as wings on a conventional aircraft. On each "wing tip" was what resembled a conventional wingtip fuel tank, only it was shorter and "stubbier." The machine showed no evidence of a tail assembly.

The observation lasted 3 or 4 seconds. Campione estimated that the distance this object traveled was about 8 miles. Coming from the WNW and heading SSE, the UFO passed directly over the observer. Its estimated altitude was 3,000 feet and it made no noise.

Lights At Fond Du Lac, Wis.

During the week preceding 19 April 1963 strange lights were seen maneuvering in the skies above Fond Du Lac. On Wednesday night, patrons at a drive-in theater saw about 20 objects. These objects were sometimes white or crimson in color, moved rapidly and now and then in formation from horizon to horizon. The direction of travel was mostly east to west. It was also noted that they made sharp turns.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Agency in Milwaukee stated that the objects could have been airplanes refueling at high altitudes which would explain the lack of sound. The Agency had received similar reports a week earlier and had determined that in this case they were airplanes, and most likely B58 supersonic bombers which renewed operations over Wisensin on 1 April. But the sharp turns?

(Editor's Note: It seems odd that an exact identification was not made, for surely the FAA would have known what type of planes were, where and when. This one sounds like another "possible" identification).

1958 Encounter With UFO

On May 8, 1958 two sisters driving on U.S. Route 19 at the Tarpon Springs Road in Florida had a very peculiar experience. Miss Hazel Alverson and her sister Mrs. Esther Freeman were driving back to St. Petersburg from Brooksville. At about 6:30 p.m., both women felt pain in their faces and experienced considerable eyestrain. The sourse of their trouble apparently was an object in the western sky, approximately in line with the sun. Miss Alverson, an amateur photographer, checked the light intensity of the object, which showed a reading of 1600, as compared with the sun's reading of 300. She took a photograph of the object, which showed a lighted area, but was too faint in the newscut to reproduce.

Record Breaking Cloud Formation Over Southwest

At sunset on February 28, 1963, an oval-shaped, ring-shaped cloud of silvery-white color was observed by hundreds of people in Arizona, New Mexico and California. It was seen as far south as Tucson, Arizona, Albuquerque in the east and Los Angeles in the west. Its diameter was approximately 50 miles, with the cloud's south end sweeping over Flagstaff, Arizona. As night advanced, it became apparent that the odd phenomenon was luminous and not just lighted by the sun.

Studies conducted by University of Arizona Atmospheric Physics Lab Chief Dr. James MacDonald showed its height to be an incredible 149,000 feet or 45 kilometers. He stated that the cloud was higher than any ought to be. In a conversation with Mrs. Lorenzen by telephone, he used the word "fantastic" to describe the phenomenon. The upper limit for clouds composed of water droplets or ice crystals is 42 kilometers, considerable lower than the altitude of the February formation. The highest known clouds, which are designated as nacreous or "mother-of-pearl" are usually observed only in arctic regions. They can reach a height of 100,000 feet. Being shapeless and formed by air moving up over mountains into a region of severe cold, they are the record-holders. It should be noted that atmospheric conditions around Flagstaff are not conducive to this type of cloud.

During her conversation with Dr. MacDonald, Mrs. Lorenzen was informed that he was checking with missile sites to see if a high-flying missile might account for the formation but to date the origin of the cloud has not been determined. It remains a mystery. It has been suggested by many that the object might have been extra-terrestrial in origin, or in other words, a vapor trail (perhaps "angel's hair") of sorts made by a high-flying space craft.

Fireball Over Eastern Seaboard

The night of March 25, 1963 produced a brilliant fireball at about 10:00 p.m., which was seen by thousands of observers as it passed over important cities along the Eastern seaboard of the U.S.

Coming from the north, the object passed over Allentown, Pottstown and Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va. It was also seen as far off this path as Harrisburg, Pa., Long Island, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

The fireball was flying low when it passed over Pottstown, Pa., and along Maryland's eastern shore. Most experts felt that the object was a meteor. However, Mr. Christie Urvack, an electronics engineer for the Air Force at the Camden-Moorestown RCA plant, felt that the object's trajectory was not correct for a meteor.

The object appeared white with a long orange tail and turned a luminous blue green toward the latter part of its flight. Pieces appeared to break off from the tail and appeared as reddish-orange sparks. The main object also emitted flashes of light which were very brilliant. Hunting parties were organized to search for the object as some witnesses felt it had fallen to earth. However, no trace of the object was found.

Egg-Shaped Object in Ark.

Mr. Frank Hudson, from his home near Huntsville, Arkansas, made an interesting observation of an egg-shaped object on 20 September 1963. At 6:55 p. m., CST, with good seeing conditions, the UFO was first seen moving very slowly westward about 10 degrees above the Southern horizon, and was visible at first as an over-size star-like object, its light being bright and steady. Through binoculars the object appeared as an egg in position so that the narrow part was pointing toward the ground. Near the top or large part of the object, was a dark area which at intervals moved downward toward what would be described as the middle part or midway between the two ends.

As time passed the object faded and turned to what was described as an orange color before it disappeared.

Mr. Hudson said the object disappeared because there was no sunlight shining on the object or light emanating from it. The possibility that this object may have been a balloon of some kind has neither been confirmed or disproved. Hudson has seen similar objects on May 9 and 10, 1956 and on Otober 31, 1960.

Mysterious Explosion At Tacoma

At approximately midnight on December 10, 1963, what sounded like an explosion was heard over a wide area of Tacoma, Washington. City and county officials were unable to determine the cause. However, the usual number of inquiries were made by local citizens. No Air Force planes were reported in the area at the time.

Odd Shaped Object Seen In Arkansas

Hunters and residents of Arkansas County, Ark., observed a strange-shaped UFO between 4:30 and 5:00 a. m. on October 1, 1963. As viewed from widely separated spots the object was described as shaped like a "question mark," "a cylinder with a shaft projecting downward" and a "boomerang."

Seeing conditions were good as the sky was cloudless. After appearing southeast of Dewitt, it hovered for several minutes and then sped away.

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.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Orgazination 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, 1964

FALL OF FOAM IN MEXICO

Unexplained Craters In Britain

On the 20th of July, 1963, farmer Roy Blanchard, of Charlton, Dorset, England, discovereed an unusual crater on his farm. The news of the discovery was carried in the press throughout the world and was given a great deal of newspaper coverage. The crackpots and armchair theorists had their day, but after all the furor was over, these are the basic and interesting facts:

Constable Anthony Penny had observed an orange object which flashed through the sky on the day the crater was found, and at 6 a.m., on an unspecified morning before the crater was found, Leonard Joliffe, a dairyman at Manor Farm, near Blanchard's, heard a blast or explosion. We begin this documention with these facts for, although it has not and cannot be established that they are related to the crater, it is felt that any occurrence which might account for the mystery hole should be documented.

The physical description of the Blanchard crater is as follows: The deepest portion was three feet wide with a smaller hole, 2 inches in diameter and three feet deep, in the center. Around the large depression was a circular area which was depressed but not "dug out" like the middle section. On one side of this crater a trench about 4 feet long and a foot wide, and three others of the same dimension radiated from the opposite side of the hole. The main, circular crater was located in a potato field, and the three trenches on one side extended beyond a footpath at the edge of the potato field and into a barley field. In the area of these latter trenches, the barley plants had disappeared, appearing to have been "sucked up" by something.

According to the NJAAP Journal (Levittown, Pa.) whose sources of information were Blanchard, and Mr. Charles Stickland, three other areas ap-

(See Craters—Page 4)

Mystery Satellites, Strange Space Happenings

Several official press releases dealing with strange goings - on between Earth and the Moon in the past few months, leads us to summarize and advance some theories on the possible meaning of same.

In SCIENCE Magazine for 22 November 1963, Robert Werlwas of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburgh, Virginia, wrote about the odd behavior of Satellite Anna: It seems the satellite is equipped with five blinking lights and according to Richard B. Kershner, Applied Physics Lab, John Hopkins University, they worked fine for two months, then they cut to four, then three, and finally none. It appeared as though the electrical system had shorted out and the lights could no longer wink. Then, Kershner said, around the first of August, 1963, the lights started flashing again. Werlwas said the short "must have burned itself out and this sort of thing is hard to believe."

Kershner, speaking at a conference of artificial satellites at the Virginia Polytechic Institute, said Anna was another example of a satellite which repaired itself while humans were helpless to do anything.

Kershner further cited an occasion when Mariner II, on its way to the vicinity of Venus, was "struck by a tiny meteorite," which apparently severed some of the wires from the power supply. The records showed a jolt to the satellite as if an object had struck it and also showed a corresponding power cut-off at the same time.

"Yet the power eventually returned, indicating the wires must have soldered themselves back to their proper connections," Werlwas reported.

Still in reference to the same article in Science, it seems both Telstar Communications Satellites had mysterious trouble—Telstar I refused to obey commands from the ground on two oc-

(See Mystery—Page 3)

On December 12, 1963 at 10:00 a.m. Customs Interventor Ignacio Baz was called on the phone by the customs officer at Gate Two in Agua Prieta, Mexico. Because he was busy supervising the check-through of cattle he could not respond, but 10 minutes later, upon receiving a second call from the gate and an urgent message to come as soon as possible, he got into his car and, stopping by home, picked up his camera and proceeded to Gate Two.

When Baz reached Gate Two he was greeted by Inspector Amber Gordillo, who filled in the details about his calls. At 10, he said, a huge, white ball-shaped object had come in from tree top level and landed about a hundred yards southwest of the gate. Ten minutes later when Gordillo called Baz the second time, he reported that two more of the strange things were aproaching.

When he finally reached Gate Two, the two objects, about 6 feet in diameter, and not precisely spherical in shape, were literally "bouncing" across the soft ground of a freshly plowed field about 100 yards from the gate. Their bounces took them between 3 and 6 feet off the ground. The field bordered on the Agua Prieta (dirty water) river and a range of stubby mesquite growth. Ignacio Baz sloshed through the mud of the field in pursuit of the strange balls. A strong north wind was blowing and the objects were being driven further southwest along the ground. When they reached the mesquite growth they began to tear apart on the growth. Although their repeated bounces along the ground apparently had no effect on them, their contact with the sharp, spiny mesquite bushes cause them to literally tear apart. At this point, Baz took pictures of the two large portions, each of which measured approximately two feet at the largest dimension. One landed in water, the other at the base of mesquite bush. The one in the water showed no visible signs of deterioration in the short period that it was observed.

After taking the pictures Baz made inquiries, found that the first one had

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The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

Published by
THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
4145 E. Desert Place
Tucson, Arizona

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S. F. Residents Watch "Boomerang"

At 4 a.m. on Wednesday, 25 September, South Bay residents reported a "boomerang" or "half moon" shaped objects, moving rapidly across the sky above the San Francisco Bay area. Ed Cameron of Walnut Creek, was just starting his paper route and he and some workmen at the Permanente Cement Plant near Los Altos watched the objects, said they were brightly lighted, glowing intensely and fading alternately and according to one observer they "blew up" in the west.

UFO Stumps FAA

Several groups of people in Lynchburg, Virginia, spotted an object bearing three groups of rotating round lights on Thursday evening, 3 October, 1963. An FAA Tower Official at Lynchburg Municipal Airport said the following day that the object had not been identified.

Foam . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

been destroyed by frightened children and adults who beat it with sticks and stomped on it with their feet. Then he went back to his station at the Main Gate of the customs station. At noon a hard, driving rain began. Several hours later when the location of the balls was examined again there was no evidence whatsoever of their existence.

Investigation by this office showed Baz to be a serious, intelligent family man who has been with the Mexican Customs service for 32 years. He is well respected by fellow employees and business men in Agua Prieta and is considered to be honest and reliable.

Baz and Gordillo's description of the strange substance was the following: It closely resembled tiny interlocking bubbles of some sort which were interwoven with a fibrous stuff. Baz at first thought is was a concentration of soap or detergent suds which had blown in from some laundry in the area. However, the balls remained intact in the hard driving wind and only broke up when they came in contact with the brush in the area. It also had strange clinging quality as was evidenced by the way is settled around the mesquite bush. Although it tore in contact with the mesquite, it did not disintegrate further despite the heavy winds which tore at it. Had it been any kind of soap or detergent foam it should have broken up and dispersed even while in the air above the trees.

Baz took two pictures with his Lord 5-D camera, using an F/16 aperture, ASA 125, 35 millimeter film and 1/100 second exposure. He hesitated to touch it, but did take a stick and pushed it into a portion of the substance and noted that it adhered to the stick like "cotton candy." When the stick was thrust into it, it did not cling as suds would do, but it clung to the stick.

In an attempt to understand why other reports were not forthcoming a study was made of the surrounding area. Agua Prieta is located sligthly southwest of Douglas, Arizona. To the west of the two towns is open range with nothing between them and the Phelps-Dodge smelter several miles away. With the strong, cold north wind blowing few people were outdoors, and those who were were not likely to be looking up. Being above rooftop level when they came in, the balls of foam would not have been seen by people inside of buildings.

This sighting was brought to our attenution by the editor of FATE magazine who asked the Lorenzens to investigate and submit an article if it merited same. As a result, in an effort to get information to FATE magazine at the earliest possible date, there was no time for a search of the files to determine whether or not there was a precedent. However, since then a local member recalls having read about a similar incident in Illinois in 1957 during that fall flap shortly after the launching of Russia's first satellites. The clipping is believed to be a picture with caption and shows a policeman standing beside a tree in which some of the foam was located after it fell to earth.

To conclude, this substance seems to be similar to "angel's hair" but is even more puzzling as there is no indication of its purpose or origin. After the rain of the afternoon of 12 December, there was no trace of the stuff and it is presumed that the pelting of the rain broke it up into fine particles and that it was absorbed into the ground. If any member has any further information concerning this general type of aerial phenomena we would appreciate it for our files.

A Tucson member and close friend has asked us to help locate her brother. They were orphaned at an early age and adopted into separate homes. His name is Robert A. Hamilton. He is 51 or 52 years old, and is over six feet tall. His original name was Loren Gotcher. Members are asked to search their local directories for this man and inform him that in order to contact his sister he need only to write to the Director.

Year of Strange "Clouds"

The January 1964 Bulletin carried an article describing the strange ring-shaped cloud over Flagstaff, Arizona which was viewed from several states. Since then, another type of cloud has puzzled scientists. In the Miami Herald of 17 February, Frank Karel, Herald Science writer, described the strange, "many-armed" clouds which have been photographed spiraling over tropic and subtropic areas of the world by the Tiros 5 weather satellite. The formations were usually located over ocean areas and some measured more than 100 miles across. The arms tended to curve in a clockwise direction in Northern hemisphere formations, and in the opposite direction in the Southern hemisphere formations. The clouds also usually appeared where a warm air mass stood over a colder one, or "where such a temperature inversion was likely." At that date U.S. Weather Bureau specialists were at a loss to explain the curious clouds and at this writing we have not received any data indicating that an explanation has been found.

Mystery . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

casions. The first time, Bell Telephone scientists fixed it by remote control, but the second time, in February of 1963, after all attempts to fix it failed, the situation looked hopeless until the Satellite began functioning again. Kershner's comment: "Maybe it's Space Gremlins again."

The Milwaukee Journal for January 30, 1964, carried an article by Journal Staff Writer Harry S. Pease which dealt with Echo's outer space problems.

Gale V. Highsmith Milwaukee Astronomical Society Satellite Tracker, told Pease on Thursday, January 30, that Echo 2 was not as bright as it was, and something appeared to be going around it every five seconds. Highsmith said the "whatever it is," seems to come into view beneath the satellite and headed toward the observer, then crosses up and away. It it is in orbit, around the satellite, its track would be a mile long and half a mile wide, going ½ mile per second and that seemed too fast, according to Highsmith.

Highsmith conjectured that perhaps the plastic and aluminum bag had ruptured, spilling out the seven pounds of red-orange phosporescent dye which was supposed to leave a visible streak if a leak occurred.

Stating that it is only remotely possible that the dye cloud is in orbit around the satellite, Highsmith thinks there is more likelihood that the dye adhered to the balloon and the orbitting object is merely an optical illusion caused by an "irregular paint job."

The balloon would not collapse if ruptured, due to lack of atmospheric pressure, and the escaping gas would force Echo II into a fast spin.

To date, 14 Rangers or Lunar probes have failed their mission, for various reasons. In the February 4, 1964 issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel, Gale Highsmith again hits prints with his assertion that the he saw Ranger 6 crash on the moon. Watching the moon through his five inch refracting telescope at his home, he saw an elongated dark gray spot 2½ miles wide by 5 miles long, lasting about a minute, show up 125 miles south of the Crater Plinius. The spot faded out completely in less than two minutes, indicating debris was thrown several miles high.

It is quite obvious that Highsmith saw the impact of the Ranger, and if so, what did a Flagstaff astronomer and a Florida astronomer see? The Flagstaff man, Dr. Kal Rakas, said he saw a brilliant white flash on the Lunar surface 60 miles from the predicted impact point, 90 seconds before Ranger 6 was supposed to impact. The Florida man said he watched what he thought was Ranger 6, go behind the moon.

Ranger 6 was the Lunar probe designed to photograph the moon and transmit those photos to earth before impact. Unfortunately the Satellite did not function correctly in the last few crucial minutes and no photos were transmitted. Furthermore, Ranger 6 is the 14th Lunar Probe to fail in its mission to photograph the moon. The only successful one to date is the Russian Lunik of October 1959. According to British spokesmen at Jodrell Bank, the Russians are having the same problem —not a single success since the 1959 shot.

And—on February 18, Space Scientists were at a loss to explain the disappearence of Syncom. It had been launched the preceding Thursday from Cape Kennedy. Its ultimate aim was to have been to establish an orbit that would make it appear to hover motionless over a spot in the South Atlantic. The launch was routine and it achieved orbit at 22,300 miles but then its radio transmitter came to an abrupt halt. There was no recorded "jolt" as if a meteorite had struck it, in the case of Mariner II. After it's launch (and this is not generally known), a Swedish tracking station tracked an object trailing Syncom, and two preceding. It is feasible that the trailing object was the satellite's last stage, but it is not logical that the two objects which preceded Syncom were any part of the launching mechanism. Three weeks later, the satellite, all alone now, but with its transmitters still out, was tracked and located via a unique method: Computers aided by Doppler shift.

And—in March, six mysterious "orphan" satellites were discovered in Space. The U.S. and Russia disclaim ownership. They may be telling the truth. Something that we can't quite account for is meddling with our artificial satellites. What?

Flurry Of UAO Sightings In Venezuela

APRO Member Joe Rolas has forwarded information concerning several sightings which took place in his country in the summer of 1963. Details of same follow:

The residents of a section of Caracas, Venezuela were amazed to observe a luminous object on the night of 29 July. The office of the newspaper "Ultimas Noticias" was swamped with telephone calls about the thing, generally asking for an explanation. A reporter called the local Cajigol Observatory but got no information than others who called about the object; the individual who answered the phone at the Observatory said he could not give out any information because of the risk of being "fired."

Some observers said the object was round, others that it looked like a "dish platter," still others, like a giant beam of luminous light, "displacing itself at great speed."

The calls started at 8 p.m., and the next day Ultima Noticias was told that as soon as the investigation was finished, they might be able to furnish an explanation.

Did Object Land Near Caracas?

In addition to the sighting of 29 July and other less detailed incidents, Mr. Rolas forwarded the details of a purported landing in the Las Acacias section of residential Caracas on the 6th of August 1963:

At 10 a.m. large numbers of people, including the Jorge and Villegas families, observed a brilliant, disc-shaped object which seemed to be gigantic in size, and which appeared to land, then take off near the National Television Plant and University City.

The observers in Las Acacias live on a hill and, when they observed the object, they saw it across a valley, on the hill opposite. Some at first thought a plane had crashed, and calls went out to various agencies, including the Fire and Police departments, for help. The sun was shining brightly and the atmosphere was very clear, so that viewing the object was very easy. The thing was spotted in the sky, then it came down to treetop level where it made several maneuvers, then hovered stationary for several minutes. When it finally left, it went straight up into the air at such high speed that many thought it had disintegrated. It was due to this impression that physicians, nurses, firemen, police and personnel from the Rescue and Salvage Service of the Ministry of Communications, arrived on the scene shortly after ten o'clock. A thorough search was made but it was soon obvious that the object had not actually landed, and had left abruptly as some witnesses had maintained.

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Craters . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

parently denuded of surface vegetation were found later. One was under a gap in the hedge located at the far side of the barley field, where barley was missing over a circular area of approximately two feet in diameter. This field was bordered by a grass field, and then another barley field where the second (or third) disturbance was found. Its shape generally resembled that of a hand with a pointing finger. Beyond the finger-portion was a line of upright barley stalks with the tips bent over at the top . . . this disturbed crop area measured 1 feet in length. The third area of disturbed crops was also in this second barley field but was inaccessible because of the danger of trampling healthy crops to get to it.

British bomb disposal units assumed at first that the main crater was the result of an old World War II bomb which had been accidentally exploded. Probes located only a common field stone, eliminating the bomb explanation as well as the meteorite explanation. First contact with the stone had brought a flurry of reports that a meteor was at the bottom of the center hole.

Craters Found in Scotland

About 10 days after the first Charlton crater was discovered, other craters were located in other parts of Britain. Most widely publicized was two holes at the Middle Monynut Farm, East Lothain, Scotland, in the Lammermuir Hills near Berwickshire border, 21 miles south of Dunbar. According to press reports the craters were twelve feet apart, 15 feet in diameter and about 3 feet deep. Twelve trenches or channels, which appeared like the spokes of a wheel, sprung from each crater and extended to 40 feet beyond the rim. Huge clods of earth and heather were scattered for a distance of 40 yards beyond the holes and a number of small squarish holes about one foot wide and two feet deep, were found 35 feet from the craters.

In late July two more craters were found on Dufton Foll in Westmorland. Accordin to Mr. P. K. Haythornthwaite (NJAAP Bulletin) of Cambridge, "The large hole was 37 yards across, two feet deep all over and roughly circular in shape. The craters were on a slight slope and from the lower end of each extended a 'channel' up to four feet deep and 18 yards wide. The channel from the larger crater was about a quarter of a mile long, the other being about 200 yards long. Both eventually joined small streams." According to Haythornthwaite, the long channels did not look like anything which might have been caused by a UFO such as the Charlton craters which resemble those documented in Aime Michel's book, "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery") but rather "seemed to have been caused by very large quantities of water landing from above all at once."

The craters at Charlton and Scotland brought to light another, located at Flamborough Road, Yorkshire, which existence was known at the end of June. It was first seen by a farm worker who noted that the grass near the edge of a field had been disturbed. He thought little of it until the 19th of July when he saw that the earth had been thrown up, then decided it had been made by a rooting pig until close examination indicated that it was too extensive to have been the work of a pig. British bomb disposal units eventually explored the crater and filled it in. Later attempted examination yielded little because it had been filled in, except for the information that it was roughly circular, 6 feet in diameter, and about a foot to one and a half feet deep.

Other craters, three in number, were found near Sanqunar, Dumfrieshire, Scotland but no details of physical description was given by the BBC news which reported them.

According to the editors of NJAAP, the English and Scottish craters, when mapped, fall into a pattern of orthotenic-like straight lines. No study of this has been accomplished by APRO, although our "Strange Crater" file includes many similar instances, including the famous crater in Utah which was found after a huge hemisphere of flame was seen. Accompanying the flame or fireball was a concussion which nearly wrecked cars on a nearby highway. Another unexplained crater was at Las Cruces, New Mexico, although no other phenomena occurred at the time, as far as is known. In this day of frequent sonic booms, however, such a crater could be formed and accompanied by a blast and no one would be the wiser.

A cow began to lose its hide by peeling . . . after the Charlton crater appeared. Blanchard seemed to feel the strange condition of the cow's skin may have been related to what caused the craters. The skin of the cow seemed to have been burned.

The foregoing has been an abbreviated but basically complete account of the rash of craters in Britain. We would like to encourage our readers to continue to send information of this kind, no matter how scant the contribution may be.

Mystery Security Meeting In NZ

On the evening of the 21st of February, 1964, the head of the security service of New Zealand, (Brigadier General H. E. Gilbert), Solicitor-General (Mr. H. R. C. Wild, Q.C.), and the chairman of the State Services Commission (Mr. L. A. Atkinson) met in the office of the Minister of Industries and Commerce (Mr. Marshall). Within minutes, Mr. Marshall left the meeting to call in the Prime Minister (Mr. Holyoake), who had just left a Cabinet Economic Policy Committee meeting.

No one would discuss the proceedings when the meeting broke up an hour later.

"This was probably the most secret thing the Government has ever considered," Mr. Marshall said. "There is no prospect of any public consequence—nor of anything ever emerging. I hope not. There is no crisis."

Mr. Holyoake said: "It was nothing."

"There can be no indication of the matter under discussion," said the Deputy Prime Minister, on 22 February when approached for comment on the report about the meeting.

Mr. Marshall further said: "There are certain matters which, in the public interest, canot be discussed in public, and this is one of them."

We quote this news report to demonstrate that certain public officials or government officials sometimes feel there there are areas of security which cannot be made public. Whether or not the above mentioned incident is connected with UFO or not, we cannot determine at this time but we do feel that it is a good possibility.

Ruby "Rings" Over NZ

V. E. Burnett of Ngongotaha, N.Z., reported in a letter to the Editor, Aukland Press, that on 10:15 p.m. on December 28, 1963, he saw traveling slowly in an east-west direction, low enough to be visible through trees, a moon-sized, glowing, pulsating, ruby red circle of light composed of equal-sized segments, the space between which were easily discernible. The object moved in "leisurely" fashion across the sky, pulsating evenly at regular intervals. While watching, Burnett was amazed to see it turn back on its path about one third of the way, make a slight detour to the left and head south over the town of Ngongotaha. Trees and a hill prevented him from seeing what actually became of it. The whole sighting lasted "at least a good five minutes."

Boy Roasted In Mysterious Fire

Although probably not connected with any kind of aerial phenomena, the details of the following incident will be, we are sure, of interest to most members:

On the evening of the 13th of December, 1962, at 7 p.m., Billy Peterson (age unknown, but considered to be at least in his late teens) drove from his uncle's home to his own garage. Slightly less than an hour later firemen were called when passersby noticed smoke seeping out of Billy's automobile which was parked in his garage. When Peterson's body was removed from the car he was dead and his face and arms were covered with burns. The car itself was so hot THAT IT HAD MELTED A PLASTIC ICON on the dashboard, BUT THERE WAS NO FIRE IN THE CAR.

At Pontiac General Hospital where an autopsy was performed to determine cause of death, it was found that Peterson had died of carbon monoxide poisoning and there was no doubt of that. The examination also revealed: The tail pipe had been altered and the exhaust fumes led into the car by means of a flexible pipe. The missing piece of tail pipe was found at Billy's uncle's home where relatives recalled that he had been "puttering" around with his car. This fact, plus the information that Peterson had been very ill for two months due to a severe kidney ailment, seemed to point to suicide.

Peterson left his uncle's home at 7:00 p.m.—the drive between there and his own home is 10 minutes and authorities determined that it was 40 to 50 minutes after 7 that the alarm came in. Police at first were inclined to write the whole episode off as just another suicide but doctors at the hospital could not reconcile such a possibility with the balance of their findings, for they were admittedly amazed at the condition of Billy's body:

He was literally covered with burns; his back and legs were covered with second and third degree burns; his left arm was so badly burned that the skin had peeled off ;yet, the hair on his body was not even singed! His nose and mouth were burned but his eyebrows were untouched; his genitals were burned to a crisp; the extent and severity and condition of the burns were such that it was certain that he could not have dressed himself after the burns occurred, nor could he have been dressed by anyone else. He was fully clothed. Whatever caused the burns over most of his body did *not* burn his clothing, his underclothing or any of the hair on his body. Police and Doctors agreed: "It's the strangest case we have ever seen or heard. It positively defies an explanation!"

Now we come to a few of our observations: The heat in the car was so tremendous that it melted a piece of plastic decoration, YET THE UPHOLSTERY, ETC., WAS NOT BURNED. The parts of Peterson's body, i.e., those parts which touched parts of the car (left arm on arm rest, backs of his legs, genitals on the seat, and his nose and mouth where he possibly fell against the steering wheel when he lost consciousness from the carbon monoxide) were severely burned, but the tops of his legs, his chest, and head were not burned. Why?

We want only to recall a couple of instances about which we are familiar and which demonstrate the manisfestation of a peculiar kind of heat. The Desvergers UFO case in 1953 when the Scoutmaster, Sonny Desvergers purportedly was burned by a UFO. The grass where the object hovered, was normal, but the roots underneath were charred.

Another case is the Itapu Fortress case of 1957 in which two soldiers received 1st and second degree burns on their body while a UFO hovered over the Fortress. These men were burned ONLY WHERE THEY WERE COVERED BY CLOTHING. Dr. Fontes, our Brazilian Representative, theorized that an ultrasonic beam, possibly used an as "scanner" to determine the size of the installation, had passed over the soldiers. The roots of the grass where the Desvergers UFO hovered, were charred, and Edward Ruppult, in his book, "UFO Report," pointed out that Air Force scientists could duplicate the effect only by inducting an electrical current into the ground. Fontes felt the soldiers had been burned by an ultrasonic beam. Possibly both phenomena were caused by the same agent.

At any rate, there is a strong suspicion that Billy Peterson may have been burned by an ultrasonic scanner beamed at his car. But why? Therein lies the mystery.

Mysterious Light Haunts Couple

There seems to be at least two kinds of aerial maneuvering lights—one completely unexplainable from a physical point of view, and the small maneuvering, possibly remote-controlled "observer" light. We deal with the former in this account:

John Hoban, 21, a headmaster and his wife, Donna, 19, have reported their eerie experiences wth a glowing, "ghostly" light which appeared mysteriously in the bedroom of their home in Rabual, New Britain. In an interview with a reporter for the Evening Post of Aukland, New Zealand, Mr. Hoban said that the house was too far from the road for car headlights to have shone through a window. He checked and found no way the light could have entered.

Mrs. Hoban said that the light, "a globe of light without any center" shone at intervals in their room between the hours of 1 a.m. and 4:30 a.m. on February 19, 1964. Mrs. Hoban said she felt a "strange presence" in the room, then opened her eyes and there was the globe of light hovering just above her face. She looked around and instead of one doorway from the room onto the veranda she saw what appeared to be three doors. She screamed, jumped from the bed and woke her husband who was sleeping in another bed a few feet away. Hoban said his scalp tingled and his hair stood on end. "I was very frightened for a moment in the face of the thing," he said.

No mention was made in this lone article about how or when the object left the room or the premises. We would like to point out, however, that in the 1920s a Doctor doing research on what happens, physically, when a person dies, found that at the instant of death (utilizing extremely sensitive scales and special camera equipment) the body of the dying individual loses a certain amount of weight—less than an ounce—and that a small, luminous globe-shaped object emanates from the head, wafting upward and "through" the ceiling.

We present the above mentioned article and latter comment, in answer to repeated requests from various members to try to delineate between the phychical and physical airborn light phenomena.

Two-State UFO Group Forges Ahead

In August 1963 the Two-State UFO Group headquartered in Newport, Rhode Island, received very good mention in the Newport Daily News. At that time the group was four years old and had 150 members, many of whom, incidentially, also belong to APRO. We'd like to congratulate them, and especially John T. Hopf and Stephen R. Putnam for keeping the UFO subject alive and kicking in New England.

Children Observe UAO

David and Michael Saunders of Ft. Kent, Maine, looked up from their play on the afternoon of 18 August, 1963, and saw a humming, slow-moving object which looked like two dinner plates fastened together, lip-to-lip. Ft. Kent is located in St. John Valley, and the account of the sighting was published in the St. John Valley Times which is published in Madawasha, Maine.

The youngsters called their Mother and Grandmother from the house, but by the time the women arrived, the object had disappeared over the hill. Aged nine and eight, David and Michael are sons of David Saunders of the Immigration Service, Ft. Kent (on the Canadian Border). Their father told the Times reporter later that he hadn't paid much attention to the sighting at the time, but then he saw an article in the Times about a similar sighting and decided to report his sons' story. Both Mr. and Mrs. Saunders agree that their boys are not inclined to story-telling, and that when David, the oldest, says he saw something, he means it.

David and Michael said that when the object passed over the hill, it just cleared the trees. Its hum was intermittent, like a radio which isn't functioning properly, being turned on and off. Both boys explained they were familiar with airplanes and helicopters, and that it didn't have wings or propellors and was going very slowly. They indicated that it looked as though it crossed the river on its way south. Saunders commented that this would be strange for aircraft as they are not supposed to cross the border.

The Saunders home is located on Frenchville Road, near Fort Kent. Lt. Rice of the Public Information Office at Fort Kent stated that experimental aircraft, whether Canadian or American, would be very unlikely to cross the international border.

On Saturday, the 17th of August, at 3:30 a.m., about 40 hours before the Saunders boys' sighting, a lone hiker stopped to rest at a road junction about two miles north of Cyr mountain on the road from Birch Point to St. David. Looking toward the south, he saw an object moving slowly toward the northwest. It was oval-shaped, appeared to give off a yellowish light similar to that of the moon. It moved along an irregular course, making frequent turns as sharp as a hundred degrees or less. The observer watched it for about fifteen minutes during which time it moved from the vicinity of the planet Saturn to the vicinity of the Constellation Orion. This latter sighting could not have inspired the Saunders boys sighting for it was not published until four days after the boys saw the disc-shaped object.

Scientist Discusses Space "Press Wire"

Ronald N. Bracewell, director of Stanford University's Radio Astronomy Institute said in 1963 that if, as Scientists are beginning to suspect, there is an abundance of intelligent life in outer space, "they" probably have a means of communication between each planetary culture and the ether is loaded with transmissions which we are not technically able to intercept. This is all very interesting speculation, but we "amateur" scientists often wonder how a scientist comes up with these "way out" ideas when they seem to be incapable of examining, unemotionally and objectively, the observational evidence right here on our own planet, which indicates not only extraterrestrial life, but their presence in our solar system and, indeed, right here on earth at times. Bracewell's theory is based on nothing but supposition and a good imagination—no one to date has intercepted any such communications, (to our knowledge) and the only real evidence of extraterrestrial life has been the observations of strange and very advanced aircraft, landings of same, and sightings of their occupants. Chances are, however, that if one should ask a scientist who believes the interspace communications theory, if he believed we are being visited, he would answer with an emphatic "No!"

UFO Over Western NY

A large, bright flying object was seen over western New York on July 18, 1963 at 9:40 p.m. It was described by observers as resembling such man-made satellites as Echo I for example, but appeared larger in size and much brighter.

The UFO took approximately 15 minutes to cross from horizon to horizon and its direction of travel was from southeast to northwest. Odd flight characteristics were displayed as the object would speed up in its flight, then slow down and float.

Personnel at the FAA control tower at Greater Buffalo International Airport observed the object but had no radar contact. Because of the flight characteristics they felt the UFO was a weather balloon. Thousands of other people saw the object during good weather conditions.

Life on Moon Says Priest

Reverend Guy J. Cyr, S.M., of the Sacred Heart Parish of Lawrence, Mass., and also an APRO member has expounded a theory which was printed in the 27 February 1964 issue of the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune. The following is a condensation of the stated theory: Putting together the words of experts who have been studying "echoes" of radar waves and of the many other freguencies in the electromagnetic spectrum reflected by the surface of the moon, Cyr is convinced that the surface of the moon is not comprised of dust and rocks as is generally maintained, but tall, cylindrical trees covered with a fibrous, wooly material. He backs up his argument thusly: Radar beams striking the moon and bouncing back indicate that the moon is made up of a soft, plushy dust in most areas, whereas immediately adjacent to these, radar probing indicates sheer drops of hundreds of feet, AND THAT ADHERING TO THESE PERPENDICULAR "CANYON WALLS" IS SOME OF THE SAME STUFF OR "DUST" WHICH MAKES UP THE SURROUNDING AREAS. The Reverend makes a good case for intelligent life on the Moon when he describes in detail the strange phenomena of October which involved the observation of supposed "volcanic activity." He points out that one area of this activity in actuality was composed of FOUR STRANGELY GEOMETRIC FIGURES: A CIRCLE, A HORSE SHOE, A BULLET AND A CYLINDER. The production of just one such figure by the unguided forces of nature under those precise circumstances would be impossible. As a matter of fact, not one, but 25 were produced; 19 the first night seven forming an oval, six forming a circle and six others forming the "streak," an eleven mile double test-tube formation. They came together, stayed together for 20 minutes and then faded away together. Geysers? Volcanoes? Reverend Cyr asks. And he answers that question: "Nonsense!"

A month after the first display, the "streak" appeared agaiin, but this time is was 12 miles long and the six geometric figures stood there together for one hour and 15 minutes. Reverend Cyr makes an excellent case for his theory and we would very much like to publish the article in its entire, but because of lack of space due to sightings on our own celestial body during this spring, we must forego same at this time. See other articles in this and other bulletins concerning NASA's problems with their space probes.

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.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Orgazination 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—MAY, 1964

UAO LANDING IN NEW MEXICO

The Stull Case

One incident which purportedly occurred on 28 April 1964, might have been very important from the standpoint of the nature of the propulsion of the UFO were it not for several factors involved including personalities.

Newspapers in Santa Fe and Albuquerque carried stories about a 10-year-old girl, Sharon Stull, who had received facial burns after watching an egg-shaped UFO from a school playgorund in Albuquerque on the above date. Mrs. Lorenzen attempted to call the Max Stull residence the day after the incident but found that the telephone number had been changed and was unlisted. Because of other investigations APRO let the incident slide and in June Mrs. L. sent a wire to the Stulls asking that they make an appointment with her and Mr. Lorenzen on a forthcoming weekend.

Then ensued a series of calls initiated by Mrs. Stull and stating that (1) Sharon was showing adolescent development at an accelerated rate, (2) She was growing in weight and height, and (3) Her tear ducts didn't function properly and she had to be supplied with "artificial tears"a saline solution, among other things.

Attempts were made to speak to the family doctor, to no avail. Messages left asking him to call brought no results. The Lorenzens decided to make a trip to Albuquerque to get the facts on the Stull case as well as to clear up several details of other sightings. Before they left, the Lorenzens called a Doctor in California to ask about the possible cause of the purported symptoms of Sharon Stull.

Sharon Stull, upon observation by the Lorenzens, showed no indication of accelerated growth or maturation unusual for a 10-year-old girl soon to be 11. She had a few eruptions on her face which presented the appearance of adolescent pimples, and her eyes looked irritated. Mrs. Stull made call after call to TV

(See Stull—Page 2)

UAO's Upset TV Reception

Almost all of the 140 residents of Wonthaggi, South Dudley, Australia, watched an object "like an orange beach ball" which moved slowly across the sky and out over the sea at about 7:50 p.m. on the 19th of September 1963.

PMG Lineman Tom Lymer, 45, said, "It was flashing on and off like an aircraft light but it was many times bigger and brighter and moving slower than a plane." It was first sighted by children at a playground who rushed home and informed their parents who spread the word. A party of six members of the Victorian FS Research Society journeyed to Wonthaggi and the following is the information relayed here to APRO by Secretary Sylvia Sutton and Judith Magee; as well as information from the newspaper reports.

Tom Lymer added to his statement: "Suddenly flame shot out and it traveled at a tremendous speed. We all lost it for a few moments, then the kids picked it up in the south. It was hovering. I ran inside to the wife and told her there was a flying saucer outside. She laughed at me. But when she came out and had a look she changed her mind."

Tom Ruby, 48, truck driver from South Dudley, said that after hovering, and still flashing on and off brightly, the strange object moved over the sea and disappeared. During the 25 minutes it was about, every TV set in Wonthaggi and South Dudley behaved "crazily." Some screens went blank, others produced a double picture, others only lines and some were just "snowy."

Mrs. Sutton reported: Mr. Lymer, the lineman, confirmed the reports published in the newspapers. John Waters, 17-year-old student, saw two objects on Saturday night. One appeared first, travelling in an arc but not stopping and the second object came over a little higher and followed the same trajectory.

Des Pugh, 15, saw one object on Fri-

(See UAOs-TV—Page 6)

The Southwest Flap

We are deeply indebted to many people for the information which comprises the following report. We would like to name them so that the members will know the kind of teamwork which made the following report possible:

Arlynn Bruer, Alamogordo Daily News, Terry Clark, KALG Radio, Alamogordo, New Mexico, Sgt. Sam Chavez, New Mexico State Police, as well as numerous contacts who prefer that their identities remain unknown.

This report will consist of the facts of the Zamora sighting, which brought the UFO into sharp focus in the latter part of April, and the day-by-day, blow-by-blow account of the entire investigation, which is as interesting, in some ways, as the sightings themselves.

At 6:50 p.m. on Friday evening, 24 April, 1964, Patrolman Lonnie Zamora of the Socorro, New Mexico City Police, was proceeding south at high speed on South Park Street in pursuit of a speeder. As he drew abreast of the Church of the Buena Pastor (Good Shepherd), his attention was attracted by a loud roaring sound and out of the corner of his eye, to the southwest, he saw a blue flame which disappeared down toward the ground and out of sight. As policemen often must, he thought quickly, made his decision and steered his car off Park St. and onto a faint trail leading off into the gullies southwest of town. He felt he knew the speeding motorist anyway, and his first impression of the roar and the flame was that possibly someone was "fooling around" the dynamite shack which was located in the general direction of the blue flame he had seen.

After Zamora left Park St, the trail led up onto a small mesa, but the mesa was so steep and there was no road as such, that he had to make three runs before his car made the grade, then he drove across the crest and down the other side.

At this point, and for only a few sec-

(See Landing—Page 3)

The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

Published by
THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
4145 E. Desert Place
Tucson, Arizona

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Editor and Director

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ALAMOGORDO PRINTING CO., INC.

Object Sinks Yacht

The yacht, "Hattie D"—a converted Navy search and rescue craft, was struck and sunk on Wednesday, 5 February, 1964 by an unknown object about 25 miles off the rugged coast of Cape Mendocino, California. A Coast Guard helicopter, dipping between 30-foot-high waves, pulled a German shepherd puppy, nine crewmen, the Captain and his wife from the pitching deck of the yacht.

The "Hattie D" set out from Seattle on January 24, then after various stops, left Neah Bay, Washington on February 2 for California.

All eleven survivors insisted the yacht struck or was rammed by a "metal object." "I don't care how deep it was," said crewman Carl Jensen, "what holed us was steel and a long piece. There was no give to it all all." Jensen was referring to the 7,800 foot depth at the point where the sinking occurred.

We include this incident because it correlates with official and unofficial sightings of UFO in the ocean in recent years.

Stull . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and news offices in the presence of the Lorenzens, and finally got her doctor on the phone. Eventually the Lorenzens got the picture.

Sharon Stull and her mother claim Sharon came home for lunch on that date, ate, then walked the ½ mile back to school. While playing there with her 10-year-old sister Robin, Sharon saw a white, egg-shaped object in the sky (toward Sandia Corp). She pointed it out to the others who lost interest and went back to their games. Sharon continued to watch, then went in to class. She watched it about 10 minutes altogether and there is no way to determine how large or how close the object was.

That evening, when she came home from school, Sharon complained of pain in her eyes, and her parents called a Dr. and she was taken to Bataan Hospital. There, she was treated for sunburn with a sunburn ointment. The burns were only on her face, from her bangs to her chin. She had long hair, was wearing leotards, long-sleeved sweater and skirt; therefore the exposed parts of body were where she could be burned; her face, neck and hands. However, there were no burns on her neck or hands.

When the L s talked to the Doctor by phone from the Stulls, he said he would have expected 8 hours of sun exposure to burn the child to that extent, but he could not support Mrs. Stull's claim about the accelerated growth.

Conversation with Lt. Jolly of the Albuquerque Police force indicated that the children who Sharon Stull had said also observed the object, denied it, including her sister Robin. Within an hour of their arrival, the Lorenzens deduced that Sharon Stull may have seen an object and may have been burned, but that certain factors, some of which have been mentioned above, preclude the events being a major case. Other factors are that Mrs. Stull admitted she had called Zamora and asked him questions about his experience; she seemed to be more interested in parlaying her daughter's experience into a money-making scheme—that a TV announcer had gotten involved with the Stulls, making a public plea for money for them in January when they arrived in Albuquerque from Los Angeles, absolutely penniless and without a place to live or prospect of employment.

During the conversations with Mrs. Stull, she consistently called the one TV announcer a "good friend," and the Doctor their "family doctor." The truth of the matter was that the TV announcer had not seen the Stulls since he got help for them in January, until the burn case came up. The Doctor said he had never seen the Stulls until he was called in to take care of Sharon, as a result of the "burn" from the UFO.

One thing notable during the visit with the Stulls was that the story tended to get more involved and "stickier" as the Lorenzens expressed their interest in minute details. Mrs. Stull did all the talking, except to occasionally say to Mr. Stull, "Isn't that right, Max?" (an unhealthy condition to say the least) to which he would give an affirmative answer. The L s had a difficult time questioning Robin (never did succeed there) and Sharon. Mrs. Stull repeatedly inferred that the Air Force had suggested they not talk too much about the case, and that their rights were being trod upon.

After leaving Albuquerque, the Lorenzens re-visited Socorro to bring themselves up to date on details of more recent sightings there. They then drove home to Tucson where they learned some upsetting facts:

Mrs. Stull had called the Lorenzen home and asked the Lorenzen children for the name and address of the Doctor in California who was interested in her case, because, she said, "your folks forgot to give it to us." Mrs. Stull also called the TV Station (which had done a taped interview with Zamora and was currently doing a UFO news series and insinuated that the Lorenzens had promised the Stull family would be moved to Los Angeles at the station's expense and Sharon would be treated free by the Doctor, and Mr. Stull would be given employment.

The whole thing was preposterous and the Lorenzens were hard put to understand the kind of people who would attempt to perpetrate such a fraud.

As was stated at the beginning of the article, Sharon Stull may have been burned by a UFO but the strange and unethical behavior of her parents indicates an attempt to capitalize to the extent of embroidering the facts and actual attempted coercion. It may be this behavior which prompted Hynek to write the case off as sunburn, and the Air Force to label the case a hoax. The parents of other children involved may have cautioned their children not to admit seeing the object in order to avoid being involved with the Stull family.

Landing . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

onds, the gully to the south of him was visible, and in it, he glimpsed a white object, which, from that distance (450 feet) appeared to be an overturned car (standing on end) with two children or small adults standing by it. The figures were dressed in white clothing which he thought looked like mechanics' said one of them appeared to turn toward him and seemed startled. Zamora took his mike down and called Chavez, asking for assistance. He asked him to come alone.

Zamora drive his car up and across the next mesa where he stopped it. He then heard two loud metallic banging noises. He got out of his car, but in doing so dislodged his microphone which he automatically picked up and put back in place. He took three steps toward the gully and could see the object down the short slope a little to his left. Suddenly an ear-splitting roar filled the air and the object began to "kick up dust."

Zamora, thoroughly frightened, threw himself on the ground. Looking up, he saw the object was rising, in a slanting trajectory toward the southwest. He got up and ran and bumped into his car, in doing so, his sun glasses dislodged and fell to the ground.

As the object rose, it displayed a blue flame of a particularly brilliant hue which was three or four times as long as it was wide.

The roar ceased quite suddenly and Zamora stopped in his tracks and looked around. The object was headed southwest, making a high-pitched "whining" sound. It was ascending at a very shallow angle, at approximately 20 feet altitude when it cleared the dynamite shack. Zamora ran to his car and called headquarters, asking if anyone there could see anything in the southwest. Unfortunately they didn't, probably because at this time the object was rapidly going out of sight and at such a low altitude that it would not have been visible from town because of trees and buildings. Within minutes, Chavez pulled his patrol car to a stop on the mesa and Zamora hurried toward him.

"Do I look strange?" Zamora asked. Chavez replied, "You look like you've seen the devil."

"Well, maybe I have," Zamora said, and related his experience. The two men then walked to the edge of the gully and looked at the ground where the object had rested. It was still smoking. Several clumps of range grass were burned, as well as a stubby mesquite bush.

There were four 8x12-inch wedge-shaped depressions, 3 to 4 inches deep arranged in an uneven rectangle. There were also four circular depressions about 4½ inches in diameter and approximately 3 inches deep not far from one point of the large indentations.

Chaves put in a call to Captain Holder of Stallion Site who was at his home in Socorro, and to an FBI operative who was in Socorro at the time. Holder and the FBI man came out to the site, took measurements, and the FBI man piled rocks around the indentations to preserve them. Then Zamora and Chavez were questioned extensively. During this activity Chavez searched Zamora's car for any equipment that could have been used to start the fire or to make the indentations. He found none.

After receiving the call from Zamora, Chavez, who had been fingerprinting a prisoner, turned the prisoner over to another officer and got into his car and headed out South Park Street. Later, when the Lorenzens talked to Chavez, he said his car had no difficulty making the grade up the road.

Sgt. Chavez also told the Lorenzens that he had looked into Zamora's car to see if there were any implements of any kind with which the indentations and fire could have been effected. There were not. Mrs. L. asked Chavez why he did that. Chavez admitted that Zamora's story had been so strange, and he followed the regular procedure to establish evidence. He himself had never put any stock in "flying saucer" stories previously.

When queried about Zamora's request to "come alone," Chavez said Zamora felt that he was seeing something unusual and wanted a sympathetic and objective person to verify the object. All questions concerning Zamora's honesty and integrity were met by Chavez with absolute endorsement. He was personally convinced that Zamora experienced what he claimed he did. This was the same general consensus among Zamora's fellow officers and friends. Police Chief Polo Pineda had said, simply, "He's a good man."

After the call from Chavez asking for further directions, and Zamora's call asking if police personel at headquarters could see something in the southwest in the vicinity of the Perlite Mine, Deputy Sheriff James Luckie got into his car and went to the dynamite shack location, arriving just behind Chavez. He also testified as to the smoking condition of the ground and the indentations.

The Investigation

The first word to arrive at APRO headquarters concerning the Socorro sighting came in a telephone call from Arlynn Bruer of the Alamogordo Daily News in Alamogordo at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen were just preparing to leave for a jaunt into the desert to collect ocotillo (a type of lily often called cacti) for use in a backyard fence. They had intended to leave much earlier but had been delayed. We relate this to show how much good fortune figured into the whole situation. Mr. L. was scheduled to play bass with a dance band that night and in order to make the trip had to find a substitute which is no easy trick that late in the day on Saturday.

After hearing from Bruer they decided to go to New Mexico and were delayed in starting only by the time required to find a substitute. They left Tucson at 5 p.m., arrived in Socorro at 1 a.m. At 9 a.m. on Sunday morning they were at the Police Department and within 45 minutes were on their way to the UFO landing site in a patrol car with Sgt. Chavez and Chief Pineda. The officers were very cooperative in answering any and all questions. After making their own measurements and taking samples of earth from the burned ground, one indentation, they left and went back to town with the officers. They then called Zamora at home, and made an appointment for 1:50 p.m. at the Dispatcher's office.

Zamora didn't show up until almost 2 p.m. He seemed reluctant to talk, but Mr. Lorenzen pointed out the questions would take only a very few minutes. The Lorenzens, Zamora, Deputy Sheriff Luckie, a reporter from the El Defensor Chieftain went into the Sheriff's office and the Lorenzens asked Zamora to recount his experience, which he did. However, he said he hadn't seen any "little men." Mrs. L. pointed out that he had told the reporters for the first wire story that he had. He then admitted he had, and described them. He said they looked like "young boys" or "small adults," and appeared to be ⅓ the length of the object's apparent size as visible from the gully.. He had not been able to make out any features or details. He also drew the object as he saw it from 450 feet as he approached the 2nd mesa, and as it looked as he looked down upon it from the mesa after he arrived there.

The Lorenzens brought up the question of the markings on the object but

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Landing . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

Zamora said he had been instructed by Intelligence not to talk about them. He also named Captain Holder of the Army contingent at Stallion Site as the individual who asked him not to discuss the markings. He would not give in on this point, so they did not press him as they had already gotten a description of the markings. Zamora also did not say anything about throwing himself to the ground, nor did he mention his request to Chavez for him to come to the site alone. It was felt that Zamora might have felt a little embarrassed about being uneasy when first seeing the object, and his reaction when the object began to take off.

Thus, the interview with Zamora was informative, and Mr. Lorenzen immediately called Captain Holder on the telephone and asked him about his request that Zamora not discuss the markings. Holder said he simply felt that those marks, if kept secret, could help to determine whether or not other future sightings were genuine. The Lorenzens believed him—he seemed to be an intelligent young man attempting to do a good job in the best way he knew, which appeared to have been a good job.

When the sighting was first being checked out by the Lorenzens to determine whether or not it justified a first-hand investigation, Terry Clarke called to tell them that he had called and talked to Zamora and that Zamora had said that the FBI man had cautioned him not to talk about the "little men" to newsmen. This was the only incident during the whole investigation which indicated in any way that there was an attempt at censorship. Later, even after talking to the Lorenzens, Zamora changed his story from "little men" to a "pair of what looked like white coveralls." It is easy to see that he could not have denied the existence of man-shaped white things entirely as he had told the first reporters about them.

One part of the investigation was most interesting and enlightening. When the Lorenzens returned from the landing site, Chavez had to transfer a prisoner before he could talk further, but told them they could use his office and telephone, etc. while he was busy. Within about a half hour the telephone rang and the call was for Chavez. Mr. Lorenzen went down the hall to look for Chavez. Shortly the Sergeant came in and took the call and he and Mrs. L. took up their conversation about the Zamora incident where they had left off. Mrs. Lorenzen mentioned the fact that the Air Force should have been on the scene by that time, and Chavez said that as a matter of fact a Major from Kirtland and a Sergeant from "back east" were waiting for him in the hall at that time. Mrs. L. said she didn't want to keep him, and they both went down to the dispatcher's office.

On the way they met Mr. L. talking to an Air Force Sergeant whom he introduced as Sgt. Moody of WADC, and Maj. Connors of the Public Information Office at Kirtland AFB at Albuquerque. They discussed the UFO situation briefly with the Sgt. The Major did not participate.

Moody did not seem to be too familiar with current UFO sightings and Mrs. L. related some of the more spectacular ones, including the Peropava River incident. He seemed to be a little embarrassed. Later, Mrs. Lorenzen, who had not participated in the first part of the discussion, was told about an amusing incident which took place while she chatted with Chavez.

When Mr. L. left Mrs. L. to look for Chavez, he saw the AF men in the hall, stopped and introduced himself to them, not mentioning APRO or his reason for being there. They discussed the Zamora incident and Mr. L. related what he had found out. The Major seemed somewhat discomforted by his very presence there and Moody displayed a rather off-hand smart-alec attitude. Shortly, Moody mentioned a former electrician at White Sands Proving Ground who had claimed "contact" and had written a book, as well as others generally considered to be the "lunatic fringe" of the UFO field. Then Moody said, " . . . and there's a woman who heads a research group out in this area—in Tucson, I believe. Her name is Coral Lorenzen. She's a nut."

Mr. L. said he (Mr. L.) must have looked strange (he was appalled at the absolute cheek and lack of restraint of the man, making disparaging remarks about someone whom he had not met, to a stranger) for Moody said: "Do you know her?"

Mr. Lorenzen said simply, "She's my wife." It was apparent that Moody hadn't caught the name when Mr. L. introduced himself.

Moody began to giggle self-consciously and turned to Major Connors and said, "She's his wife," and then said to Mr. L., "She's sincere." Mr. Lorenzen overlooked the remarks as he was enjoying the AF men's discomfort immensely, and was making valuable observation on the personality characteristics and obvious lack of finesse of the people the Air Force sends out in the course of their "scientific" investigations.

In a few minutes Mrs. L. joined them. The Lorenzens later decided that Moody and Connors may have possibly thought Mr. Lorenzen was a local man when they first met him.

After lunch, and the Zamora incident, the Lorenzens headed south out of town. As they left the business section of Socorro they spotted Zamora. He was standing by the door of a car which was pulled to the curb in front of his prowl car. He had his ticket book in hand, and his pen poised. Business as usual.

Remarks . . . .

Several things were immediately evident about the Zamora incident: Zamora, who had been on duty since 2 p.m. on the afternoon of the 24th, did not have time to perpetrate a hoax — his log book was full. He had been busy every minute. The evidence, his reputation, his personality and the way he told his story, precludes the possibility of a hoax.

Chavez, who came upon the scene only minutes after the object left, established that Zamora had no means by which to produce the evidence the object left. Also, he knew Zamora well and could not accept the hoax hypothesis.

Zamora is an exceptionally good witness—not only because he is a trained policeman and therefore a trained observer, but because he is a matter-of-fact, serious, unemotional individual not given to flights of fancy—a practical man Although his first split-second impression of the object across the draw from 450 feet was that it was an overturned car, his knowledge of cars made him realize, even within only a few seconds glimpse, that something strange was going on. He would need assistance, in either case, but asked Chavez to come alone. He possibly felt that if he was embarrassed as a result of the incident, the would just as soon there be only one witness to his embarrassment.

Being a good and conscientious policeman, he was inclined to cooperate with the FBI man about the "little men" even though his changed story would cast him in a bad light. He probably cooperated with the Army's Captain Holder because he felt the Captain had a good point concerning the markings.

The "markings"—in red—appear to be the opening to the craft. They certainly look like the outline of double doors. Zamora heard two metallic "bangs"

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Landing . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

just as he pulled up on Mesa 2. Also, the two sets of round indentations are so placed that they could be where a ladder was placed on the ground below a door so the occupants could descend to the ground. The two sets indicate the ladder was placed once, did not set solidly and the position was changed. The shape and size of the round marks indicate that the "feet" of the ladder had a broad base for support.

The incident took place within 300 yards of a heavily traveled road—U.S. 85, which is a main traffic artery between El Paso, Texas and Albuquerque, New Mexico. From the gully itself, only 3 buildings at least ½ to ¾ mile away to the north, were visible. Therefore the location was perfect "cover" for anyone who did not want to be seen. The occupants would be able to detect any approaching traffic.

Two days after the incident, Opal Grinders, a filling station attendant at Socorro, heard about the incident and recalled an incident at his station on the north edge of Socorro which took place "just before 6" (his words) on Friday evening.

A large car pulled in for gas and its driver vehemently announced that "aircraft sure fly low around here." Grinders said, "How's that?" The man said, "a funny looking thing almost took me off the road south of Socorro," and a policeman in a patrol car was headed out into the desert after it at a high rate of speed.

Grinders then informed the customer that Socorro is near the edge of the range and that it was probably just a helicopter. The motorist said "it was the damndest looking helicopter" he'd ever seen, and further stated as that he drove into town he saw another police car headed toward the same area with its red light on and going fast.

The foregoing seems to be an involved tale if not actually a fact. It has the ring of truth and after one speaks to Grinders one realizes that it is.

The driver has not been located but Grinders feels that if the fellow goes through again he'll mention the incident and he (Grinders) will notify APRO. Grinders has no clue to the identity of the man except that he remembered he paid cash for his gas—therefore did not use a credit card and could not be traced in that manner. The station run by Grinders is a big one and has a lot of business so it would have been difficult, after 48 hours, to have determined which customer it was even if he had used a credit card.

The girder-like legs described by Zamora appeared to him to be 2-2½ feet long. The drawing No. 1 accompanying this article was executed by a 14-year-old lawyer's son at Socorro, about which Zamora said it was the closest representation of the object he'd seen. Drawing No. 2 is based on the description given by Zamora. Drawing No. 3 is the object from the front, as seen from 450 feet. Drawing No. 4 is a diagram of the indentations with an outline of the object superimposed so the viewer can visualize the object, its tracks, the position of the round indentations, etc. We also offer a photo of Zamora and Chavez as well as a photograph of one of the tracks.

In reference to those "landing gear" —the tracks reveal that the object came down, gear extended to support it in a level position, and the "humping" of dirt on the outside of the tracks indicate that it was probably mounded a little with the landing, and then displaced when the gear were withdrawn when the object took off.

During the week following the Zamora incident, Socorro was literally overrun with UFO researchers as well as official investigators including Dr. J. Allan Hynek, the Air Force's Astrophysics Consultant. Lincoln La Paz, the famed meteoriticist of Albuquerque, made a statement or two to the press, as usual, and endorsed Zamora's reputation as an honest and reliable man. He had known Zamora for about 15 years. Hynek stated publicly his puzzlement concerning the fact that the Zamora object as well as other objects sighted in the area, were not picked up on radar, despite the fact that the area is literally "infested" with radar.

During TV appearences in Tucson, as well as in newspaper interviews and press releases, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen pointed out that under the circumstances it was not at all surprising that the object was not confirmed by radar. For one thing, the radars at WSPG Rrange are closed down by 5—no missions were being carried out beyond 5 that day. The incident took place at about 5:50 p.m. Holder, who is the Army Officer in charge of Stallion Site Instrumentation Station, was off duty and at home when he was called by Chavez.

Even if the radars at Stallian Site, the nearest range station, had been functioning they would not have been able to pick up an object flying at such low altitude. The same reason accounts for a lack of radar confirmation by Albuquerque, Holloman and WSPQ surveillance radar.

The location and depth of the four tracks indicate that a fairly heavy object landed in that gully at Socorro, and that it was equipped with self-leveling landing gear of some kind. The terrain where it sat was very uneven and the location of the tracks seems to indicate that the gear on the "low" side had to reach further to touch ground than the gear touching the higher terrain.

The condition of the ground and vegetation suggested the presence of heat which burned brush from the *top down*. Mr. Lorenzen has described a possible type of propulsion, the gist of which was published with Mrs. Lorenzen's article in the August issue of FATE magazine:

"Dr. J. Alan Hynek, head of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, who was on the scene for an Air Force-sponsored inspection, voiced the opinion that there was no evidence at the site for a thrust powerful enough to lift a vehicle of the size Zamora reported. This statement, of course, is based on our knowledge of conventional rocketry. However, we cannot dismiss Zamora's story simply because the phenomenon described is beyond the range of our technology. I believe it lies within the range of physical theory.

"We are accustomed to achieve rocket lift by exhausting voluminous masses of gas, a product of combusted fuel, at relatively low acceleration. Newton's laws of reaction, however, tell us that the same effect could be achieved by exhausting a small amount of gas at considerably greater speeds. Also if this speed approached the speed of light we might be able to take advantage of the increase in mass predicted by Einstein. The process here hypothesized could be expected to produce a high degree of ionization, the characteristic brilliant blue glow of plasma, a high level of radiant heat and, sinc eonly a small volume of matter would be ejected, turbulence might be rather minimal.

"One further point: it appears that the type of power plant just described was used only to elevate the craft to a moderate altitude above the terrain. It appears that this power then was switched off in favor of some sort of "field drive. Why?"

"Aime Michel's "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery" told of landed UFOs (in France in 1954) which were with them on takeoff. It was said that reported to carry a good deal of earth

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Landing . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

this soil appeared to "fall upward" leaving gaping holes in the ground. Michel theorized that a field which imparted negative weight to the UFO had done the same to the nearby earth.

"Perhaps the auxiliary power, apparnetly used by the craft in Socorro, has been added to overcome this nuisance." unquote.

When the object took off it did not ascend vertically, but slightly in the S-SW direction as well as up until is was above the top of Mesa 2, then the flame went out and the object began a slow, shallow ascent, just clearing the top of the dynamite shack, increasing speed as it flew into the SW at low altitude. It disappeared in the sky above the Black Range, southwest of Socorro.

Everything considered, the Zamora sigthing is without a doubt one of the best detailed sightings APRO has ever investigated—the lack of real cooperation notwithstanding. Other sightings which took place within a few days of the sighting, although not as detailed seem to indicate that a generally egg-shaped whitish object or objects were operating in western New Mexico for several days. What the operation actually consisted of is a matter of speculation but ensuing events lead one to a rather sobering hypothesis. See the July issue for more on this.

During the Lorenzens' last visit to Socorro, they were greeted with friendly ethusiasm by the personnel at police headquarters. Some of the observations made by Chavez was that J. Alan Hynek had spoken highly of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen and APRO, and that of all the people who visited there, Hynek and the Lorenzens were the most appreciated and liked. Chavez mentioned one researcher who showed up during the week following Zamora's experience, and seemed to be one of those enthusiasts who does a good job of undercutting any civilian research by his wild claims. This one said that he could go out into the desert any time and see a UFO at will—apparently they have an affinity for him—or something of that odd sort.

Just another couple of interesting sidelights: During the conversation with Moody, he admitted to Mrs. Lorenzen that "you (APRO) get more reports than we (the USAF project at Wright-Patterson) do." We interpret this in the light of our contention that the Air Force is conducting the public relations phase of the UFO effort. And, further, we civlian researchers have been sadly mistaken about our "adversary" for far too long. More about this in our next issue.

Moody also said that the Air Force handled only two hoaxes in 1963 — comprising 5% of the total cases investigated. This means a total of only 40 cases investigated in 1963. Whether or not this was the truth or not is debatable of course, but inasmuch as they are carrying on a public relations effort, 40 is about par for the course, in our opinion.

(See Pages 7, 8, 9, 10 for Photos)

UAOs-TV . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

day and Saturday nights. Brian Pugh, 12, saw one object on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. Joyce Pugh, 7, saw two objects on Saturday night. Mr. Chris Jolly, retired farmer, saw one object on Saturday night. All agreed that the time was about the same on each night.

Prior to any newspaper reports, at about 8:15 p.m., on Thursday, 19 September, Mrs. Sutton had received a phone call from a man at Mt. Eliza. He described a similar orange-colored object with flashing or blinking lights, traveling in a south to southeasterly direction. He and his family watched until it finally disappeared. This man asked if there had been any other reports given to Mrs. Sutton. She said there had been none up to that time. From his home at Mt. Eliza, Wonthaggi and Dudley South would have been in the direction in which he saw the object. Mrs. Sutton called the Air Force, the Weather Bureau, Civil Aviation and the Moorabin Light Aircraft and established that there were no balloons, kites, planes, etc., in the area at that time.

Mrs. Sutton also stated in her report, that when a disc-shaped object came down over Charles Brews' milking shed near Willow Grove in Gippsland, District, there was no effect on the milking machine—which was driven by diesel fuel. In the Gippsland District in the Latrobe Valley area, which produces one half of the electric power for the State of Victoria plans are in progress for supplying even more of the state's electric power. Also Wonthaggi and Dudley South are both coal mining towns. She then pointed out that UFOs appear to be preoccupied with locations of scientific and industrial importance.

Delivery Man Stalked UFO

Bread carter Jim Davidson, 28, of Wonthaggi, reported seeing a strange object at 4:15 a.m. on 31 Oct., 1963. His words, as quoted by the Wonthaggi Express, are adequate to describe his adventure:

He said: "It started with a slight glow in the sky to my left. It got bigger as it came towards me. When it reached me it turned and took up my course. It stayed 100 yards ahead, and about 80 feet up. It was 8-12 feet long, and glowed orange except for two tail fin sections at the rear that glowed red. It was weird. It was not metallic or any substance like metal; it was more like a cloud. But it was not a cloud. I followed it for two miles. At times I closed my eyes hard to make sure I was not seeing things. It gave me a fright when it moved across the road to my right, and continued to pace me. Then it mover further to the right, accelerated up a hill and started to descend. I stopped. I was frightened. I did not want to go on. Then I realized I had bread to deliver to Nyora, and drove on. I expected to see it on the ground on the other side of the hill. But nothing was there. I looked around and several miles out to sea I could just make out a moving, orange glow."

The Wonthaggi Express, after quoting Davidson, went on to furnish the following additional information: At the same time that Davidson saw his object, two other breadcarters in three-mile distant Wonthaggi saw a red glow over Dalyston. They were Frank Coleman, 43, and Norman Veal, 42, both of Wonthaggi. Veal said: "We thought it was a fire. But it did not give off the skywards glow of a fire. We watched it for a while, trying to establish what it was. It was most peculiar. Ten minutes later when we got up into a higher part of Wonthaggi we had another look but could see nothing. We mentioned it when we returned to the bake-house after our round. That's when we learned about Jim's (Davidson's) sighting."

The Express also furnished this information: In October, 60 people saw a UFO between Dalyston and Wonthaggi.

On November 14, The Express again had a "saucer story" headlined: "More See A UFO." The details follow: On the preceding Friday (8 November) at 7·50 p.m. Ted Colbert, 22, auction room Clerk of Broome, and his fiancee, observed a glowing apparition over South Dudley.

Colbert and Miss Jennifer Hughes

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UFO . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

17, were driving along the South Dudley Road, half a mile from the Bass Highway when a glow over South Dudley attracted their attention. Colbert stopped his car. He later said: "At first I thought No. 5 mine brace was on fire, but then I realized the orange to red glow was moving slowly. Then I noticed what appeared to be light rays issuing from the top of the glow. We sat hypnotized for a few minutes before we realized it was moving around the coast. We headed for Dalyston, three miles away, for a better look. At Dalyston we could see only a faint glow so we drove on to Kilcunda, four miles on. At Kilcunda we lost sight of the glow, and hurried back to the South Dudley Road. There we could still see the orange-red glow, but it seemed smaller and further away. I don't know how to explain it—it is impossible to explain. I do not believe in flying saucers but I do know I saw something and would like to know what it was."

The following Monday, 11 November, at Kilcunda, at 2:30 a.m., a 21-year-old motor mechanic saw an object which description is similar to that of what Colbert and Hughes saw. He ultimately took so much ridicule from fellow workers and friends that he refused to talk about the sighting to Express reporters or allow his name to be used.

It is not yet possible to digest the happenings in Australia and New Zealand in the fall of 1963, but inasmuch as the areas involved are sites of mining and industrial development, it is pretty obvious, as Mrs. Sutton pointed out, the UFOs, at least in that particular activity were preoccupied at scientific points of interest.

Pancake Shape Over Michigan

Mrs. Wayne Elliott, while driving her automobile on the outskirts of Grand Rapids, Michigan, sighted an unusual UFO on Monday, 2 December, 1963.

According to her description, the object was shaped like a pancake and glittered in the sun. It appeared to be at an altitude of about one half mile and was motionless. Mrs. Elliot said the size of this UFO was about the "same as a woman's compact."

When the object moved, it tipped on edge and quickly disappeared from sight. The total observation time was about three minutes.

Patrolman Lonnie Zamora

Sgt. Sam Chavez

Drawing No. 1—Artist's Conception of Socorro Object

Another Mystery Crater

Sometime in early July "something" fell in the Glen Canyon area of Utah and on the 29th a group of ranchers rode horseback to the site of a 40-foot hole on a mountain 15 miles west of Glen Canyon. Reports that a meteorite had fallen prompted the search. The hole was first reported by Tony J. Mascaro two weeks prior to the date the crater was investigated, after a trip into the mountains back of his ranch nine miles from Riverton. The group of ranchers took pictures of the hole and plans were made to send them to qualified geological experts. The source of this information is the Salt Lake Tribune for 29 July, and no other details were given. We are interested in further information, particularly pertaining to physical description of the hole, findings of scientists, etc.

Lemay on "Threat From Space"

General Curtis Le May, Air Force Chief of Staff, said at a recent Congressional hearing: "I do not think you can clearly define the threat from space at this time. So you cannot clearly define the countermeasures against it. But — we expect threats to emerge. Therefore, we should be doing some work in this area so that we will be capable of countering the threats if they appear or anticipate threats that may appear and—have something to counter them with."

Read again the article "The Reason" by Mrs. Lorenzen in the November 1963 Bulletin. Then cogitate the reason that Le May did not go into detail about expecting threats to emerge. It sounds as though the General were attempting to justify expenditures and appropriations which are not even described in detail to Congress.

Phontograph of Track of UFO Made By Sgt. Sam Chavez

Texas Tower Men See Light

Nineteen men aboard Texas Tower II of Cape Cod, including foreman Patrick Loreno, reported an unusual experience which appeared to be the nautical equivalent of a flying saucer sighting on the night of 12 September 1963.

Tower personnel called in by radio to the Coast Guard to request an investigation of an object they spotted 3 miles from their location. The Coast Guard dispatched a boat but the object seen by the Tower men had sunk before the boat reached the area where the object was seen. A subsequent search by plane which took over an hour revealed nothing.

The Coast Guard told the Staten Island Advance that "They (the Tower personnel) say it had a controlled white light and smoke appeared on the surface and seemed like steam."

Loreno is in charge of the crew which had been dismantling the tower—which was a part of the early warning radar defense network. The sighting of the mysterious object was made at a time when visibility was "excellent"—according to the Coast Guard all 19 men saw the object for a period of 20 minutes.

Housewife Describes Saucer Sighting

Mrs. Nancy J. Lemaster of Montclair, Calif. (near Pomona) reported to Pomona Police on 16 July 1963 that while driving to work just before 8 a.m. that morning, she had observed a disc-shaped metallic appearing object "as big as a railroad car." She said she thought it was at an altitude of about 1,000 feet and was proceeding east at a high rate of speed. It had no wings, portholes, or engines and it was absolutely soundless. Mrs. Lemaster was in the vicinity of the Ontario International Airport when she sighted the object which she lost sight of behind some buildings near Holt Avenue. Robert M. Hamilton Jr., Airport manager, told the Pomona, California Progress-Bulletin that he no explanation for the object sighted, except to say the witness may have seen a Western Air Lines Electra, its outline distorted by the early morning sun, approaching the airport for a landing. He said he knew of no other aircraft or weather bureau devices in the air at that location at that time. He did not, however, explain the lack of portholes, windows or noise.

Diagram of Indentations Left By UAO at Socorro

Objects Seen, Socorro—1963

The 1964 spring UFO flap in western New Mexico unearthed the following information about two 1963 summer sightings.

At about 9 p.m. on a summer night in 1963 (no exact date), Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cardwell of Luis Lopez (south of Socorro) noticed a brightly-lighted object through their picture window on the east. The Cardwells and their three children stepped outside to get a better view of the object as it moved slowly eastward. It brightened and dimmed alternately as it moved eastward, rose and cleared the mountains which, at that point, are 6 miles directly north of Stallion Site on the White Sands-Holloman Integrated Range. The object appeared to be about 1 mile distant when first sighted.

One month later (still no date) Mrs. Cardwell mentioned the sighting to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Olen Cardwell at Polvadera and learned that she had seen a similar object about a month after the J. C. Cardwell sighting, but at about 10 p.m.

The Olen Cardwells had retired, when they noticed the kitchen (which is two rooms and 30 feet from the bedroom) was brightly lighted. Investigation proved the kitchen light was not on. Looking out the window she saw a brilliantly lighted object about ¼ mile away. It appeared close to the earth and moving slowly in a half-moon arc, brightening and dimming alternately. In about 10 minutes the object disappeared over the mountains to the east. Mrs. J. Cardwell theorized the arc like motion might account for the brightening and dimming effect of the object as it corresponded to the movement.

Urgent!

Some of you are receiving the Bulletin despite non-payment of dues. Please remit immediately so that you will receive ensuing issues with complete details on the Holloman AFB landing, as well as other important sightings. $3.50 per year—RENEW NOW!

PLEASE RENEW NOW
$3.50 PER YEAR!

Front and Side View of Object Seen By Zamora

Menzel's Book—A Science Fiction Tome?

APRO Member Marie White of Orland Park, Illinois, informs us that Science Fiction Book Club, Garden City, L. I., New York, sent literature to entice new members. Any three books for $1.00, Bonus book by H. G. Wells added. The usual stamp stickers with names of science ficture books to stick on the order include Menzel's new book, "The World of Flying Saucers." Fitting.

Huge Light Buzzed Car In New Mexico

Two days before the Zamora sighting in Socorro, New Mexico, Tucsonan Mrs. Marie Morrow and a friend, Ruth Ovelette and Mrs. Morrow's 6-year-old son, were driving west about 10-15 miles east of Lordsburg, New Mexico, headed for Tucson. It was about 9 p.m. when the boy called from the back seat and told his mother "one of those jet planes" was coming toward them. He was looking out the back window toward the east. Shortly the ground around the highway, including the hills on each side, were lit up "as bright as day." The inside of the car was lighted also, and everything, including its occupants, took on a weird, bluish color.

As the object went over, Mrs. Morrow hit the brakes and swerved the car to the right side of the road. The object looked like a round, huge light, made up of many lens-like lights and did not appear to be attached to anything. As it passed to the front, it appeared to be about 10 feet, at the most, above the top of Mrs. Morrow's car, and several feet wider. It made a whining, whirring sound, and was as bright as the light from a welder's torch.

Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Ovelette said the object then gained altitude, continued on down the highway and veered north, disappearing quickly. The duration of the sighting was between two and three minutes.

1. Zamora's position at 450 feet when he first spotted the landed UFO.
2. Where Zamora parked on top of mesa to look across and down at UFO.
3. Dynamite shack.
4. The object.
   a. Mesa 1
   b. Mesa 2
   c. Mesa 3

Diagram of Landing Area

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.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Orgazination 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— JULY, 1964

UAO LANDING AT AIR FORCE BASE

Splitting Disc Seen In Arkansas

The following report is forwarded by Lucius Farish of Plumerville, Arkansas, and seems to describe the entry into the atmosphere of disc-shaped or cigar-shaped objects from a distant point in space.

"On the evening of Tuesday, January 28, 1964, I was examining the star field of the star, Eta Tauri, a star similar to ours at the distance of 11 light-years or 11x10-12 miles. At 8:37 p.m., an unusual star appeared in the field which was not there a few minutes before. At this time it appeared at 8.3 magnitude and increased slightly in brightness. At first I believed it to be a nova (exploding star). Time: 8:54 p.m., magnitude 7.4—it appeared with a disc shape, but I disregarded this because of the possibility of poor atmospheric conditions at the time. Time: 9:15 p.m., magnitude 5-7—it appeared more disc-shaped but I was not sure at the time again. At 9:34 p.m., the object had split into two sections with the same original shape as the first one. At 9:45 p.m., it became evident to me that these were the real things. For another half hour, they became brighter than before. At 10:22 p.m., they became of naked-eye visibility at 3rd magnitude. After they became visible, I followed them with 7x36 binoculars. They became brighter and brighter by every accompanying minute, until their actual shape was visible (about the diameter of the moon when full). At 10:30 p.m., high frequency (and deafening) sound was heard. At this time, the UFOs began to move in a southeast direction and disappeared in the south-southeast."

By phone and personal interview Mr. Farish learned the following facts concerning this sighting: "The color of the UFOs was white, although this could not be ascertained through the telescope, because the observer was using a neutral filter. Some details were visi-

(See Disc—Page 4)

Kids Called Hoaxers By U.S.A.F.

At about 10:30 on the evening of 30 April 1964, Linda Davis, 11, of Canyon Ferry, Montana, looked out her window and saw a "bright glow." At the same time, two young members of the Harold Rust family nearby, saw something strange. A lighted object landed, then took off. They called the local sheriff's office and got the brush-off. The youngsters were alone in their homes in a Federal housing area at the time. When their parents came home, the children told them and the parents investigated. They found four 8"x10" rectangular indentations, about 4-8 inches deep, arranged in an irregular rectangle, about 13 feet apart. Near the approximate middle of the arrangement of holes was a cactus which was burned near the top, and the ground was still warm.

Anothe rcall to Sheriff Dave Middlemas was made by the parents and this initiated an investigation which later brought Dr. J. A. Hynek of Northwestern University, the AF's consulting astrophysicist, Air Force officers from Malstrom AFB near Great Falls, Montana, arrived in a C-47 at Helena, 20 miles west of Canyon Ferry, then motored to Canyon Ferry. When approached by a newsman, one officer only chuckled, whereas Lt. Col. H. L. Newfield said: "We are not at liberty to say anything at this point. I'm not sure we will make a positive statement about this at any time." Newfield was Director of Base Operations at Malstrom.

The information gleaned via letter and telephone by APRO included the following:

The holes were found 125 feet from the rear of the Davis house and about the same distance from the Lake (Canyon Ferry) nearby.

Although the youngsters were the butt of considerable ridicule and cruel jokes at school in the following days, they did not change their story.

When asked if they had heard about

(See Hoaxers—Page 5)

The following is a chronological account of the landing of an unconventional aerial object on the North Range Extension of Holloman Air Force Base on Thursday, 30 April, 1964.

The pilot of a B-57 bomber engaged in a routine mission in the vicinity of Stallion Site, a few miles east of San Antonio, New Mexico, called Mission Control on the radio and informed the Controller there: 'I'm not alone up here." To which he received the following query: "What do you mean?"

The pilot explained "I've got a UFO." The Controller then asked, "What does it look like?" and the pilot answered: "It's egg-shaped and white."

"Any markings?" asked Control. "The same as the one at Socorro," the pilot said, then added, "I'm going to make another pass."

Minutes later the huge, cumbersome bomber had made its turn and had come in over the area where the UFO was first seen, whereupon the pilot called Control again and reported: "It's on the ground!"

At this point communications ceased. Photo crews were alerted and asked to stand by.

This information was first relayed to APRO by a very reliable source. However, we felt it was necessary to check, if possible, our other sources in the Alamogordo area, and to our great surprise got confirmation almost immediately.. Our first inquiry was to Terry Clarke, of Radio Station KALG, who was surprised to hear that we already knew of the landing. He said he had intended to write the details and forward them to us. His information had come from a ham radio operator who had been monitoring various frequencies while checking out some equipment, when he picked up the frequency which the bomber and Mission Control were using. He listened, fascinated, until communications ceased.

The word got around fast, apparently, for when Mrs. Lorenzen called Arlynn Bruer of The Alamogordo Daily News,

(See Landing—Page 3)

The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

Published by
THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
4145 E. Desert Place
Tucson, Arizona

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Editor and Director

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ALAMOGORDO PRINTING CO., INC

Editorial

Member Richard Fagone of Medford, Massachusetts, has been good enough to forward copies of a letter he received from his district Congressional Representative, Torbert H. Macdonald, in answer to his own letter inquiring about Congressional hearings on UFOs. Macdonald's letter enclosed a letter he in turn received from Colonel William E. Poe of the Congressional Inquiry Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, in reply to his (Macdonald's) inquiry on behalf of his constituent, Mr. Fagone. We quote:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
September 21, 1964

Mr. Richard A. Fagone
63 Princeton Street
Medford, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Fagone:

I am sending you herewith a letter just received by me from the Department of the Air Force, regarding reports on Unidentified Flying Objects.

The letter is self-explanatory, and I hope that the information in the attached letter will be enlightening to you. If you feel I may be of further service in any way, please let me know.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely yours,
Torbert H. Macdonald, M.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington
Office of the Secretary
September 18, 1964

Dear Mr. Macdonald:

This is in response to your recent inquiry in behalf of Mr. Richard A. Fagone, concerning reports on Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs).

The Air Force has copies of "The UFO Evidence," a publication of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP). The publication is a voluminous collection of reports, facts, opinions, excerpts of investigative reports and correspondence all designed to support the conclusion of NICAP that UFOs are a problem of National import.

In the investigation of over 8,000 UFO reports during the past 16 years, there has been no evidence presented to the Air Force that unexplained UFOs represent extra-terrestrial vehicles under intelligent control. On the contrary, Air Force investigators have proved almost conclusively that there is a logical explanation for all aerial phenomena, whether created and sent aloft by man, generated by atmospheric conditions, or caused by celestial bodies and their residue of meteoric activity.

The Air Force does not withhold information on UFOs from the public. It has sometimes been necessary to refrain from releasing names of individuals in order to protect them from the curious, and there are occasions when investigative procedures have not been released because they might involve evaluation of other intelligence information. However, the results of all Air Force investigations have always been made available to bona fide news representatives and scientific researchers. Press releases have been issued as warranted, and yearly summaries of information compiled for dissemination to the public upon request. The latest summary was recently sent to Mr. Fagone in response to his request made direct to the Air Force.

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Government Operations Committee has indicated from time to time its interest in the UFO phenomena, and it has been furnished all the information it requested. After preliminary investigation, the Subcommittee staff indicated that it did not intend to hold hearings on the subject.

The Air Force will continue its investigation of UFOs from the standpoint of defense of our country. Reports will continue to be analyzed and evaluated and releases made to the public when warranted.

Your continued interest in Air Force matters is appreciated.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM E. POE,
Colonel, USAF
Congressional Inquiry
Division, Office of
Legislative Liaison.

Attachment
Honorable Torbert H. Macdonald,
House of Representatives.

APRO, or should we more accurately say, the Lorenzens, have been the targets of a good deal of pressure to advocate mail campaigns to members of Congress of the United States of America. We have given our reasons, but at this time would like to add a little by way of illustrating our point.

APRO was founded in 1952—the Director's interest in unknown sky objects dates back to childhood — 1934, to be exact. In 1952, as well as during the ensuing years until about 1956, APRO occasionally advocated mail campaigns to members of Congress, but after the 1957 flap, sufficient evidence was at hand to indicate that this sort of pressure was costly and inadequate, especially in the face of evidence that the Air Force was not the central agency designated by the U. S. Government to investigate, correlate, research and analyze UFO reports. This latter thesis, which we explored in depth in an editorial entitled "The Reason" in the November 1963 issue of the Bulletin. Additional supporting evidence of the existence of a separate, anonymous UFO analysis committee came to light during the spring flap in the Southwest.

During her correspondence with C. G. Jung, Mrs. Lorenzen read his book, "A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Sky," which prompted her to delve more deeply into his writings and "analytical psychology." This led to an independent study of trends, political influences, the influence of politics on trends, and vice versa. Utilizing a knowledge of the highly individualistic characteristics of the human psyche, she finally came to the conclusion that almost perfect conditions, foolproof evidence and an opportune time, would be absolutely necessary for UFO enthusiasts to actually pressure the U. S. Congress into forcing any kind of an admission concerning UFOs out of the agency presently pre-occupied with them.

(See Editorial—Page 5)

Landing . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

he had also heard about the landing but said that when he attempted to get confirmation by check with Air Force authorities at Holloman, he got the "usual run-around" so gave up on it. He was more or less surprised that we knew of it.

There are, of course, details which cannot be given here, inasmuch as they would compromise those who occasionally relay information to us. We can say, however, that our original informant has no connection with either Terry Clarke or Arlynn Bruer, and we doubt if he has even met them. Although Terry and Arlynn are both newsmen and know each other, they work independently, as they are in a competitive business. Therefore, we had three entirely independent, unconnected sources of information.

During our conversations with Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bruer, they both mentioned a rumor to the effect that a UFO was in a hangar at Holloman and under heavy guard. Clarke said this rumor started when an Airman excitedly told a group of people in The Men's Store in Alamogordo that the AF had a UFO under guard at the Base. A day or two later, however, the same Airman came into the same store and said he had been mistaken and there was no such thing.

One is tempted, immediately, to think that the Airman told the truth the first time, but then knowledge of his leaking information came to the attention of authorities at the Base, he was instructed to go back to the store and retract his original story. However, in this case, there is more than meets the eye.

There was some talk, during a period of about a week immediately following the Socorro incident, to the effect that the Socorro object had been a secret vehicle belonging to the Air Force. When the information about a UAO landing under the very noses of Range personnel leaked out, there is every reason to believe that Holloman authorities would do just about anything to plant the idea of an Air Force vehicle in the minds of the public. The best way would be just as the Airman did it. He wasn't an officer who could be considered "authoritative," but an Airman who "made a mistake." But—there would be planted in the public mind the possibility that the Airman had seen a new test vehicle which was strange to him, and mistook it for a "UFO." Therefore, when he came back to the store to retract his original story, the recipients might think and logically, that the object was a new test vehicle and that he was sent to cover up his gross error in talking about it.

There is considerable doubt, in view of the performance of the UFOs, that our Air Force could capture one—even on the ground. Zamora's testimony concerning the rapid take-off and ascent of the Socorro object indicates this most graphically. So the story of a captured UFO was obviously a plant or an honest error. If the public could be made to think that the thing was a test vehicle without a direct statement from authoritative sources, then the Socorro object, as well as the reported landing would be discounted by all except the most knowledgeable people, as mistaken identity. Or the Airman may have heard about the landing, saw a closely guarded hangar (not uncommon at Holloman) and leaped to conclusions.

Along with the information about the landing at Holloman, came an account, however sketchy, about a guard who came upon a UFO at night, emptied his side arm at it, then hysterically drove pell mell back from the range to Base Headquarters—this at White Sands, south of Holloman. He had to be hospitalized and put under sedation.

Two other Range sightings of UFOs were gathered in the course of the investigation of the landing. On the 15th of May, between 11:30 and 12:15 p.m., Surveillance Radar as well as FPS-16 radars at Stallion Site, tracked two objects in the vicinity north of Stallion Site. The UFOs performed, "perfect, precise flight maneuvers"—including side-by-side flight, separating, then rejoining each other in formation and up and down "Pogo" maneuvers.

Visual confirmation was made by a trained radar operator who saw the two objects, described them as brown in color and football shaped. They were flying at very low altitude and disappeared out of sight beyond buildings at the instrumentation site where the radar operator observed them.

Disturbing is the fact that one or both of the objects were alternately responding with the standard FAA recognition signal (sometimes called IFF). To avoid the necessity of having to depend entirely on radar "skin track," i.e., reflection of the radar beam from the plane's surface, there is in use in most military and commercial aircraft a "transponder" system. It operates generally as follows: An "interrogate" signal is transmitted periodically from the tracking ground station. This signal consists of a series of pulses arranged in a particular time sequence or "code." When the "transponder" (a combination receiver and transmitter) receives the correct code it responds by transmitting a code of its own which is displayed at the ground station. This is called a "recognition signal." Either of two frequencies are commonly used, with a different code on each frequency. It was both of these codes that the two football-shaped objects were alternately beaming while in flight on the range north of Stallion Site.

Seven days later, on the 22nd of May, an automatic track was obtained of an unidentified flying object with an exceedingly low speed of up to 2,000 feet per minute (a very slow 25 mph) which came within 3700 yards of one of the Range radar installations. The skies were clear and there was no indication that the objects tracked were any kind of atmospheric phenomena, and certainly not conventional aircraft.

With the advent of the later two sightings, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen decided to do a little "fishing." They hoped to gain a little further information on all sightings if possible, but were fully prepared for the possibility of a denial. They gave the press wires a release concerning the landing, the purported captured UFO and the other two sightings at Holloman. The release went out on 24 May, and on the 25th, Sunday, Holloman "answered" our release with an AP release datelined Holloman. It said that the Air Force confirmed that "a radar unit" at Holloman had twice tracked UFOs in the area of White Sands on Friday, and that the report was being investigated. It was suggested that some natural phenomenon such as a dust storm probably was responsible. The release also said that the spokesman could find no basis for a report from "an aerial phenomena research group" in Tucson of a visual sighting at Holloman or that an egg-shaped object was under guard in a Holloman hangar. He was probably right—PIOs are not informed about highly classified UFO matters.

So we did learn something — there were two sightings on Friday, the 22nd of May, instead of one. The "dust storm" explanation doesn't account for the radar contacts, either. "The skies were clear," our informant told us. A dust storm, or a "dust devil" as they are called, look like miniature tornado spouts and can be seen for miles — even the smallest and thinnest ones. The radar operator who tracked the object on the 22nd, would have easily recognized the track of a dust storm, or dust devil.

Because of the large number of sightings in April and May which fell along straight lines on the map, the approximate location of the Range landing was marked on the map and a ruler applied.

(See Landing—Page 4)

Landing . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

(See article on straight line pattern, this issue.) It was found that a straight line drawn from Socorro where the Zamora sighting took place, to Round Mountain near Tularosa, New Mexico, where a motorist observed a bright object coming down, intersects the Holloman north range extension near Stallion Site, as well as Highway 380, north of the site, near San Antonio, New Mexico.

Another line, from Round Mountain through Albuquerque, Rock Springs, Wyoming, Canyon-Ferry, Montana, also intersects the north range. The third possibility is the line running from Las Cruces through Edgewood, La Madera, Colorado to Cheyenne, Wyoming, all of which points are locations of landed or low-flying UFOs.

If we remain completely objective we cannot presume that the Holloman landing falls on one of the lines, but the fact still remains that three of the previously established orthotenic lines intersect the north Holloman Range extension.

Discussion

The first point which must be dealt with in relation to the Holloman landing is, of course: was it real? There are cartain things which have not been printed in this article in order to protect our sources, but Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen are completely convinced concerning the authenticity of the information and the reliability of the sources.

It is impressing to note that the pilot of the B-57 knew what the markings on the object at Socorro looked like. This indicates that the military at White Sands and Holloman had been secretly briefed. He probably knew he ran the risk of alerting many of the personnel at both bases, as well as any off base radio operator who happened to tune in on the frequency, but in order to alert proper military authorities he had to take that risk. The incident was discussed almost freely and certainly in depth by a large number of the personnel at both bases.

On the Saturday following the landing, a group of civilian pilots, returning from a convention in Louisiana, set down their planes at Holloman for a short time. They were all approached by an Air Force major who showed them a paper with the marking of the Socorro object and asked them if they had ever seen anything like it before. No one had, but the very fact that this was done indicates the seriousness with which the military was treating the whole situation.

The greatest significance of the information concerning sightings in the vicinity of the White Sands-Holloman Range, is the fact that those "UFOs" utilized an electronic recognition signal. The fact opens up all sorts of avenues of thought and speculation. For one: Military people have lamented that they do not pick these objects up on radar. Possibly they have, at times, but didn't know it because the objects responded to the transponded signal with the correct code.

There are other facets of this situation which are interesting, but they will be discussed in another article dealing with the significance of that Southwestern Flap.

Disc . . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ble on the objects, but nothing definite could be seen. The observer described it as similar to looking at the moon, in which you can ascertain that there are details on the surface, but you cannot distinguish them. His place of observation was at his home at the address given above. The motion of the objects was a kind of corkscrew motion, and uniform. The objects had a sort of pulsating effect. He was using a 6 inch telescope at 65 power.

"On February 12, 1964, the same observer observed another UFO in the same general area as the first two. It was more of a bluish color. This UFO had no details visible. The motion and pulsation was the same as in the first sighting. This UFO was viewed with the same telescope at the same power, but without the neutral filter. It moved through a relative 6 degrees per minute. There was no change in brightness. It was completely silent; magnitude 5.2. The observer determined the distance to be about 17 miles. 3.3 minutes of arc."

The above is one of the most detailed sigthings of UFOs in the outer atmosphere that we have ever examined. But the most important part of this incident is the fact that the observer was Mr. John M. Brannen, of Little Rock, ,Arkansas, President of the Arkansas Astronomical Association.

Urgent!

Some of you are receiving the Bulletin despite non-payment of dues. Please remit immediately so that you will receive ensuring issues. $3.50 per year—RENEW NOW!

Incident At La Madera

At about 1 a.m. on the morning of 26 April 1964, Orlando Gallegos of Espanola, New Mexico, went outside his father's house at La Madera to chase some horses out of the yard at his father's request. His attention was arrested by a bluish glow about 200 feet from the house. He walked toward the glow and was surprised to see a "butane-tank shaped object" which appeared to be "as long as a telephone pole" apparently resting on the ground between a parking and dumping area and the dirt road which led from Petaca to La Madera.

Gallegos went into the house, and told his family who laughed at him. He came back outside twice to check on the thing but saw nothing and was afraid to approach to a closer vantage point. His description was of a long, tubular appearing object which looked like it was made of metal, about 14 feet in diameter and shooting blue flames out of holes in the sides along the bottom. There was no noise.

The next day, Gallegos, bound for his home in Santa Fe, heard about the incident at Socorro and stopped in Espanola and told Espanola Police Officer Nick Naranjo what he had seen. Espanola police notified State Officer Marvin Romero, who with Officer David Kingsbury, questioned Gallegos at length. They then notified Captain Vigil who in turn notified State Officer Albert Vega at Ojo Caliente and Vega went to the scene to verify the evidence. After receiving word from Vega that something unusual was at the scene, Kingsbury and Vigil went to the Gallegos home near La Madera where they found the ground still smoking, 20 hours after the incident had purportedly occurred.

After hearing of this incident, after arriving back in Tucson from Socorro, Mrs. Lorenzen called Captain Martin Vigil of the New Mexico State Police, identified herself and gave as a reference the name of Sgt. Sam Chavez of Socorro. Captain Vigil and Mrs. Lorenzen then discussed the sighting. These are the facts gleaned from that discussion:

Orlando Gallegos and his family had been visiting at his father's home. On the night in question, Orlando had drank one beer and one shot of whiskey while at the wedding shower of a friend. The family arrived home at 12:30 a.m. and were still up at 1 a.m. when the father heard animals thundering through his yard and sent his son out to chase them off. Orlando went outside, and after chasing the horses out, spotted the object about 200 feet from the house. He watched it for about one minute after

(See La Madera—Page 6)

Editorial . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

Few Congressmen are sufficiently knowledgeable in the fields of chemistry, aeronautics, astronomy, electronics, etc., to be able to fully understand the evidence which has been amassed and digested by UFO enthusiasts over a period of years. These men (Congressmen) are mainly concerned with matters of state and their own constituency and rightly so . . . and understandably so. Those of us who feel that a group of statistics should cause a Congressman to get up and fight for public hearings, etc. should take into consideration the fact that the information we have amassed has been available to those interested in it for many years, yet many of us become interested ONLY AFTER A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Then how can we reasonably expect a Congressman who is by and large very concerned with the retirement of Khrushchev, Communist China's test of a nuclear device, his own political career, re-election, etc., to get enthusiastic about the convictions of 10,000 people (at the most), which amounts to only about 1/19,000th of the population of the United States? Granted, many more people are convinced, and many more are 'open-minded" on the subject—but they are not active, and they cannot be induced to participate in mail campaigns when we don't know who they are.

We have been accused of being "against" open hearings. That is not true. But we are not using our pitifully small amount of spare time and meager funds to push something which common sense tells us is doomed to failure under present conditions.

Since the November 1963 editorial about "The Reason" behind the censorship, many members wrote congratulating us on our deduction, as well as asking us to continue our good work. One man wrote: "I sincerely hope that you will, as you indicated, continue to conduct investigations and research, if only for those of us who are intellectually curious about UFOs. It doesn't matter to me if we don't force any official admittance about anything, but I would be greatly disturbed if a good reliable source of information about UFOs were to cease functioning."

The greater part of the mail about that editorial was in the same vein as the above quote, and a total of three members wrote saying they felt we were "failing the members, UFO Research, etc." Those three did renew their memberships, however.

In the final analysis, it seems that APRO will continue to investigate, correlate and research as we have done in the past 13 years.

Hoaxers . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the UFO at Socorro, New Mexico, they readily admitted hearing about it on the radio on the evening they saw the object at Canyon Ferry.

A newsman (unnamed) claimed he smelled diesel fuel in one of the holes.

The principal at the Canyon Ferry school took it upon himself to tell the Davis and Rust youngsters he didn't believe them.

The Air Force would not divulge their findings and Sheriff Middlemas was equally quiet about his investigations and findings if any.

On the 10th day of May, after the N. M. flap seemed to have calmed down, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen put in a call to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rust of Canyon Ferry and talked to Mrs. Rust.. They learned:

1. That the Davis and Rust families lived in a Federal Housing Project.
2. That no one had heard on TV or seen in print the dimension of the Socorro UFO indentations.
3. That Mrs. Rust was reluctant to talk further because of their position in a Federal housing area.
4. Mrs. Rust promised to write the information desired by the Lorenzens—if her husband felt it was all right — and if Davis, head of the Project, was agreeable. She also said she would write and inform the Lorenzens in either case—if she could give the information or not.
5. To date, nothing has been heard from Mrs. Rust.

APRO has no member close enough to Canyon Ferry to make a personal investigation and the cost of telephone interviews is prohibitive.

Because of the Rust's and Davis' lack of specific information on the Socorro incident, including the indentations, it is reasonable to assume the indentations at Canyon Ferry were genuine—having been made by an unknown flying object at about 10:30 p.m. on 30 April 1964.

News clips from the area seem to indicate adults had seen the object or at least had faith in the Davis and Rust youngsters for "they" talked of an "oblong, glowing object" to newsmen.

Mrs. Davis was surprised to hear about the news report, on the 5th of May, which quoted J. A. Hynek as saying all the sightings except the 23 April Socorro sighting had been explained, and the AF's report in the Chicago Tribune which said the Canyon Ferry incident was a "prank of children."

"I don't know what to say," Mrs. Davis remarked, "because they (the AF) said they could not give out any information." Harold Rust told the AP he didn't care what the AF or other experts said—he believed the children.

Davis also stated "The AF questioned them separately and in a group for 3½ hours and never shook the story of any one of them." He also said there were "four AF officers against 5 children, the oldest 16."

Rust told AP on the 5th of May that the incident of the 29th was not the first UFO sighting in the area and that a "flying saucer" hovered over two men fishing from a boat less than a year before, not far from the site of the landing of the 29th. "They were ridiculed so much they won't talk about it anymore," he said.

We must, if we retain our reason and our ethics, believe the Davis and the Rust children—and doubt the "findings" of the experts, if indeed the reports of same were honest. Because:

We have not located the un-named newsman who smelled fuel in one of the tracks.

The AF gave no reason for labeling the Canyon Ferry incident a hoax. They have not explained how the "hoax" was perpetrated, nor how they went about establishing that it was a hoax. When did those youngsters go out and dig those holes? That night? In the dark? Why didn't someone see the light they used to see by? It would have taken some time to accomplish their supposed prank. But the biggest question is: Where did those youngsters get almost the exact dimensions of the tracks of the Socorro object, including the description of the indentations as "wedge-shaped at the bottom"—when that information was not widely distributed?

We cannot believe that the truth and the details are being withheld by authorities to spare feelings — the kids have already felt the full impact of the ridicule as a result of the AF investigation and subsequent public announcement about the "prank."

It is clear that the facts are being withheld at least in this instance and we can only wonder why.

Back Issues

The office has many back issues of the Bulletin for sale at 50c each. In some instances, however, the stock is so large that it is taking up needed space. We urge members (especially fairly new ones) to order back issues.. Three or more issues will be sold for the price of 3 for $1.00, 4 for $1.50, postpaid.

La Madera . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

which the flames went out.

When Mrs. Lorenzen talked to Vigil she got the definite impression that the Captain believed Gallegos' story. Vigil said that when he arrived on the scene he carefully noted the hot, smoking ground ,glass which looked as though it had been melted, and the indentations. Vigil said there were four — 8x12" indentations which were wedge-shaped at the bottom. There were at least a dozen circular "tracks" about 3½-4" in diameter. An area between 35 and 40 feet in diameter was scorched and smoldering. Patrolman David Kingsbury took color photographs which APRO obtained but which showed nothing, with the exception of a darkened splotch of ground and ground cover.

In a later telephone conversation with Mr. Gallegos, there was only one change in the general picture gained from Captain Vigil, and that was that the blue flames which shot out from the object, were tinged slightly with orange, and that he saw only two indentations, of the wedge-shaped type.

Vigil told Mrs. Lorenzen that Major Connors had come out from Kirtland to observe the scene, as well as to question Gallegos. There had been another sighting of a glowing object which "buzzed" two unidentified men in a car near La Madera Sunday morning. This report was made to State Police before the Gallegos sighting came to light.

In view of the foregoing, it is again strange that Dr. J. Alan Hynek would state later on 5 May that all the sightings had been explained except for the Socorro incident. Even though there was widespread coverage of the Socorro incident such details as the size, spacing and wedge-shaped nature of the tracks or indentations at Socorro were not carried by news media. So we are left with a great puzzle—if the AF can explain the La Madera incident, how do they do so, and why not apply the same explanation to the Socorro incident, which is quite similar, as is applied to the La Madera case?

It is difficult to even assume that Gallegos perpetrated a hoax. True, he saw the object for only a minute, but how and when did he dig the holes? How did he find out the exact physical description of the Socorro indentations, and if he did simulate them, why did he not duplicate the description of the Socorro ship as well, when its dimensions, color and the blue flame were so graphically described in the press?

It is our contention that Gallegos saw what he claims he saw, and we can think of no conventional explanation for it, which is also logical and reasonable.

Why No Contact?

Since April, 1964, and Lonnie Zamora's historic experience at Socorro, New Mexico, the Lorenzens have been in demand on Radio and TV stations to bring the public up to date on UFO. During these interviews, one question keeps recurring, whether prompted by listeners or as a result of the interviewer's personal curiosity, and it is a good one—a poser: "Why No Contact?"

This question is a legitimate one, considering the fact that we UFO enthusiasts claim the existence of intelligently controlled, occupied unconventional aerial objects, and the voluminous evidence of the same gathered through 17 years of investigation and research. APRO being what it is, it is natural that we should speculate and we have:

To build our theory, we must at first rid ourselves of any wishful idea that a contact communication has taken place, Adamski, Schmidt, etc., to the contrary. The claims of these people are so charged with unscientific hokum as to be discredited even after only a cursory examination. So let us begin our speculation on a factual basis—considering only the "good" or "sound" photographic and observational evidence. There is an abundance of circumstantial evidence which cannot and must not be ignored. And some of this evidence indicates methodical biological and ecological as well as industrial and military surveys being carried out by the UAO occupants.

In logical sequence the fact of their enormous curiosity or interest but the lack of it where physical or communication contacts are concerned, comes to the fore.

Is it possible for the Visitors to be interested in our military potential and not want to contact us? This is the easy one—and the answer is a definite YES! Earthman is frequently interested in the military might of an adversary or potential adversary or even an indifferent nation, without desiring social contact. The other factors—the ecological, biological and industrial surveys are not so easy to understand by themselves but when considered as a group along with the military survey, they make a lot of sense!

When we go to war do we wage war against only the military bases? Hardly —we destroy anything which would give aid and comfort to the enemy! In World War II, the Allied forces bombed military bases, and industrial centers—their intelligence told them what the main food staple was and where storage was located. And intelligence used certain information to determine the course of psychological warfare. The Axis forces did the same.

The UFOs have methodically showed up at military bases, power plants, main communication centers, and they have collected animal as well as plant specimens.

Does this mean they intend to launch a war against us? Colonize us?

The answer is no—not yet, at least, and perhaps never. It is our own aggressive tendencies which give rise to this fear of certain hostility. True, it should be considered, but considerable thought should be given to other possibilities equally.

Then what is their purpose? In order to advance a theory here, we must temporarily assume a conjecture, if only for a moment.

If, as we suspect, the occupants of the UAOs originate on a planet or planets of another solar system, they have come a long way and compared to the three billions of earth's population, are few in number—perhaps a few thousands—or even hundreds.

On planet 3 of Sol, they find these elements and conditions existing: Many races split and fighting among themselves. A species so emotionally disturbed that they are in constant conflict. The planet is overpopulated, some live in extreme wealth while others starve. These Planet III people contaminate their atmosphere and soil with the deadly by-products of nuclear explosives and have twice maimed, tortured and killed their own kind with nuclear devices.

There seems to be a preoccupation with killing one another on Planet 3, yet the planet's natives have a morbid preoccupation with corpses, making a ritual of death and the preservation of the carcass for storage. This would be a rather strange group of paradoxes to an alien mind. And these are only a few! The above mentioned existing conditions would not be difficult to learn about if the visitors merely monitored the network television and radio broadcasts.

So we get down to the meat of the problem: C. G. Jung pointed out in his book, "A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Sky" that when an inferior race and a superior race make contact, the inferior race inevitably suffers. We do not have far to look for an excellent example. The Africans were colonized and exploited — and along with the exploitation came social contact. It didn't take long for the Africans to realize that their

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Why . . .

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white masters were profiting from the sweat of their bodies and the products of their own land, and they yearned for the vestiges of civilization—washing machines, electric lights, automobiles and such trappings, and eventually freedom and everything that went with it.

During this period, the white man benefited, the African suffered. When "freedom" and "civilization" came, however, the African was not emotionally, technologically or intellectually prepared for the responsibility of freedom, and so he still suffers. While leaders are frequently changed as a result of military coup or changing political desires, the populace is left in a state of bewilderment and perpetual waiting—waiting for things to settle down so they can get to the serious business of progress.

In some instances in recent years where isolated tribes of stone age people have been found, scientists have had the opportunity to oversee exploration, etc., and it has always been felt by them that the tribe under study should not be disturbed, and their reasons are the same as Jung's—they are not ready.

A social contact between the advanced races from space and man would be quite comparable to the contact between natives of Africa an dthe white men who colonized them. What could we expect of our visitors if they made a friendly contact? Before the intellectually curious would have a chance to inquire about philosophical and religious inclinations, the militarists would be busy with "conferences," "conclaves," etc., and doing their best to learn information which would be useful in a military sense. Doubtless religious leaders, if given an opportunity to meet and communicate, would be eager to sew the seeds of their own beliefs and act as missionaries. There is no guarantee, people being what they are, that there would be any real use in such a contact, whether from the point of view of the visitors or the point of view of men, unless it could be an honest, peaceful and mutually beneficial contact to exchange knowledge, and just knowledge.

Most researchers tend to be rather short-sighted about the UFO. They seem to want to prove the existence of these other-world entities, just to be able to say they are right, but they absolutely refuse to face the obvious, and that is what contact with these entities would ultimately mean.

We do not advocate lack of contact, but feel that some of the issues brought forth in the November 1963 editorial, "The Reason," should be given a good deal of thought, in the interest of fairness, and that in the interest of fairness considerable more thought should be given to what contact would mean to the human race?

It seems logical to ask what right we have to delve into the UAO mystery, publicize our findings, try to convince others, when we ourselves cannot seem to face some of the very large issues involved.

One of the issues among UAO researchers is the nature of the occupants. Many respectable, reliable human beings (albeit not "qualified' 'scientists) have reported humanoids going into, coming out of and in the vicinity of the objects when on the ground. But many of us say, "there is no proof." There is just as much proof of the existence of the occupants, and the description of same, as there is of the existence of the UAO themselves. Some of the best evidence we civilian researchers have come up with has been ignored or disqualified by authorities on the basis of "misconception" so we can argue that if the individuals who observed humanoid UAO occupants are not credited with reasonable observation and interpretation, neither can we believe the purported observers of UAO, no matter who they are.

Whether or not the occupants are humanoid or not is not too large a consideration. Those who seem to hold out for non-human occupants but who advocate public knowledge of the existence of UAO, don't seem to realize that they could be pushing real hysteria onto the public. If the occupants of the UAO are not human, but public knowledge of the existence of space ships in our atmosphere becomes a reality, then we can look forward to real fear. It seems that some of us have no sense of responsibility where the question of public enlightenment is concerned, and it appears to be rather a question of egotism rather than scientific research for the sake of knowledge.

It might seem to some readers that we are in favor of humanoids simply because they would be easier to accept, but that is not true. The fact of the matter is simply that based on the laws of chance, the possibility or even probability of humanoid space travelers is great, and also humanoid UAO occupants have been observed. The possibility of space travelers being very much different from the homo sapien is small, and no "space monsters" have been seen—at least not in or around landed UAO.

Some of us who feel there is not enough evidence to support a humanoid space traveler theory, are not merely being contrary. The memories of "old-timers" in APRO recall the first reports of "little men" in 1954, and the general disbelief that arose among researchers who had had a stomachful of "space brothers" from the crackpots and screwballs which infest this field. We feel it was a natural thing. However, when the initial distaste and shock wore off, reason and logic should have taken over but for some people it didn't, for they did not want to admit they had been wrong. So this disbelief has continued, and in most cases, the "disbelievers" in humanoid UAO occuants want merely to force recognition of the existence of space ships, and let the responsibility for revealing the nature of the occupants, fall on someone else. This may be only a subconscious motivation, but it seems to be the only logical way to explain the strange behavior of some of us. If they can say, 'well, at least I was right about the space ships," they won't feel they'll be held responsible for a little thing like the nature of the pilots.

When we talk about the reason that no contact has been made, we can fairly well deduce the reason, but if we are going to be responsible individuals and remain in this field of research, we must face up to possibilities, probabilities and facts.

1933 Sighting Reported

Mr. X (he declines to be identified) disclosing a sighting which purportedly took place on a warm summer morning in 1933, tells the following story:

On his way to Nazareth from Lehighton, Pa., at about 2:30 a.m., he was driving his 1925 roadster at a lonely spot between Chrysville and Morrestown when a tire went flat. While jacking up the car he saw a faint violet light in the field on his right. He said it was not bright but the hue made him curious. He walked about 200 feet toward the light, and on the grass laid a ball-shaped object about 10 feet in diameter and about 6 feet high. There was no moon but there was some starlight. Light was also coming from a slit in the object which proved to be a circular opening which, on close examination, proved to be sligthly ajar.

The opening was about 1 foot in diameter and when Mr. X pushed it, it swung open. He said it was constructed like a bank vault door with "sealing steps" on its edges and at the opening. There seemed to be no one around so he put his head inside and looked around. The violet light seemed to come from the ceiling or top of the inside,

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1933 . . .

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and because of its color he had difficulty seeing.

The inside of the object was full of dials and tubing with a kind of "console" in the center. He detected no windows. The room or chamber was six feet wide, four feet high and had a dome.

Mr. X said the chamber had no beds, seats, etc., but he did notice the "striated" effect of the walls—similar to marble. The room smelled like ammonia and was very cold. Shapes of several small things had strange curves, he said, unlike anything he had ever seen before.

X then walked around the object, saw no creature or person, and noticed the apparent lack of windows. The outside surface was slick, felt like metal and was very cold to the touch. After an estimated 10 minutes of examination of the thing, X returned to his car, fixed the flat and went home.

X was 18 at the time, and through the years did some thinking about it and currently makes this observation:

He had never heard of flying saucers at the time and hadn't the remotest idea of what it was at the time. Looking back, however, he feels he saw something "not of this earth and perhaps not even of our planetary system."

While observing the object he saw nor heard no living thing and the silence was "deadly." He says, however, he could have been observed. He feels, from the size of the ship and the odor, the occupant could have been reptilian in nature.

It is always tempting to cogitate the possibilities and there is this alternate theory: The object was remote-controlled to transport various types of life to this planet for experimental purposes. It would be interesting to find out if any strang reptilian "monster" was seen in that general area around the summer of 1933. This account was printed in the Sunday Call-Chronicle, Allentown, Pa., February 16, 1964, and was kindly forwarded by G. Fawcett of Easton, Pa.

Revolving Lights in Wyoming

Employees of the Husky Oil Co., and Cody, Wyoming police observed an unidentified object over Cody for 6 hours on Sunday, September 22, 1963. The object was described as having a blue light at one end and a red light at the other. The lights appeared to rotate on an axis as the object moved across the sky in a SW direction. FAA Control Towers at Billings, Montana and Cheyenne, Wyoming, said there were no aircraft or balloons in the area which could account for the object.

Silver Cigar Over Texas Town

Baytown, Texas residents called police to report a "silver, cigar-shaped object" speeding through the skies followed by a fiery tail, on the 6th or 7th of March 1963. Ellington AFB reported that one caller said it "exploded in the air." Several people who called the Houston Press to report it, said they observed it over the Spring Branch area. FAA spokesmen said they had no knowledge of any airborne object which would even vaguely fit the description of the object given by callers. Although no definite time of day was given, the Houston Press, which printed a description of the incident, reported that it was still unidentified "shortly before noon."

One of the Airport Control Tower personnel told the Press that "If anything exploded we'd know about it. It sounds like a blimp to me—possibly some sort of jet engine that would give the fiery impression." Another said it "might be the Goodyear Tire Co. advertising blimp."

This case is an example of what we've been exploring occasionally in this bulletin regarding reports, how the explanations come about, etc. In this case, the Houston Press probably contacted any and everyone whom they felt could clear up the mystery of an object which, according to its description, was a mysterious and unidentified object.

They came up with the International Airport and the Federal Aviation Administration in that order. What Ellingtong AFB had to say is not known—but we can be sure that any comment they may have given would be non-committal . . . According to AFR 200-2, which outlines what a PIO *should* say about UFOs.

An eager beaver at Houston International Airport gave his opinion about the blimp—he had, of course, to ignore the description and explosion, but being possibly pre-dispositioned about unconventional things, he put the blame on the blimp insinuating that the observers didn't see an explosion. He forgot or overlooked the fact that if there was an explosion of a UFO he wouldn't necessarily know anything about it.

The FAA apparently told the truth and didn't speculate. And if we examine a few UFO reports in which the FAA is involved, we will find that they merely state the facts, and that's all. The misleading information such as the Airport Control Tower man's opinion in this instance, generally comes from an unofficial source.

Soundless Object at Casper, Wyoming

On 29 August, 1963, at about 8 p.m. Mrs. Gilbert Jacobs and Mrs. Con Hughes of Casper, Wyoming, were crossing the street from the Hughes home to the Jacobs home when they observed a huge orange light which appeared to be just a short distance beyond the roof of the Jacobs home. As the two women watched, the light went off and was replaced by a huge red light on one end of a strange, long object, and a green light on the other end. It started to move and passed directly above their heads. The women called Mrs. Jacobs 16-year-old son Gerry and they all watched the object with binoculars. t appeared to be long, much bigger than any plane they had seen and authough they could not make out an outline (it was dark) they deduced, from the distance between the lights that it was very long. It made no sound and they watched it for from 3-4 minutes after which it accelerated to great speed and disappeared within a couple of seconds. Compare the details of this sighting with those of the Buffalo and Cody sightings in September 1963, which were explained away by a Mt. Palomar astronomer.

Australian Sightings Cause Sensation

We can thank Mrs. Judith Magee and Sylvia Sutton of the Victoria Flying Saucer Research Society in Australia for the following information on September 1963 sightings in their country as well as New Zealand.

On the 7th of September, astronomer Mr. C. W. J. Hargreaves of Point Chevaller, New Zealand, was using his 10½ inch telescope when he saw a pin point of reddish light appear in the east. It travelled quickly, low in the East, and disappeared in the northeast.

Twelve minutes later, it or a similar light appeared in the SW, crossed directly overhead and disappeared in the Northeast. It took one minute to cross the sky, Hargreaves said.

Exactly 12 minutes after the 2nd sighting another appearance was made —this time in the North. The light was traveling as fast as the second light, went directly overhead, disappeared in the South. Hargreaves said he was sure it was not a satellite. "What baffled me," he told the Manawatu Standard, "was the way it came over from 3 different directions."

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.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Orgazination 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—SEPTEMBER, 1964

THE SOUTHWESTERN FLAP - WHY?

"Monitoring And Scanning Discs"

By C. W. Fitch

The following cases relating to small discs or objects have come to the writer's attention since publication of the serialized article which appeared in the Bulletin from November 1962 through July 1963.—The Editor.

"No physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment of a so-called "flying saucer" or space ship, has ever been found."

So stated the Department of Defense, Office of Public Relations in its News Release "Fact Sheet — Air Force UFO Report" dated January 10, 1961.

This brings up the question of whether one department of the government, in this case the Air Force, is actually unacquainted with, and unaware of, factual information relating to UFOs in the possession of another higeh governmental agency who maintain a rigid censorship of it.

If we are to accept the above news release at its face value as an honest statement of fact made by the Air Force to the best of its knowledge and belief, and not as a subterfuge, then we are forced to the conclusion that the answer to this question is in the affirmative—and that the Air Force is actually unaware of closely guarded information relating to the reality of the UFOs in the hands of this controlling group.

In the installment of this series which appeared in the January, 1963 issue of the Bulletin there was described an outstanding incident which serves as an excellent illustration of this contention. For the reader's information we have reference to the case of the jet interceptor which shot at a UFO over Washington in the summer of 1952 and knocked a small fragment from its rim which fell to earth and was still glowing when picked up by a ground search crew a short time afterward.

This occurrence was later confirmed by Wilbert B. Smith, the former direc-

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The Straight Line Pattern Of The Southwest Flap

Aime Michel, author of "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery," found an unusual pattern of straight lines in conjunction with the 1954 "saucer flap" in France. In 1960, APRO's representative, Dr. Olavo T. Fontes of Brazil, found the same type of correlation for a large number of sightings which took place in just a few hours in his country.

For the first time, to our knowledge, this pattern has been found in the United States. We believe there is one primary reason for this, and that is the initial sighting which triggered public interest and gave others the courage to relate their experiences, was made by an extremely reliable and capable individual—Patrolman Lonnie Zamora of Socorro, New Mexico.

For several days after the Socorro incident, newsmen were taking seriously the reports which were coming in at the rate of one or more a day. It was because of this receptivity on the part of the press and the public, that enabled APRO to gather a large number of sightings. If the press had demonstrated its usual sneering attitude, many of the sightings related here would not be available to us.

CABALLA RESERVOIR

At 10:30 p.m. on the night of Sunday, April 26, George Mitropoulis of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was driving north on U.S. 85 about one mile south of the junction with New Mexico 90. An object which Mitropoulis described as looking like an "upside down bathtub" came toward him from ahead and about one-fourth mile to the East. He said it came up over the crest of a hill and then dropped back behind the mountains. Mitropoulis asserted he wasn't just seeing things because he stopped the car and after the object went back behind the mountains he could hear the noise which resembled muffled jets. He said there were no lights on it, but it glowed with a luminosity and there was a glow un-

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The bulk of the sightings which took place after the Socorro landing and came to public attention showed a peculiar and obvious common denominator: Every single one of them took place under conditions and in a location whereby the object would be seen, but would remain safe. The thing Mitropoulos saw at Caballo Reservoir, came out from behind a hill toward the highway, then went back. It was in plain view of cars traveling on Highway 85. The object at Round Mountain came down when a motorist was in plain view. The object at Socorro nearly struck a car on Highway 85 before it let down in a gully less than 200 yards from the highway.

At Edgewood there was a lighted house, at Madera there was a lighted house, at Canyon Ferry the object involved came down near a road which skirted the lake, near lighted houses. If we refer back to the details concerning the sightings listed in the article about the straight line phenomenon, we find that all the sightings not only fell along straight lines, but they took place WHERE THE OBJECT CONCERNED WOULD BE EASILY SEEN. In no instance was an object seen in the dead of night in a wilderness area, where the observer just "happened" to see it. THIS SERIES OF SIGHTINGS IN THE SOUTHWEST SEEM TO HAVE BEEN PLANNED, AND WE HAVE ONLY TO FIND A LOGICAL MOTIVE FOR THESE ACTIONS on the part of the UAO.

This behavior is certainly a marked departure from the usual surreptitious actions of the UAO.

Recalling certain aspects of the UAO mystery, in particular the censorship of UAO information by the UFO committee and apparently authorities in every country of the world, we can come up with a workable hypothesis to explain the strange recent actions of the objects seen throughout the Southwest. In our November 1963 issue we delved into the

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The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

Published by
THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
4145 E. Desert Place
Tucson, Arizona

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Editor and Director

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Why . . .

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possible reason for the censorship and came up with the possibility that the censorship was in effect an attempt to keep the UAOs from knowing how much we know about them — counterintelligence of a sort. Since that bulletin was issued we have received a very large number of requests from non-members for the bulletin "containing the editorial concerning the reason for censorship," as most of them put it.

This was most heartening, for APRO and the Lorenzens were almost voices calling in the wilderness when they announced their suspicion that a higher agency than the Air Force was controlling the UFO situation, away back in 1957. Since then, this theory is being quietly adopted by many in the field of UFO research, almost as though it is quite new. It was, however, met with considerable opposition at the time, but mostly by people who had to have someone to "hate" and the object of that "hate" identified in order to remain active in this field. And it is far easier to champion a cause if one has a goat. We maintain that the Air Force has been the goat for too long. It is also much easier to promote a cause based on hate, suspicion and distrust rather than understanding. This by no means indicates a tendency to agree with the agency of UFO censorship, but rather an understanding of WHY it is being carried out.

It was a result of think along this line that the peculiarities of the Souhwest flap of 1964 presented almost too obvious a picture of what had happened. The UAOs showed themselves — at night, in the daytime, in landing and hovering maneuvers — and always in areas where they would be certain of being seen.

These maneuvers took place over a period of approximately 3 to 4 days. After J. Alan Hynek visited Socorro he told the press that he was puzzled because there had been no radar confirmation of the Socorro object even though that area was "literally infested with rada." That statement was heard by the Lorenzens in Tucson no less than three times via radio and TV. Our sources indicate that it was broadcast over and over and over again in the affected areas in New Mexico where "saucers" had been seen and publicized.

So Hynek made his statement about radar, on Wednesday, the 29th of April after visiting the site of the Socorro landing. By nightfall his statement was carried throughout the whole state on radio as well as television.

And Lo and Behold, the next day, on Thursday the 30th of April, an object answering the description of the Socorro object sat down on the Holloman-White Sands north range extension UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE CREW OF A B-57, and radar confirmation was obtained.

Exactly one week later another visual sighting and radar confirmation took place in the same area!

Science-fictionish as it may seem, something is pretty obvious.. Mrs. Lorenzen has felt, in view of the lack of obvious scientific importance of the areas visited by the UAO in April and May, that another reason for the flap had to be found.

Let's take a flight into fantasy for just a moment. A conference is taking place, possibly at an advance base on the moon. The discussion centers around the apparent ignorance of the natives of earth, who, although they have been exposed to flights of alien aircraft for several years, apparently have no idea of what is happening and do not suspect in the least that they are playing host to visitors from outer space. Monitors, placed on high-flying satellites, to pick up television and radio broadcasts, have recorded a preponderance of evidence to indicate that the natives are ignorant of their visitors.

But, someone says—they may be playing a game with us. Let's find out. The big ships will be coming in from the home planet (Mars) shortly, and we can make a few test landings where we'll be seen, then check our monitors to see what the Tv and radio sources in that area yield.

The area around Northwestern New Mexico is picked — it is easy to land there and get away — for the simple reason that the terrain is ideal. Towns are far apart, but there is a liberal sprinkling of radio and TV stations. Precautions are taken, of course, so that there is no danger of capture.

Over a period of four days, landings are made in the daytime, near roads, at night near roads and lighted houses. The Monitors pick up newscasts which indicate that the craft are called, merely, "flying saucers" —— and little is said about the possibility of an outer space origin. Then, nearly a week after the initial landing, a scientists is quoted as puzzled because the radar didn't pick up the first object.

So someone decides: let's give them something to think about. A craft is landed on the following day. A week later, two objects approach a radar station on the range, perform various eye-catching and radar-confounding maneuvers—maneuvers that earth aircraft cannot approximate and which should identify the target as something very unusual. The monitors, when checked, show that there is no indication at all that anything was seen or recorded on radar. The two objects of the last demonstration had even beamed electronic recognition signals to make sure they were noticed. Their own equipment indicated that contact had been made.

"They" found out what they wanted to know: the general population was being kept in ignorance of such incidents, and therefore the military, at least, is aware of their presence. END OF FANTASY.

Although we have dubbed the foregoing few paragraphs as a fantasy, except for language it probably did take place in some form or other.

There had been sightings on the White Sands-Holloman Range in April prior to the Socorro incident, and it is possible that the first part of the counter-intelligence experiment carried out by the UAO occupants was begun there in early April. When they got no results, they tried showing themselves to the civilian population and monitoring their electronic news sources. When they got re-

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sults from that effort, it is likely they would try again to impress the military, especially after Hynek's statement about the "puzzling" aspect.

The next question which comes to mind, is "WHY NOW?"

It is quite possible that some move on the part of the UAO occupants is planned for the near future—in particular, during the coming near approach of the planet Mars. Other similar data-gathering incidents may have taken place throughout the United States, and may take place, or have already taken place, in other countries. This is something for which we should all be alerted.

There has been no change in the policy of the UAO Intelligence Committee in Washington. When a change does take place, we can look for invitations to be extended to outstanding serious researchers by the big network TV shows —and in that way recognition of the existence of the UAOs and consequently possible contact could be brought about.

Straight Line . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

derneath like exhaust flames. Mitropoulis then got back into the car and caught up with a car ahead of him and stopped it. He asked the two men in it if they had seen the object also. He said they denied seeing anything but they acted strangely. He drove into Truth or Consequences and reported his experience to the police but they merely laughed at him. He then drove on and stopped at Socorro where, upon relating his experience, was told about the Zamora sighting and he felt better knowing that someone else had seen something unusual too.

On Sunday morning, J. D. Hatch of Roswell, New Mexico, reported to police in Alamogordo that he had seen a bright, ovoid object descend and apparently land on the other side of Round Mountain, east of Tularosa, while driving toward Tularosa on the Mescalero-Tularosa Highway. He did not attempt to locate it and did not see it again. Round Mountain is a lone peak rising from the desert floor a few miles east of Tularosa.

On Sunday morning, early, the Madera sighting took place. It is described elsewhere in this issue. Saturday night an unidentified girl informed Socorro police that she had observe a fire in the hilly area one mile south of Socorro (near the location of the Zamora incident). She would not let her name be used, but said she saw "something" in the flames.

On Monday, April 27, 18-year-old Dorothy Tinkham of Santa Fe, generally described as serious and reliable, reported to authorities that at 10 p.m. Saturday, about 3 hours prior to the La Madera sighting, she had observed a fiery object which passed in front of her house, moving quickly from west to east and roughly along the line of the Arroya Mascarar (Dark Canyon) which fronts her house. She did not describe it as a "ball of fire"—just simply a bright object. Miss Tinkham did not report her sighting to the authorities first—her aunt reported it, then she verified it later. She had hesitated to talk about it. She said it "was oblong rather than egg-shaped. It looked hot and had a trail of light behind it—like burning, not glowing."

Among some the sightings volunteered sketchingly by wary observers who were afraid of ridicule, was that of a man who refused to tell his name to the press, but who claimed he saw a big ball of red flame come to earth Monday, 27 April, near a radio station near Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Green Object At Edgewood

Don Adams, 22, of Edgewood, New Mexico, reported seeing a 35-foot-long green, flowing object which came down to about 100 feet altitude as he drove his car near Edgewood, which is a small town about 20 miles east of Albuquerque. In a telephone interview, Adams said he had been watching TV in his home when he heard the dogs barking incessantly. He walked out toward the barn, then saw the object. He got into his pickup truck, drove out into the field and under the thing. His truck engine stopped and he got out and fired his .22 caliber pistol at the object. He said the bullets had no affect, but he heard a metallic "ping" which indicated he had struck the object. He re-loaded the pistol. The object then started to descend toward him, whereupon he ran, still firing.. The object chased him for what he estimated to be a distance of about 100 yards, then veered into the north and disappeared very quickly. The dogs had been frightened throughout the whole ordeal.

On the night of Tuesday, 28 April, three women at Cheyenne, Wyoming, saw a brilliant flash in the sky, after which they observed two tear-drop shaped objects. No further details.

At El Paso, Texas on Thursday, the 30th of April, Mrs. R. R. Reyes, her niece Estella and daughter Elizabeth were startled to observe a "bright, shiny object which resembled a plate" hovering over their home at 10:15 a.m. Mrs. Reyes said she was about to sit down to watch her favorite TV program when she glanced out the window and saw the object "up about as high as a telephone pole." It remained stationary for a few minuites, bounced up and down "like a top" and slowly rose into the air toward Ascarate Lake. It made no sound. When she first saw the object she called her niece and daughter and they also saw it. The object appeared to have a very bright light on its underside and reflected the sunlight. Checking with authorities revealed there were several planes in the area at the time but the woman and two girls were positive that what they saw was no plane.

Again on the 30th, an object was seen and this time near Baker, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Gus Biggs and Mrs. Lorene Ayres of Fontana, were on their way to Las Vegas when they spotted what they first thought was a water tower. It was off highway 91 and perched on a hill. The color was "brownish." As they drew near it, they realized it was a completely foreign object to them. They all looked away momentarily while discussing it and when they looked back it was gone.

Other sightings which are important to the straight line correlation, but not as spectacular in nature as Socorro, La Madera, etc., were Rock Springs, Wyoming, and Alamosa, olorado. At Rock Springs Junior High School, teacher Richard Surline and several students reported the appearance of a disc-shaped object that hovered for several hours during the afternoon of April 29. Surline said it was a flat disc at first, then it gained altitude, turned silver and disappeared. At Alamosa, Colorado, the sighting involved four children, aged 12 to 14. They said the object was egg-shaped, hummed, and they watched it until it disappeared into the clouds. Time: Late afternoon on the 30th of April.

The pattern of straight lines shapes up this way:

A line drawn from El Paso, Texas to Las Vegas, New Mexico, intersects at Round Mountain, N. M. Another line, starting from Round Mountain and extending in a NNW direction to Canyon Ferry, east of Helena, Montana, intersects Albuquerque, N. M. and Rock Spring, Wyoming.

Draw a line starting at Las Cruces, where Border Patrolmen observed an unidentified light, north to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and it intersects Edgewood and La Madera, New Mexico as well as Alamosa, Colorado, the site of still another hovering UFO. Start still another line at Caballo Reservoir and extend it north and it intersects Socorro and La Madera, then joins the Las Cruces-Chey-

(See Straight Line—Page 3)

Straight Line . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

enne line at La Madera..

Another straight line runs from Deming, New Mexico through Albuquerque, and joins the Las Cruces-Cheyenne line at Alamosa. A line from Las Vegas, N. M. where one sighting took place, intersects Alamosa, Colorado on its way to Rawlins, Wyoming, where still another UFO was seen.

El Paso, Las Cruces and Caballo Reservoir make another line and El Paso, Deming and Baker, California comprise yet another. A line from Edgewood, N. M. to the west intersects Albuquerque and ends up at Baker, Calif.

What does all of this mean? The fact that this phenomenan has been observed three times now—in France, Brazil and the U. S., indicates that it is not pure accident. The phenomenon has not showed up in the midwestern or eastern states, but a thorough study of the flap in the U. S. which followed the Southwestern flap has not been accomplished at this writing. Those sightings will be gone into in quite some detail in future bulletins.

It has been suggested that the UAOs make their low-level maneuvers and landings in certain places along preselected straight lines for the sake of keeping track of ships and personnel and this seems, at least at first consideration, to be logical at least. It is certain that scout ships operating in the atmosphere of a strange planet would have some way by which to keep accurate count and record the exact locations of ships for the safety of personnel in the event of danger of any sort.

It seems evident that the UAOs involved in the activity of April and May in Southwestern United States were few in number, and of only two types—the "egg-shaped object" and the "fireball" or globe-shaped. There may have actually been only two or three individual ships involved in the whole display—this is a characteristic that was noted in the November and December flap of 1957.

This is in contrast to the many sightings of many types of ships during the close approach of the planet Mars, possibly indicating the presence of reinforcements. Perhaps there is a crew change and briefing at that time, and the personnel and ships from moon bases check out the incoming replacements.

It is logical to assume at this point, at least, that there will be a considerable increase in sightings from December through April and May, if the pattern repeats itself as demonstrated in past years.

Monitoring . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tor of Canada's "Project Magnet," a group created to investigate UFO sighting reports.

One is prompted to ask "No physical evidence?"—then surely material evidence at its best!

And in the same vein—what better material evidence could be desired than for an individual to be afforded an opportunity to hold a small UFO in his own hands?

Such an occurrence actually took place back in 1951 but only recently came to the writer's attention since it had never been given any publicity by the party who had the experience in order to avoid disbelief and possible ridicule.

This important incident as related by the individual who participated in it was as follows:

In June, 1951, while living in Cambridge, Ohio, Mr. Thomas P. Weyer was walking along a street one day when his attention was attracted to a shiny object lying in the grass a short distance away. The first thought to cross his mind was that it was a hub cap and he walked over to it to take a closer look. He picked up the object and turned it over expecting to find that it was a hub cap and was quite surprised to discover that both sides were convex and that it was actually a small disc approximately 15" in diameter and 6" thick at the center, perfectly symmetrical with tapered edges, in appearance similar to one saucer inverted on another with one edge smoothly overlapping the other.

Weyer described it as having a metallic appearance with a bright, shiny surface like polished chrome. *He said it was warm to the touch but felt that this was probably due to the fact that it had been laying in the sunlight for some time.

As he examined it he noted that there were no openings or markings on its surface. Weyer stated that the object was not heavy, perhaps a bit more so than if made from aluminium.

Still pondering as to what it was, Weyer laid it back on the ground and momentarily looked away. Almost instantly he heard a "whoosh" and turning his head saw the object rising rapidly at an angle without any apparent exhaust or vapor trail. In a matter of seconds it was lost to sight in the sky.

Weyer commented that he felt this disc-like object must have been some kind of testing device under the remote control of something else.

"It shook me up so much at the time that I only told my family about it," he said.

*On this point Weyer's description is almost identical to that of Lt. David C. Brigham when relating his experience with a small disc over Northern Japan on March 27, 1952. The reader is referred to the March, 1963 issue of the Bulletin in which Lt. Brigham was quoted as saying "The object was about eight inches in diameter, very thin, round and shiny as polished chromium. It had no apparent projections and left no exhaust or vapor trails."

In June, 1963, R. B., moderator of a Philadelphia radio program and a person whose interest in the subject had led him to conduct numerous investigations of UFO reports, related certain of his experiences during a program, one of which involved physical evidence.

He learned that a small disc, approximately 3 feet in diameter, had reportedly either landed or fallen on private property and went to investigate. He was successful in locating the lady on whose propertty the disc had been found and interviewed her regarding it. She was cooperative to the extent of showing him the disc which was in her garage.

R. B. described it as being round and saucer-shaped and of a grayish-white color. She would not release it to him for analysis. A few days later he paid her another visit in hopes of seeing the object again with the thought in mind of examining it more closely.

On this second visit the lady informed him that she had thrown the disc away, apparently implying that she had given it to the rubbish collector without actually saying so. R. B. did not believe this explanation nor does the writer. No doubt she had turned it over to governmental investigators who, in all probability, had suggested to her that she give this implausible explanation to anyone who might question her in order to bring the trail to a dead end and thereby conceal official confiscation of authentic UFO 'hardware.'*

*This incidence supports the statement made by Mr. Wilbert B. Smith and quoted in the January, 1963 issue of the Bulletin that "Various items of UFO 'hardware' are known to exist but are usually promptly clapped into security and are, therefore, not available to the general public."

In addition to this statement, in a letter to the writer dated October 23, 1961, Mr. Smith commented "There is much of it (UFO 'hardware') around but most of it is in official (not USAF) hands."

These statements in themselves definitely answer the question as to whether

(See Monitoring—Page 5)

Monitoring . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

the public is being kept in the dark.

As in the foregoing cases, the following one nearly passed into oblivion without being recorded due to the fact that it was made known to only a few at the time since no publicity was wanted.

In the summer of 1954, the participants, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. were residing in Brookville, Pennsylvania, a town pleasantly surrounded by wooded hills. Their home is near the top of one of the town's many inclined streets.

On the evening of the occurrence something, which she could not account for, caused Mrs. L. to awaken in the early morning hours. Her bed faced the street and looking from it out through the full-length glass patio door, she thought she saw something moving underneath the street lamp which was approximately 75 feet from the window. She awakened her husband and asked him to look at the light and tell her if he saw anything. Exclaiming "What is it?" he got up and together they opened the door and ran barefooted across the lawn to a point almost directly under the light.

What they saw was a sight so strange that they could scarcely believe their eyes. Circling slowly and silently above their heads at a distance of only 3 or 4 feet under the light was a gray cigar-shaped object which they later described as being without lights, fins or protrusions of any kind nor was there any exhaust coming from it. Mr. and Mrs. L. said they were reminded of a miniature dirigible three to four feet in length and approximately fifteen inches at the center, uniformly tapered at each end.

While they watched in amazement, the object completed its final orbit of the light and moved slowly away in the direction of the next one. On reaching it the same maneuver was repeated, a complete circle being made just under the light and then the strange nocturnal visitor slipped silently down the street and vanished in the darkness.

Mr. and Mrs. L. remarked that afterwards they laid awake for hours speculating on what the object was and what mission it was about circling a light on a deserted street in the middle of the night. Mrs. L. said that it still gave her an eerie feeling to think about the occurrence.

Standing beside his car under the same street light at 9 o'clock of a misty foggy evening when taking leave of Mr. and Mrs. L., who had been very cordial hosts, and looking off across the expanse of dark rolling hills, the writer was as nonplussed as were they to offer a logical explanation as to the identity and nature of the mission of this strange UFO.

In addition to material objects several instances involving small lights have also been reported. It seems logical to assume that such lights may very well be illuminated night-flying UFOs.

FATE magazine of October, 1958, carried the following account:

"Near Ellwood City, Pa., just before Easter, a two foot red blinking disc frightened children over the Walnut housing area. Police officers Joseph Scala and Emanuel Mavero investigated and watched the bright disc for 10 minutes.

"At first we thought it was an airplane or some kids with a balloon, shining a light on it, but the situation got mysterious when the radio in the police car went out of order and we could not get in touch with the department."

The night was brightly moonlit and the patrolmen could see the object rising and falling with its light blinking. After about ten minutes they decided to get closer to it but when they got to the top of the hill the object had disappeared."

The following experience came to light as a result of the interesting radio program "CONTACT" conducted monthly by Harv Morgan over KYW in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Walter Fill's first-hand account of the incident is contained in a letter addressed to the "CONTACT" studio and reads:

"Your UFO programs are very interesting to me and I hope you continue them and make them a half hour longer.

I have never reported anywhere, anything I have seen, but I thought that perhaps I should tell about the following because it seemed so odd!

It was on January 1, 1963, about 7:00 p.m. while driving south on Pettibone Road just past SOM Center Road and before reaching the Glen Willow area. There are three or four houses on the right side of the road and one house had Christmas light decorations on it and on many of the trees in their yard.

My husband was driving, my son, almost ten, was sitting in the back and as we neared this section of homes there was a big white flash which surprised us, and we said "What was that?" It seemed to light up this particular house with the decorations and I thought at first that perhaps someone had taken a picture of it, but as we passed it there didn't seem to be anyone there. Then my youngster spoke up and said maybe it was a flying saucer and he asked my husband if it could have been. My husband said he couldn't say because he had never seen one.

Continuing on through the Glen Willow area we passed McCracken Road and it was very dark ahead. All of a sudden something came out of the darkness on our left. It came down to just above the car on my husband's side and seemed to hover there, bouncing a bit. It seemed to be a round, luminescent body which you could see through, that is, it was transparent. My son said that he saw this light on the side of the road before we came up to it and wondered what it was. He saw it sweep down to the car but couldn't see it after it got above the car. My husband never did see it because after I said "What is that?" he looked forward but it had bounced upward and over the car by then. I have thought about it many times and wondered what it could have been."

(Continued Next Issue)

FORMATION OF UAOs IN TEXAS

Tom Christian of San Antonio and Terry Wilson of Arlington, Texas, have forwarded the following information via APRO member Bob Achzehner: On August 26, at approximately 7:05 p.m., Tom Christian was lying on his back in his yard when he saw a bright object or star directly overhead. The object glowed very white and suddenly it seemed to disappear. Upon looking more carefully, Christian noted that it seemed to have changed into many smaller bright objects. By this time, he had gotten his 8x50 binoculars and began observing the objects. There appeared to be one large dark one, that was more reddish than white. There were several white objects around it, arranged in a triangular pattern and smaller than the dark object. The white ones had smaller ones around them, also in triangular patterns. Christian said that he estimated a total of at least 20 and possibly 30 objects. His nephew, Terry Wilson also watched the things with the aid of binoculars and he said that he saw two of the smaller objects appear to go into the large red one. Christian's wife and two daughters also observed the objects but not with the optical aid. The five people watched the object for from 25 to 30 minutes and they seemed to be drifting west, following the shadow of the sunset. The last view Christian had was about halfway down in the western sky (45 degree elevation) when he seemed to be observing the objects edgewise, with the red one in the center and the others all around..

Object Shows Up in Photo

A group of big game hunters, including Willy Marx, a licensed pilot, and Frank Langfeld, an auto body repairman, reported hearing "strange noises" as well as seeing a moving light while at their camp site 30 miles south of Nordegg, Alberta, Canada, on the Ram River on 1 October 1963.

The sounds, described as "high-pitched, whining sounds," were heard shortly after they reached their camp site, and the men at first thought it was a jet, although they couldn't see anything. The sounds were heard as many as five or six times a day but whatever made them was not seen.

On the night before they left, on 1 October, 1963, the men were awake because of the cold and it was then they observed a light moving slowly across the horizon after which it went between two mountains, coming out in the opposite direction.

The next morning the noises were heard again while the men prepared to leave the campsite after 3 days of hunting. Mr. Langfeld took a picture of the campsite with his color camera shortly after the noises were heard. Later, when he saw the photos, a white colored object showed above the trees in the upper left corner of the photo. The object appears to be round, seen from the side, somewhat like a "deep dish" casserole, with a circular indentation in the bottom and something protruding from it. APRO is attempting to locate the photo for examination and printing in the bulletin.

Aerial Sound Heard—No Craft Seen

Mrs. Dave E. Johnson of Omaha, Nebraska, wrote to the Editor of the Omaha World Herald and told of hearing a "shrill beep with the regularity of street crossing signals between 1:45 and 2 a.m. on the 6th or 7th of September 1963. The sound seemed to go from SE to NW.

Three people who read the letter called and informed Mrs. Johnson to say they also heard the noise. They, like her, were unable to identify the origin of the sound.

A woman in the Technical High School vicinity told Mrs. Johnson that she went to a front window, her husband to a rear one, when they first heard the sound (which was loud enough to be heard in the center of the house) but by the time they reached the windows the noise had faded away.

Saucer Mags Turn Commercial

It has come to our attention that certain UFO "fan magazines" (not the products of legitimate research groups), and in particular James Rigberg's "Saucer News out of New York, are now hawking pornographic literature in addition to their regular lists of saucer books. It would seem that Rigberg is primarily interested in making a profit at his work rather than promoting research. One member wrote: "The UFO Club movement will be incalculably harmed by a new element—advertising in club bulletins of books with pornographic overtones," after which he listed a few which are listed for sale in the September and December issues of Saucer News.

The field of serious research has suffered enough from the misguided pseudo-religious cults, pseudo- scientific groups as well as the contactees. The commercializing on mucky books by a group which passes itself off as a research group will do further harm if it is continued. May we suggest that any members of APRO who also belong to Rigberg's outfit, register a complaint concerning this matter.

Fireball Strikes Girls

Five girls were hospitalized — one seriously ill, when a fireball rolled across a hockey field at Canberra, Australia on 30 September 1963. The fireball followed closely on the heels of a storm which left hail 6 inches deep on nearby roads. One girl said the object rolled across the field knocking down the 22 players—one by one. All the girls were stunned, and were taken to the hospital where most of them were treated for electric shock. The news clips did not mention whether the ball eventually exploded or what. This would be interesting to know but until we find out we must assume that this is a natural phenomena.

NJAAP Publishes Book

"The Shadow of the Unknown" is a mimeographed production of a summary of UFO data by officers of the New Jersey Association on Aerial Phenomena, sells for $2.00 and can be obtained through David Halperin of 186 Lakeside Drive, Levittown, Pennsylvania. The contents run the gamut from ancient sightings to the craters of 1963 in England. It is a worthwhile condensation "primer" for newcomers to the UFO field.

Lake Searched for Object

Three Coast Guard boats scoured Lake Erie waters near Dunkirk, New York on the 3rd of December, 1963, in search of what several observers reported was a glowing object which passed through the sky and then plunged into the lake on the night of 2 December. Some observers felt the object looked like an airplane explosion, others thought it looked like a meteor. There were no reports of missing planes or distress calls from same, and the Coast Guard, after completing their search, announced that they had not sighted any plane or unusual object in the water.

Recommended Reading:

Because of repeated requests, we are listing here the books which are felt to be the best on the spubject of UFOs. It may or may not be a complete list, depending on the attitude of the individual, but the following are considered to be factual and definite contributions to the field of UFO research:

"Flying Saucers Top Secret," by D. Keyhoe (Publisher not known, book checked out at this writing).

"The Truth About Flying Saucers," by Aime Michel. (Publisher not known—book checked out at this writing).

"Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery," by Aime Michel (this is probably the best book on the subject—published in U.S. by Criterion, N. Y.).

"Flying Saucers—A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Sky," by Carl G. Jung (this book is a study of the subject of UFO from a psychological angle by the world's foremost psychologist and alienist until his death in 1961. It is not an easy book for the layman unless he is conversant with the Jungian approach to the human psyche and its function). Published by Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, England.

"The Case for the UFO" and "The Expanding Case for the UFO," by M. K. Jessup. (Published by Citadel, New York).

And last, but not least, we hope, "The Great Flying Saucer Hoax," by APRO's director and editor, Coral E. Lorenzen. Published by APRO through New York publishing facilities. This book which describes the gigantic hoax which has been perpetrated since saucers first became news in 1947, is still available at APRO Headquarters, $4.45 postpaid. Checks should be made to C. E. Lorenzen.

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.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Orgazination 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 — NOVEMBER 1964

CHILD BURNED IN NEW MEXICO

Strange Gelatinous Fall in Mexico

On August 9, 1964, Mr. Baltazar Flores, Franciso Perez, Ruben Lozaya and Elpidio Salas, stopped to rest close to the Los Maravillas mining area. They were enroute to Sierra del Viejo, about 1000 kilometers to the SE of Caborca (Sonora) where they planned to explore.

At about 9 p. m. their attention was arrested by a "dark cloud-like object" which was "approaching like a meteor" (probably referring to high speed—Ed.) toward them. As it passed close to them, the trees shook.

As the object passed, one of the men shot at it twice, then they heard an explosion as it hit the ground.

Early the next day they investigated and at about 3 kilometers from their camping spot they found a compact gelatinous mass of a green-turquois color with lighter streaks of about 20 centimeters. The mass smelled very badly. The men estimated it weighed about 2-3 tons. After poking at the mass with a long stick, the stick was covered with a sticky substance like chewing gum. They had no container with which to take samples but they reported the incident to authorities. No one would listen to them. An employee of the Ministerio Publico who should have conducted an investigation, ignored the report saying: "It is possible it was only a chunk from a satellite."

One of the witnesses returned to the place 3 days later and noted that the greater part of the mass was gone and what was left was disintegrating. There was still some residue on the rocks and grass, however.

See the Complete Text of the Classified Brazilian Navy IGY Trindade Report in the January issue.

Fall Sightings in Massachusetts

APRO Member Raymond E. Fowler of Wenham, Mass. carried out a careful investigation of sightings of strange aerial objects during the fall of 1964, the results of which were forwarded to APRO. We present here the condensed findings. In some instances names of witnesses are omitted by request.

At 9:30 p. m. EDT, at Littleton, Mass. two teen-aged boys, James Gates and John Tibeault and a twelve-year-old boy Norman G. Sheldrick, sighted a strange aerial object over the Common and gave chase in the car in which they were riding. After losing sight of it several times they came upon it again at Porter Field, outside of Littleton. The boys later described it as silver gray, apparently solid with an estimated length of 75-125 feet. It was oval shape with a rim around the bottom. It carried three pulsating lights similar in intesity to that of an automobile's taillights a block distant. There was a red light on each end and a white one on top in the middle. It made a "soft roaring sound" similar to that of a jet but not quite as loud.

The boys noted that the object was hovering with a "fluttering motion" about 500-1000 feet away from them. When they started to walk toward it the lights went out and it sped away, disappearing over the tree tops.

A fourth witness was later located. John Marransino, 14, was in his bedroom when he heard an automobile horn and went to the window, which overlooks Porter Field. He saw the three lights and the outline of the object hovering over the field. He watched it for about a minute after which it moved away at high speed. The next day, Gates, Tibeault and Sheldrick told him a UFO had gone right over his house and asked if he had seen it. He told them he had.

Marranzino's description tallies with that of the first three witnesses. He did not recall if the lights pulsated, but esti-

(*See Massachusetts, page* 5)

One of the most sensational reports to come out of the spring and early summer flap in New Mexico was the case of Charles Keith Davis of Hobbs, New Mexico. The basic details:

On the 2nd of June at 4 p. m. Charles Davis was standing just outside the back door of his Grandmother's laundry in Hobbs. The door led to the boiler room where his grandmother, Mrs. Frank Smith, was cutting a cake in preparation for preparing lunch for herself and Charles. Suddenly Mrs. Smith was horrified to see an elongated apparently metal object swoop down out of the sky and hover above Charles. She was so frightened she couldn't cry out. The thing was there for only a few seconds then with a "whooshing sound" it elevated and disappeared upward into the sky. Mrs. Smith then ran out to Charles, and put her arms around him. He had begun to swell, and there was a sooty deposit on his face and neck and shirt.

The object, according to Mrs. Smith, was somewhat like a top, and gave off black soot and fire. The boy stood there with his eyes tight shut and his hair standing on end until the object went away.

Mrs. Smith said that one of Charles' ears looked "like a piece of raw meat." He was not "burned bald" as some reports declared, but he was swollen so badly that his nose was scarcely visible. His eyes were swelled shut.

Samples of the boy's skin and hair were taken, along with his T-shirt and his Grandmother's apron against which she held Charles, and were sent to an FBI laboratory.

Upon receipt of the initial news of the burn case, APRO contacted Mrs. Smith and obtained additional facts as well as the name of the Doctor who treated the boy. When the Doctor was contacted he yielded the following information:

The boy was treated at Lee County Hospital where he stayed for five days. The burns, which were second degree with some imbedded soot, were on the face, ears and neck and according to the Doc-

(*See Child Burned, page* 3)

The A. P. R. O. BULLETIN
Published by
THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
4145 E. Desert Place
Tucson, Arizona
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Editor and Director

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Member Promotes APRO In Washington

APRO Member Gene Thrune, a customer relations executive of Seattle, Washngton, heard a radio program about UFOs, called the station and asked for an intervie wwhich he obtained the next day. After talking about UAOs for a period of time the telephone began to ring and eventually, within three days, the effect of his interview was felt at APRO Headquarters. Memberships and inquiries about same in that state began to literally pour in and within two weeks the membership in the state of Washington had jumped by 30.

We urge members to write their local papers and mention APRO whenever the opportunity arises, thus gaining attention for the organization in order to extend our influence in passing along the facts at our command. A mention of our 13-years experience in the field of UFO research, should be sufficient to qualify us to the public. APRO, incidentally, can be reached by people inquiring about it simply by addressing a letter to APRO, Tucson, Arizona. We do not feel that any mention of the Air Force is necessary—as this generally brings about conflict with the press and therefore works to our disadvantage. We would like to be kept informed concerning any local results and indications of interest.

The Matter of Origin

We occasionally hear or read of attempts to correlate details such as the markings on the Socorro saucer with ancient earth symbolism. This office has received many letters from individuals seemingly determined to link the occupants of the UAO with the human race. It has occurred to us that some, although wishing for a heavenly diversion from everyday problems such as *the bomb* (whether angelic or in the form of space beings) would prefer that they and man have a common origin. Balm for the ego, We should all examne our emotional attitudes in this respect for they could complicate our attempts to be completely objective. If the occupants of the UAO are humanoid and not connected with us, it merely means that we are not at all unique, but merely one of a large number of existing races. If the occupants are humanoid and in the remote past related to man, it means only that *they* were able and wanted to get away for some reason and what was left did not fare very well — meaning us. So where does that leave us?

1964 Sightings Numerous

Part of the reason for the delay in production of Bulletins during 1964 was the fact that sightings were so numerous that day-to-day investigation and posting of clippings kept all of us very busy. We are presenting as many as possible in this issue and those which cannot be detailed will be included in a summary in a later issue.

Bullet Shape at Florence, Ore.

An unidentified policeman at Florence, Oregon, reported a bullet-shaped object to the Coast Guard 13th District Headquarters on the 16th of October 1964. The description was of a brilliant orange-yellow object which turned to bright blue. The Seattle Times, which carried the story in its October 16th edition, said the name of the policeman was not given in the initial report, but that the incident was the third report of a UFO to that Coast Guard Headquarters in a month. One of the other reports was from Florence and the other from Port Orford.

Monitoring And Scanning Discs—Addenda

(Conclusion)

The account of a very bizarre affair involving a teen-age youth and his date appeared in the January, 1964 issue of this BULLETIN

In this instance, 18-year old Ronnie Davis of Fairfield, Illinois and Phyllis Bruce were terrorized by the maneuvers of a round ball of bright white light,, which at time changed to a bright orange, that first hovered just above the tree tops and then followed their car for several miles. After Ronnie left Phyllis at her home the light again resumed its pursuit and followed him all the way to his home. Once there he aroused his parents who also saw it and they reported their son's frightening experience to the police. FATE magazine of November, 1963 also carried an account of this occurrence. This particular case was an exception to the rule in that it received considerable publicity.

Two similar incidents, both of which were described as "hair-raising experience' by participants, involved motorists whose cars were followed by small, low-flying UFOs which had the effect of badly frightening the persons involved in them. They are recorded at this point in this chronicle of unexplained happenings, to acquaint the reader with the similarity of certain of these incidents which, from time to time. take place under our very noses but are usually generally never known except in the local area where they occurred.

The earlier of these cases occurred in 1957. From the time he first learned of it a period of nearly six months elapsed before the writer was able to obtain a full and reliable account of the incident involving two motorists who were followed by a small glowing disc.

One of the principals is now in the army and therefore could not be reached for comment. The other is presently employed as a teacher in a Louisiana High School. Apparently this individual had become so annoyed by the attitude of disbelief on the part of those persons to whom he had originally related their experience that he had 'clammed-up' and refused to answer correspondence addressed to him by the writer. It was only by communicating with another party who had known the principals from childhood and had grown up with them, that an account of their experience was obtained. The excellent version of this occurrence as given by their friend induces us to quote it verbatim

(*See Monitoring, page 4*)

Monitoring . . .

(*Continued from page* 2)

"Mr. Heitman and Mr. Beard were traveling between Krotz Springs and Lebeau, Louisiana on highway 71. It was in the Spring of 1957 and the time was about midnight. Mr. Heitman was driving a 1954 Plymouth. The highway between these two towns is almost straight for about 16 miles. This highway induced Mr. Heitman to exceed the speed limit—approximately 80 m.p.h. was his average velocity. There were no other cars on the road and they saw no one between Krotz Springs and Lebeau.

Glancing in the rear view mirror Mr. Heitman saw a red light just above the horizon and at a considerable distance behind them. He did not at first notice that there were no headlights under the red light and assumed that it was a state police car about to arrest him for speeding. He slowed to 50 m.p.h. and the red light quickly closed the distance between them—surely it was a policeman! The disc came to within about fifty feet from the back of the car and was about ten feet above the road. At this point it exactly matched the speed at which they were traveling and held its position. It was about four to five feet in diameter and about one and a half to two feet thick and glowing red. Mr. Heitman was now convinced that it was not a police car and he became frightened. His first impulse was to try and outrun the disc. So he pushed the old Plymouth to 100 m.p.h. —a pretty ghastly speed for a '54 Plymouth! The disc held its position exactly. Mr. Heitman said that he got the impression that it could easily have gone much more than a mere 100 m.p.h.

The chase continued for about five miles, approximately three or four minutes—time enough for them to closely observe the disc. When they were within a quarter of a mile from Lebeau the disc began to gain altitude until it was about 100 feet above the road. Mr. Heitman slowed to make a shallow turn just before passing through the town which consists of three service stations and a store. Everything was closed and all lights were out. The disc began to gain speed and made a sharp turn to the left but at first did not gain any additional altitude. Then it quickly accelerated and began a steep climb to the left. When the turn was completed it was at an altitude of approximately 300 feet and heading South, South-west, almost directly over highway 10. The acceleration never stopped and the disc disappeared in the direction of Lafayette, Louisiana. During the chase the disc never changed color nor was there any visible exhaust from it.

Neither of them could estimate the final velocity of the object but it was very fast. They were both convinced that they had seen a UFO and were very, very, very shaken from their encounter with it.

When relating their experience later Mr. Heitman and Mr. Beard both told exactly the same story. I have known them almost all their lives, in fact I grew up with them. They are honest, hard-working, intelligent individuals and they would not fabricate such a story."*

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*The closing sentence in the above narrative very aptly summarizes the writer's personal opinion as to the character and reliability of the other individuals whose experiences were obtained from personal interviews and which are related in this chronicle.

The other incident referred to took place as recently as June, 1964. Since the individuals involved in it did not respond to the writer's request for a first-hand account of their experience, the news version is herein given exactly as it appeared in THE NEWS-TRIBUNE of Fort Pierce, Florida in the edition of June 24, 1964.

UFO's Chased Them on Road, Vero People Say

By Tom Longhurst

"Four Indian River County residents had what one termed "a hair-raising experience" early Tuesday morning when the car they were returning home in was chased by a number of unidentified flying objects.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor of Harris Road, their daughter Linda, 17, and her boy friend, Eddie Pfund, 21, were driving home from Orlando on Route 60, near 20-Mile Bend, shortly after 1 a. m. when the incident occurred.

According to Mrs. Taylor, Pfund, who was driving, noticed a cluster of bright, amber colored lights in the sky reflected in his rear view mirror.

Mrs. Taylor said that they thought it was a plane coming down at first, but closer examination showed that there were between 15 and 20 disc-shaped objects which gave off a bright amber glow.

She told the News-Tribune that the objects were moving about the sky about 60 or 70 feet in the air, turning so that they could see their full circular shape one second, then changing direction so that only the edge showed. She estimated the objects to be about 5 feet in diameter.

"We stopped the car and got out to have a better look at them, but when we stopped they did too." Mrs. Taylor said.

She said that as they watched the objects, the bright luminous amber glow diminished and almost disappeared. Her daughter suggested that they continue their journey, but as soon as they did, the objects brightened up once more and kept pace behind their car.

"We turned around and drove towards the objects," said Mrs. Taylor, who added that they were very curious by now and wanted a closer look.

"But when we got about half a city block away from them, they disappeared again," she said.

They drove back to the point near 2-Mile Bend where they first saw the flying objects, "When Eddie saw them again in the mirror behind us, coming up from out of the ground."

Mrs Taylor said this time the glow was much brighter and the objects formed a V-formation, and then changed to a circular formation.

"It was a hair-raising experience and one I'll never forget," she said.

Deputy Checks

Alarmed by now, the party decided to leave the area and drove off at high speed, hoping to lose the objects, but according to Mrs. Taylor, the faster the car went—and they touched 100 miles per hour—the closer the objects came to overtaking them.

"I told Eddie to slow down, and the objects slowed too," she said.

When they pulled into the driveway of a home to alert the occupants, she said the objects split formation and passed on either side of a clump of nearby trees and disappeared.

They drove to the home of Sheriff Sam Joyce and called him from bed to inform him of the strangehappenings. He sent a deputy back with them to the general area where they were first seen, but they saw no sign of them.

Mr. Taylor mentioned the occurrence in conversation in Vero Beach later on Tuesday, and learned that a Mr. Street and his son, of Keenansville, had seen the objects about the same time as he had.

Mrs. Taylor said that they plan to go out to the area again one night soon, in an attempt to photograph the objects.

Another recent incident involving small UFOs took place in Cleveland, Ohio on the night of June 5, 1964

In this case the principals involved in it were Miss Marlene A. Ventura and Mr. Donald Kupchick, Jr.

(*See Monitoring, page* 6)

Child Burned . . .

(*Continued from page* 1)

tor were "nothing unusual"—except for one thing—*Charles suffered no pain during his ordeal.* The Doctor described Charles as a bright, friendly boy. Treatment of the burns consisted of sulpha thiazol ointment applied directly to the affected areas. When Charles' burns began to heal it was necessary to administer a sedative because of the intense itching.

Although the Doctor was frank and readily answered questions, he preferred that his name not be publicized to prevent an influx of mail inquiring about the case. He, although he would offer no opinion as to the nature of the object or the cause of the burns, seemed to believe the story told by both the boy and his grandmother.

Martin Caidin Observes UFO

Aerospace author Martin Caidin was piloting a twin-engine Piper Aztec B on the night of September 12th, 1964, at about 8:30 p m. when he and friend Ed Keyes spotted an orange-colored UFO flying five miles due north of Dodge City, Kansas.

The cabin of their plane began to light up and "I was seeing things I shouldn't be able to see," Keyes, a former Continental Air Lines pilot, said.

"When I first saw it," Keyes said, "it was above a slight overcast. Tumbling action was the most significant aspect of the whole thing. It would slow down when it became flat with the atmosphere and would speed up when pointed downward. "This change in velocity was what caught my attention most," Keyes said.

Keyes stated he had seen many meteors and was certain the object was not a meteor.

When interviewed by the press, Caidin stated he'd seen a lot of meteors and other objects fall from the sky, including airplanes, but "to me this thing looked like an aircraft coming out of the sky. This was absolutely not a meteor. He described the object as a "circular mass".

Don Foulk, Air Traffic Controller for the FAA at Hutchinson, Kansas, said he received reports from several sightings. They came from a pilot over Pratt, Kansas, from one west of Hutchinson, from a pilot landing at Great Bend, Kansas and from a Hutchison resident out in his back yard.

Foulk, who also saw the object at about 7-8 degrees east of due north from the Hutchison towers, said it was yellowish-orange. He said that when he saw it it would fit the description of the final phase or burnout of a meteor. Others reported it as blue-green in color. Foulk said that direct contact with Kansas City, Missouri FAA offices brought reports from Columbia, Missouri.

Raleigh Lackey, meteorologist technician at Wichita U. S. Weather Bureau Tower at Municipal Airport said the bureau had reports from Concordia in Northern Kansas, Goodland to the northwest, Eureka, Kansas, 100 miles east and from FAA officials at Lincoln, Nebraska. The reports from Goodland came from persons west of Hutchinson City who were sure the object fell to the ground just west of Penokee, Kansas.

Another Disc Near White Sands

On 29 August 1964, Mr. P. D. Snow was driving south from Las Cruces, New Mexico toward El Paso on Highway Interchange 10. To his left (East) were the Organ Mountains. The time was 11:50 a. m.

Snow noticed a large, saucer-shaped object between him and the mountains (about half way between ground level and the peaks) and travelling south at high speed. The object appeared to be about four miles away and larger than a silver dollar held at arm's length.

The object stayed below the peaks as he observed it from Mesilla Park, New Mexico, to Mesquite , New Mexico where the Mountain Range ends. At this point, the object banked up at a 45 degree angle and disappeared into the sky.

A passenger with Mr. Snow observed and reported the same incident. The Organ Mountains mark the West edge of the White Sands Proving Ground Test Range.

State Representative Sees UAO in Louisiana

We can thank Member Robert Q. Achzener for the information that State Representative Charles G. Smither of Louisiana observed a "shapeless, motionless metal object over Lake Pontchartrain on Monday (September 14) at 11 a. m.

Smither said he had been to Michoud Plant and was returning to New Orleans by bus when he saw the object. He and Alfred Moran, riding with him, at first thought the object was a jetliner as they had watched several as they made their way to the plant earlier in the morning.

Smither and Moran waited for the object to "take shape," but it didn't. It had no tail or wings. Smither watched it for at least 3 minutes and it didn't move. It had no definite shape. He glanced around in the bus and when he looked back the object was gone.

Paul Atkinson of the Times-Picayne of New Orleans, had an article about Smither's sighting in the 20 September 1964 issue and compared the Smither sighting with that of Eastern Air Lines Pilot Truman Gile in 1957 when Gile saw a "great, big, silvery shiny rounded object" when getting ready to take off from Lafayette field. He watched it for 3 minutes, then alerted the crew and they watched. The object didn't move from position—just faded away, he said.

Atkinson recapped UFO sightings in his article, including the Gile sighting and the sighting of a "round, luminous object flying with jet-like speed" over Lake Pontchartrain on August 8, 1949 by District Judge Pliver P. Schulingkamp. then Assistant District Attorney. It was trailing brilliant orange gaseous matter, moving southwest in the general direction of Michoid.

Mystery Light Panics Couple

At 8:15 p. m. on 3 November 1964, Rudolph Huizen, 30, caretaker, and Duane Myers, 24, a nurseryman, were alerted by a barking dog at the Butano Girl Scout Camp near Pescadero, Californa. Both men went outside to investigate and immediately saw a very bright light "about the size of a half dollar" which was moving erratically in the northeast sky.

Huizen said it was " high in the sky" and "just for kicks" he flashed an SOS at it with his flashlight. The light began moving toward the men. It made no sound, just became larger and larger.

Huizen told deputies of the incident the next morning and said that after the first SOS the object came down and settled over the trees about a half a mile away and moved back and forth. Huizen flashed his light at it again and it "lit up the sky like a full moon. It was as big as a football.

At this point the two men ran into the house and brought their wives out to watch. The four watched for a while longer then signalled the SOS again. The object immediately responded and moved toward them. All four fled into the house and watched from the doorway as the object backed away and grew dim. "Then it toook off," Huizen reported, "no jet or any plane could go that fast."

Huizen called the Butano Forest Ranger Raymond Cavallero, who called the sheriff's office. Deputies who went out to the Camp reported the object was gone.

Monitoring . . .

(*Continued from page* 1)

mated the object's altitude as about 200 feet.

Mr. Fowler, after carefully crosschecking his witnesses, decided the sighting was genuine.

Another sighting on the same night (August 29th) came to light after the investigation of the Littleton sighting, which Fowler also investigated:

At 10:30 p. m. EDT, Richard Pratt, 17, of Lynn, Mass., had just gotten out of his car and was about to enter his home when he heard a strange high-pitched whistle or whining sound coming from the top of Lenox Hill in back of his house. He looked up the hill and became frightened as he watched a silver oval-shaped object about the "size of a regular automobile", slowly descending onto the hill top about 300 yards away. It appeared to have a rim of soft white light around its perimeter and a dome-like protrusion in the center. It hovered momentarily, seemingly about four feet above the hill top and then apparently landed out of sight behind the shrubbery.

Richard told Mr. Fowler that he went into the house and told no one. He did not go to investigate because he was afraid. He confided his experience to a friend who in turn told the story to Richard Fowler, brother of Raymond Fowler, and thus the sighting came to our attention.

During the course of his investigation, Mr. Fowler contacted personnel at the Lennox Hill Nursing Home, which is located on the opposite side of the hill from Pratt's home, and is 1000 feet from the estimated landing site of the UFO. He found a nurse who was on duty on the night in question, and although she could not remember the exact time, recalled that sometime after 9 p. m. she remembered distinctly hearing a "high-pitched whistling sound" on that night. She did not investigate as she was very busy and thought it was just another new type of fire whistle.

Another nurse recalled seeing two boys on the top of the hill searching for something. Fowler reports this was most likely Richard Pratt and his friend who went to the site later to search for some sign of the landing.

Fowler points out that an Electrical Power Station is located behind the Lennox Hill nursing home. A similar sighting of a similar UFO in the general area of Lynn, Mass. on June 15, 1964 was made by APRO member Walter Webb of Cambridge. Sketches of Walter's observation were shown to Richard Pratt and he said it looked almost identical to the one he had seen.

Mr. Fowler checked with Moonwatch, Hanscomb AFB and the owners of a local advertising airplane, and a scrutiny of satellite passover times as well as the flight path of the airplane strongly indicate that the objects seen were UFO (Unidentified).

Maney Reports Boys' Sighting

Prof. Charles Maney, APRO member in Ohio, forwarded the following information:

John Dodson, 15, Frankie Jiminez, 14, of Defiance Jr. High School, Defiance, Ohio, were taken to talk to Professor Maney of the Department of Physics, Defiance College, after they confided an experience to a friend:

The boys said they were walking near the railroad tracks south of State Route 281 between 5 and 6 p.m. on 11 August, 1964, approaching the overpass beyond the General Motors Foundry when they sighted a strange object above the General Motors Water Tank. Frankie first spotted the object which was dome-like with a flange base and appeared to be about half the diameter of the full moon. It seemed to be rotating slowly.

"It had lights arranged horizontally" and was bright enough to illuminate the area, the boys said. It moved horizontally at a moderate speed and then shot up vertically at greater speed and disappeared, according to the boys. They described the noise as a "high-pitched continuous whirling or hissing sound"—and the color was "whitish".

The UFO Evidence

The above title is the title of the NICAP report on UFOs. It is offset, about ¾ inch thick 8x11 and contains many graphs, and compilations of data. There is no price listed on the book itself, but APRO paid $4.95 for a copy from an APRO member. We did not receive the usual complimentary copy.

Although the book is generally felt to be quite defensive in its approach, it gives a good background look at the UFO mystery, with heavy emphasis on the Air Force's "censorship." It was considered very revealing in many respects. In the last chapter the philosophy seemed to be that landings and reports of occupants are looked upon with suspicion by NICAP, and that sufficient documentation for such reports is lacking. We don't care to argue the point at this juncture, but many well documented landing and occupant reports are on file, especially outside the U.S. Perhaps NICAP officials feel that only U.S. landings can be considered authentic, for when the Zamora case came up in April, 1964, Hall called APRO and asked for a report on the case. This was prior to the release of their report. Because of certain aspects which needed to be looked into and because of the pressure of APRO business (which comes first in all instances) the Lorenzens were not able to issue a specific port.. NICAP's ADDRESS: 1536 Connecticut Ave.., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Police Chief Views UAO

James Sculley, Chief of Police at Hamilton, Montana, observed a bright unconventional aerial object while camping near Painted Rock Reservation on Sunday August 9, 1964.

Sculley and his family were camping above the Slate Creek Campground about 50 miles south of Hamilton when they were wakened by their dog barking excitedly at about 12:30 a.m. When he investigated the cause, Chief Sculley saw a very large bright object hovering next to the large mountain a few miles beyond the camping area.

"It was like trying to look at the morning sun," he said, and stated that the light from the object was so bright that it illuminated the logging road and trees on the mountain adjacent to the object. The object projected two beams, each at a 45 degree angle from either side, which lit up a 100-foot area. Sculley estimated the diameter of the object to be at least 25 feet. The lights went off and the area was plunged into darkness immediately. The object had apparently left.

Teachers Spot UFO After Tremor

Mrs. M. P. Tavender of Tennepon and Mrs. K. M. Lewis, Large Bay, Australia, reported seeing a "flying saucer object" over Henley Beach Road, Brooklyn Park, 20 minutes after the "mysterious" earth tremor of 27 October 1964. Both women are school teachers.

The teachers were driving along Henley Beach Road in separate cars when the object was first seen. Mrs. T. said: "At first it looked like a 1-foot wide beam of light from an aircraft, but it was moving." The women stopped their cars and then saw the object had moved sideways—a long way from its original position and then became stationary again.

The object then started moving fast, sideways again and finally faded from sight. The quake had been felt at 3:15 p. m. and felt "something like an air concussion" according to witnesses. The UFO was seen at 3:40 p. m.

~~Massachusetts~~ . . .

(*Continued from page* 4)

Miss Ventura, a laboratory technician at the Polyclinic Hospital on Carnegie Avenue and Mr. Kupchick, a landscaper, residing at 15065 Ridge Road, were parked in the south side of the driveway of the Ventura residence at 4477 West 11th Street.

The time was 3:00 A.M.

The couple first became aware that something unusual was occurring when they saw the back yard light up.

Mr. Kupchick was the first to see that the light was from a glowing pinkish-red orb about the size of an orange which he described as resembling the glow of a lit cigarette. This round ball of light appeared in the sky above and to the rear of the house on the adjoining property to the north of the Ventura residence.

It made a slow, silent, apparently controlled, descent in a straight line at an approximate 45° angle without exhaust or vapor trail. As the light approached closer they could begin to discern details and saw that it was not one solid color as it first appeared at a distance but was composed of a round center, dull red in color, which looked to be transparent and two concentric colored rings, the inner of which was a bright orange and the outer one an equally bright yellow. Each ring blended together without showing sharply defined edges.

Following closely behind the brightly lighted object and in parallel formation were ten much smaller objects each of which radiated light in addition to being illuminated by the light given off from the leading object

Along the driveway of the property adjoining the Ventura's to the North is a row of tall shrubbery from 12 to 15 feet in height.

Coming in from the Northwest in the direction of Lake Erie, the objects cleared the top of this row of shrubbery in their descent path.

When directly over the north side of the Ventura's U-shaped drive at an estimated height of 5 to 6 feet above the ground and 50 - 52 feet from the observers, the objects paused and still maintained their 45° angular position, hovered momentarily.

During this brief pause the colors of the lead object became much brighter. They could then dicern that there was a fourth ring of color around the object. This outer rim was of a yellow-gold color which had a sparkling metallic appearance.

At this point, which was the closest the objects came to the couple,, they likened its size to that of a grapefruit when held at arms length. They estimated its actual size as being approximately ten feet in diameter. They could see that the ten little ones in its wake were oblong-shaped with translucent red domes and when compared to the size of the grapefruit held at arm's length were approximately two inches long. Their oblong sides had the appearance of being sub-divided into three sections each with diagonal lines crossing them, which created the impression of three identical pyramid-shaped sections which were bright yellow at the points and shaded to dark orange at the bases.

Suddenly from the lower edge of the larger object there shot out several finger-like projections of very bright bluish-white light. The longest of these 'fingers' emanated from the center of the lower edge and were approximately two-thirds the diameter of the object itself. The tips of each of these light fingers sparkled, creating an effect which the watchers likened to that of the sparklers used during 4th of July celebrations.

While this was taking place Miss Ventura and Mr. Kupchick noted that the light was so intense that they could see individual blades of grass in the nearby lawn and that the lower edges of the slats on the side of the house had the appearance of having been outlined, much the same as a child outlines a picture in a coloring book with crayon. Colors took on an opposite or negative effect, i.e., light objects appearing dark and vice versa.

They were of the impresion that this period of extreme brightness lasted for several minutes since they had had time to note the above-mentioned details and because the entire sighting occupied a space of twenty minutes.

There followed a terrific flash of bluish-white light and then complete darkness. The flash did not have an affect of blinding them as both stated they could see in the darkness as before, but the objects vanished during it as if by magic. Miss Ventura's mother who was asleep in her bedroom was awakened by it. The couple searched the lawn but found nothing to indicate the presence of their nocturnal visitor. They then drove around the neighborhood but the streets were deserted and there were no other witnesses to the occurrence.

Miss Ventura later phoned the Cleveland police and related their experience to the individual who answered the call. After listening to her story this party displayed what Miss Ventura termed 'a tolerant, sarcastic attitude' and asked her her if she had been reading any science fiction recently. She asked to have someone sent out in an unmarked car to investigate the matter and was told "Lady, you need the newspaper, not the police." The officer told her he would call the Cleveland Plain Dealer and have them contact her. That evening, since no one had called, she phoned them herself. She repeated her story to the Editor of Nightbeat who commented while her story had the ring of truth in it, his Editor did not believe in such things and therefore it wouldn't be printed. The Cleveland Press called her that evening and listened to her account but nothing about it was printed by either newspaper.

As a result of encountering this tolerant, apathetic and indifferent attitude on the part of both police and press, Miss Ventura and Mr. Kupchick joined the steadily growing ranks of those individuals who, like themselves, have encountered a similar attitude and disbelief and disinterest on the part of many officials in whom they attempted to confide vital information and, as a result, have withdrawn into silence.

* * *

After reviewing these numerous and varied experiences, one cannot help wonder when, if ever, will the public, public officials and the press, awaken to the realization that such strange happenings are actually occurring—in many instances almost under their noses—and demand a full explanation of what is actually taking place from those in high governmental authority, such as the individuals who compose the super-secret "54/12 Group."

. . . Perhaps by the year 2000 as predicted by Jeane Dixon during her recent guest appearance on Cleveland Station KYW's radio program "CONTACT"!

Omaha Visited By Light

Late in the evening preceding August 21, 1962, a bright light was seen in the sky over Omaha, Nebraska. It made its appearances shortly after 9 p.m. Observers noticed such characteristics as abrupt forward movement and the direction of its disappearance each time. The weather bureau told the press that the object was possibly some type of aircraft, after they ruled out weather phenomena or artificial satellites as an explanation. When queried about the object the Strategic Air Command had no offering to make toward identification of the object. Such a failure to identify is tantamount to inability to identify.