

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA—JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1972

CLOSE-UP SIGHTING IN NEW JERSEY

Scandinavian Reports

Although there were many reports of UFOs over Scandinavia on New Years Day, 1972 we have selected just a few representative sightings which contain the most detail and were well-witnessed.

The first sighting of the day was reported by Gottfred Tande Petersen, a technician at NTH, Norway's largest technical school. Petersen was at home at 4:30 a.m. waiting for his son when he saw something moving toward Leirfossen, through a window. He arose, went to the window and observed a cigar-shaped object as it came to a stop and hovered. A large number of rectangular ports or windows located above the object's mid-line ran from the leading edge to the trailing edge and were brightly lit. He then went outside to get a better look.

Petersen had watched the object for three minutes before going outside and watched it for another two minutes after which blue flames issued from holes on the underside, a "low sound" was heard and the object began to move, the speed increasingly enormously and it disappeared from sight.

Petersen estimated the object to be 25-30 meters in length and 4 meters high. When it hovered it appeared to be about 2,000 meters above the power station at Nedre Lerfoss.

One half hour before Petersen's sighting, Gunnar Foss was driving between Hovin and Storen when he spotted two objects. He stopped his car and got out to better observe them, thinking he was watching a jet. They approached him at high speed, he said, and passed right above him and low over a hilltop. As they passed, he saw the shining trail they left and realized that there were several objects rather than just two.

At 4:15 that afternoon the personnel at the Bergen airport observed a formation of objects at 2,000 meters altitude. No other details were published.

On that same afternoon and also at 4:15 p.m., dozens of eye-witnesses in Norway and Sweden reported to authorities the observation of a formation of UFOs, the details of which were widely printed by the press.

(See Scandinavian-Page Three)

"Enquirer" Offers \$50,000 Reward

The March 12 issue of the weekly newspaper *The National Enquirer* announced their sponsorship of a \$50,000 reward to be paid to that individual who furnishes proof of the existence of UFOs before the 1st of January, 1973. The offer, detailed on Page 30 by William Dick, reads: "A reward of \$50,000 will be paid by *The Enquirer* to the first person who can prove that an Unidentified Flying Object (UFO) came from outer space and is not a natural phenomenon."

Mr. Dick visited Tucson in November when he attended the APRO UFO Symposium at the University of Arizona and talked extensively with Mr. Lorenzen and the Consultants who participated in the Symposium.

The Board who will do final judging of reports received by the *Enquirer* are Dr. Robert Creegan, APRO Consultant in Philosophy; Dr. James A. Harder, APRO Consultant in Civil Engineering; Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, APRO Consultant in Exobiology; Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, APRO Consultant in Psychology; as well as Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Head of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University and former scientific consultant to the Air Force's Project Blue Book. These men, who have been deeply involved in UFO investigation for many years, are well qualified to perform the task.

APRO is acting as consultant on this project, and our Field Investigators may be called upon to investigate those reports which are deemed worthy of protracted study.

To this end, we urge all members and subscribers to the *Bulletin* to forward any news leads pertaining to possible good evidence reports to APRO Headquarters. We will be particularly interested in cases supported by photography, physical residue, ground markings and multiple witness reports of objects presenting structural details.

Keep in mind, however, that to qualify for the award you must make claim in writing directly to *The National Enquirer*, 600 South East Coast Ave., Lantana, Florida, 33460.

The following case was investigated by Mr. Hal Redner, one of APRO's New Jersey Field Investigators.

Robert Aguilar, 32, was on guard duty at the Penn Central yards in Weehauken, New Jersey on the evening of August 23rd, occupying a small 5x5 foot guard house that has large windows from waist level to ceiling and corner to corner. This post halts trucks entering and leaving the yards, and truckers present their papers to the guard on duty.

At 9:10 p.m. that evening, while watching a small portable television set, with truck driver Douglas Harrell parked at the shack about 5 feet from Aguilar (waiting for special papers caused Harrell to be parked there for several minutes prior to the sighting) Aguilar's attention was diverted from the TV to a bright series of lights stationary about twenty feet away and about 15 feet off the ground, almost directly in line with his viewing of the TV. He said he was "stunned" at the sight and for a few seconds he just stared at the lights, then pounded on the glass window and shouted to Harrell to look at the lights.

Harrell looked from the cab of his truck, saw enough to make him get out of the cab and step to the south side of the shack. Meantime, Aguilar stepped out of the shack to get a better look and was now able to see the "whole thing".

Aguilar's description of the object: "big—about sixty feet across—it hung motionless—absolutely motionless—about fifteen feet up—it has a red light on top—the rest didn't seem to have any color with a name, just white—the blocks of light were brighter than the rest of it—the blocks or windows or portholes or whatever they were, were stationary, they did not revolve—they were all the same color. I tried to see into the windows but they were too bright—I couldn't see the bottom, it was tilted—I must have watched it for a minute, then I thought of the Supervisors in the other office." (A trailer with two white collar type men who are locked inside the trailer to prevent any hijackers from walking in.)

As Aguilar ran to the trailer, looking back over his shoulder, he saw "the portholes begin to rotate, like a bicycle chain, going around the middle of the

(See Close-up-Page Three)

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APRO Begins 21st Year — A Progress Report

January 1, 1972, marked APRO's entry into its 21st year of existence. As the date approached, several members of long standing including charter members pointed out some of APRO's accomplishments which may be of interest to the membership.

APRO was the first UFO research organization in the world. At least one other group claims that distinction but was more on the order of a discussion group rather than dedicated to research and regular publication of reports. There may have been other groups in existence around the time APRO was organized but they consisted of "paper" organizations (existing mainly on paper rather than as viable groups).

APRO has to date, produced 120 periodicals (*The APRO Bulletin*), there being only one gap in the publication record in 1954 when one issue was consolidated with another due to pressure of work and a sighting workload.

APRO was the first organization to depart from the philosophy that harassing the Air Force would bring some answers and action, and to embark upon an effort to interest the scientific community and conduct actual research. We were also first to recognize the Air Force Project Blue Book for what it was — a public relations effort.

When APRO incorporated in 1967 it was the first UFO organization to do so and shortly thereafter obtained its tax-exempt status — also a first in the field.

In 1957 APRO instituted the Representative system when the late Dr. Olavo T. Fontes joined APRO as the Representative for Brazil. Shortly thereafter APRO began to recruit scientists for its panel of Consultants. The Field Investigator Network followed, making APRO the most effective UFO research organization in existence.

In summing up, APRO has been an innovative organization employing original ideas and never remaining static. We fully expect our COMCAT project (another first, incidentally) to be another landmark in UFO research.

Imitation is supposed to be the sincerest form of flattery and the number of groups who have emulated APRO through the years, even to the extent of employing the same terminology and organizational formats are too numerous to mention but are an indication of the workability of APRO's policies.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen, Mr. Greenwell and Mrs. Cooper would like to extend their thanks to the members, Field Investigators, Consultants and Representatives who have so consistently supported the organization's efforts. We all look

forward to further successes in the year 1972 which was predicted to be the heaviest period of UFO activity in the history of UFO research by Dr. Olavo T. Fontes in 1965. If the number of reports reaching this office at the present time are any indication, 1972 will certainly yield considerable information and perhaps some long-sought answers.

Staff Members In Texas

Mr. James Lorenzen, APRO Director, and Mr. Richard Greenwell, APRO Assistant Director, delivered presentations at a UFO seminar held on February 4th., 1972, at the Ruth Taylor Hall of Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Lorenzen and Mr. Greenwell's talks were well received, as well as that of Mr. Ray Stanford, who organized the seminar and delivered a photographic presentation. Mr. Lorenzen talked on U.S. Government policy toward UFOs and Mr. Greenwell on scientific questions related to UFO phenomena. Various radio, TV and press interviews took place.

The next day, Mr. Lorenzen flew back to Tucson and Mr. Greenwell continued on to Houston and Dallas where he visited Dr. Dale E. Brandon, APRO Consultant in Oceanography. Dr. Brandon agreed to join with other Consultants in analyzing some special UFO reports. His main interest in UFOs lies with marine cases.

In Dallas, Mr. Greenwell met with Dr. Brian W. Johnson, who is now a Consultant in Electrical Engineering (see other article in this issue). Dr. Johnson, who does research in the Physics Department at the University of Texas at Dallas, has particular interest in instrumentation design for UFO detection, and has built a prototype of one detection system. Mr. Greenwell also appeared on a 30 minute UFO special at Texas A. & M. University's KAMU-TV station on February 10th.

Two New Consultants

Two members, Mr. David M. Jacobs and Dr. Brian W. Johnson, have become Consultants to APRO in History and Electrical Engineering respectively.

Mr. Jacobs received a B.A. in History from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1966 and an M.A. in History from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1968. He is now a Ph.D. candidate in History at the University of Wisconsin and should graduate in 1972. His field of specialty is the social, cultural and intellectual history of the United States. His doctoral thesis is titled *The Controversy Over Unidentified Flying Objects in America: 1896-1970*, which is a discussion of the historical, cultural and (See Consultants-Page Three)

Close-up

(Continued from Page One)

thing." Aguilar thinks the thing began to slowly move to the south and climb slightly as he went to the trailer. However, his running and subsequent pounding and shouting at the trailer door interfered with his observations.

The supervisors came outside of the trailer after some short unknown length of time (they had been derisive about his shouts about "flying saucer") and when next Aguilar and the two supervisors looked, the object had moved to a point estimated by Aguilar as 100 feet away and possibly one hundred feet off the ground. The object, still tilted, now had the rotating lights moving rapidly. Aguilar said that if he had not seen the "port-holes" stationary at first he would not have been able to notice that the belt of lights was not solid—that is, not continuous.

The group watched the object seem to accelerate and climb to the south, dwindle to a point, seem to arc around to the east and return toward the group (still far enough away so that no details of the object were seen), come to a hesitation over the river (now quite high) and suddenly dart off to the east. This part of the sighting lasted all of five to ten seconds.

The sky was very clear, the moon was visible, no sound accompanied the object and it apparently had no effect on the television. No pain, heat or wind felt.

Aguilar told his wife of his sighting when he arrived home that night and called the Jersey City Police and the *Jersey City Journal*, where he reported his sighting. Aguilar had taken so much kidding and criticism from his friends and relatives that he was happy to be contacted by Mr. Redner.

Scandinavian

(Continued from Page One)

Captain Oddmund Karlsson, pilot of a vacation charter jet was preparing for a landing at Bergen, Norway when he spotted a formation of seven white glowing objects at approximately 20,000 meters altitude (about 70,000 feet). Karlsson pointed them out to his co-pilot and later stated that some of his 124 passengers viewed the objects also. They were flying in echelon formation, he said, and the four objects at the head of the formation were the brightest.

Hakan Berklund and Anders Hedberg of the village of Sveg in middle Sweden also sighted the same or a similar formation but said the objects slowed their speed and after a low-level flight over the village, increased speed and altitude and sped out of sight.

Forestry worker Lennard Jonsson claimed he watched the formation for

three minutes over Lembackern in the province of Varmland, also in middle Sweden. Other reports came from Stockholm, Eskilstuna, Gavle and Osthannar and witnesses called the police and the Army to report the sightings.

The Swedish Air Force stated that neither NATO in Norway or the Swedish Defense Department registered any radar returns of UFOs during the sightings. However, Major Erling Hornven of the Norwegian High Command said: "We have approximately 20 reports with descriptions absolutely worthy of belief." He said that most of the reports described seven brightly glowing round objects which moved very fast from Northwest to Southeast. Hornven also stated that "it was unlikely that it could have been an airplane or a returning satellite."

Eyewitnesses estimated the speed of the objects as 4800 kilometers per hour—much faster than the speed of any earthly airplane. However, Tage Eriksson of the Swedish Research Institute for Defense thought that "mirages, reflections, an airplane or a swarm of meteorites could have produced the light appearances."

Inasmuch as the Karlsson sighting and the Bergen airport sighting took place at the same time, it is quite possible that they were one and the same formation but that writers misquoted altitudes.

Consultants

(Continued from Page Two)

psychological aspects.

Besides having been a Teaching Assistant at the University of Wisconsin's History Department, Mr. Jacobs has received various scholarships, including a Ford Foundation Research Fellowship. He is a member of the Organization of American Historians. As described elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Jacobs is one of four graduate students who have utilized the UFO subject as a basis for a dissertation. His studies on social interactions in the history of UFO sightings will be an asset to APRO in the future.

Dr. Johnson received both a B.S. and an M.S. in Electrical Engineering from Carnegie-Mellon University in 1967 and 1968 respectively. His Ph.D. in Space Science (Plasma Physics) was obtained from the same institution in 1971. He was formerly a Research Engineer in the Research and Development Laboratories of Westinghouse Electric Corporation and is currently a Research Associate in the Division of Atmospheric and Space Sciences of The University of Texas at Dallas. His work involves research on atomic helium, lasers and excited gas afterglows.

One of Dr. Johnson's main interests in UFOs is detection systems. He has been involved in instrumentation systems

design and has constructed various sophisticated "detectors" — which will be discussed in a future article of his in *The APRO Bulletin*.

Project Comcat

As of February 15, APRO's Project COMCAT (Computerized Catalog of UFO reports) went into preliminary operation. A sizable donation by an APRO member has provided the financial means by which APRO has hired additional office personnel so that efforts can be concentrated on micro-filming the report files. The files will be filmed in duplicate, one copy of the film to go to a librarian for cross-referencing and the other to a team of computer specialists who will transfer the information to punch cards.

As the filming is done, specific reports will be pulled, copied and forwarded to the appropriate Consultant. We expect that these efforts will yield positive results with the next three months.

We would like to urge those who have reports which have not been submitted to APRO to forward same at the earliest possible opportunity so that they can be included in this important study.

New APRO Staff Member

APRO announces the hiring of a new staff member, Mr. Robert D. Piccola, as an Administrative Assistant. Mr. Piccola, who commenced his full-time duties at the Alvernon Way APRO office on February 21, 1972, was born in Louisville, Kentucky on May 30, 1946.

Mr. Piccola attended the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa and studied Business Administration and Marketing (1965) and transferred to Eastern Kentucky University at Richmond (1966). He is experienced in all forms of office procedures, banking and credits, as well as sanitation engineering problems and environmental pollutions. Concerning UFOs, Mr. Piccola believes that they represent "a subject worthy of serious, scientific attention and that society will ultimately benefit through the dissemination of such information." Mr. Piccola observed a disk-shaped, silver-metallic UFO in August, 1958, which left no vapor trail and made no noise.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Always include old and new Zip Codes.

Brazilian Photo Case

Mrs. Irene Granchi, APRO's Field Investigator at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil has forwarded the details of a multiple-witness UFO sighting which took place on October 1, 1971 at 7:50 p. m. in the Sao Cristovao district of Rio. One of the main witnesses, Mr. Nelson Calmon Schubsky, managed to get two photos of the object, which are presented on this page.

Two young girl students sounded the alarm from the street, whereupon Mr. Schubsky, 24, and his fiancée, Sheyla Fernandes Cardoso, 21, rushed into the street to see the object. There was quite a gathering of witnesses by the time they got outside. Except to open the diaphragm of the camera to the maximum, Schubsky had no time to adjust the camera. The object, which sported three lights (white, yellow and red), was maneuvering in the vicinity of the Helena Rubenstein beauty products factory. The body of the object was described as rose-colored at its center with its outline a true red. It pulsed rapidly and when the light became dim the color of the object was rose.

At its nearest point the object appeared to have three small craters or holes on its underside. The three lights described previously jetted down from the body of the object toward the ground but did not reach the ground. The light of the body of the object was described as opaque and diffused, and compared to that of a red-hot piece of iron.

The object finally went behind the chimney of the Rubenstein factory and was not seen again. Witnesses living on the other side of the factory said they had seen a red glow but nothing else. The sighting was generally considered to have lasted approximately 5 minutes but no one bothered to time it so it is just an estimate. Mr. Schubsky was using a Leica Model IIIIf, black and white film.

Treacher Reveals Sighting Details

While in Palm Beach, Florida in early December, 1971, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen discovered that Arthur Treacher, the famous English actor and former "side-kick" on the Merv Griffen late night talk show, was staying in an adjacent unit at the Holiday Inn. Mrs. Lorenzen recalled that Mr. Treacher had mentioned that he had made a UFO sighting during a discussion of the subject on the Griffen show. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen approached Mr. Treacher while he and his wife were lunching on the patio and obtained these details:

The Treachers do not recall the exact year of their sighting, but said that it took place "8 to 10 years ago", which



RIO PHOTO NO. 1

would place the approximate year sometime between 1961 and 1964. They did recall that the month involved was August and the time between 6:30 and 7:00 p. m.

The couple were at the Dune Deck Hotel at West Hampton Beach, Long Island when they looked toward Montauk Point and spotted the tadpole-shaped object coming toward them. The object was grey-colored (like cement) and had a red light which resembled exhaust at the trailing edge. Its apparent size was 5/8 inch at arm's length. Mr. Treacher said that the object's flight path indicated that it came toward them, circling the people in the area as if observing them, whereupon it left in the same direction it had come from. Mr. Treacher felt that the object was within rifle range and that if he had had a rifle at the time he could have shot and struck the object.

The duration of the sighting was estimated to be between 5 and 6 minutes and Mr. Treacher felt many others must have observed it also.

Car Buzzed In Norway

Miss Karen Marie Smerud, 22, of Jevnaker and her uncle were driving about 9 kilometers north of Jevnaker Center on August 25, 1971 when they spotted an unusual appearing reddish light in the sky which they first thought was a fire in the distance. They soon discovered, however, that it was a reddish ball, as it rushed toward them. As it neared them the object gave the appearance of a red sun with rays of light sticking out around the edges. Miss Smerud stopped the car and the light then began circling them.

Thoroughly terrified, Miss Smerud backed the car to the nearest house where she knocked on the door. When the lady opened it, though, the object had ascended to a higher altitude where it hovered. However, the woman could still see the ball of red light and she followed Miss Smerud and her uncle in her car and all three observed the object for about 45 minutes before it disappeared from sight.

Press Reports

Although there are many news reports in our hands pertaining to UFO reports around the world, it appears that the UFO's made a special project of Brazil in December and January. Therefore we will devote this column to Brazilian press items.

On the evening of the 19th of December, 1971, an object described as "enveloped in a mist" was observed by several people at Gravatai. A young man and his girl friend were on the beach at Praia de Assuncao when they observed an object emerging from the water and coming towards them. Frightened, they rushed away but saw the object take off—soundlessly.

Also on the 19th, a disc-like object described as a "great medal" was seen by Dona Maria Jose Aguiar and two girls as they left the local chapel at Campos, state of Rio de Janeiro.

December 19th was the date of another sighting there, when the owner of the Hotel Meirelles was on the veranda with his family and was one of many who viewed an object which looked like a huge moon swinging from side to side and up and down above a hill at 8 p. m. Some

(See Press-Page Five)



RIO PHOTO NO. 2

Press

(Continued from Page Four)

witnesses panicked, others fled and others were paralyzed with fear.

On the same night a man on his way to Itaperuna from Natividade panicked when a disc "danced" over his car. When he and his wife arrived in Itaperuna, she was in hysterics.

On the 20th of December the Niteroi-Natividade bus stopped at Itaperuna and all passengers were very upset for a UFO had followed the bus for several kilometers, flying low over the hood. They refused to continue their journey that night and stayed in Itaperuna.

At 9:10 a. m. on the 1st of January a luminous object about the size of a bicycle was seen by at least 50 people in Salvador (Bahia). A small boy first spotted it (it seemed as though it was going to land), called his playmates, and a reporter from the newspaper "A Tarde" came along and saw it also.

In the "Letters from the Readers" column for January 5, a reader wrote: "An identical case to that of the flying disc seen in Itaperuna on December 19th, at 8 p. m., occurred here in Ipiabas on the same day, at about 9:30 p. m. A rounded, luminous object appeared motionless above a hill by my home, at about 20 metres from the ground, emitting a bright jet of bluish light on a field in front, so that an employee of mine was frightened by it and ran over to call me. The object was still motionless in the sky over the hill. Then I saw it emit a bright jet of light sideways, twice. Then it moved on slowly and stopped again over the garden of my house where I found myself standing with my children and other persons. At one time it looked as if it was going to land. It stayed where it was for about five minutes, enveloped in a kind of luminous or phosphorescent cloud; then it retreated and started gaining height until it finally disappeared toward the Forest Farm, towards Valença."

Swedish Photo Judged Authentic

Mr. K. Gosta Rehn, APRO Representative for Sweden, has forwarded the photo shown above as well as the following report:

On May 6th, 1971, at 9:55 a. m. Lars Thorn, 25, a truck driver, snapped two photos of an unconventional aerial object which he caught sight of between some trees and an old bunker while riding on his motor bike in the neighborhood of the Skillingaryd gunnery field in Middle Sweden. The camera was a Minolta (Japanese). The second photo came out more clearly than the first and was enlarged by



120 times. The photo shown above is the clearest of the two.

"Although it was stationary", Lars Thorn said, "it wobbled or rocked to and fro all the time. On the upper side there appeared to be a dome (it shows faintly on the photograph because the UFO was turned over showing mostly the rim and the bottom). Just below the dome there was something grey and red and again, below that, I could see what looked like a green ribbon. The very bottom was red. There came from it a whizzing sound at intervals of 10-15 seconds."

GICOFF, the Goteborg UFO research group interviewed Thorn in depth and two trusted professional photographers examined the photos. They put the two negatives one upon the other, matching the images and shining light through them. They also looked at them through a stereoscope to get the effect of depth. This eliminated the possibility of reflections and showed that the object hovered far on the other side of the bunker from Thorn's position.

A photo laboratory of the A-kopia firm magnified the negatives 120 times and irradiated them with laser light. The quality of the granulation was found to be evenly sized and uniformly distributed all over the film, on the object as well as on the background. Several dark copies were made to find out if the object had been suspended with a thread or wire. These tests showed conclusively that a possible montage or hoax were precluded. The photographs were declared *genuine*.

The largest photo laboratory in Goteborg, the Kodak Company, also examined the photographs. The men in charge declared unanimously that the photos show no trace of a montage and that they are *genuine*. They would not venture a guess as to what the object actually was.

UFO Researcher Boris Jungkvist took the photos to the FOA, (Swedish Defense



Research Institute) which has in the past exhibited a hostile attitude toward the UFO problem. Dr. Yage Eriksson, the scientist in charge and photo expert S. Larsson first suggested that the picture represented a fabricated model. They suggested that a light balsa wood and paper model could be constructed with a hot air balloon inside it to hold it up in the air. No evidence of a montage was found. Larsson examined the negatives through a magnifying glass and thought he could see a straight, thin, grey-black line running from the ground up to the saucer — thus an anchored balloon contraption was insinuated. Further examination showed that no such line existed.

After considerable discussion, Jungkvist was surprised to hear Dr. Eriksson announce: "Well, then this thing here is a flying saucer, I suppose, but what are we going to do about it?" FOA kept the material for further investigation.

Other details relating to the photograph: The sun appears to reflect off the rim of the object in the photo. A lattice or grate is apparent below the rim. The object was first seen at about 15 degrees above the horizon, traveling at about the speed of a small plane, whereupon it reached its position near the bunker, hovered momentarily (while Thorn took the photographs), then went back in the direction it had come, at the speed of a jet plane and disappeared from sight. Thorn estimated that the object was about 300 meters (1000 feet) from him and about 10 meters in diameter. The rocking motion gave him an opportunity to see that it was disc-shaped.

Object Filmed In England

A television film crew on location at Enstone, England on October 26, observed (See England-Page Six)

England

(Continued from Page Five)

served and photographed a UFO which was later shown to 8 million viewers on an Associated Television News Program.

The film is allegedly in the hands of the British Ministry of Defense where it is being studied. It is quite likely that this particular film is one of the most convincing pieces of evidence to come to light as it involves a bright round object which is approaching the camera, then makes an abrupt 90-degree turn without slowing down. After the turn the object streaked across the sky leaving a vapor trail. It was observed visually by the six-member film crew including cameraman Noel Smart who did the actual filming, and Christine Fewlass.

Smart said that his crew was filming a documentary about farming in a field at Enstone when he spotted the object which he described as round and glowing and it appeared to be spinning. He didn't begin filming immediately, he said, because he was busy watching the object which was coming toward the group. Then it stopped, he said, and hung motionless for approximately 15 seconds, whereupon Smart grabbed his camera. The object then began to move toward Smart and took on an orange glow. He said that by the time he got the camera working the UFO was moving at very high speed. It was at this point that the object made the 90-degree turn, speeding up, and Smart had difficulty following it with his camera.

Miss Fewlass said that in her opinion the object was not an aircraft because of its shape, speed and maneuvers. She also said that as a member of a film crew for four years, she had filmed many aircraft but that the object was nothing like anything she had ever seen.

USAF Report On Hill Case

APRO recently obtained a copy of the official United States Air Force UFO report on the Barney and Betty Hill case, which includes a radar track report on a UFO by the Air Force itself.

The report concludes that "both radar and visual sighting (by the Hills) are probably due to conditions resulting from strong inversion which prevailed in (the) area on (the) morning of sighting . . . radar was probably looking at some ground target due to strong inversion. No evidence indicating objects were due to other than natural causes." A fairly accurate description of the object, as reported by the Hills in John Fuller's *Interrupted Journey*, is given and it is admitted that all the information was obtained through a telephone conversation. The Hills were not interviewed

although the report stated that "... his (Hill's) apparent honesty and seriousness appears to be valid. . ."

The Air Intelligence Information Report 100-1-61, submitted by the 100th Bomb Wing (SAC) at Pease AFB, New Hampshire, to the Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio, and signed by Major Paul W. Henderson, has an "additional item" as follows:

During a casual conversation on 22 Sept 61 between Major Gardiner B. Reynolds, 100th B W DCOI and Captain Robert O. Daughaday, Commander 1917-2 AACS DIT, Pease AFB, NH it was revealed that a strange incident occurred at 0614 local on 20 Sept. No importance was attached to the incident at the time. Subsequent interrogation failed to bring out any information in addition to the extract of the "Daily Report of the Controller". Copy of this extract is attached. It is not possible to determine any relationship between these two observations, as the radar observation provides no description. Time and distance between the events could hint of a possible relationship.

The radar report — labelled "True Extract of Daily Report of the Controller, AACS Form 96, for the date of 20 September 1961" — reads as follows:

0614 OBSERVED UNIDENTIFIED A/C COME ON PAR 4 MILES OUT. A/C MADE APPROACH AND PULLED UP AT 1/2 MILE. SHORTLY AFTER OBSERVED WEAK TARGET ON DOWNWIND, THEN RADAR CTC LOST. TWR WAS ADVISED OF THE A/C WHEN IT WAS ON FINAL, THEN WHEN IT MADE LOW APPROACH. TWR UNABLE TO SEE ANY A/C AT ANY TIME . . . JC

CERTIFIED TRUE:

(signed) Robert O. Daughaday Captain, USAF Commander

Full wordage of abbreviations follows for APRO readers: AACS = Airways and Air Communications Service; A/C = Aircraft; PAR = Precision Approach Radar; CTC = Contact; TWR = Tower.

Although Major Henderson seemed impressed by the Hill observation, the sighting is explained away as a possible "advertising search light." However, the official explanation was originally "Optical Conditions" which was later changed to "Insufficient Data for Evaluation." The radar track is also explained away as

an "... observation due to unusual optical condition resulting from atmospheric conditions."

On The Brazilian Scene

A series of sightings took place in Brazil in December, 1971 which were reported to Irene Granchi, APRO's Field Investigator in Rio de Janeiro.

At 8 p. m. on December 19, 1971 at Pipeiras, which is about 20 kilometers from Barcelos, an object was seen in the south, low on the horizon, larger than a half moon, traveling horizontally, soundless and heading north. When it reached a spot over the witnesses' heads, it looked like a wheel, with a dark center and a central light described as "dull", reddish and dimly glowing. Many people stood outside and watched the spectacle. Later that evening an object answering the same description was seen by many at Palacete, Fazendinha, Roca Velha and Barcelos.

At about 10 p. m. several witnesses at different locations including Roca Velha, saw an object ejecting a tiny, star-shaped object, then 3 or 4 more and the third time, a "whole lot" of "little stars". The "stars" either flew out of sight or extinguished their lights, except for two which moved south and descended as if landing.

On December 28, at Atafona, a very strange series of events transpired. The witnesses were aeronautical engineer Heleno C. Cordeiro de Mello, his wife Helen and Mrs. An' Augusta Rodriguez. All are well-known and respected individuals in the community. They were sitting on the veranda when a luminous spot came from the south and traveled north, with an undulating trajectory. It passed out of sight in the north four minutes after it was sighted and was estimated to be at approximately 900 feet altitude and traveling at about 400 miles per hour.

Twelve minutes later a similar luminous spot came out of the west traveling in a curve toward the North, at the same approximate altitude as the first, and the same apparent speed, going out of sight within four minutes. It appeared elliptical in shape with a central lighted portion.

Again, 12 minutes later, another spot came out of the west, following the same path as the 12:12 a. m. object, only it seemed to be closer. As with the 12:12 a.m. object, it appeared elliptical but without a central light.

A little to the south of the area where the 2nd and 3rd object were seen, a little nebulous mass was seen and all during the observation there seemed to be a flash emitted from this mass.

The final manifestation in the December sightings took place on December 29 at Atafona. Witnesses were the same as the December 28 sighting plus three

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Brazilian

(Continued from Page Six)

children (3, 10 and 11 years old) and a young man and two girls who work at the household.

It was 8:30 a. m., the sky was blue, the sun shining brightly, and there were some high cirrus clouds, and a slight wind from the north.

The children called the adults to come out and see a strange mushroom-shaped cloud. Upon going outside the adults noted that the object was at the same spot where the nebulous mass was seen the night before. It was clearly visible, near and lying low, much lower than the clouds.

The "cloud" was strange because of its color—a reddish-brown. It also appeared foam-like or like thick smoke "half bubbly"—as if produced by little explosions. It also kept changing shape and traveling against the wind.

Suddenly the cloud broke up into tiny fragments, compact flakes that spread out, then came together, repeating this process many times and each time the "flakes" came together again they assumed a different shape, once looking like a tower.

As the witnesses watched this strange sight, other cloud-like objects appeared until there were 5 altogether—the first and last being larger, and the three intermediary ones being the smallest. All were of the same color, consistency and behavior. They grouped together, blossomed and broke up at the same spot and both the mass and the fragments moved about at small distances.

At one time the "flakes" lost color or disappeared, only to reappear shortly and to stick together again in one mass. The whole phenomenon lasted one hour and 10 minutes, after which the objects "disappeared" for good.

The witnesses stated emphatically that for the duration of the sighting, even when the clouds or flakes disappeared, they got the impression that there were real objects moving about.

We concur with Mrs. Granchi that this is a most important sighting even though no landing or occupants were involved, and will welcome any ideas from members or subscribers which might explain this sighting.

UFO Air Chase Over Tucson

A silvery, oval-shaped unidentified flying object was reportedly observed over Tucson, Arizona, on February 2, 1972. The observation was made by Mrs. Carol Kerstetter, a housewife, who was advised by her husband to report the incident to APRO.

The observation took place at about 1:30 p.m., local time, when Mrs. Kerstetter was watching three A7 combat aircraft flying nearby. The three aircraft, stationed at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, were climbing rapidly towards the north-west and veered around to the south-west. The aircraft approached a large, oval-shaped object, which appeared to be double the size of the A7s, one towards the right of it, one towards the left of it and one behind it. The UFO appeared to be moving very slowly and Mrs. Kerstetter observed it for approximately 20 seconds. The object and the A7s were situated about 30 degrees above the south-western horizon and Mrs. Kerstetter estimated the UFO, which she described as "silvery", to be one third the size of a quarter at arm's length.

As Mrs. Kerstetter watched the air-intercept, the object vanished. APRO questioned Mrs. Kerstetter very carefully on this point and she insists that she did not look away at any time as she was stunned by what she was watching and the object did not appear to depart - just to disappear. Mrs. Kerstetter admits that she may have blinked at the time, giving the object a split second in which to depart. After the object's disappearance, the A7s looped around town and presumably landed at Davis-Monthan.

Mrs. Kerstetter could give no other description other than "oval" and "silvery." She observed no structural details such as wings or windows although the object appeared to be *double* the size of the A7s, which she could easily identify as A7s are seen daily over Tucson.

APRO has received further, unofficial information on the incident, to the effect that the Base was alerted to the presence of a UFO through a radar track and three A7s were scrambled. After the return to the Base, the three pilots were debriefed extensively. The names of the pilots, even the incident itself is classified information, so further data may not be forthcoming for some time. If and when the Air Force report is declassified, it could be one of the strongest cases on record as it would involve ground radar, ground visual, air visual and probably air-radar (there is also the possibility of aerial photography using gun-cameras).

Argentinean UFOs

CODOVNI, the Argentinean UFO group has forwarded press information on recent sightings in Argentina. One case involves a sighting by an Argentinean Airlines crew flying an AVRO-748 between Catamarca and Buenos Aires. The crew consisted of Captain Cayetano Trigo, pilot (with 27 years flight experience), officer Alberto Parcampo, co-pilot (with 9 years flight experience), Steward

R. Servant and Stewardess Susana Lucarelli.

The observation occurred at about 11:00 p. m., local time, on February 8, 1972, while the aircraft was over San Nicolas and Ramallo. A large, bright light appeared before the plane and obstructed the crew's vision. The light reportedly left a blue and red trail and changed color from yellow to red, to blue, to green.

Few other details are given. The crew observed the phenomenon for about 5 minutes and believed it to be a "flying saucer" that was pacing their aircraft.

Other observers at the airport claimed also to have seen a UFO, before the AVRO landed. One of these was a pilot, Jorge Sosa. At the same time as the AVRO observation, dozens of citizens of Mar del Plato, over 200 miles south of Buenos Aires, called police and newspapers concerning the observation of at least 5 UFOs over the city. Some of the characteristics of the reported phenomenon were similar to a satellite re-entry (the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory-VFON Satellite Re-Entry listing does not indicate a re-entry for the first week of February, 1972) or a meteor. No explanation was given by authorities.

Also at 11:00 p. m. approximately, many citizens of Bahia Blanca, almost 400 miles to the south of Buenos Aires, reported the same or a similar phenomenon. Some reports state one object was observed. Other reports mention several objects. APRO does not possess enough data on these observations to offer an opinion.

Book Review

The Nature of Ball Lightning
by Stanley Singer
Plenum Press, New York, 1971
169 pages, \$12.50.

Over the centuries man has recorded, on rare occasions, mysterious balls of light that remain visible for a few seconds, or even minutes, and which generally appear in connection with thunder storms. This phenomenon has traditionally been called ball lightning. Its general characteristics were hinted at by Aristotle and other writers more than 2000 years ago. One sometimes hears the question 'Does ball lightning exist?' debated with vigor. This reminds me of a similar question asked about UFOs. In both cases we are only involved in semantics. Once you have defined a certain puzzling class of natural phenomena as 'ball lightning', then of course it exists.

In spite of fairly numerous references to the subject in the scientific literature very few monographs exist in this field,

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Back Bulletins Available

APRO has a stock of back bulletins which are available to members and subscribers at 50 cents each, postpaid, as per the following list:

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UFO Photos

We remind all members that the sale of UFO photos has been discontinued. Late orders received are being processed but new orders will be returned.

APRO will continue to publish reliable UFO photos that come to light from time to time.

APRO Symposium Proceedings

The proceedings of the APRO UFO Symposium, held at the University of Arizona last November 22nd and 23rd, are being transcribed and it is hoped that publication will be possible later in 1972. However, this will be dependent on the sale of the *Proceedings of the Eastern UFO Symposium*, which is available from APRO at \$3.00 postpaid in the U.S., Canada and Mexico (US \$3.50 in other countries).

We strongly urge all members to purchase a copy of the latter so that an investment may be made in the publication of the Tucson meeting, which was hailed by Dr. J. Allen Hynek as the "... first truly scientific symposium (on UFOs)..."

Review

(Continued from Page Seven)

the last comprehensive treatment having been published by W. Brand in 1923. All those interested in a study of aerial phenomena will welcome this new review, which is a valuable summary of reference material.

The author has organized the subject systematically. After a brief historical comment the general physical properties of normal lightning are noted briefly. The observational characteristics of ball lightning are then discussed, using as examples specific cases of visual evidence. A chapter dealing with photographs of ball lightning is interesting but adds little of scientific importance to the discussion as most of the photographic evidence is strongly suspect. This results from the fact that mounted cameras were almost never available on the rare occasions when ball lightning appeared, and there has been a very general misinterpretation of the pictures secured with hand-held equipment. The observational half of the book ends with a summary of the average characteristics of the phenomenon as determined from a grand total of some 1000 cases, most of these collected from the literature by previous writers.

The last half of this book is devoted to an extensive treatment of some dozen theories that have been advanced to explain ball lightning. Even the earlier, primitive theories are included as some of these have been independently suggested several times without knowledge of their past history. The author comes to the same conclusion as previous writers, that no theoretical treatment has yet been found that explains all the major characteristics of the phenomenon. I heartily agree with his suggestion that probably no one theory will be found adequate to cover all recorded events and that there may be a number of distinct types of ball lightning. At the present time a hopeful line of investigation seems to be that involving a plasmoid, generated by natural electromagnetic, high-frequency radiation. The quieter, less-energetic types of ball lightning may result from the diffuse combustion-oxidation of gases. Some of the rarer active types may originate in the vaporization of metal by ordinary lightning. These three explanations well illustrate the diversity of the theories proposed. A great deal more theoretical and experimental work is necessary before we really understand the subject.

The volume is well produced and very few misprints were noted, though there is a bit of confusion on page 30 where two separate cases have been mixed. I feel the author could have stressed the fallibility of observational data a bit more, though this would not alter his general conclusions. A very valuable feature is a

compilation of 594 references to ball lightning from the scientific literature. These are listed both by author and by subject classification. This book is practically indispensable to anyone involved in a serious study of strange things seen in our atmosphere.

Dr. Peter M. Millman,
 Astrophysics Branch,
 National Research Council of Canada,
 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Graduate Work on UFOs

One of the out of state visitors to the APRO UFO Symposium was Mr. Paul McCarthy, a graduate student in Political Science at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu. Mr. McCarthy, who is working on a Ph.D. thesis on the federal and science policies on UFOs, spent almost two weeks in Tucson doing research. His visit followed that of David Jacobs several months before, who is writing a Ph.D. thesis on the history of UFO sightings, including the airships of the 19th Century.

APRO is aware of two other such academic studies on UFOs. One is a dissertation in Sociology by Michael Schutz at Northwestern University and the other a dissertation in Journalism by Herbert Strentz, also at Northwestern University (who completed it last year).

It is encouraging to see that UFOs are gradually becoming a subject of interest in the academic world. Several college courses involving UFO matters have been given and APRO is aware of others programed for 1972.

UFOs:

The Scientists' Dilemma

By Dr. Horace C. Dudley

Dr. Dudley is a Professor of Radiation Physics at the University of Illinois, Chicago, and is Consultant to APRO in Radiation Physics.

By following the reactions and changing attitudes of the general public over 25 years of ever-increasing reports of UFOs, one finds that most of those not scientifically trained are now at least ready to consider the probability of extraterrestrial visitors. This can readily be explained since those over 40 years of age remember well the Sunday comics and Buck Rogers' exploits. These past years we have seen those far-out exploits of the 1930's enacted on our T.V. screens as Armstrong and Aldrin made their

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Dilemma

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historic landing on the Moon. These men were our first extraterrestrial voyagers. Non-technical minds are no longer stunned by thoughts of a civilization of reasoning beings who just might have stumbled on a practical application of a "Unified Field Theory" that our theoretical physicists here have been unsuccessfully wrestling with for the past 70 years.

From the vantage point of having seriously studied the history of physics for the past 15 years and for 7 years taught senior graduate level courses in the history of physics, the reactions of scientists in general and physicists in particular, to reports of UFOs are not new, nor surprising. History is simply being repeated. Well known is the reaction of the French Academy of Sciences (1803) to reports of meteorite showers striking areas of France in large numbers. These reports were derided because it impinged on the "scientific fact" that nothing could come from outer space. Not until members of the Academy went to certain areas in France and picked up meteorites by the score, did this august body even consider that such events could occur.

We have to go no further back than the 20th Century to illustrate how a well-publicized theory is still generally considered unshakable; namely, the General Theory of Relativity. Newton predicted in his *Principia* that light would be bent by gravitational attraction as it passed the Sun. Einstein calculated (1912-1915) the extent of such bending. In 1920 the Sun was shown to have a large magnetic field, now known to be often fluctuating, even reversing polarity. In 1960 the potential difference between the Earth's orbit and the Sun was shown to be $10^{17} - 10^{19}$ volts. The bending of light from a star, as it passes the Sun, is a resultant of three forces, and not limited to the effect of gravitational attraction. Both Newton and Einstein based their reasoning on the information available at the time, thus assuming that only one force was acting.

In 1964, Dicke of Princeton showed the Sun to be an off-centered spheroid, accounting for the annual changes (perturbations) in the orbit of Mercury. These experimental findings return astrophysics to the laws of classical mechanics, but as the present decade starts you will hear little of the above discussed by leaders of physics. Certainly none has filtered down to the college level texts.

These are examples of scientists caught up in the malaise of crisis where the anomalies observed cannot be fitted into the established modes of scientific theorizing; in other words, findings which do not fit into "Normal Science." This mal-

aise causes findings which cannot be readily explained to be shelved, awaiting further evidence, further supporting material; in effect this delays the day of reckoning, which eventually comes.

In his most interesting volume *Thirty Years That Shook Physics*¹ Gamov shows how the experimental findings of 1895-1930 required the marked revision of "classical" physics, introducing concepts which were in many ways diametrically opposite to those which formed the framework of physics prior to 1900.

Many of these findings were so new, so unexpected that new theories had to be developed. Most of the new concepts met with little opposition. The shock of the avalanche of new discoveries left the old timers stunned. The leaders of science could not cope with these young upstarts, the experimentalists: Becquerel, Roentgen, Rutherford, Thomson, the Curies, Michelson, Milliken, and others.

A young theorist, Max Planck, who flew in the face of the accepted theories of heat and light propagation stated:² "A new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die, and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it."

The theories which developed out of the wealth of experimental findings during this era have now become the dogma of "Modern Physics" as shown by Kuhn in his *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*.³ The 1900-1930 era has now become "Normal Science" and "Normal Science" provides the framework and guidelines which channel research efforts to further support the basic assumptions of "Normal Science". In fact, "Normal Science" also provides the box into which new research must fit, else it may well be classed crackpot (The Kiss of Death).

It is this writer's thesis that we are again engaged in a second "Thirty Years That Will Shake Physics", beginning about 1955. Some experimental findings in basic physics which cannot be fitted into the current "Normal Science" are listed as follows:

- A. Breakdown of Parity.
- B. Breakdown of Time Reversal (which negates Lorentz transformation and concept of 2 frames of references).
- C. Neutrino flux as a continuum (a particulate aether).
- D. Astrophysical forces a resultant of electrostatic, magnetic, and gravitational fields.
- E. The Earth, a charged "particle" surrounded by an electrosphere (300,000 volts).

The above indicates some areas in which scientists, in particular the physical scientists, are being buffeted. This revolu-

tion will not be as easy as the 1900-1930 affair. Too many have too much at stake salary wise; reputation wise; status wise if you like. The history of physics indicates that the full impact of the experimental findings 1955-1970 outlined above will take about two generations exactly as did the fading out of the concept of heat as a substance (caloric). By 1800 all the experimental evidence was in, yet in 1870, some texts still retained caloric as a preferred theory over the mechanical nature of heat and the kinetic theory of gases.

Just now in addition to the sub-surface turmoil in the physical sciences there is added a problem of the assessment of reports of a series of unusual physical phenomena, and these phenomena do not fit into "Normal Science" any more than those outlined above in physics and astrophysics. So, attempt to understand the dilemma of the scientist as he reads about, hears about, even perhaps observes UFOs. He is beset by fears of loss of prestige and perhaps eventual loss of research funds. For the disposition of these rewards for years of patient study are determined by senior members of the profession who are perforce ultraconservative, not prone to look with favor on crackpot ideas, theories, or research proposals. Such is the dilemma of the scientist who is genuinely curious as to what is being observed by so many.

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3. T. S. Kuhn: *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, Chicago University Press, 1962. (Vol. II, No. 2, International Encyclopedia of Unified Science).

OUR APOLOGIES
for the lateness
of this issue
an IBM typesetting machine
refused to work properly
and then,
the Editor became ill.

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TUCSON, ARIZONA—MARCH—APRIL 1972

UFO SIGHTINGS IN AUSTRIA

Multiple Witness Case In California

Field Investigator William M. Murphy has provided APRO with a full report on a UFO sighting which received considerable publicity. The sighting involved four teenage boys, only one of whom, Darrell Rich, 16, has given permission to use his name (although the names of all the boys appeared in the press stories).

The four youths were driving to another friend's house in Anderson, California, at 9:00 p.m. (PST) on January 19, 1972, when they observed what they later described as a "bright, oval, blue-white light" cross the road ahead of their car. There was a low overcast, estimated at 400 feet. The light did not pulsate or flicker and it crossed "as fast as a jet and at our telephone pole height" said Darrell Rich. The light source made no sound the observers could discern and they estimated its distance to be about 120-150 feet ahead of them. They also estimated it to be six feet high and three feet wide. "It was very bright" Rich told APRO's Field Investigator "and lighted the countryside and the inside of the car." Mr. Murphy states that no other reports of the light were made although there are widely scattered houses in the area.

After the observation, the youths (two of whom are brothers, 14 and 16, and another one aged 15) parked near the Battle Creek bridge and started to cross a field to the creek when they heard a peculiar "screech" and saw a tall figure running from them in a stooped position. The boys claim that the figure, only 30 feet away when first seen, was brown (or green) with no hair but "lumps all over his body." Some have proposed that the youths were planning an illegal salmon take and that a game warden "scared the boys away."

The boys immediately left the area, took a wrong turn on their way home and drove through a sparsely populated area. Along this deserted road, they claim, they saw three

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Two From Canada

W.K. Allan of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has forwarded details of two 1971 reports from his province which are most interesting:

Mr. Wilton Raw Eater and his wife of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation near Gleichen, Alberta, claim that while driving on the reservation on the night of May 14, 1971, they and their car were lifted off the ground.

The couple had stopped at a bar for "a few beers" after work (a regular ritual at the end of the work week), and then continued toward home. After they had passed an area which had four houses fairly close together, "we seen this bright light like, just hit us like lightning." Raw Eater said the light was off to the right side of the car.

Mrs. Raw Eater was the first to realize that the car was off the ground because there were no bumps. She stuck her head out the window, looked down and discovered that the car was about two feet off the road. She told her husband who looked out his window at the ground.

When interviewed by Mr. Allan, Mrs. Raw Eater said that she had looked out because she didn't feel any bumps in the rough road, and that their car, being an older model, made every bump in the road pretty obvious.

The car continued down the center of the road at 40-45 miles per hour for about a quarter of a mile when the light suddenly went out and the car fell to the roadway.

The Raw Eaters were reticent about being interviewed until Mr. Allan played a taped interview with a lady who had a similar experience some time before they did.

One is tempted to assume that the Raw Eaters had had one beer too many and imagined the incident. However, their sincerity, and hesitation at being interviewed, plus the genuine fright of Mrs. Raw Eater was enough to lend credibility to their story.

On June 9th, 1971, according to Miss Esther Clappison of Rosedale, Alberta, she observed an unconventional object with two occupants. The time was 8:49

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APRO member Alexander Keul of Vienna, Austria, has compiled recent information on Austrian sightings into a report for APRO Headquarters. The following is an edited version of his report:

At 7:05 (Central European Time) on March 18, 1972, an AUA (Austrian airlines) (DC-9) jet took off from Vienna's Schwechat airport for Frankfurt, Germany; at the controls was Captain Alexander Raab and his co-pilot Otto Herold. The DC-9 was on its way in a clear evening sky with perfect visibility.

Over Krems, Lower Austria, at about 7:18 the direction finding system experienced a break-down and warning lights flashed in the cockpit. Captain Raab later described the problem in a TV discussion: "Suddenly the two ADF-radio compasses showed an aberration of 8 degrees (against each other) and immediately we had a heading alarm. I checked the two electromagnetic FLAGSKATE systems which supervise the other direction finders, but couldn't find the trouble."

The AUA plane kept its flight level of 20,000 feet approaching Linz, Upper Austria, from the east. At 7:23 Captain Raab spotted a strange object outside:

"I saw it to the left — a huge white funnel up in the sky. The punctilious body didn't move — it was impossible to estimate its distance, speed and altitude. First I thought of some internal reflection — a flashlight from behind, but the cockpit was dark with its door closed. My co-pilot also saw the flying funnel. On top of it we noticed a glistering white source of light — a point which illuminated the clearly outlined casing. Yes, really an inverted hollow cone in a cloudless sky, as if somebody had drawn it on a blackboard with a piece of chalk. The object's axis pointed downwards, the angle of dip being about 50 degrees. Beams of light from the top were visible outside and inside the casing running to the bottom-outline of the funnel which

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Philosophy Emerson W. Shideler, Ph.D.
Psychiatry L. Gerald Laufer, M.D.
Psychiatry Berthold E. Schwarz, M.D.
Psychology R. Leo Sprinkle, Ph.D.
Religion Robert S. Ellwood, Ph.D.

Mrs. Lorenzen Ill

Mrs. Coral E. Lorenzen, APRO's Secretary-Treasurer and co-founder is currently incapacitated due to an old back injury and she has been bedfast for six weeks. On advice of her physician she must sharply curtail her activities and asks the membership not to address correspondence to her that require replies.

Despite her condition, Mrs. Lorenzen will continue to conduct the financial operations of APRO and will continue as Editor of *The APRO Bulletin*. This situation is not likely to be permanent but it will be probably several months before she is fully recovered and she asks APRO members to bear with her. The APRO staff joins the general membership in wishing her a speedy recovery.

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Field Investigators Network

On March 1, 1972, three years after its inception, APRO's Field Investigators Network consisted of 489 individuals (384 in the U.S., 28 in Canada and 77 in all other countries). APRO has lost 10 Field Investigators in that time: 9 resignations and 1 death. Besides the 77 foreign Field Investigators, APRO has Representatives in almost 50 countries, who handle investigations, public relations (radio, TV press) and membership recruiting.

The Field Investigators manual is nearing completion. A physicist has been putting a lot of work into it and it is being reviewed also by a psychologist and a biophysicist. The manual will be available to all Field Investigators, Representatives and Consultants when it is printed.

Philip Morrison And UFOs

APRO recently exchanged ideas with Dr. Philip Morrison, a leading astrophysicist and the book reviewer for the journal *Scientific American*. Dr. Morrison, who is a physics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), was a

visiting astronomy professor at The University of Arizona during February and March.

The position that Dr. Morrison takes on UFOs is similar to that of Dr. Carl Sagan and some other astronomers who are attempting to establish radio-communication with extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI). That is, the interstellar distances are too great to permit ETI visitation on the scale reported by UFO witnesses. Dr. Morrison believes that most if not all UFO incidents can be explained as misinterpreted natural phenomena or such mundane things as aircraft. He has not personally investigated a UFO sighting or spoken with UFO witnesses so his knowledge on the subject is naturally limited.

Dr. Morrison was a participant in the AAAS UFO Symposium held in Boston, December, 1969, and, together with physicist Giuseppe Cocconi, was the one who proposed in 1959 that ETI may be already trying to radio-communicate with Earth. Although nothing fruitful was gained, it was a pleasure discussing these topics with such a renowned scientist.

UFOs:

A Psychiatric Opinion

by Dr. L. Gerald Laufer

Dr. Laufer is an Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University's Medical College in New York City and is Consultant to APRO in Psychiatry.

Where does the psychiatrist fit into the picture? When might he be called upon to interview someone who has reported a UFO sighting or experience? If you are requested to see a psychiatrist, will he assume that you are mentally unbalanced before he sees you? Might he be an "expert" on UFOs?

I believe a psychiatrist could be of help when the initial investigator concludes that some *unusual* kind of UFO experience has occurred. The straightforward visual sightings would most often be of no special interest to the psychiatrist. Some psychiatrists might assume before they meet you that you are mentally unbalanced, that maybe you had a hallucination or (optical) illusion. Other psychiatrists might not prejudge you. If you make your report to a reputable organization such as APRO, there is a very good chance that your psychiatric evaluation would be a fair one.

There are no psychiatrists who are "experts" on UFOs. By definition, an expert is one having, involving, or displaying special skill or knowledge derived from training or experience. There are as yet no "scientists" in the UFO field. By

(See Opinion-Page Three)

Opinion

(Continued from Page Two)

definition, the scientific method consists of the principles and procedures for the systematic pursuit of knowledge, involving the recognition and formulation of a problem, the collection of data through observation and experimentation and the formulation and testing of hypotheses. There are scientists from other fields who are showing an increasing interest in the UFO phenomenon. We are just at the earliest stage, that of collecting the data. Hopefully, a worldwide systematic method of collecting and recording data will soon be agreed upon.

When the psychiatrist interviews someone who is reporting his UFO sighting or experience, his information is second-hand. He cannot therefore say with certainty that which was seen or experienced did not happen. He may have a theory or speculate from a psychiatric frame of reference, as to why it was experienced or perceived in that way. But he would really be stepping out of line if he were to say it did not happen as reported. It is difficult enough to be objective about one's own observations, and very much more difficult to be objective about another person's observations. There was an expression used not too many years ago which is appropriate—"Vas you there, Charley?" If you were not, how can you be sure it did not happen?

When the psychiatrist becomes uncomfortable, feels frustrated and unsure of himself in his dealings with his patients, he is likely to cover this up by performing an exercise in psychogymnastics, by which he amazes his patient, and comes up with an explanation or an answer. This can happen to the psychiatrist or to anyone else who feels pressured or obligated to come up with an explanation or an answer to a baffling problem. Experts are expected to give answers. They know that there are no fields that have been so thoroughly studied that we have all the answers. It is not always easy to say, "I don't know," "I have no explanation," "Beats me." Thus we have meteorologists who explain away someone else's UFO sighting with statements about meteors, weather balloons, planets, satellites, etc. And experts in physics may stick out their necks and in persuasive tones proclaim that it is impossible for visitors from outer space to come to Earth because there is no method of propulsion that would permit it.

No wonder many people report their sightings anonymously or not at all. Since most people are influenced by the opinion of "experts," why should they expose themselves to the ridicule of friends and neighbors?

I have given no answers. I have none. I have many questions. As more and more people report their sightings and experi-

ences and as more and more scientists from different fields sift the data, examine it, and hopefully experiment, knowledge will be increased, and gradually questions will be answered.

Austria

(Continued from Page One)

was a perfect ellipse (from our point of view).

"After two minutes it picked up high speed and overtook me, the angle of dip decreased to 20 degrees in the distance with the axis pointing towards 260 degrees of the magnetic scale (the object's vanishing point). The color of the light source changed from white to red. As the flying body moved away, the bottom-ellipse seemed to expand and I looked into a kind of 'halo', like the moon has. The halo effect originated from a distinct white ring, which was clearly outlined against the sky."

The beams of light had disappeared and the white ring was separated from the red top light, but both lighted structures kept their positions in the funnel-shaped formation. When the UFO finally dashed away in a straight trajectory to the west, it left an ionized trail — in Raab's words: "... a luminous path of whitish-reddish gas glowing for 20 minutes after the end of the sighting. I called for the two stewardesses and they also watched it, shortly after sunset."

"We had corroborating witnesses — Captain Brouwer, commander of Lufthansa flight No. 367, en route to Stuttgart, told me via radio that he observed the object, too. He even saw it earlier than I, over Radstadt, Salzburg — 'Here - do you also see that strange thing? Its hanging left up there in the sky!' he said in his call. A third report came from another Lufthansa plane over Prague, Czechoslovakia, in flight from Warschau, Poland, to Frankfurt."

Captain Alexander Raab (he lives in Moedling near Vienna) is an experienced pilot. Since 1939 he has spent 16,000 hours in the air. In spite of this he could not explain his experience: "I never saw anything like that in my life; otherwise I wouldn't have made a report to air-control at Schwechat. I am very familiar with all kinds of atmospheric phenomena; during my transatlantic-flights, New York — Brussels — Vienna, I observed dozens of artificial satellites and meteors, especially on summer nights. But that object didn't look like a meteor — there was nothing fuzzy about it. It had very distinct, geometrical outlines, reason enough for me to inform ground-control Vienna and Munich immediately afterwards."

The coincidence of three independent reports by trained observers soon proved that an actual flying object was involved.

The radio compasses of Raab's DC-9 functioned quite normally again when the UFO had disappeared. On the return flight Frankfurt-Schwechat a declination error of 1.5 degrees was the maximum. We must assume that an EM-effect of great intensity caused the aberration of the compasses. Declination errors also occurred in the direction finding system of the Lufthansa over Radstadt (and perhaps of the third plane, too).

Captain Raab took his observation seriously; he drew a sketch in his log during the sighting. It was later reproduced in a daily paper. That first drawing lacked detail, so press reporters urged Raab to make a better one for the front pages of their morning editions. Raab did — and he even drew a third sketch in a TV-discussion on Monday, March 20. (See figures accompanying this article.)

The three reports from airline pilots were handed to the press on Sunday morning, March 19. At that time, UFOs had already caused great confusion in the editorial offices. Dozens of Austrian ground observers witnessed the strange spectacle in the air on Saturday night:

Charlier Kaplan, meteorological observer, saw the "fiery funnel" over Schliers, Vorarlberg.

"Vorarlberger Nachrichten" (a local newspaper) received some calls from readers who had gone for a walk at 7:30 p.m. (CET) in Dornbirn. They watched a 'flying cone' over Swiss territory (distance Dornbirn — Swiss border: about 5 miles), which first hovered with its top pointing upwards, then downwards. It disappeared slowly behind Swiss mountain ridges.

"Grazer Neue Zeitung" (Styrian paper) carried a headline on Monday:

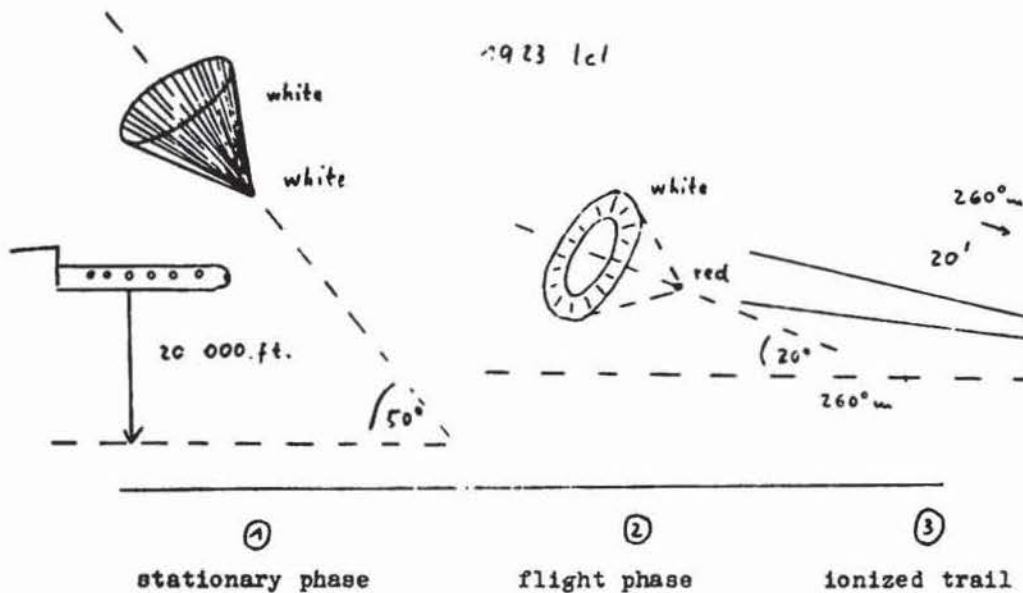
"UFOs over Graz" with an article about some telephone calls — allegedly "a glowing white shuttle-cock" was seen descending over Graz on Saturday at 7:30 P.M.

"Tiroler Tageszeitung" said that the funnel was seen over Ranggerkopfl, Tyrol, for 15 seconds.

When Captain Raab was interviewed on Sunday, March 19, scientists had already agreed on the only possible explanation: a meteor.

Dr. Kletter from Vienna's Central Meteorological Station "Hohe Warte" made a statement declaring there was a solution to the whole mystery. He was invited together with Alexander Raab to take part in a TV discussion on Monday night.

(See Austria-Page 4)



Copy of an original drawing by Captain Alexander Raab, AUA.

Austria

(Continued from Page Three)

After Captain Raab had given his full report (from which I quoted in the preceding pages), the word was passed to Dr. Kletter, who said it was his opinion that Raab plainly observed a brilliant meteor.

"A rock from space exploded over Central Europe at great height and secondary meteors, debris of the original body, fell to earth over France, Switzerland, Germany and western Austria at different trajectories, affecting plane's compass systems by the strong magnetic influences of their ionized fields (the "tubes of ionization" with their electrical currents)." Kletter compared the EM effect to the black-out period of a returning

spacecraft. He also said the halo-like ring had been a mere "magnifying double-image of the meteor itself", a "backward self-projection," which can be seen during the first ascent phase of a rocket's launching, when the bottom becomes visible. The change of direction was caused by an alternating shock-wave, because the non-aerodynamic, irregular meteor was not able to remain in a constant flight path.

Dr. Kletter's explanation was well given theoretically. He didn't watch the UFO himself and I may refer to Captain Brouwer who just laughed at the question from flight-control if he had seen a meteor. Captain Raab's reaction was similar but more sensible: He was not willing to accept Kletter's theory ("Had it been a meteor I wouldn't have reported it!") but did

not enter into a fruitless quarrel. Raab kept his distance and his good manners by drawing his own conclusions without telling them to the public ("It's not my task to explain what I saw . . . , I leave that to the scientists . . .").

Canada

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p.m., and the moon was full. Miss Clappison was inside her home when she was attracted to a light outside the window. She went to the front of the house accompanied by her dog George. She was shocked to see a rectangular-shaped object on the ground at the intersection of two roads.

Despite the full moon, Miss Clappison could not see the outline of the object itself, and could only describe the lighted portion where a "man" was apparently aware of her presence and was using his body and arm to conceal what appeared to be a control or instrument panel of some kind. The "man" also was trying to attract the attention of another "man" on the outside of the object who was stopped over, picking things off the ground.

Miss Clappison tried to move closer but her dog, who was trembling and cowering, kept pushing her back. She then went into the house to get her brother to come out and see the thing. She looked out the window again, but the light was gone. She went to the area where the object had been but it was gone. However, the grass in that area was black as if it had been burned and when Mr. Allan interviewed Miss Clappison in October the blackened area was still very much in evidence.

Miss Clappison said neither of the "men" were over five feet tall and both were wearing olive green clothing which covered them completely, including their faces. The hands appeared to be encased in mittens and the man who was outside the ship seemed to have difficulty in picking up whatever he was reaching for.

The light from the "ship" was white light and lit up the surrounding area. Miss Clappison was approximately 200 feet from the lighted portion of the object which she estimated to be about 10-13 feet in diameter.

The description of the occupants in this case compares favorably with the Cowichan, British Columbia case of January 1, 1970.

Distribution of UFO sighting reports March 1 - 18, 1972 :



ADDRESS CHANGES

Always include old and new Zip Codes.

California

(Continued from Page One)

"orange balls" in the sky which followed their car, and "flare-type flashes" both ahead and behind them.

After a while, two of the "orange balls" touched and as they did so the third one reportedly flew up and disappeared in the overcast. The other two ascended more slowly and faded out of sight. The youths claimed the orange balls were as big as basketballs held at arm's length. They believed them to be about one half mile distant. (Mr. Murphy suspects that the boys may not have understood the "at arm's length" concept, in spite of repeated explanations.) Later, they claim that yet another light, blue-white and oval, paced their car for 5 or 6 miles.

Darell's father, Dean Rich, did not believe the boys at first, but he agreed to return to the scene of the humanoid sighting. One of the boys refused to return. Dean Rich took along a handgun. Mr. Rich also notified the Anderson Police Department who in turn notified the Shasta County Sheriff's Office. A patrol car parked on the bridge that night but saw or heard nothing unusual. Mr. Rich claims that he also heard the "screech" when he returned with the boys, although he saw nothing unusual. Mr. Dean owns a welding shop, is a respected business-man (he plans to run for City Council) and is a pilot.

Mr. Murphy conducted a thorough investigation (which included an inspection of the ground in the area of the humanoid sighting; nothing abnormal was noted). One must accept the word of the boys or label the incident(s) as a hoax. Mr. Murphy concludes: "Neither the newspaper reporters, nor I nor the boys' parents, nor local ranchers think it is a put-on."

Book Review

The Age of Flying Saucers
by Paris Flammonde

Hawthorn Books Inc., N.Y. \$8.95
288 pages.

The literature on flying saucers is extensive. Air Force personnel, fast-buck artists, astronomers, private UFO researchers, and many other people in diverse fields have published books about the subject. Most of these books are worthless. Poorly written, sensationalistic, and inadequately documented, they more often repel serious UFO students than stimulate their interest.

Of all the books on UFOs, only about a dozen are worthy of attention. One of

the most recent is *The Age of Flying Saucers: Notes on a Projected History of Unidentified Flying Objects* by Paris Flammonde. Despite many limitations, this book is a serious attempt to fill the need for a sound, scholarly history of the controversy. Flammonde, having collected data and read literature on flying saucers for a number of years, claims he is a "scholar" on the subject. His purpose in this book is to delineate all the events, personalities, and books that were important to the history of the subject from 1947 to 1969. The sum total of these events, Flammonde believes, makes up a unique period in American history that can be considered an "age."

The Age of Flying Saucers contains a substantial amount of factual information, many interesting anecdotes, a few valuable appendices, and a rare treat indeed—an index. Flammonde focuses on four components of the controversy: the Air Force, major "contactees," personalities who made names for themselves in UFO circles, and books about the subject. The book is divided into two parts: analysis (the first and last chapters) and chronology (the other chapters). The "history" begins in 1947 with the Kenneth Arnold case and ends in 1969 with the termination of Project Blue Book. The events in the middle are related in strict chronological order to give the impression that the book "provides a sufficiently evolutionary picture of the era to permit a reader of it alone to have a reasonably sophisticated idea of what the epoch was all about" (p. vii).

Except for the factual information, valuable mainly to the initiate who knows little about the subject, and the "extras" of the appendices and index, however, *The Age of Flying Saucers* is a disappointment. The flyleaf claims that the book is a "comprehensive—yet authoritative and concise . . . thoroughly objective . . . complete and thought-provoking history." The book does not live up to this glowing description.

Flammonde's problems begin almost immediately. He becomes stuck in the treacherous ground of trying to define and differentiate between the terms "unidentified flying object" and "flying saucer." To Flammonde, a UFO is "any celestial phenomena whose nature was unknown and unresolved" and a flying saucer is a "spaceship, apparently intelligently operated and probably of extraterrestrial origin" (p. 5). These definitions are acceptable as far as they go but begin to blur into one another as the account progresses. Flammonde loses sight of his original definitions and begins to use the terms interchangeably. Consequently, the reader is never sure which phenomena Flammonde is talking about.

Moreover, Flammonde seems to be confused about which label to place on people who have different kinds of sight-

ings. It appears that people who see "flying saucers" are contactee-type charlatans like Adamski and Fry whereas those who see "UFOs" are usually respectable, although they too may be "contactees." Reputable people who claim to have had a close encounter with a flying saucer or a contact with occupants pose a problem for Flammonde. He basically regards them as contactees, i.e., charlatans, but realizes that this category may be unfair. For example, when discussing the Barney and Betty Hill case, Flammonde says on the one hand that it is "quite apparently beyond the expertise possessed by the evaluators" (whatever that means) and implies on the other hand that it is a case of "folie a deux" (p. 187). Later he equates the Hills with charlatans by saying that the "Barney and Betty Hill contact claim is a drab substitute for the tales of Adamski, Angelucci, and Menger" (p. 224). Similarly, Lonnie Zamora becomes a "semicontact."

Flammonde's definitional problems belie a certain confusion about which phenomena he is dealing with. In addition, he had a troublesome penchant for jargon, often using words like "ufological," "saucerite," and "saucerology." These terms add to the reader's confusion and make it impossible for Flammonde to present his ideas in a precise manner.

The language and definition problems do not exist in the use of individual terms or words alone. They exist in the theoretical basis of the book as well. Flammonde's ideational framework revolves around the concept of an "age." While most historians would agree that the period from 1947 to 1969 does constitute a unique episode in American society, Flammonde never defines the concept of an "age" in the book. Indeed, he uses the word interchangeably with "era," "epoch," and "period." The reader is baffled by the concept that is supposed to be the focus of the book.

An "age" is not simply a period of years in history. It is, rather, a complex set of interwoven ideas and events that give a certain period of years a special quality. To label a span of years an "age," the author must do more than say that such and such events occurred. He also must attempt to explain *why* they happened at that particular time and place. This is a societal analysis. Although Flammonde focuses on four major aspects of the UFO controversy, he does not explain the relationships among them. What the reader gets is a paragraph about the Air Force, followed by a paragraph about contactee Daniel Fry, followed by one about NICAP, followed by one about a South American sighting. Flammonde makes no transitions and shows no relationships among the topics. He cannot make a case for "the age" because he does not have the necessary

(See Review-Page Six)



Enquirer Reward Panel

When the *National Enquirer* UFO panel met recently in Palm Beach, Florida to examine the initial crop of applications for the \$50,000 "UFO Proof" award, a camera man caught them in this informal moment as they read and discussed the various entries.

Left to right, above, are Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, Dr. James Harder, Dr. Robert Creegan and Dr. J. Allen Hynek. At the far right is Mr. Lorenzen, APRO's Director.

APRO is acting as the consultant organization to *The National Enquirer* in this and other UFO matters. All board members except Dr. Hynek are APRO consultants. At this meeting the board recommended that an additional award of \$5,000 be offered for "best evidence short of conclusive proof". *The Enquirer* has since concurred and announced the additional prize.

To qualify for either award, individuals must apply in writing to the *National Enquirer*, 600 South East Coast Avenue, Lantana, Florida, 33460, stating the nature of their proof. The board will initiate any indicated follow-up investigation.

Review

(Continued from Page Five)

analytical framework from which to deal properly with the elements in his book. He has no societal analysis in his chronology.

In the Foreword, Flammonde states that because of the limitations of space and budget, he was forced to "forfeit details and analyses in order to cover—sometimes only lightly—the entire period" (p. viii). This is the most regrettable aspect of the book. Yet Flammonde does, in fact, attempt to analyze the reasons why all these events occurred. This analysis takes place in the first and last chapters and quite literally has no relationship to the information contained in the rest of the book. The analysis seems to have been thrown in to prove that

Flammonde is indeed a "scholar." And the analysis is artificially bolstered by large doses of jargon. For instance, one of Flammonde's theses is that the "age of flying saucers" became possible when four events took place:

The world was prepared, shaped by four conditions: the mechanical assessability of other worlds; the destruction of the heroic image, the perpetual father-in-onself, the dream of what might have been, given other conditions or another time; the foreboding of oblivion and the erasure of the flesh and soul forever; the ultimate, irresistible vulnerability, the last shield gone—man alone. The human race was ready—preconditioned, conditioned, and attuned; all of the elements necessary for the optimum environment were at hand (p. 10).

This jumble of words may be true. But Flammonde does not support his theory with examples or any kind of factual information. He neither constructs an argument nor builds a case; instead, he pronounces.

Even more baffling than Flammonde's theoretical spoutings about "the age" are his many patently-ridiculous statements that are supposed to demonstrate "learning." He generalizes about "the human race" and "the world," providing no data to support his beliefs. He indulges in sophomoric meanderings about the death of "father figures" and the fall of leaders, implying that these events are, in some undefined way, related to the public's reaction to flying saucer reports. "Roosevelt was gone, Hitler was gone, Mussolini was gone, Stalin and Chiang were soon to go, Hirohito was dethroned, and Winston Churchill deposed," Flammonde explains (p. 224). But what does this have to do with the UFO controversy? This Flammonde does not explain.

Flammonde makes Roosevelt a father figure but does not show how Roosevelt's death is related, societally and psychologically, to the UFO controversy. Similarly, he implies that Hitler's death is related in some way to the UFO issue. It would

be fascinating to know how! These are interesting "mind trips" but Flammonde offers no support in reality. The same criticisms hold true for his statements about Stalin and Chiang, especially considering his hindsight projection into the future that they "were soon to go." Moreover, his facts are wrong: Hirohito was *not* dethroned and Winston Churchill was deposed in office only, remaining a popular hero and world-wide political celebrity.

Flammonde's attempt at analysis is a travesty. The reader is not presented a history of the controversy but a chronological treatment of the events that took place in the years under study. Flammonde does not prove his case for an "age." This is neither "history" nor "projected history," whatever that means.

There are other problems with the book. The author over-emphasizes the role of his friend and talk show host, Long John Nebel (whose show Flammonde once produced). Nebel is for Flammonde "the coagulating factor, the coalescing element, that turned a thousand tales of unlikely possibilities into a cohesive psychosocial consciousness" (p. 90). Flammonde devotes an enormous amount of space to Otis T. Carr, giving no reason for this. He does not mention the "sanitized" or "desanitized" versions of the Robertson Report and its tremendous implications for the Air Force. His concentration on the contactees detracts from the serious implications of the subject. He ignores many reputable claims of occupant sightings and communication attempts. This list of problems can be expanded.

The Age of Flying Saucers is an adequate compilation of factual information on the UFO controversy between 1947 and 1969. Flammonde has had some experience in pulling together a massive body of facts in the book he wrote on Jim Garrison's investigation of JFK's assassination. But presenting facts about the UFO controversy is not enough. The author's stated purpose is to provide a history of an "age," to help the reader understand the era, and he does not do this. The serious UFO student will have to wait until a sound, scholarly history comes along.

David M. Jacobs,
Department of History,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Man's Message To The Stars

After several postponements, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) launched its latest and most sophisticated deep space probe, (See Message-Page Seven)

Message

(Continued from Page Seven)

Pioneer 10, on March 2, 1972, from Cape Kennedy. Pioneer 10 was propelled away from the Earth's gravitational pull by an Atlas-Centaur rocket at 31,413 miles per hour, the fastest any man-made object has ever travelled. Less than 12 hours after launch time, the 565-pound vehicle crossed the Moon's orbital path and continued on its 600 million mile trip to Jupiter, the largest planet in the Solar System.

It is expected to pass within 87,000 miles of Jupiter exactly 21 months after launch date (December 2, 1973). The spacecraft will conduct 13 experiments (some of which are being handled by the University of Arizona's Lunar and Planetary Laboratory), including a study of the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter and an attempt to obtain the first close-up photographs of Jupiter.

Besides conducting experiments further and longer than any previous space vehicle, Pioneer 10 has another distinction. It will be the first man-made vehicle to leave the gravitational pull of the Sun (after being spun away by Jupiter's giant gravitational field) and travel through the depths of the interstellar void; truly, man's first interstellar spacecraft. Due to the possibility of the spacecraft being found by extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI), two Cornell University astronomers, Dr. Carl Sagan and Dr. Frank Drake, arranged with NASA to attach a 6" by 9" aluminum plaque to Pioneer 10's antenna supports. The plaque is intended to provide ETI with brief knowledge of man and his location in the galaxy. Sagan and Drake describe their "experiment" in detail in the February 25, 1972, issue of *Science*, journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and include a replica of the plaque, which is also reproduced here.

The authors calculate that it will take Pioneer 10, at its relatively slow speed, about 80,000 years to travel 1 parsec, which is about 206,265 astronomical units. For comparison, Alpha Centauri, the closest star to our Sun, is about 1.3 parsecs, or 270,000 astronomical units distant. Simple statistical calculations demonstrate that it will take Pioneer 10 longer to come within 30 astronomical units of another star than the age of the galaxy itself! An astronomical unit is the average distance between the Earth and the Sun, 93 million miles. Although Pioneer 10 may travel literally billions of years before passing close to another star, the chances that such a star would harbor intelligent life are almost infinitely remote. However, Sagan and Drake postulate that ETI may "have the means of detecting an object such as Pioneer 10 in interstellar space, distinguishing it from other objects of comparable size but not

of artificial origin and then intercepting and acquiring the spacecraft."

The plaque, which is anodized with gold to prevent space erosion (mainly due to micrometeorite pitting), has a thickness of 50/1000". The depth of engraving is about 15/1000". At the top left corner, the plaque depicts a hydrogen atom, the most common element in the known Universe, undergoing a transition from antiparallel nuclear and electronic spins to parallel nuclear and electronic spins, which discharges a radiation pulse of 21cm. To the right of the female figure is a binary equivalent of the number 8; multiplying 21cm by 8, ETI could easily determine that the height of the female is 168cm (or 5½ feet). Furthermore, the human figures are superimposed over a drawing, to scale, of the Pioneer 10. With the vehicle in their possession, ETI could verify these figures.

The star-like drawing below the hydrogen atom corresponds to the positions and periods of 14 pulsars (as perceived from Earth at this time) which should enable ETI to determine the location of the owners of Pioneer 10. "The problem thus reduces to searching the astronomical records to find the locale and epoch within the galaxy at which 14 pulsars were in evidence with the denoted periods and relative coordinates" wrote the astronomers. They stated that pulsars "can be used as galactic clocks for time intervals of hundreds of millions of years" and added: "If the spacecraft is intercepted after only a few tens of millions of years (having traveled several hundred parsecs), all 14 pulsars may still be detectable."

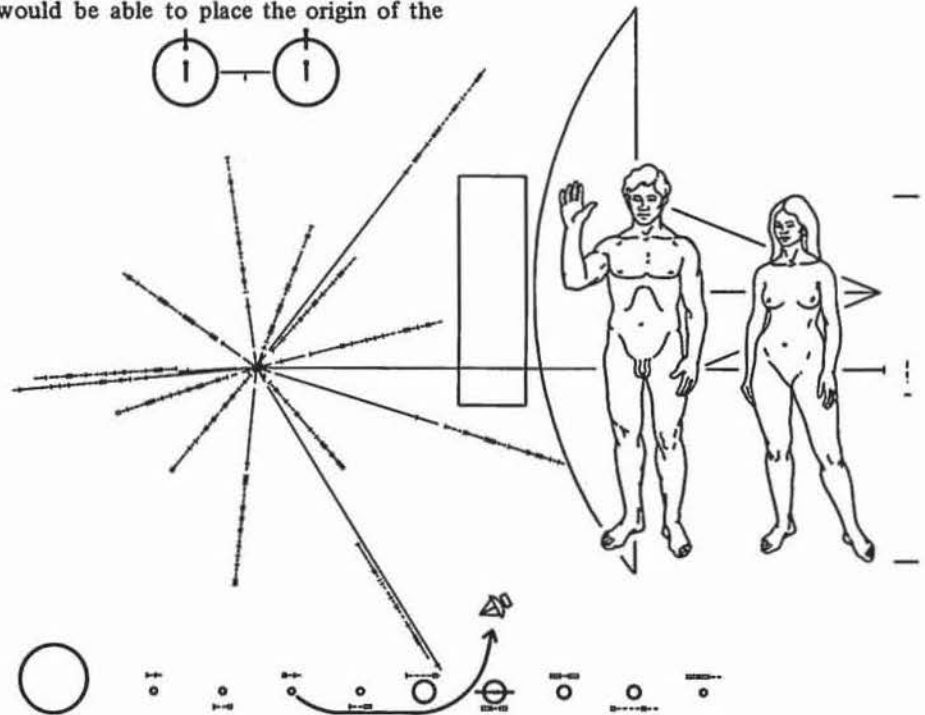
Reviewing the data, alien astronomers would be able to place the origin of the

vehicle to within 20 parsecs, knowing that it came from 1 of 100 stars. As a further aid towards identification, a schematic drawing of the Solar System appears at the bottom, indicating that the vehicle originated from the third planet and flew past the fourth and fifth planets before commencing its interstellar trip. Sagan and Drake state that they "cannot see any conceivable danger in indicating our position in the galaxy, even in the eventuality, which we consider highly unlikely, that such advanced societies would be hostile. In addition, we have already sent much more rapidly moving indications of our presence and locale: the artificial radio-frequency emission which we use for our own purposes on Earth."

The final part of the "message" is the image of a nude man and woman, to scale, superimposed over Pioneer 10. "It seems likely" wrote the astronomers "if the interceptor society has not had previous contact with organisms similar to human beings, that many of the body characteristics shown will prove deeply mysterious. . . . With a set of human representations to this degree in detail, it was not possible to avoid some racial stereotypes, but we hope that this man and woman will be considered representative of all mankind. A raised outstretched right hand has been indicated as a 'universal' symbol of good will in many human writings; we doubt any literal universality but included it for want of a better symbol. . . ."

Sagan and Drake conclude: "This message is a first attempt to specify our

(See Message-Page Eight)



Engraved plaque attached to man's first interstellar spacecraft, Pioneer 10. Credit: *Science*, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington D.C.

Message

(Continued from Page Seven)

position in the galaxy, our epoch and something of our nature. We do not know if the message will ever be found or decoded; but its inclusion on the Pioneer 10 spacecraft seems to us a hopeful symbol of a vigorous civilization on Earth."

While Sagan and Drake attempt to send a message to ETI across trillions of miles over billions of years, they will not seriously consider the possibility of ETI being already at the Earth's environs, in the form of UFOs. Dr. Sagan's views on UFOs were given in the last (November-December, 1971) issue of *The APRO Bulletin*.

Hopefully, some far distant society, which presumably does not yet even exist, will find Pioneer 10 and learn about Man's existence in the Universe. In the meantime, unconventional aerial vehicles are being reported near the Earth's surface by all human cultures. The possibility of such a society being already here is a very real one.

Landing Report In France

French Representative Richard Niemtzw and Consultant in Physics Dr. Rene Hardy, of Toulon, have forwarded a preliminary report on an alleged landing of a UFO at the Civieres Commune in Eure, France.

The witness, Mr. Daniel Loretz, who operates a radio and TV store at Tourny, is 63 years old. He has been a voluntary fireman since 1937 and has run his local fire department since 1949. The observation took place on March 18, 1972, at 9:25 p.m., local time, as he was driving by a field, returning home from Pacy-sur-Eure where he had had his car repaired. Mr. Loretz's own words (translated by Mr. Niemtzw) describe the incident:

"I was driving my *Renault 6* when I saw a dark object coming from the sky right towards me. I immediately stopped the car and the object landed practically vertically in a field, about 150 meters away. It was oval in shape, dark, and stood about 2 meters in height. In the front were 2 pale lights coming from two 'port holes' which were directed toward the ground. In the rear was a red light of low intensity. About 30 seconds after the landing the lights blinked out and it made a noise like a large tractor.

"This created a strong impression on me and I hastily departed in my car but I had trouble in making it go. The engine is almost new but it coughed for several meters before running normally. The next day, I returned to the same place but the

field had been plowed and all traces had disappeared."

Little is known about the credibility of this single witness at this time, but Mr. Niemtzw has promised further information on the case when it is available.

Back Bulletins Available

APRO has a stock of back bulletins which are available to members and subscribers at 50 cents each, postpaid, as per the following list:

- 1958 - Jul., Nov.
- 1959 - Mar., Jul.
- 1960 - Mar., Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1961 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1962 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1963 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1964 - Jan., March.
- 1967 - Nov.-Dec.
- 1968 - Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.
- 1969 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug.
- 1970 - May-Jun., Nov.-Dec.
- 1971 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.

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FSR Special Issue

The British magazine *Flying Saucer Review* has published a Special Issue No. 4 titled "UFOs in Two Worlds" containing articles by Rev. Norman Crutwell, Mr. Gordon Creighton, Mr. Vicente Juan Ballester Olmos and Dr. Jacques Vallee. The publication may be obtained for US\$1.80, postpaid, by ordering directly from FSR at 21, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., London WC2, England. Make checks payable to FSR Publications Ltd.

More On Kansas Case

APRO presented preliminary findings of a UFO landing report in Delphos, Kansas, on page 1 of the November-December issue of *The APRO Bulletin*. That investigation was conducted by Field Investigator Ted Phillips. Since then, Field Investigator Clancy D. Tull, a lawyer from Kansas

City, Missouri, has sent in additional information based on his investigation for APRO.

The incident occurred at 7 p.m. (CST) on November 2, 1971 and involved Ronald Johnson, 16 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Durel Johnson, who own the farm where the observation occurred. Mr. Tull pieced the events together as follows: Ronald and his father were outside when Mrs. Johnson called them in for supper. Mr. Johnson went in and they both "leisurely finished their meal." This took about 30 minutes. After finishing it, they called Ronald again but they cannot recall if he answered them.

Ronald is not certain when he heard the "rumbling sound" (see previous *Bulletin*) and is somewhat confused over the time sequence of the observation. It appears that at least 30 minutes passed between the time Mrs. Johnson first called and the time he ran into the house to describe his observation. Ronald has difficulty in accounting for this "lost" 30 minutes.

The *Bulletin* will now quote directly from Mr. Tull's report:

"The phrase 'metallic surface' should not be used, as Ronald saw an object but could not describe a surface. The bottom of the object was about one foot above the ground level but Ronald could not recall seeing the actual ground level. The base of the object seemed stationary, but the upper portion was moving, or vibrating from side to side, or perhaps wavering up and down.

"The illumination of the object apparently began some minute time after Ronald first saw it. The sequence of events was: (1) Ronald heard the "rumbling sound" when he took a step or two to the north, and (2) he observed the object approximately 1 foot above ground level although he could not see the ground, and (3) the base of the object was stationary and the upper portion vibrating, or in motion, and (4) the illumination began. He described the illumination as appearing like an arc, such as the electric light between an electric welding rod and metal being welded. This arc flash began at the base of the object and almost instantaneously involved the entire object. The arc flash caused Ronald to have an apparent flash burn in both of his eyes. He described blue, red and orange. There was a
(See Kansas-Page Nine)

Kansas

(Continued from Page Eight)

partial loss of vision, but not "total black" or absence of all light. I would assume something akin to a flash burn causing total constriction of the pupils, and perhaps even temporary damage to the rods and cones in the eyes."

Mr. Tull indicated that the sheep were not disturbed until after the observation began and that Ronald was perhaps 90 feet, 235° SEE from the assumed center of the ring when he first observed the object after taking one or two steps to the north. Ronald's eyes watered, burned, and were blood-shot for at least two days. Ronald's comments regarding the blend of colors and diameter and height of the object remain approximately as reported previously by Mr. Phillips.

The report to APRO continues:

"Ronald was positive he saw the object ascending just above the height of the hog shed and then with a sound like a jet engine, accelerate and move 172° to 175° south over a hog shed, ascend and pass between, or perhaps over, two small trees on the western side and slightly south of the farm house, and over the top of three power lines running horizontal to the ground, one above the other, and on the south edge of the road, running east and west to the south of the farm home. After this observation, Ronald ran into the farm house and told his parents.

"When Mr. and Mrs. Johnson came out, the light or object was extremely bright but receding in the distance. The direction pointed out by Mrs. Johnson was about 190° to 195° south and east at an extreme altitude.

"My opinion of the soil in the ring band was that of crystallization or a sand-like nature. The gray-white color seemed to be oxidation of some kind. The glow of fluorescent light phenomenon of the soil and trees, accented by rain or moisture obviously was not detectable radiation with normal detection equipment. But, factually, it was observable to the eye, and it affected the emulsification on the polaroid film to the extent that it could be developed, but the developed film is not a normal

polaroid color. I will express an opinion that your entire staff of experts will never satisfactorily explain this case. I believe it will remain a true unknown."

Dr. John C. Munday, APRO Consultant in Biophysics, studied the Delphos report and suggests that the phosphorescence implies a chemical change in the soil. "Solar illumination would provide the light energy to populate the long-lived phosphorescent molecular energy states" wrote Dr. Munday in his evaluation. The soil samples obtained by Mr. Phillips and additional samples obtained by Mr. Tull are in the process of being analyzed by Dr. Harold Williams, APRO Consultant in Geochemistry. His findings will be published when received.

Stanton Friedman Papers

Nuclear physicist and UFO advocate Stanton Friedman has two papers available to interested parties: "Flying Saucer Energetics" and "UFOs: Myth and Mystery." The former can be obtained for 50 cents and the latter for \$1.00. Write directly to UFORI, P.O. Box 941, Lawn-dale, Ca. 90260.

UFO Wave In Chile

The following reports from Chile are summaries of data provided over the last months by Chilean Representative Pablo Petrowitsch. The first incident occurred at 10:00 p.m., local time, on September 23rd., 1971, at the coastal town of Tocopilla, almost 800 miles north of Santiago. Many witnesses observed a bright light on the ocean, blinking smaller red and green lights at irregular intervals. Most persons presumed it to be a ship, although the lights were not conforming to marine regulations. After remaining stationary for about 20 minutes, the light moved slowly towards the south and disappeared. The next day, the port authority stated that ships pass Tocopilla 8 miles out, but no ship was registered to pass that night.

Later that night (at 1:30 a.m. of September 24th.) two truck drivers, Manuel Contreras Santander from Tocopilla and Orlando Torres Ardiles from Antofagasta, observed a UFO at a very close range, at the 33rd kilometer on the road from Tocopilla to Antofagasta between Caleta Buena and Fragueta. The road runs between 20 and 100 meters from the water's edge. They claimed that a very bright "object" appeared which frightened them enough to go to the police station in Tocopilla, where they reported their observation to the "carabineros." They described an object 20 meters in diameter which lighted up parts of the beach over which it hovered. It

then flew back over the ocean and disappeared. The truck drivers returned to the scene of the observation with three policemen, Sergeant Diogario Contreras Labran, Corporal Manuel Guillen Munoz and carabinero Darwin Antunez Albornoz.

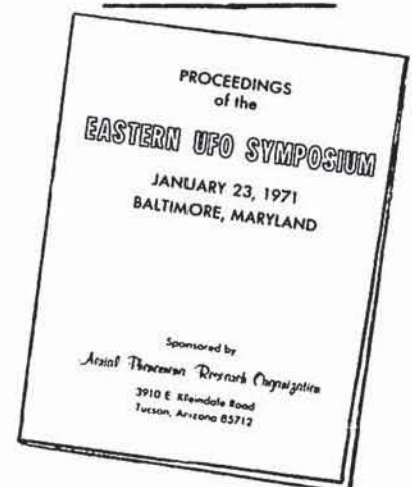
The policemen later reported that they first observed the UFO about 1 mile out over the ocean. "It appeared to be a totally illuminated vehicle" they reported "which moved about at high speed. Later, it approached the Caleta Buena beach. It stopped at 150 meters. It was 20 meters above the water." The policemen, who stayed in the area until 5:30 a.m., described it as an oval object with a "high part" in the middle.

In an interview with reporters, which was approved by Captain Hernando Silva Soto, Sergeant Contreras claimed that both the engine and the police radio of the patrol car ceased to function when the UFO approached.

The Carabinero station at Tocopilla later radioed the North Zone Sector headquarters at Antofagasta the following message: "... in order to verify the existence of a luminous unidentified object which had been seen by drivers. It was determined that said vehicle, completely illuminated, was stationed more or less two kilometers from the beach and it moved about at very high speed. Later on, it approached the beach at Caleta Buena, located at about 41st kilometer of the same road, where it was noted, at a distance of 150 meters, that it was an object of an approximate diameter of 20 meters, with a helicopter-type cabin which was completely lit and which had sections in the form of windows. It was approximately 30 meters above the sea, its identification being impossible."

The object was also reportedly seen by two other truck drivers, Fernando Labra of Limache and Humberto Flores of Valparaiso, and a carabinero station at Fragueta. As far as APRO can determine, no further official investigation was conducted after the sighting.

(Continued Next Issue)



THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA—MAY-JUNE 1972

RECENT REPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND

More On French Landing Case

APRO has received further information on the landing case in France reported on page 8 of the March-April, 1972, issue of the *Bulletin*. The March issue of *Phenomenes Spatiaux*, journal of GEPA (Study Group on Aerial Phenomena), carries an article on GEPA's investigation into the case.

The sighting occurred on March 10, 1972, not March 18 as reported previously. The witness, Mr. M. Lauretz, was born in 1909, is "likeable" and is considered a "serious and trustworthy person." The incident occurred as he was on Departmental Highway No. 4 approaching National 181. At about 500 meters before the intersection, he spotted an object on his right at about 40° elevation. As he watched it through the car's windshield, it landed "rapidly". On top of the object was a small "red ball" which blinked out upon landing. The witness estimated the object to be 4 to 5 meters in diameter and about 2.5 meters tall. It had two openings resembling elliptical port-holes.

The witness also estimated that the object was about 200 meters distant (about 600 feet) and had an apparent size of 6 cm. at arm's length (over 2 inches). However, GEPA's investigator, an engineer, concluded that, at that distance, an object 6 cm. at arm's length would have a diameter of about 15 meters (instead of the 4-5 mentioned above). This cast doubt on the case, but it should be remembered that estimates by witnesses are not often precise. The sighting took place at night and the witness was astonished by the observation and could easily have misjudged its size. He admits that he did not get a clear, close-up view of the object. It was visible on the ground for about 40 seconds. Mr. Lauretz came to a halt when the object descended but left his motor running. A few seconds later, the object "blinked-out" and he could not see anything. It was then when he became more frightened and left. His car sputtered for the first 200 meters but it worked perfectly after that.

The witness, who was later harrassed by newsmen, never claimed that he saw a
(See Landing-Page Three)

Press Reports

The *Philippine News Service* (PNS) reported sightings of UFOs in *Tukuran*, 480 miles south of Manila which took place on the 24th of March, 1972. One individual, Tong Sanda Balinghingan, said that he fired his 45 caliber pistol at the object, after which the pistol cracked. The object vanished after the shot, he said. Andres Barsales Jr., an attorney, reported that he saw the mysterious vehicle "emitting strong rays" atop a hill, and laborers at an airport project reported seeing a "horse-like" vehicle coming out of a huge air ship. Police were reportedly investigating the sightings.

A farmer from *Riverina, Australia*, claims he saw a "flying saucer" while milking cows on his property near Waggo on June 4, 1972. Mr. John Campbell said that he was milking in the yard of his farm two miles outside Coolamon when he noticed the silvery object hovering motionless above the horizon. "It was like a saucer on its side with the sun shining on it" his wife said.

"As my husband watched it veer from left to right several times and dip up and down, there was a tiny black speck near the rear and a brilliant red tail streaming out behind it," Mrs. Campbell said.

Mr. Campbell watched the object for several minutes before going into the house to get his wife and four children from their beds to see it also. They watched the object until it suddenly streaked upwards and disappeared into the sky. Mrs. Campbell estimated that it had been visible for 15 minutes but neither she nor her husband would hazard a guess as to size or distance.

Several residents of *Scarboro, Ontario, Canada* reported that at 9:05 on the evening of June 11, a steady white light which dimmed, made a sharp left turn and disappeared, was seen over Toronto. A Dunlap Observatory official said the sighting was probably the planet Venus which appears very bright in the sky, dims and disappears as atmospheric conditions change. But one of the witnesses
(See Reports-Page Three)

Norman Alford, APRO's Representative for New Zealand has forwarded the details of two good reports in his country. The most striking of the two involved a bullet-shaped object which was observed for an hour over Havelock Hills by several Hawkes Bay residents. Three of the witnesses were Sergeant J. McCormack, Constable J. Gosman and Mr. Russell Orr, all of whom observed the object through a 1600 millimeter telescope from atop the Hastings police station.

Mr. Orr said that he and McCormack and Gosman sighted the object about 10 degrees above the southeastern horizon at 2:30 a.m. on May 19th. It was approximately the size of the planet Jupiter which was overhead at the time. In a letter to Mr. Alford, Mr. Orr wrote: "I have had no special interest in UFOs and take no more than passing interest in astronomy. I had not seen anything like this before. These comments may be of assistance:

"... in the space of little more than an hour (the object) traversed about 25 degrees. Its rate of progression was not constant; at times it appeared to stand still, then to speed up. With no reference point, it was impossible to say whether the object was within the earth's atmosphere.

"The object was shaped like a beer barrel, with one end shortened. It was bisected by a distinct dark band. The center was reddish-black and the outer edges pulsed in colours of magenta and cyan (blue). It filled nearly half of the 'frame' of the 1600 mm telescope.

"... The suggestion has been made that the object was the star Canopus. This it could not have been. I could in no way confirm this but I got the impression that the object was about 10-12 miles distant. If this was so, based on the degree of magnification of the telescope, the object would have been from 50 to 100 feet long."

The first report of the object was made by a Maraetotara man, his wife and sister-in-law at 10 p.m. the night before. An Orion aircraft from Ohakea participating in anti-submarine exercises over Hawkes' Bay was thought to have accounted for the object but the airfield
(See New Zealand-Page Three)

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Thank You

Mrs. Lorenzen would like to thank the members for the many letters of encouragement, get well cards and flowers which have arrived at her home since the announcement was made in the March-April *Bulletin* concerning her illness. She is making regular but slow progress and hopes to be back to her old work schedule and full work load by mid-September. Meanwhile, it is still necessary to request that no letters requiring answers should be addressed to her.

Apro Featured In Times Article

The *New York Times* News Service featured an article on UFOs which went out on the wire on Saturday, 24 June 1972 and which included considerable material about APRO. As is usual with news articles, there were some errors but

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Field Investigators Network

basically it was a positive presentation of the facts.

The *Times* article stated that "for most of the last 25 years, hardly a month has gone by without a deluge of publicity about new sightings." It is true that reports were made regularly during that time, but not every month, and there have been large segments of time when the press has not seen fit to carry UFO news at all. The article also identified Mr. Greenwell as a physicist, which he is not, and it also stated that the Lorenzens and Mr. Greenwell are "convinced that the earth is being visited by extraterrestrial vehicles", which is not true. Although all three think that the ETH (extraterrestrial hypothesis) best explains the facts at hand, they are not *convinced* that it is the answer.

Tucson's Arizona Daily Star picked up the feature and ran it in their Saturday morning edition and after interviewing Mrs. Lorenzen by telephone ran a sister article dealing with the most recent UFO

reports received by APRO including the sighting reported by Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Cooper (see elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*).

It is quite likely that the *Times* article was picked up by other newspapers throughout the country and if so, Headquarters would like to know the extent of the coverage. Therefore we would like to request that members forward any clippings which come to hand which bear on this article.

Microfilming Project

Almost 2,500 UFO reports in APRO's files have been microfilmed since the Organization received funds for the microfilming project. During the course of the microfilming it has also been possible to ascertain, for the first time, the amount of reports contained in the files. The following is a breakdown of the microfilming to date (reports are filed in chronological order).

1,600 B.C.	-	1
500-400 B.C.	-	3
400-300 B.C.	-	2
300-200 B.C.	-	9
200-100 B.C.	-	22
100-0 B.C.	-	18
0-100 A.D.	-	4
100-200 A.D.	-	3
200-300 A.D.	-	-
300-400 A.D.	-	6
400-500 A.D.	-	1
500-600 A.D.	-	7
600-700 A.D.	-	7
700-800 A.D.	-	7
800-900 A.D.	-	8
900-1000	-	6
1000-1100	-	12
1100-1200	-	17
1200-1300	-	8
1300-1400	-	9
1400-1500	-	6
1500-1600	-	23
1600-1700	-	12
1700-1800	-	25
1800-1900	-	19
1900-1910	-	12
1910-1920	-	13
1920-1930	-	14
1930-1940	-	18
1940-1946	-	49
1947	-	81
1948	-	24
1949	-	47
1950	-	74
1951	-	51
1952	-	349
1953	-	132
1954	-	525
1955	-	226
1956	-	315
1957	-	376

The reports from 2,000 years ago are from Roman and Greek accounts of unusual aerial phenomena, many of which probably could have had mundane
(See Project-Page Four)

New Zealand

(Continued from Page One)

station reported later on the day of the 19th that no aircraft was in the area at the time of the sighting.

The Mount John tracking station and the observatory at South Island, the Royal New Zealand Air Force at Auckland, the Navy and the Meteorological Office at Wellington have been unable to identify the object or its origin.

The final sighting of the object began at 2:30 a.m. when Orr, McCormack, Constables Gosman and P. Moore spotted the object just above the red warning beacon of the Kahuranaki television translator. It was reported to them by Jack van Hooijdonk of Hastings.

The direction in which the object was slowly moving took it out of the category of astronomical bodies, for it was in the southeast and moving to the east. The color, illumination and movement ruled out the possibility that it could have been a weather balloon according to the Meteorological Office.

All in all, several people in the area observed what may have been the same object, including a man living on Waipatu Settlement Road who observed it at midnight, and a 10-year-old boy at Havelock North who saw it through an opaque window and behind trees early in the morning of the 19th. He opened the window for a better look, then roused his father who laughed at him and told him to go back to bed.

The Operations Officer at the Mount John station made the following statement to the press: "There should be nothing up there travelling at that speed and still be large enough to be visible through a telescope. To be visible for an hour it would have to be 4000 to 5000 miles up in space. At that distance a satellite could not be seen through anything but the most powerful instrument."

A spokesman at the Meteorological Office, who ruled out the possibility that the object was a balloon, said that the report was "a little more intriguing than the usual."

The second report comes from Timaru on South Island where, on April 3, 1972, at 12:30 a.m. eight persons reported seeing eight objects cross the sky from south to north directly overhead. In a single file formation, they appeared to spread outwards and scatter before disappearing from view. They wish to remain anonymous as they do not wish to be inundated with requests for additional information. Similar reports were made by other individuals on the same night but the number of objects varied.

A short while after the sightings a large metal sphere which measured approximately 16" in diameter was found on a

farm at Asburton, which is some 50 miles distant from Timaru. A second similar ball was found southwest of the first. Five days later it was taken to the police station where the first ball was being held and on April 13th a third ball was found in the Haka-tara-mea valley and later two more spheres were picked up. The last ball appeared to have Russian lettering stamped on its surface resembling a backward N and E. The last one to be found appeared to be in the best condition. The balls were not radioactive and final conclusions were awaited from the government's Department of Scientific Research which to date has furnished only the following short report: A tentative supposition is that the balls have come from Cosmos 482 Soviet Spacecraft, but no one is sure. The Russians have not claimed the objects.

Preliminary examination yielded the information that the balls are made of a titanium alloy and the welding evident on their surfaces is perfectly executed. The largest ball is 48 inches in circumference and is blue green in color. It has a 1/2 inch thick casing and weighs 30 pounds. The third ball discovered in the Haka-tara-mea Valley is 9 3/4" across. The balls are of foreign construction and temperatures in excess of 1600 degrees have melted down parts of the balls, usually in the pipe-like projections. Some of the spheres are from light grey to blue-green in color.

There have been several theories advanced about the origin and nature of the spheres but nothing that sounds definite at this time.

Reports

(Continued from Page One)

who called the Toronto Sun said that he was not convinced because the object he had seen hung over the city with a backdrop of clouds behind it.

Professional golfer, Mr. Ron Sarina of Warragamba, west of Sydney, Australia, reported on June 19th that he had found strange marks on the 56-acre property he is developing as a golf practice course.

Sarina said he was intrigued by the marks, which consisted of a 33-foot diameter circle of grass which had been flattened. Inside this circle was another three-foot diameter circle with indentations which indicated that a vehicle of some kind had stood there. The grass is "swirled around and in some places it is dying," reported Mr. Frank Wilks, director of the UFO Research Projects of Australasia.

Two airmen separately reported the sighting of a "bright orange object" at 1 a.m. on the morning of June 19 at George Air Force Base, California. The airmen,

Gary Corley and Randolph Wogoman, sighted the object as it sank behind a building southwest of their security police beat at the Base. They reported their sighting to the air police, the Victorville Sheriff's Office and Adelanto Police Department. No evidence was found of the object having landed, according to the Base Information Office. The airmen estimated the size of the object at about 375 feet in diameter.

Landing

(Continued from Page One)

"flying saucer." He thought that perhaps he had seen some type of helicopter. However, the object descended from 4000 elevation to ground level in 5 to 8 seconds which gives a speed of 100-200 meters per second (360-720 KPH). No helicopter can descend at that speed. Furthermore, the cabins of helicopters are in darkness during flight, while the UFO's interior, according to the witness, was lighted.

APRO wishes to thank GEPA, particularly Mr. Rene Fouere, GEPA's Secretary General, for providing this new information.

Reporting Instructions

Preparing the APRO report files for microfilming has demonstrated how important it is for persons submitting UFO reports to APRO to follow certain guidelines.

APRO provides UFO Report Forms to those persons who request them. Those persons who wish to describe their observations in the form of written testimonies should do so separately from correspondence and membership forms. If reports are contained in letters to APRO, xerox copies have to be made, one copy for the correspondence files and the other for the report files. This is added work and expense for APRO.

Likewise, persons who mail press clippings to APRO should mount them on full sheets (with glue, scotch tape or staples) for filing. If all members did this, it would save an enormous amount of work on the part of the APRO staff.

UFO Books for Sale

Mr. Richard V. Atkinson, APRO member and Field Investigator, has a collection of 23 UFO books for sale to interested parties. Correspondence on the subject should be addressed directly to Mr. Atkinson at 513 Lafayette Ave., Bedford, Pa. 15522.

Project

(Continued from Page Three)

explanations, such as meteorological or astronomical phenomena, but they are all included for the record. The late 19th Century "airship" sightings over the United States are *not* included in the above figures. This is not because APRO does not accept the "airships" as legitimate aerial phenomena but because APRO's files on the subject are not very extensive. It is known that others have very complete files on the "airship" reports so APRO decided not to include them in its catalog at this time.

A marked increase in reports is apparent from 1952 onwards. That was the year APRO was founded and report files were maintained. Reports prior to 1952 have filtered through to APRO over the years in lesser numbers. It should be noted that the totals in the above list include UFO Report Forms, letters from citizens describing their observations, reports received from other organizations (including many abroad) and newspaper clippings. Most do not represent, by any means, *investigated* cases as APRO was in its infancy in the early-mid 50s and the Field Investigators Network did not exist.

Statistics for years 1958 through 1971 will be given as microfilming progresses over the next several months.

UFO Over Michigan

At about 9:15 p.m. on March 8th, Mr. Carl Van Dam, owner of the Norton Manufacturing Company at Muskegon, Michigan, spotted a yellowish light approximately 30 degrees above the horizon while driving home from work. He pulled his car into a car wash where he and the attendant watched as the object slowly traveled across the sky, changing from yellow to blue to green, and then it went out.

As Van Dam was about to leave, the attendant pointed to the sky. The object had reappeared, traveling very fast and appearing brighter than before. Van Dam said it suddenly stopped where he had originally spotted it and appeared larger than it was initially.

The Muskegon Chronicle which carried an account of the sighting failed to carry such pertinent information as directions (e.g. 30 degrees above *which* horizon?) but the number of people who saw the object and other information indicate that this case is worth pursuing.

In addition to the large number of citizens in the Muskegon area who saw the object, it was viewed by Township officer Fred Taylor, Township Police Chief Lawrence Clarke, North Muskegon Police Chief Robert L. Kerschner, Sgt. Harold Merkle, and Coast Guard personnel.

Probably the most interesting facet of

this case is the fact that citizens called the Coast Guard to inform them that the Coast Guard frequency, Channel 16 on the UHF band, was filled with a "code transmission" that was so strong it blocked out voice transmissions. The Coast Guard was contacted and personnel on duty said they were receiving the "coded sounds" but were unable to "make any sense of it" and didn't know where they originated.

The article also said an investigation was being conducted by the Coast Guard District Commander's office.

The National Weather Service said that winds at the time were from the west at 10 miles per hour when the object was moving into the west, thus precluding the possibility that the object was a balloon.

The Federal Aviation Agency personnel said the object they were observing was not an air plane and they ruled out stars, planets and weather balloons as well.

A message was sent to the Air Force asking that they send up a plane to investigate. Selfridge AFB responded by saying they were not interested.

A Field Investigator has been dispatched to investigate and a follow-up report will be carried later.

APRO-NICAP Discussions

On May 26, 1972, Mr. Stuart Nixon, Executive Director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) of Washington D.C., was in Tucson for a two-day round of discussions with the APRO staff.

Although Mr. Richard Greenwell, APRO Assistant Director, visited NICAP in 1970 and Mrs. Coral Lorenzen, APRO Secretary, visited their office in 1971, this was the first time that a NICAP staff member had visited APRO headquarters. Mr. Nixon's visit came at a time when APRO-NICAP relations had improved considerably and it is expected that relations will improve further as a consequence of his visit.

The main topics which were discussed related to improving field investigation of UFO incidents, improving APRO-NICAP coordination in such investigations and the general future of UFO research and the roles which the two organizations will play in it.

A first step toward closer cooperation will be taken shortly as a result of Mr. Nixon's visit and this will be announced in *The APRO Bulletin*.

Member Hit By Flood

On Thursday, June 22nd, Mr. A. J. (Joe) Graziano, an APRO member and Field Investigator of Baltimore, Mary-

land, along with his two dogs, was rescued from his home by a rowboat which easily cleared the four-foot fence around the Graziano property. The flood which hit that area swirled water, mud and raw sewage through the ground floor of their home and all the furniture including a stereo and piano were a complete loss. Irreplaceable items such as photo albums of their dead pets, their library and an extensive UFO library were completely ruined.

Fortunately, Mrs. Graziano (Doris) was at work and was not subjected to the ordeal of the flood.

The Grazianos have spent much time, effort and money, often driving many miles in order to investigate UFO sightings in Maryland on behalf of APRO. If any of the membership would like to help this young couple recoup their extensive losses, they can do so by contacting them at 2355 Research Drive, Baltimore, Maryland, 21227.

Tucson UFOs Sighted

On June 10, 1972, between 7:15 and 7:30 p.m., Mr. Ervin R. Cooper observed several UFOs while sitting on his patio facing north.

Mr. Cooper was casually observing cloud formations over the Catalina mountains when an object "shaped like a banana" emerged out of the top of a cloud and rose at a rapid rate of speed straight up. Three small objects appeared to come out of the larger one; one went to the right (east), another to the left (west) and the third one went downward. All four objects disappeared in a matter of seconds.

The witness called his wife, who was inside the house, but Mrs. Cooper was only able to see one small object to the right, above the original cloud. Mrs. Cooper, coincidentally, is APRO's Membership Secretary. Mr. Cooper estimated that the large, "banana-shaped" object had an apparent size of an elongated tennis ball at arm's length. The smaller objects had the apparent size of dimes held at arm's length. The objects appeared dark against the blue sky.

Canadian Trappers Report UFOs

The *Minneapolis Star* of January 25, 1972, carried an article by Joe Hennessy on sightings of UFOs by two Canadian trappers, Allen Kielczewski and Horace Bowes, separated by 70 miles and un-

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Trappers

(Continued from Page Four)

known to each other. APRO has not investigated the incidents and relies entirely on Mr. Hennessy's investigation and article.

Allen Kielczewski, of Mine Center, traps along the north side of Lake Namakan, across from the Minnesota border. His report goes as follows: "One night last winter the lights went out and I thought the gasoline generator probably had shorted out. I went out to the back of the cabin and checked the machine but couldn't find anything wrong with it. Then I noticed the lights to the south toward the Minnesota shore of the lake. They were in a symmetrical row. The object was obscured by the sub-zero haze and it didn't appear to have the shape of an outlined structure . . . more like a mass.

"I would judge that it was about 90 feet high and perhaps a city block long. It just hovered over the ice. Then it lifted off and disappeared. But strangest of all, as soon as the object lifted off, the light plant went on again just like that" concluded Kielczewski, snapping his fingers.

Reporter Hennessy writes that Bowes was at first reluctant to relate his story. He said: "Well, the first reaction is that when you tell somebody about this, they might figure you had been out in the woods too long. But this was too clear to be mistaken. I saw a row of symmetrical lights. I would guess the height of the object was about 90 feet and probably 300 to 400 feet long. It just hovered over the lake for about three to four minutes, long enough to get a good look. Then it rose vertically in a fraction of a second and was gone."

Hennessy wrote that both witnesses had been lumbermen in their earlier days and were quite familiar with the territory. Neither of them had previously seen anything strange in the area, which is visited infrequently in the winter, and then mostly by trappers. The two trappers, who have never met, are considered level-headed and unafraid. Kielczewski has thrown snow balls at timber wolves playing in the snow. Bowes once killed a black bear with a lumberman's pike. The bear had raided his food and tried to chase him off the island. No dates or times are given for the sightings.

UFO Wave Over Chile

(Conclusion)

Another UFO was observed for several minutes the next day, September 25, 1971, by the entire crew of a schooner which was en route from Antofagasta to Iquique. Mr. Dietrich Barz, manager of the Guanaye Fishing Co. received a radio message from Manuel Malatesta, the cap-

tain of the *Martir Pescador*, describing the event. At 10:00 a.m., local time, the Guanaye Fishing Co. released the following press statement: "Our schooner *Martir Pescador*, sailing from Antofagasta to Iquique observed today at 6:10 hours a red ball of light which hovered over them for several minutes. At that time, they were 20 miles south of the mouth of the river Loa, 5 miles from the coast. Afterwards, the unidentified body sunk in the water about 3 miles from the ship. The phenomenon was observed by the entire crew which sails under the command of Captain Manuel Malatesta."

Three days later, another UFO was reportedly observed by two sisters, Elizabeth and Maria-Teresa Cataldo (15 and 12 years old respectively) at Lautaro, near Antofagasta. Maria Teresa was the first to observe the object, which she believed to be the Moon. Her sister stated it could not have been the Moon because it was far too big and brilliant. It had a "half-Moon shape" and it flew from Angamos Hill to Mejillones Bay. The girls reported the UFO took off at very great speed.

This report is lacking in many details. No exact time is given for the observation. Also, the duration of the sighting is not mentioned. Curiously, when questioned by reporters, the girls discounted the possibility of extraterrestrial visitation. Instead, they claimed, UFOs are of U.S. origin and they are in Chile for the purpose of harassing the population due to the political and social changes occurring in that country.

An observation by two soldiers of Chile's 15th Infantry Regiment took place about the middle of October at Calama, located about 100 miles inland from Tocopilla, in the Andean mountains. The date is believed to be October 14, but no time is given. The soldiers, who are not identified by name, were on guard duty at the regiment headquarters when they saw a UFO suspended over the military installation for about 5 minutes. They described the object as being 23 meters in diameter and giving out a bright blue light. It flew away at high speed. It was also reported that two women (no names given) observed a similar UFO hovering over the local cemetery at 10:30 p.m., local time, at an altitude of about 50 meters.

Numerous witnesses reported a UFO near Santiago, the capital, between 10 and 11 p.m. on October 22. A "luminous flying object" was seen in the Cajon del Maipo area, towards the Andes mountains; it was described as "almost perfectly round" and was reported to move vertically.

After moving vertically for about half an hour it remained stationary and emitted sparks, after which it moved away towards the Andes and was lost from sight. The red glare was described at times to be almost orange. The police in the

area admitted receiving many reports from citizens although they were unable to issue an opinion as to the nature of the phenomenon.

On October 30, another UFO was reported near Tocopilla. The witnesses were salesman Hernan Cuevas Horman-echea who was returning to Antofagasta from Tocopilla in his car, his friend Eduardo Fuentes and a third, unidentified person. They left Tocopilla about 1:30 a.m., local time. About one hour later, they observed a bright light out at sea, which they presumed to be a ship. As they watched, the light reportedly flew towards them at high speed and stopped at a distance of about one kilometer (it was previously about 5 kilometers out at sea). The witnesses claim that a light beam shot out from the "saucer" as they later called it — and began circling "as if looking for something." They also claim that the beam was curved "like water falling from a hose or something like that."

As they watched, they stopped a car which was heading for Tocopilla. The car contained five women and a man but the women were too frightened to leave their vehicle so the driver continued towards Tocopilla. The witnesses also claim that a passing truck driver had trouble negotiating the road due to the intense light being given off by the UFO. The light beam from the UFO reportedly covered a larger radius on every sweep and was now also illuminating the hills behind the witnesses. After a while, according to the witnesses, the UFO departed at great speed and was then visible at a distance of about 30 miles out at sea. The departure took "seconds." The rotating light beam was also reportedly visible at that distance.

No structural details or windows were seen on the object because of the intense light, the witnesses claim, and the UFO was completely silent, as far as they could determine.

The last of the 1971 UFO cases in Chile involves a Boeing 727 of the LAN-Chile airline, piloted by Captain Ricardo France, who has been flying with the airline for 17 years. The incident occurred on December 28, at 11:45 p.m., local time, as the cargo jet flight No. 892 was en route between Punta Arenas in the southernmost tip of Chile (near Tierra del Fuego) and Santiago, the capital. The 727, which was flying at about 31,000 feet, contacted the Puerto Montt tower control to determine if any other aircraft were known to be in the area, but the crew was informed in the negative. Other members of the crew were First Officer Eduardo Ortiz and Flight Engineer Victor Rubio. The tower controllers at Puerto Montt were Juan Sanson, Hernan Gomez,

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Chile

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Octavio Poduje and Rosa Caro; they taped most of the 30 minute conversation between Captain France and themselves.

After landing, Captain France, who had never experienced anything similar and who never paid much attention to UFO reports, described how he saw a light which at first he thought was a planet, until he realized that it was far too bright. After calling Puerto Montt, the light gave a burst, like a flame, and disappeared.

A while later, while flying near Osorno, several red-colored objects appeared, some of which flew off in formation towards the Andes mountain range. For almost half an hour the crew watched several objects appear and disappear and change positions. Their distance was estimated to be between 10 and 20 miles.

Captain France described how the objects separated, moved about in "little jumps" and formed two groups. Finally, as the aircraft was in the vicinity of Chillan they all became lost on the horizon. This was at 0:18 hours on December 29th. The aircraft was flying at subsonic speed but the UFOs flew at both subsonic and supersonic speeds according to the computed speeds. Reports also indicated that the objects were observed visually by tower controllers at Concepcion.

Mr. Petrowitsch, APRO's Chilean Representative, obtained a copy of the 30 minute tape of the aircraft-tower conversations, parts of which appear below;

AIRCRAFT: This is LAN 892. For your information there are now 3 lights at 30,000 feet. Now there are 4. Sometimes a fourth one can be seen. They seem to be aircraft. They are aircraft and they are above the mountain range near San Martin de los Andes (in Argentina) and the lights are constantly changing color. TOWER: 892 received. Could you please indicate your speed?

AIRCRAFT: Our speed right now is Mach 0.84. They are continually changing position. They join formation at an extraordinary speed and then they separate, maintaining irregular distances between themselves. For your information, there are now 5, three have gone ahead of us and the other two have remained at our own speed.

TOWER: LAN 892. Please confirm if the unidentified objects have approached your aircraft?

AIRCRAFT: No. I would say they are maintaining an approximate distance of 10 to 20 miles. At this moment there are 4 in formation, in perfect formation and..... there are 8 in total now. They are all following the course of the plane.

At about 0.18 hours, the red lights began falling behind; the crew last saw them disappearing on the horizon towards the south, close to Argentina.

Although the sighting was made by qualified observers, it appears that the objects never approached the aircraft close enough for the crew to obtain more comprehensive data, such as size and shape.

Some of the estimates of distances and sizes have been left in the original metric system; for those who are not acquainted with this system, 1 meter equals 1.094 yards and 1 kilometer equals 0.621 miles.

Book Review

The UFO Experience

by J. Allen Hynek

Henry Regnery, Chicago, 1972

256 pages, \$6.95

T. S. Kuhn posits in his book *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* that science advances in a revolutionary and not an evolutionary fashion. He argues that each discipline, once it is beyond infancy, operates within and views the world from, a particular paradigm. A paradigm is defined as a scientific achievement:

that some particular scientific community acknowledges for a time as supplying the foundation for its further practice. The achievement [must be] sufficiently unprecedented to attract an enduring group of adherents away from competing modes of scientific activity. Simultaneously, it [must be] sufficiently open-ended to leave all sorts of problems for the redefined group of practitioners to resolve (Kuhn, p. 10).

One could conceive of a paradigm as a scientific world view. Scientific revolutions occur when observations made by scientists in a particular field fail to fit into the paradigm in use.

In *The UFO Experience: A Scientific Inquiry* J. Allen Hynek argues that this may be the position science finds itself in today. New data, in the form of UFO observations, is not amenable to explanation in terms of our contemporary paradigms. Therefore, we may be confronting a phenomenon which requires a revolution in scientific thought and a shift of paradigms before it can be dealt with scientifically. Throughout the book Hynek conveys a feeling of electricity and optimism that we are on the threshold of a new discovery; something that may not be a mere extrapolation of our present conceptions of reality, such as extraterrestrial visitation, but something a quantum leap beyond.

This narrative, unlike any other discus-

sion of UFOs, is imbedded in the history of science. This puts the problem in perspective. Hynek considers it an example of an area of research which may require the tacit rejection of basic knowledge claims in established disciplines in order to admit of a legitimate inquiry. In the past, when similar conditions existed, it was not unusual for new ideas to be resisted by the established members of the scientific community. Hynek believes that the UFO phenomenon is meeting similar resistance.

Although the content of this volume is important, even more important, for purposes of obtaining an audience, are the credentials of the author. Hynek is Chairman of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University. For almost 20 years he functioned as the Scientific Consultant to the Air Force Projects Sign and Blue Book. He had access to the Blue Book files and investigated several hundred cases. During that period of time he was probably more closely attuned to the UFO problem than any other academic.

Many will ask why this book did not appear years ago? I think Hynek answers this question when he refers to his early position on UFO data:

As a junior in the ranks of science at that time, and not inclined to be a martyr or to make a fool of myself on the basis of incomplete data, I decided to remain neutral and let the phenomenon prove or disprove itself.

Why did the book appear now? Hynek is convinced that the Air Force and the scientific community were derelict in their responsibility to address the UFO puzzle. He witnessed the Air Force debacle at close range. From a more removed position he followed the workings of the Condon Committee at the University of Colorado. His conclusion is that the UFO data did not receive an adequate hearing. He considers it his responsibility to inform the scientific community as well as the interested layman of the events which occurred.

This book will prove to be an imposing landmark along the road to the legitimization of UFOs as an area of acceptable scientific investigation. This is not to say that the person steeped in UFO lore will find something new on every page. But it is to say that, by virtue of the proximity of the author to the Air Force UFO project, the weight of his academic credentials and the lucid manner in which he treats a nebulous subject, that many members of the heretofore uninterested scientific fraternity may be reached and possibly moved by the treatise. This volume may well have a similar effect to that of the *Condon Report*. Just as many academics were unwilling to read the less systematic UFO pulp literature, but were

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Review

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drawn to the Condon study because of its academic origin, so too, I think, this work will have the same drawing effect.

Hynek states in several places the purposes of the book. In the preface he says that he intends to write "a good book" about UFOs; a book which everyone associated with the field has wanted to see, and which you would not hesitate to recommend to a novice or an initiate to the UFO saga. He states in chapter one that he would like to clear away the many misconceptions about UFOs by presenting the data. And lastly he wants to address the question, are there "new empirical observations" within the UFO data needing new explanation schemes? By a "new empirical observation" he means an experience or piece of data which cannot be incorporated by existing scientific theory or theories. I will return to these points.

The book is composed of three parts. In Part I Hynek addresses the scientific response to UFOs, the experience of sighting a UFO, the characteristics of the UFO reporter and the "strangeness" of UFO reports.

The scientific response is characterized as poor. However, Hynek feels that there was justification for laughter (his own included). Scientists are socialized to expect a certain kind of world, a world in which UFOs do not fit. They receive most of their information from sensational newspaper accounts, which fail to portray UFO sightings accurately. Lastly, and most importantly, the Robertson Panel convened by the CIA in 1953 dismissed the UFO data. Composed of five physical science luminaries, the panel, or parts of it, met for five days to examine cases chosen by Blue Book officers. The resulting negative pronouncement made the study of UFOs academically unrespectable. It is Hynek's contention that once the scientific community is properly informed its members will take action.

The UFO sighting experience is conveyed through the skillful use of testimony given by witnesses. This approach transmits the wonderment, fear, confusion and concern of the reporters much better than if Hynek had merely recounted the experience in his own words.

Considerable effort is expended in discussing the UFO reporter. This is well worth doing. As is pointed out, the only source of data is the reporter. Therefore, we should be concerned with both his psychological and socio-economic characteristics. In the case of the former data is not available, but Hynek substitutes the following statement:

The reliable UFO reporter is generally acknowledged in his com-

munity to be a stable, reputable person, accustomed to responsibility — a family man, holding down a good job and known to be honest in his dealings with others.

The latter data, however, is available, and does not indicate significant differences from what would be expected by sampling the population. If, then, it is argued, we can assume our measuring instrument, the individual, is properly adjusted, why shouldn't we believe his account?

Well deserved attention is given to the "strangeness" of UFO reports. Hynek presents the S-P diagram which plots the strangeness of the report on the abscissa and its "probability" of occurrence on the ordinate. The higher the strangeness and probability ratings the more interesting the report is considered. Granted this is a subjective endeavor, but it enables the investigator to cull the data for the highest rated sightings which will contain the largest amount of information and, therefore, be the most profitable to analyze. It should be pointed out that this is practiced on true UFO reports only. By UFO Hynek means:

The reported perception of an object or light seen in the sky or upon the land the appearance, trajectory and general dynamic and luminescent behavior of which do not suggest a logical, conventional explanation and which is not only mystifying to the original perceptors but remains unidentified after close scrutiny of all evidence by persons who are technically capable of making a common sense identification, if one is possible.

This definition disposes of all but the most subtle noise in the data base.

To facilitate management of the data a typology of reports is developed. The sightings are divided into two kinds; those made at greater than 500 feet and those made at less than 500 feet. The former consists of Nocturnal Lights, Daylight Discs and Radar-Visual Sightings. The latter is composed of Close Encounters of The First Kind (no interaction with the environment), Close Encounters of The Second Kind (interaction with the environment, i.e., landing marks, barking dogs etc.), and Close Encounters of The Third Kind (occupants are reported in or about the craft).

Part II, almost half of the book, presents a dozen or so cases in each category. This is the most significant section of the volume because in it appears a sampling of the best available evidence. A prototype for each of the six classes of sightings is developed. The credibility of the reports is increased by never using a case with less than two witnesses. Occupational data on the reporters is provided and an intuitive comparison is made of the types of

people who report in each of the six categories. Except for Close Encounters of The Second and Third Kind the types of reporters are quite similar.

Hynek believes that the real scientific pay dirt lies in Close Encounters of The Second Kind. For it is in these cases that instrumentation can be brought to bear. The problem is that in the past these reports were written off and the data lost. Such things as stopped car ignitions, radios and headlights, burnt rings, temporary paralysis and singed vegetation deserve extensive study. Hynek is convinced the events occurred. The question is, what caused them?

In Part III Hynek addresses the Air Force investigation, the Condon study and the future of UFO research.

If one can say that throughout the first ten chapters the Air Force is on the receiving end of numerous small barbs, it is only fair to characterize chapter eleven as one large barb. Hynek claims that in the early years the scientific fraternity was responsible for the Air Force position. "Even generals don't wish to be laughed at by scientists." Nevertheless, he considers the Air Force investigatory effort unforgivable. The main concern is that, over time, the data exhibited interesting characteristics which the Air Force failed to detect. This occurred because 1) Blue Book examined one case at a time and did not look for patterns, 2) there was an assumption on the project that UFOs were misperceptions, 3) the Pentagon frowned on the subject and 4) a "don't rock the boat" attitude predominated the Blue Book staff.

Blue Book investigatory methods receive scathing criticism. The Blue Book Theorem; "It can't be therefore it isn't" is derived from Hynek's experience with Air Force procedures. When asked by the Air Force for specific criticisms in 1968 he stated:

A. Blue Book is not fulfilling its missions

- 1) to determine if UFOs are a threat,
- 2) to use scientific or technical data obtained from the UFO investigation.

B. The Blue Book staff is too small and poorly trained.

C. Blue Book is a closed system having no dialogue with the scientific community.

D. Blue Book statistical methods are a travesty.

E. Blue Book expends too much time on poor cases and too little on good cases.

F. Blue Book information input is poor as a result of poor local interrogation.

G. Blue Book operates under the assumption that all reports are

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misidentifications.

H. Inadequate use has been made of the project's scientific consultant.

On the cover-up versus foul-up debate Hynek is undecided. He points out that the Blue Book investigation was shoddy; but, was it purposely so to function as a front for a quiet, thorough analysis? He indicates that one could make a strong case for either side of the argument.

Hynek is not gentle when he takes on the Condon study and its principal investigator Dr. Edward U. Condon. He is appalled at Condon's slanted summary which prefaces the report. This summary "adroitly avoided mentioning that there was embodied within the bowels of the report a remaining mystery." Hynek demonstrates that puzzling cases are systematically misrepresented. No words are minced in pointing out that Condon's politically worded preface unjustifiably put the "kiss of death" on the future funding of UFO research.

Substantively, it is argued that 1) the subject matter for study by the Condon Committee received incorrect definition, 2) the Committee studied the wrong problem.

In the first instance, approximately 75% of the cases found in the report are not true UFOs. They do not mystify individuals conversant with the UFO phenomenon. Many of the cases could be explained by the man on the street. In the second instance, the group attempted to test for the existence of extraterrestrial intelligence. This hypothesis is not falsifiable. One can argue, for example, that if no evidence is found, it is because the extraterrestrial beings are so sophisticated that they are able to evade our best methods of detection. Therefore, Hynek concludes the Condon study was hopelessly impaired from its onset.

The chapter is closed by pulling the tail of the National Academy of Sciences for endorsing the scope and methodology of the *Condon Report*. In so doing, six claims are made which fault the methodology of the study:

- 1) the hypothesis was not falsifiable;
- 2) the definition of the problem assumed the answer;
- 3) the data chosen for the study was not relevant to the problem;
- 4) bias, prejudice and ridicule were not avoided;
- 5) ridicule became an accepted part of Dr. Condon's scientific method;
- 6) the director of the project did not understand the problem.

The most damning is point 2. For on page 9 of the *Condon Report*, a UFO is

defined as:

An unidentified flying object is here defined as the stimulus for a report made by one or more individuals of something seen in the sky (or an object thought to be capable of flight but seen when landed on earth) which the observer could not identify as having an ordinary natural origin and which seemed to him sufficiently puzzling that he undertook to make a report of it.

On the same page the problem is defined as:

The problem then becomes that of learning to recognize the various kinds of stimuli that give rise to UFO reports.

Hynek argues, I think justifiably, that this definition of the problem assumes the answer. All UFO reports are evoked by natural stimuli.

If the *Condon Report* demonstrated anything it is just the opposite of this. Approximately 25% of the data can not be attributed to natural causes. Read with this in mind, the study is a good argument for further research.

The volume concludes by Hynek stating what he thinks he has and has not demonstrated and where UFO research should go from here. He contends that:

- 1) UFOs deserve study.
- 2) The data points to an aspect of the world not yet explored.
- 3) Old data must be reorganized and new data must be collected in a more systematic fashion.
- 4) The Blue Book project and the *Condon Report* have failed to disprove 1-3.
- 5) 1-4 suggests UFOs are "new empirical facts".

He thinks it has not been shown that:

- 1) A shift in outlook on the world is necessary to study UFOs.
- 2) What a verifiable explanation of UFOs is.

Hynek argues the next phase of UFO research demands that the problem be rigorously defined and feasible methods of attack outlined. He advocates two approaches to the data. One is labeled passive, the other active.

In the case of the former, statistical techniques should be utilized to analyze large batches of data. This would first require getting the data into machine-readable form. Then, various sorts of correlational and factorial design studies could be executed. This might well get at the signal within the noise and indicate important patterns.

The active approach would involve examining individual multiple-witness, close encounter cases. Trained investigators would be needed. These would be full time researchers who could go out into the field at a moment's notice. If a

"hot spot" of sightings were established instrumentation could be transported to the scene.

I think it can be said that Hynek is successful in attaining his previously mentioned objectives. This will undoubtedly be the number one book on everyone's list when asked to recommend "a good book" on UFOs. The only material with which I have had contact that begins to compare with it are the first two books of Jacques Vallee and the largely unpublished papers of the late James McDonald. This is not to say that every aspect of the UFO phenomenon is touched upon. Such is far from true. However, Hynek uses the volume as a vehicle for making a case for the study of UFOs. He marshals data not to thrill or amaze, but to generate prototypes. He criticizes the Air Force investigation not to demonstrate a conspiracy, but to indicate that the Air Force endeavors were not rigorous (it is interesting that he does not rule out a conspiracy). In like fashion the Condon Committee and the National Academy of Sciences are treated. The intent is not to convince the reader that evil men plotted against the study of UFOs, but rather to show that most men trained in the physical sciences, and scientific method in general, are incapable of confronting a potentially anomalous phenomenon.

Anyone familiar with UFO literature realizes that a credibility problem exists. Just how much of a particular volume should one believe? Much to the displeasure of the reader, most UFO books do not provide basic documentation such as names, places, dates, sources of information etc. Fortunately, this book does not fall into that category. Names, dates, locations, it is all here. As a result, virtually all of the cases could be independently investigated.

By presenting the UFO data Hynek successfully removes misconceptions about the phenomenon. He copes with the charge that "only kooks see UFOs" by providing socio-economic information on the reporters. By developing a typology of well documented, thoroughly investigated multiple-witness cases the objection that sightings are made by lone individuals who see lights-in-the-sky is overcome. Through the skillful use of quotes from reporters the concern, fear, bewilderment and amazement which the witnesses experienced in conveyed. And by discussing his own reaction to investigatory work he imparts a bit of his awe and incredulity at the chronicled testimony.

Most important, for the systematic thrust of the book and the scientific audience it must reach, the Air Force and the *Condon Report* are taken to task. Since the Robertson Panel of 1953, the

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Review

(Continued from Page Eight)

Air Force and members of the scientific community have claimed that Blue Book, backed up by some of the country's foremost scientists, successfully explained away the UFO enigma. The Condon study is now cited as reinforcement for this claim. For far too long, both studies have enjoyed a degree of legitimacy which only a man with the credentials of the author may once and for all put to rest.

The last objective of the book was to come to terms with the question, are UFOs new empirical observations? I think Hynek adduced the evidence to answer in the affirmative. Using his UFO definition one must admit that UFOs are phenomena which technically trained individuals who are familiar with investigative procedures cannot identify. Having established that the reporters are not kooks, one then has as much right to ask, why not believe them, as to ask, why believe them? Having already destroyed the Air Force and Condon Report arguments, Hynek concludes that, yes, UFOs are new empirical observations. What they are, however, remains open to question.

This volume will receive criticism from elements on both sides of the UFO controversy. It is the price Hynek will pay for approaching the subject with moderation. Those individuals who are long time UFO researchers will find that Hynek provides little new information and oversimplifies the phenomenon to avoid getting involved with its more esoteric aspects. Moreover, he does not acknowledge what most of them have concluded, that UFOs are manifestations of extraterrestrial visitation. On the other hand, the opponents of further UFO research will argue that he goes too far; that he has attempted to perpetrate a fraud against the academic community by clothing a nonsense subject in scientific garb.

I think Hynek is aware of the fence upon which he chooses to sit. There is a dual personality to the book. It is as if Hynek the scientist keeps Hynek the man in check. At one point he discusses landing marks, craft characteristics, rates of acceleration and humanoids. At another he is quick to point out that the phenomenon is unknown, that it is too early to theorize and that he prefers not to play the role of prophet.

This returns us to the question of Hynek's audience. For whom is he writing? Certainly not for the UFO detractors. They have made up their minds. And not for UFO researchers, they do not need convincing. As I suggested previously, this volume is addressed to a scientific constituency. A group which is

known to be conservative. A body, the antagonism of which is anathema to the progress of UFO research, while its cooperation is essential to legitimating UFOs as an acceptable area of scientific inquiry. Hynek's remarks, then, are couched in terms which seemingly are the most appropriate to the task. It is his belief that if the scientific fraternity is properly informed, segments of it will respond.

I would suggest that this will be a long tedious process. The scientific community will not be turned around overnight. In fact, I would tend to agree with Kuhn when he states that scientific revolutions don't take place until the older academicians, with vested interests in "science as usual," die off. This makes room for the younger men who sat in the wings unsuccessfully attempting to make their ideas heard.

The scientific community first became aware of UFOs 25 years ago. Now a new generation of academics is taking a second look at the subject. For example, in December, 1968, a UFO Subcommittee of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics published a statement in its journal *Astronautics And Aeronautics* asking the engineering and scientific communities to examine the UFO evidence. Two years later, in the November, 1970, issue the UFO Subcommittee criticized the conclusions of the Condon Report and advocated further study of the problem. In 1971, the same journal in its July and September issues published accounts of thoroughly investigated UFO cases. Also in 1971 an academic symposium sponsored by APRO was held at The University of Arizona and one sponsored by the Australia New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science took place at the University of Adelaide. Some time this year we can expect publication, in book form, of the papers presented at the 1969 American Association for the Advancement of Science UFO Symposium held in Boston. None of this activity would have been possible in the recent past. I think the progress is encouraging.

In numerous instances, Hynek, in his role as scientific consultant to Blue Book, was referred to as the "scientific watchdog" of the project. Many academics felt that UFOs were not a problem because a respected member of the astronomical community, in close touch with the phenomenon, did not speak out. Hynek has now spoken; a bit later than many would have liked, but, nevertheless, rather loud. It is now up to his scientific colleagues, who were quick to follow his lead in the past, to respond to the alarm.

Paul E. McCarthy,
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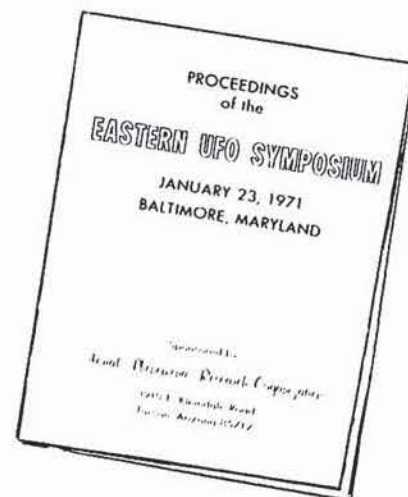
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THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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JULY-AUGUST 1972

SPECTACULAR REPORT FROM KANSAS

Occupants Sighted in Australia

The Queensland Edition of the *Australian* for July 22, 1972, carried a short mention of the sighting of what was referred to as "six aliens" near Kuraby, Queensland in the early morning of July 19th. The witness was allegedly very frightened and confided in his wife who called the Flying Saucer Research Bureau in Brisbane and related the information. After the short mention appeared in the Press, the man called the Bureau himself and related the following:

At about 2 a.m. on the morning of the 19th, he was on his way to work and when at Kuraby, not far from Kuraby settlement, he became aware of about six objects on the passenger side of the road. The six objects became figures as he approached. They were a soft grey in color and as he came even closer five of the figures turned away, the remaining one stepped out toward the road and put out his hand.

The witness tried to determine the features of the remaining figure, and was surprised to see that, although he was not helmeted, his face was covered with a "sort of faceted covering". He compared the face to a diamond, coming to a point and with no features visible.

The man had been traveling about 45 m.p.h. when he first sighted the figures, but after seeing the faceless figure, and spotting a large, solid, silvery object on the opposite side of the road, adjacent to or possibly touching the power lines, he accelerated his car and got away as quickly as he could. At the place where the object was seen are new high tension power lines.

During the sighting the man said he kept hearing a strange noise which he could best describe only as "p-doing-p-doing", etc. It gradually faded out as he proceeded along the road but he could still hear it when he arrived at Kuraby railway station.

The foregoing information was furnished by APRO member Lindsay McKeon and we hope to make direct contact with the witness in this case.

Those Iowa Craters

In early July of this year unusual-appearing depressions began showing up in soy bean fields in the state of Iowa. The *Des Moines Register* (Des Moines, Iowa) carried a brief article about the craters at the Mervin Teig farm at Story City, and the Donald Slaikeu farm at Goldfield.

Investigator William Atkinson saw the story and went to visit the Teig farm. However, Mr. Teig had cultivated through the crater area and there was little evidence left. While Atkinson was still at the farm, a call came in for Mr. Teig from Jerry Dean of Laurens, Iowa. Mr. Dean said that he, too, had found mysterious markings in his soy bean field. Mr. Teig handed the telephone to Mr. Atkinson who got the basic information, then told Mr. Dean that he would start for Laurens immediately.

When he arrived at the Dean farm, Atkinson was taken to the field to examine the craters. There were two of them, one approximately 1 yard across, the other a little smaller. The soy beans were withered and yellowed in an area approximately 30 yards in diameter. Clods of dirt were found around the crater areas as if dirt had been pulled out of the crater and dropped. In the center of the largest crater, which was approximately 24-30 inches deep, was a hole approximately 2 inches across which penetrated the earth to a depth of 3½-4 feet in a gradual spiral, the sides of which were quite smooth. This was determined when Mr. Dean and Mr. Atkinson excavated the hole.

Mr. Dean said he felt the crater was made on Thursday, July 6th. At 7:30 p.m. that day, Mrs. Dean was in the kitchen when the room was suddenly lit up, the light failed, the telephone receiver jumped up off the phone and lit on the counter. A loud "pop" was heard and a few seconds later the lights came back on. The phone functioned normally also. There was a storm in the area but no thunder or lightning. Further investigation of the bean field revealed a huge clod of dirt on the ground approximately 30

(See Craters - Page Four)

Although UFO sightings made in July in the state of Kansas are featured elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*, the Colby sighting of August 19th is given separate treatment because of the nature of the detail.

Our principal witness is Officer Paul Carter of the Colby, Kansas Police Department. He reports that there had been UFO activity in that general area (north and northwestern Kansas) for about two weeks prior to his experience.

In the early hours of August 19th (Saturday) Officer Carter and Officer Dennis Brown were on patrol in separate cars. A man called in from Gem township to report a UFO in his vicinity. He was very disturbed about it. Colby Police Department referred him to the Thomas County sheriff's office because Gem is out of their jurisdiction.

Approximately five or ten minutes after the Gem report, (2:07 a.m.) Officer Carter was patrolling east of Colby on Highway 24 when he saw an object sporting alternately flashing red and green lights almost directly ahead of him. It was at approximately 200-300 feet altitude and heading southwest. Carter turned south and headed out of town toward Interstate 70, pacing the object at about 50-60 miles per hour. He stopped at the overpass, whereupon the object, which was ahead of him, swung back over I-70 and came to a stop over a pasture east of Carter's car. Carter was parked so that the car was facing east and he got a good look as the object, red and green lights flashing, blotted out stars and some of the terrain. He could clearly see a terrace in the field in front of the object (between his car and it) but a terrace on the far side of it, as well as telephone poles which he should have been able to see, were not visible.

Just after the object settled to its position 10-15 feet above the ground, it turned to an intense, bright white light which illuminated the field and surrounding area, as well as the interior of his car. He said that he even spotted a couple of jackrabbits in the pasture. However, the light was so bright he had to turn his head away and close his eyes because it blinded him.

During the time that he chased the

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The manual will be in loose leaf form so that material can be added or subtracted if need be. It will be mailed first class and free of charge to all field investigators. The field investigators need only invest in a three-hole loose leaf binder of his own choice. We also recommend that all Field Investigators acquire a box of crayola brand color crayons in the 64-color box to help with color identification associated with sightings.



New Consultant

Dr. Mohammed A. Athar, microbiologist, has joined APRO's panel of scientific consultants.

Dr. Athar was born on March 9, 1939. He received his Bachelor of Science degree with Microbiology major from the University of Karachi, Pakistan in 1957. In 1959 he received his Master's degree in Microbiology from the same school where he also became a research fellow. He later lectured at a University junior college.

In 1962 Dr. Athar received his master's degree in Public Health from the University of Michigan after having been chosen to come to the United States as a Fulbright scholar. From 1963 to 1965, he worked at the Microbiology Laboratories of the University of Michigan Medical Center. In August 1965 he joined the Holy Cross Hospital at Calgary, Alberta, Canada where he was in charge of the Bacteriology Laboratories.

Dr. Athar was selected to join the University of London, England as a research fellow in 1966 and received his Ph. D degree from that university in 1969.

Since the beginning of 1970, Dr. Athar has been working as Microbiologist at the

(See Consultant - Page Three)

Editorial

As of this writing the expected 1972 UFO "flap" is in full swing. The staff usually mails a postcard to acknowledge receipt of clippings and/or reports but under existing conditions this may not be possible. We hope the membership will understand.

Mrs. Lorenzen is in charge of reports and investigations. Her health is considerably improved but she is still not able to shoulder the full workload. Therefore it is hoped that the membership will continue to honor her request that correspondence needing an answer be kept at a minimum.

Field Investigators are being contacted via telephone when a report involves occupants, landings or close-up sightings of UFOs. If the members encounter leads on such cases, they may notify headquarters via a collect telephone call. However, we urge the members to realize that we operate on a tight budget and only important cases should be called in

to Headquarters, and even then, the caller should limit his conversation and only give cogent facts. This will help to facilitate the investigation at the earliest possible moment. The office telephone number is: Area code 602-793-1825. An extension in the Lorenzen home enables the Lorenzens to answer after office hours which are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Bear in mind, however, that the staff must get some rest and the hours from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Arizona time (we are not on daylight savings time) are off limits for telephone calls.

We have had several inquiries concerning the "Field Investigator's Manual" which, incidentally, is not its official name. It is in the final stages and will go to the printer during the week of August 27-September 2. The printer assures us we will have the finished product within two weeks. The staff is prepared to mail the "Manual" to field investigators via first-class mail the day it arrives from the printers.

Consultant

(Continued from Page Two)

ly Cross Hospital and as lecturer at the University of Calgary. He is the author of over ten papers on various aspects of medical microbiology. APRO's staff feels that Dr. Athar is an important addition to our staff of consultants.



Mr. Allen Benz
Staff Librarian

Benz — Staff Librarian

Mr. Allen Benz has become APRO's Staff Librarian, operating out of Twin Falls, Idaho. Mr. Benz received a B.A. in History at the University of San Diego in 1967 and an M.A. in Library Science at the University of Missouri in 1971. He is currently the head of the technical services division of Twin Falls Public Library. He was formerly a teacher at St. Andrews School, Tipton, Missouri.

The functions which Mr. Benz will perform in this new Staff position will be the creation of cross-referenced card catalogs for facilitation of UFO data retrieval. He recently spent a week at APRO Headquarters studying the problems involved and discussing the matter with other Staff members. He has a copy of the first microfilm of APRO reports and further microfilms will be sent to him for the project. The card catalogs will take several years to complete.

Dr. Hardy Passes Away

It is with the deepest regret that APRO must announce the death of Dr. Rene J. Hardy, Consultant in Physics, at Toulon, France, on June 13, 1972.

Dr. Hardy joined APRO in January of 1963 and has since been one of the Organization's staunchest European

supporters. He became a Consultant in July of 1965 and was invaluable in all matters related to electronics, propulsion and magnetic (and other) detection of UFOs. In 1970, Dr. Hardy's paper *The UFO Phenomenon and the Physical Universe* came in third place in APRO's Scientific UFO Research Award and Dr. Hardy received an Honorable Mention and a special plaque.

Rene Jean Hardy was born in Bordeaux, France, on July 11, 1908. He studied at "La Sorbonne" and the "College de France" and obtained a Ph.D. from the Faculty of Sciences of Paris University. Since 1938, he worked for subsidiaries of ITT and RCA, various French Government laboratories in the aerospace field and was Scientific Consultant to MATRA (1963-1966) working on the first French satellites. Since 1968 he was employed by the French Navy at Toulon as a Scientific Consultant to the Department of Naval Weapons Development.

Besides being the author of many scientific papers of the French Academy of Sciences, Dr. Hardy was the holder of more than 250 patents throughout the world in electronics, ultra-sonics, guidance infrared and quantic-optic applications. He brought about the first European self-directional system for missiles. His advanced research in physics led him into the fields of astrophysics and mathematical philosophy.

Dr. Hardy received various French distinctions: Laureate of the *A. Viard* award, 1958; Grand Officer of the Order of Merit for Research and Invention, 1961; Medal from the Society of Arts, Sciences and Letters (Paris), 1969. He was a member of the Science Academy of Rome (Italy) and the New York Academy of Sciences. Dr. Hardy also had a personal interest in the field of parapsychology and was the author of 20 papers on the subject.

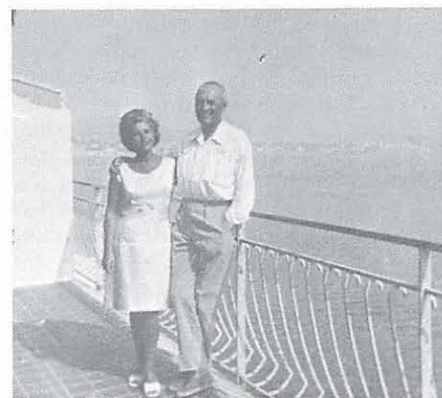
APRO has lost a valuable supporter and friend. Expressions of sympathy have been forwarded to the family.

ETI Subject of APA Address

by Dr. Robert F. Creegan

Dr. Creegan is a Professor of Philosophy at the State University of New York at Albany and is a Consultant to APRO in Philosophy.

On December 28, 1971, at 9:00 p.m., at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City, Dr. Lewis W. Beck, III, delivered the Presidential Address to the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association (APA). The subject was extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI).



Dr. Hardy relaxing with his wife, at their home in Toulon, France, in the summer of 1969.



Dr. Beck pointed out that ancient and renaissance thinkers were hospitable to the idea of ETI. In the ancient world, for example, such men of letters as Plutarch, and such philosophers as Democritus and Lucretius asserted a plurality of worlds with life, including some life of human and even higher level. This opinion became less common in the early phases of modern thought, and during the last century it was often assumed that probably the Earth was the only seat of life.

Scientific developments during the last one or two decades are re-establishing the belief in extraterrestrial life and ETI, according to Dr. Beck. Such developments include results of analysis of meteorites and the results of spectrographic analysis of energies coming from deep space.

Would we recognize contact with such life if it occurred? This is a difficult question and much of the address was devoted to it. What is the difference between a message and random inputs of energies? What is the difference between signaling behaviour and behaviour without such intent? No conclusive answers were attempted and no specific mention was made about UFOs. Illustrative material was drawn from the field of radio-astronomy and closely related fields, and the discussions were highly speculative.

Several persons expressed a certain disappointment. It was a good topic and a good opportunity but it was widely thought that the address was little more than a "pot boiler." That a President of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association would take such a topic, however, is of historical

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Kansas

(Continued from Page One)

object Carter had been in touch with Officer Brown who was halfway between Colby and Gem, via the radio. When Carter notified Brown that he was in pursuit of the object, Brown started back to Carter's position to verify Carter's report. Brown was on the street Carter had taken south out of Colby but he was not within viewing range of the object when it sat down. After Carter's last radio message to Brown telling him that the object was stationary, the object made a whirring noise, somewhat like a vacuum cleaner starting up, rose straight up and out of sight within 3 seconds. Brown, approaching from the north, saw the object in its vertical ascent. He was 1½ miles from Carter's location.

Two or three minutes later, what the officers thought might have been the same object, flashing red and green lights, came down out of the sky and headed southeast toward Oakley. Carter radioed Officer Jess Tillman at Oakley and told him he was chasing the object south, that it was about to go over the Mingo exchange and he was about to lose it on the horizon. Then Tillman radioed that he had spotted it and was watching it with binoculars. He later described it and the description matched that of the object observed by Carter and Brown.

At this point it would be natural to write this report off as one of those "meandering night light" sightings. However, the shape behind the flashing red and green lights was easily discerned—it resembled "an inverted oatmeal bowl", flat on the bottom, with a rim around the bottom. The lights were arranged in this manner: Red lights just above the ring, in a horizontal band. The green lights were located all over the top of the object. Carter did not notice any particular pattern or rhythm to the flashing of the lights—they simply went on and off.

The path of the second object was generally northwest to southeast, and Tillman observed it for 3-5 minutes before it turned white and streaked north and out of sight.

Brown and Carter drove back into Colby, had coffee, talked over their experience and then went back on patrol. They shortly received a call from a man in Gem who said that he had called the Sheriff's office several times but got no response. He said that an object was hanging directly over his trailer house and would someone please come out. He said it was so low that he felt he could touch it if he tried. The Colby area was quiet so Brown got into Carter's car and they headed for Gem which is 3 miles north of Highway 24. Before they left Colby, Brown and Carter had grabbed an instamatic camera, two pairs of binoculars and

a polaroid camera.

When the car reached the turnoff that led to Gem they saw an object like the first two they had observed, only with patches of white light this time, hovering over the Gem area. When the patrol car turned off the highway and onto the road leading to Gem the object headed in a northeast direction. When the officers reached Gem the object appeared to be in the Rexford area, which is approximately 15 miles ENE of Gem.

The men decided against going to Rexford as it was too far from their home base in Colby so they stayed in Gem and talked to a man who had called the Colby Police Department. Other residents of Gem said they had been awakened by their dogs barking and looked out and saw the object hovering.

Brown and Carter mounted the binoculars on a tripod so they would have a steady base for viewing and continued to watch the object. It still appeared to be over Rexford, had turned white and was moving—up and down, sidewise, in no particular pattern. Sometimes it would move out of the binoculars' field of view. Carter firmly states that the object was not a star—it constantly moved in front of stars.

While the observers were watching the object at Gem they scanned the sky and spotted other objects. Two, almost overhead, were the red-and-green lights with occasional white ones and were estimated to be at about 1 to 2 miles altitude. These objects would move together, stay together, maneuver side by side, split apart, and go in different directions. At one time two bright white lights came from the western horizon which the observers first thought might be jets. One went from the western horizon to the eastern horizon in a matter of 5 or 6 seconds. The other came halfway across the sky, stopped, and went back the same way it had come. Then another bright white light came out of the west at great speed, went to the object still hovering at Rexford. The observers couldn't discern if the object stopped there and stayed or went past and beyond, but they got the impression that it joined the Rexford object.

After this display, Brown and Carter headed back to Colby, driving west on Highway 24. As they approached the town they spotted another object with the same red-and-green light display, which came in from the west and appeared to be hovering over Brown's patrol car. The men got out of the car and Brown took two photos of the object with the instamatic. Carter snapped one with the Polaroid camera, whereupon the object streaked straight into the west and out of sight.

Officers Brown and Carter stayed at the eastern city limits for 1½ hours with a crowd of 15-20 people, and watched more

of the objects maneuvering in the area. During that time 36 calls were received at police headquarters from area residents reporting on the flying lights. One farmer reported that one of the things was hovering over his barn and that if it descended 2 or 3 feet it would have been sitting on his weather vane.

In concluding this report, it is important to note that Carter was a non-believer in UFOs prior to his experience. He still says he won't speculate on what they are or where they come from but says, "I was a non-believer until 2:07 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th of August, but there comes a time in a person's life when he can change his mind pretty darn fast."

Unfortunately the developed film showed nothing. However, Carter was able to estimate the size of the object as approximately 18-20 feet high and 35 feet in diameter, based on his observation of the hovering object. Also there is a possibility of electro-mechanical interference. When the object was directly overhead, Carter called Colby but received no answer. He then called in again and Colby answered saying that they had heard his call and answered but apparently he didn't hear their call.

Craters

(Continued from Page One)

feet southeast of the largest crater. It was roughly two by 1 feet and in the middle of it was an impression which resembled that which would be made if one pressed a bowl, bottom down, into the dirt. It was split in two and when the men attempted to pick it up it fell apart. Like the clods in and around the crater, it was dry and crumbling, not at all resembling the other soil in the field, which was fairly damp.

Because of space limitations, we will not deal with each of the crater incidents separately because they (the craters) were all generally the same size, the same distance from each other, and the surrounding soy bean plants gave the same appearance—that of having been withered. However, another set of craters came to light on the Lesley Poling farm at Boone, Iowa, and Mr. Poling called Atkinson who proceeded to investigate.

Unfortunately, in most of these cases, the principals had not noted the exact date that the craters were found or that the attending phenomena took place. However, Mr. Poling related the incident to Mr. Atkinson which allegedly took place a night or two prior to finding the craters on his farm. At about 9:30 p.m. around the 15th of July, a "white sheet of light" illuminated the kitchen, a boom was heard and one of the kitchen windows shattered, scattering glass across the 15-foot room. Another window

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Craters

(Continued from Page Four)

cracked, the television went off for about 10 seconds. The next day the craters were found 250 yards out into the bean field in a straight line with the kitchen windows. In the smallest crater, which was slightly less than a yard across, a 2-inch diameter hole was found which went down to a depth of 19 inches. The hole then turned and ran parallel to the ground for approximately 19 inches, and then came to an abrupt stop.

As the press ran stories on the various crater locations, private individuals called to tell of their experiences at the time. A day or two prior to the finding of the Slaikeu sighting, a Mr. Shaw was sitting at home in the late evening when a flash of light illuminated the yard outside and the inside of his house. The craters in Slaikeu's field turned out to be between 250 and 300 yards in a direct line from the windows of the Shaw house which were illuminated by the light.

In the case of the Feig craters, a neighbor, Mrs. Bole, said that a night or two previous to the discovery of the craters she had been in bed, heard a tremendous crash which woke her up. She saw no light, but felt "paralyzed". She drifted off to sleep again, woke up an hour later but could not get up—still feeling strange. Two hours more of sleep and she woke up and got up, but feeling very shaky. There was no damage to the property. The bedroom windows where she slept were, again, 250 yards in a direct line from the craters in Teig's field.

At the time publicity was given to the craters, one of the farmers scooped up some of the dirt and sent it to the Bio-Assay Laboratory in Ames, Iowa. Dr. Robert Baughman who analyzed the soil samples said that his preliminary tests revealed that the craters had been made by lightning strikes.

At about this time, soil samples arrived in Tucson which had been taken from the Dean Farm, and they were turned over to Dr. Walter W. Walker, APRO's consultant in Metallurgy. Dr. Walker, an expert on fulgurites, which are artifacts resulting from the fusion of rock or sand during lightning strikes, said that the silvery or white-colored dust which adhered to the soil in the craters, was not caused by lightning strikes. The absence of fulgurites led him to that conclusion. A spectrograph of the dust showed it to be basically the same as that of the soil to which it clung. He deduced that sudden and intense heat caused the burning out of organic material, leaving the residual whitish dust. Mr. Walker is well qualified to offer an opinion on this as he has written several papers on lightning strikes to the ground and is considered an expert in this area.

In summation, it would appear that we do have a real mystery on our hands. In all cases intense light seemed to have been manifested a short time before the actual discovery of the craters. Although in each case the soy bean fields are surrounded by oat and/or corn fields, the craters appear only in soy bean fields. Although it was impossible to determine in the case of the Marvin Teig craters, all the other craters had holes in the middle of them, as if core samples had been taken, and all contained the whitish deposit. In no instance were there any tracks leading to or from the craters. In all cases the soy beans recovered and continued to flourish after a few days had passed. All of the farmers in the area who viewed the craters had ruled out lightning as the cause, being familiar with the effects of lightning strikes to the ground.

ETI

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significance in itself.

Dr. Beck has an M.A. and Ph.D. from Duke University, where I received my doctorate, and we were quite well acquainted for over a year. Our respective interests in UFOs, however, developed quite independently. He now holds an endowed chair of philosophy at the University of Rochester and has served as the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He is one of the leading authorities on the Kantian philosophy and has published books on that and other topics as well as numerous articles in professional journals. The Eastern Division of the APA includes the East Coast from Maine to Florida and many of the Americas oldest and most prestigious universities. Meetings of the Division are always attended by many persons from all over the U.S. and Canada and from other countries too. The Presidential Address will be published in the proceedings within a year or so. Meanwhile, no copy is available.

Kansas UFO Reports

At around the middle of July this year the small town of Dighton, Kansas experienced a considerable number of UFO sightings which indicated that an unidentified object was making repeat visits to that area.

Dighton, a small town of approximately 1500 people, is located in Lane County in the western part of the state. The initial press story which was carried by UPI quoted Police Chief M.R. Shelton who described the object as a "round, red-orange and white light—bright as a cluster of lights on a football field." According to the citizenry of Dighton, sightings of the object had been going on

"for several months" and it was seen by many of the residents of the area as well as the Chief of Police and several other policemen.

The UFO was seen several times each month starting in February, and usually between 11 p.m. and early morning. Shelton said that the object would usually remain stationary until an investigating officer radioed another car about it. It would then begin to move away, he said — "Every time we transmit it moves."

Shelton was quoted as saying that he had chased the thing in May at speeds up to 100 miles per hour and that it ran parallel to or slightly ahead of his patrol car.

Some people, including Shelton, at first speculated that the object might have been a military craft taking infrared photos of the area to check feedlot runoff, but a check with Forbes Air Force Base revealed that Forbes had had no low-level flights—low level being from ground level to 3,500 feet. The plane which takes infrared photos was described as flying "well in excess of 50,000 feet."

To date the mysterious flying lights have been sighted by hundreds of witnesses at Hays, Russell, Plainville, Stockton, Ellis, Phillipsburg, Great Bend, Lyons, McPherson, Colby (see other story this issue), Gem and Oakville.

Newsman Sights UFO

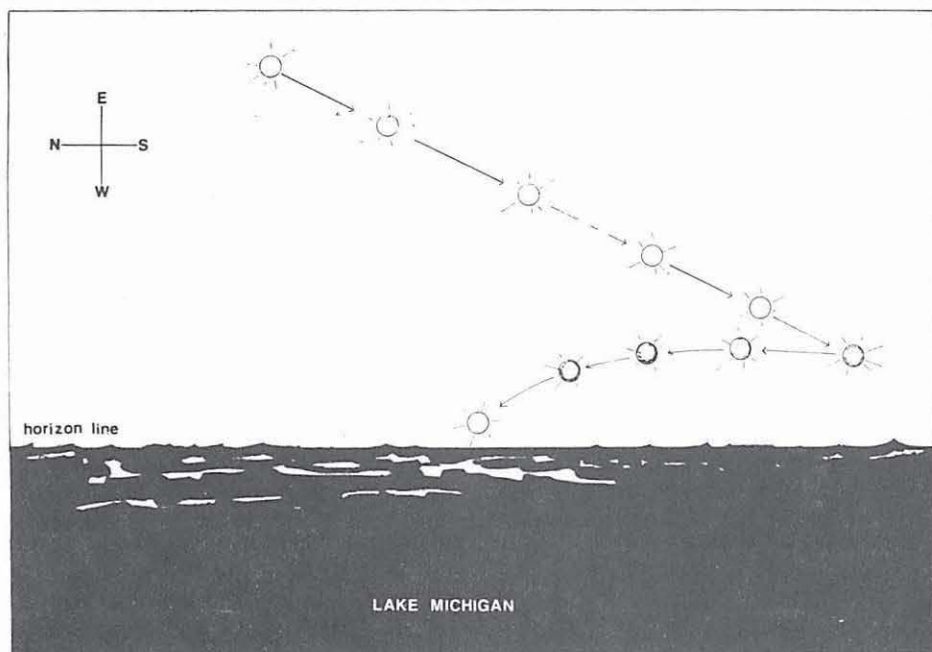
Peter Reich, aerospace writer for *Chicago Today*, describes an unexplainable object which he observed at 10:42 p.m. on July 19, 1972. He had just retired, switched off the light and glanced at the illuminated dial of the clock, then glanced out the window. He was surprised to see a blinking red light much like the flashing anti-collision light on aircraft. It was going from north to southeast over Lake Michigan.

Reich had no idea of the altitude of the object but pointed out that it was well above the level of his windows which are on the 38th floor. The windows face north and provide an unobstructed view of Lake Michigan and the sky.

The night was clear enough for Reich to see several stars toward the northeast. Reich estimated the speed of the object to be about 600 miles per hour and the object at a distance of no more than half a mile. Having been involved in aircraft and aerospace projects as a newsman he is eminently qualified to make the estimations involved with his sightings.

Reich points out that aircraft never fly that close to his building, and its maneuver before it finally blinked out took it out of the mundane category. As it flashed from north to southeast, it suddenly stopped, reversed course sharply

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Newsman

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and appeared to fly along a downward curve in the opposite direction. Then, when it approached a point near what would be the horizon in daylight, it suddenly blinked out and disappeared.

Reich points out that he is totally familiar with weather balloons, aircraft reflecting sunlight, satellites and parts of spacecraft burning up on reentry into the atmosphere, meteorites, lightning and reflections of ground light in the sky, but the object he saw was none of these. "But I have never seen any object that behaved so contrary to the laws of physics", he said.

Our thanks to Jacqueline Joseffer for getting the information on this one, and for the excellent drawing of the object (see above). We hasten to point out that the object seen by Reich was only a light and not clearly defined as in the drawing. However, the rendering was done using a round object to make a clear representation.

The Missouri "Monster"

News stories out of Louisiana, Missouri recount claims that a big smelly, black-haired creature is lurking in the woods near the Edgar Harrison home. The only actual witnesses to the creature were the Harrison children, Terry, 8, who was outside and saw it just 50 feet from the house just inside the woods. His scream brought sister Doris, 15, to the bathroom window and she saw the creature also. This incident took place about July 10.

Other townspeople allegedly heard the creature's screams and growls but beyond

the fleeting observation of the Harrison children there have been no other witnesses.

The "monster" caught the public's fancy and one enterprising "UFO researcher" attempted to hook up the sighting of the creature to UFOs with no success. The local *Tucson Daily Citizen* (Tucson, Arizona) contacted APRO concerning the UFO angle and Mrs. Lorenzen referred them to Ivan T. Sanderson, noted author and biologist who asserted that the creature was quite likely similar to the Yeti, Sasquatch and ABSMs which are indigenous to earth and make their homes in the rain forests around the world.

Although there is no connection between the "Missouri Monster" and UFOs or aerial phenomena, we include this item because of the many requests for information which have come in to Headquarters.

1886 Venezuelan Incident Studied

The following letter was published in the December 18, 1886, edition of *Scientific American*. It came to APRO's attention over a year ago through British Representative Anthony Pace. Mr. Nick Turner, a Birmingham University student and friend of Mr. Pace, came across the letter, which reads:

CURIOUS PHENOMENON IN VENEZUELA.

To the Editor of the *Scientific American*.

The following brief account of a recent strange meteorological occurrence may be of interest to your readers as an addition to the list of

electrical eccentricities.

During the night of the 24th of October last, which was rainy and tempestuous, a family of nine persons, sleeping in a hut a few leagues from Maracaibo, were awakened by a loud humming noise and a vivid, dazzling light, which brilliantly illuminated the interior of the house.

The occupants, completely terror stricken, and believing, as they relate, that the end of the world had come, threw themselves on their knees and commenced to pray, but their devotions were almost immediately interrupted by violent vomitings, and extensive swellings commenced to appear in the upper parts of their bodies, this being particularly noticeable about the face and lips.

It is to be noted that the brilliant light was not accompanied by a sensation of heat, although there was a smoky appearance and a peculiar smell.

The next morning the swellings had subsided, leaving upon the face and body large black areas. No special pain was felt until the ninth day, when the skin peeled off, and these blotches were transformed into virulent raw sores.

The hair of the head fell off upon the side which happened to be underneath when the phenomenon occurred, the same side of the body being, in all nine cases, the more seriously injured.

The remarkable part of the occurrence is that the house was uninjured, all doors and windows being closed at the time.

No trace of lightning could afterward be observed in any part of the building, and all the sufferers unite in saying that there was no detonation, but only the loud humming already mentioned.

Another curious attendant circumstance is that the trees around the house showed no sign of injury until the ninth day, when they suddenly withered, almost simultaneously with the development of the sores upon the bodies of the occupants of the house.

This is perhaps a mere coincidence, but it is remarkable that the same susceptibility to electrical effects, with the same lapse of time, should be observed in both animal and vegetable organisms.

I have visited the sufferers, who are now in one of the hospitals of this city; and although their appearance is truly horrible, yet it is hoped that in no case will the injuries prove fatal.

Warner Cowgill

U.S. Consulate, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
November 7th, 1886.

Struck by the similarity between this report and modern day reports of UFOs and close encounter UFO reports, APRO attempted to obtain further information and to have the report evaluated by scientists. Venezuelan Representative, Askold Ladonko, was unable to find any

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1886

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local press reports due to the fact that no real newspapers were being published in Venezuela in 1886.

Dr. John C. Munday, APRO Consultant in Biophysics, requested cooperation from the Department of State. A letter dated July 14, 1971, from Dr. Milton O. Gustafson, Diplomatic Records Specialist in the Legislative, Judicial and Diplomatic Records Division of the National Archives and Records Service (General Services Administration) stated that "a search of Dispatches from United States Consuls in Maracaibo, 1886, among the General Records of the Department of State, and the Maracaibo Consular Post Records, among the Foreign Service Post Records of the Department of State, has not revealed any information relating to a meteorological phenomenon on November 17, 1886 in that region."

During his recent stay in Tucson, APRO approached Dr. Philip Morrison on the subject. Dr. Morrison, who is the book reviewer for the *Scientific American* and has a passive interest in UFOs, requested a search for possible additional correspondence from Mr. Cowgill in other issues of the *Scientific American*, but nothing further has been found as far as APRO knows. Consequently, APRO is now prepared to release the evaluations of its Consultants.

In his preliminary evaluation, Dr. Horace C. Dudley, Consultant in Radiation Physics, noted that the report "... coincides rather well with certain reports which have appeared over the past ten years. . . the writer of the report was using the then popularized term 'electricity' as an undefinable 'something.' His report coincides exactly as would be expected if persons (or trees) were exposed to a heavy dose of penetrating ionizing radiation; perhaps a mixture of microwaves, gamma- and/or X-rays. Observation of such biological effects due to X-rays and radium were not reported until about 1905." Dr. Dudley also observed that "Maxwell's equations postulated that light was an electro-magnetic wave phenomena (1864). Hertz experimentally proved it with rather long penetrating em waves in 1884. The electron was not discovered until 1896, and electricity as electron flow was still not generally accepted even in 1940."

Although in his first, preliminary evaluation Dr. Dudley called the report perhaps "one of the most important early reports of direct contact of humans with UFOs" he later suggested that natural

phenomena could also explain the incident. "At least it should be considered as an alternative" he wrote. Noting that the Venezuelan case took place during a stormy period, Dr. Dudley observed that "ball lightning is a phenomenon that is most often observed during stormy weather, and recently explained on the basis of magneto-hydrodynamic theory. . . . it may be postulated that the effects observed in the people and the plants in Venezuela resulted from ionizing radiation produced in a self-contained, gaseous, electrical system (plasma) which generated a rather wide spectrum of radiation: visible, gamma, X-ray and/or micro-wave."

"In any case" concluded Dr. Dudley "the description given in 1886 of the radiation effects, is certainly a classical example of keen observation describing an event which had no controlled scientific counterpart for more than a decade."

The report by Dr. Benjamin Sawyer, APRO Consultant in Medicine, is reproduced below:

This is a most impressive report: (1) It is by a man presumably intelligent, an employee of the U.S. Foreign Service, who was interested enough in it to follow the case by a hospital visit; (2) It was communicated to and published by the *Scientific American*. It is to be noted that this magazine published reports of this sort far more frequently in the past than they do now, though the letters column and the section "Fifty And A Hundred Years Ago" often still contain such items of curiosa, and was probably published in this column in 1886.

The pathologic symptoms and signs related are characteristic of burns which, in general, regardless of source, produce these effects. Burns are classified thermal, chemical, mechanical, radiation. The radiation can roughly be divided into ultra violet ray, infra red, micro wave sources (radar), ultra sound and finally x-ray, and x-ray like wave band sources. The most appealing conjecture leads first to ultra violet exposure, then to micro wave, finally beta and gamma x-ray radiation. The pathology is interesting - sudden onset of vomiting and edema (swelling) very frequently occurs with micro wave exposure, though it is not by any means consistent in this. It does not produce desquamation and epilation (i.e., skin peeling and hair loss. The black areas are likely to have been incident to area of severe

erythema and subsequent intradermal bleeding, which in nine days would appear very dark-colored, or black, and could be produced by any radiation source. After the skin loss, secondary infection occurs, this then is the appearance of any severe burn at about nine days (described accurately as virulent raw sores).

The time lapse of nine days is also typical. The burn source could have been some unknown or any one of the radiation sources I noted in the classification. The objections in comparing radiation sources with symptoms at times of onset leads to several contradictions in pathologic signs.

Ultra violet exposure produces no sense of heat and does not cause swelling and vomiting on even intense exposure. Micro wave exposure frequently produces edema and nausea, but the skin and tissue damage occurs at planes of structural discontinuity where structural density varies widely, i.e., skin to clothing, etc. Ultra violet exposure, even intense as it must be in this case, if it were the source, does not produce sensations at the time of exposure and practically never causes hair loss, nor do any of the other sources produce hair loss, except x-ray like radiation and other sources of hard radiation. Any of them could produce the plant effects noted, and perhaps exfoliation, in many circumstances which might be conjectured.

It is mentioned that the hair fell off on the side that happened to be underneath (underneath what, head or the source of radiation?). One can only suppose that the writer meant direct exposure rather than the opposite side of the body, to the side of direct exposure, though this is equivocally stated. It is to be noted that this was accompanied or was a perceivable light source (dazzling light and brilliant illumination). Color is not mentioned (i.e., red, purple or white). It is likely ordinary light would accompany ultra violet or infra red radiation, but not likely with micro wave or ultra sound sources.

The report from Dr. Munday follows:

- a) The report suggests but does not specify that the "light" was inside the house, only that it illuminated the interior.

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- b) Injuries were most serious "upon the side which happened to be underneath when the phenomenon occurred,..." Since it is difficult to accept that injury would be most serious on the side away from the phenomenon, it is presumed the author in saying "underneath" meant the side toward and under the phenomenon.
- c) The reported injuries are suggestive of damage by ionizing radiation (far ultraviolet or shorter wavelengths). However, ionizing radiation intense enough to cause vomiting and swelling at the time of the incident would probably have caused death within a few days; yet, the author claimed they were in hospital more than three weeks afterward.
- Long-wave (i.e. infrared, microwave or radio wave) radiation is contraindicated by the statement that the "light was not accompanied by a sensation of heat". However, in traumatic circumstances, there is the possibility that a sensation of heating and burning might go unnoticed. More data are needed in order to decide on the cause of the injuries.
- d) The features of the phenomenon and the injuries it (apparently) caused suggest an unusual phenomenon. Perhaps it was ball lightning. The possibility of ball lightning should be examined by a ball lightning expert. (See Attschuler, House, and Hildner, 1970, *Nature* 228(7): 545-547; Singer, *The Nature of Ball Lightning*.)
- e) Since the phenomenon is as yet unidentified, and apparently was aerial in character, it can be labelled UFO. However, this label should not be construed as allowing the possibility of extraterrestrial involvement; the existing data do not at all warrant speculation in the direction of ETH. Rather they indicate some natural phenomenon whose characteristics at present are only vaguely known.

What at first appeared to be physical injury caused by a UFO (which would certainly be the earliest on record) now appears explainable by ball lightning phenomena. Even so, the reported injuries are the earliest and probably the most extensive on record related to ball lightning. This report is still an open question. Comments from other scientists would be welcome by APRO.

Press Reports

Beginning with this issue an attempt will be made to list all reports received so that members will be apprised of the geographical distribution of reports. Because of lack of space, however, except

for outstanding sightings, only the date and location will be given.

May (no exact date) 1972, Stillwater, Pennsylvania. Various described as "blimp-shaped" with lights and lights on swept-wing airplane.

May 23, 1972, Pikes Creek, Pa. Mushroom-shaped object, glowing white.

July 5, 1972, Brisbane, Australia. Silver, cigar-shaped object reported by many.

July 6, 1972, Mayne, Australia. Glowing football-shaped object over railroad yard.

July 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1972, Campbell's Bay, Ontario, Canada. Strange orange-red light observed on consecutive nights by many.

July 25, 1972, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Red and green arrow-shaped object reported by scores of witnesses.

July 27, 1972, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. Spherical ball of pale white light seen by three witnesses.

August 11, 1972, Portland, Oregon. Object resembling space ship in TV series "Lost in Space" observed by two separate groups of people.

August 11, 1972, Lombard, Illinois. Football-shaped object that glowed orange and hovered 60 feet off the ground at a distance of 200 feet from highway observed by many motorists. Under investigation.

August 18, 1972, Holyrood, Kansas. A disc-shaped object described as dipping and gliding gracefully, seen by three youths.

Soccer Crowd Observes UFO Formation

On July 26 at 10:30 p.m., two thousand Brazilians including the opposing soccer teams entirely forgot the game and stood fascinated as they watched a group of unidentified glowing objects pass above the field.

This incident, probably one of the very few mass-witness sightings, took place at Campos, about 130 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. There were eight objects in all, and they glowed with an orange color. One of the witnesses, Attorney Benedito Rubens, said that the objects appeared to be at great height but were very easily seen. The lead object was considerably larger than the seven which followed it.

When the players stopped the game to watch the formation, the radio announcers who were broadcasting the game, began to give a running description of the objects, their flight path and the fact that they had interrupted the game.

Later, the Brazilian government's National News Agency said that civilian and military authorities were flooded with telephone calls from people inquiring

about strange and brilliant lights that flew over the city of Vitoria, about 250 miles north of Rio that same night.

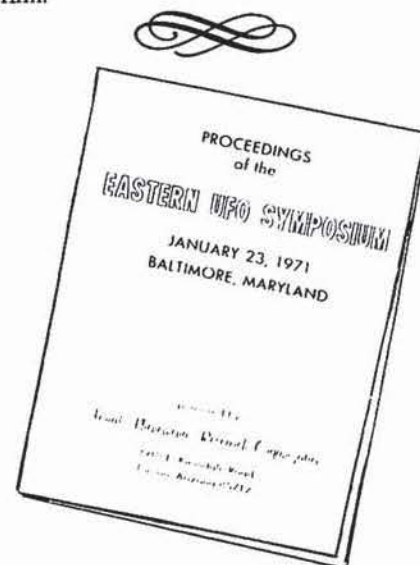
"Mother Ship" Over Perth

On June 25, 1972 at 12:50 p.m., a small UFO was alleged to have left the ground and joined a large, delta-shaped craft over the sand hills near Melville (West Australia—near Perth).

Professional photographer Graeme Harris reported that he had been covering a rough-country car test and had stopped for lunch when his driver, Peter Lynne, let out a yell from the top of the sandhill. Upon looking up he and Lynne saw a small dark object rise from the ground into the sky toward a delta-shaped craft cruising slowly overhead. Harris said the operation was "just like a lunar module rejoining its mother-ship."

Immediately after the two craft met, he said, the larger object accelerated at a fantastic rate and disappeared within moments. Harris claimed he managed to photograph it just as it zoomed away but its speed was so great that even though his camera photographs three frames per second it was gone by the fourth frame.

This information was carried in the *Perth Sunday Times* and it is hoped that one of our Australian members or Field Investigators will be able to procure more information and possibly a copy of the film.



APRO urges all members to obtain the *Proceedings of the Eastern UFO Symposium* (held at Baltimore, Maryland on January 23rd, 1971), a new publication brought out by APRO and available at \$3.00 postpaid in the U.S., Canada and Mexico (\$3.50 all other countries). Please make checks payable to APRO.

Early Bulletins Available

APRO has a limited supply of very old issues of *The APRO Bulletin* which are for sale at \$1.00 each. They are regarded as irreplaceable collector's items; they will never be on sale again.

The *Bulletins* in question are:

July, 1952 (the first issue ever published); 5 copies left.

November, 1954; 4 copies left.

December, 1955; 40 copies left.

Members are urged to mail their checks for the items required immediately, as the above stock is not expected to last long. The sale of these *Bulletins* for \$1.00 each has no connection with the *Bulletins* for sale listed elsewhere in this issue, which are available at 50c each.

Back Bulletins Available

APRO has a stock of back bulletins which are available to members and subscribers at 50 cents each, postpaid, as per the following list:

1958 - Jul., Nov.

1959 - Mar., Jul.

1960 - Mar., Jul., Sep., Nov.

1961 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.

1962 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.

1963 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.

1964 - Jan., March.

1967 - Nov., Dec.

1968 - Mar., Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.

1969 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug.

1970 - May-Jun., Nov.-Dec.

1971 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.

When ordering, be sure to indicate exactly which bulletins are required. Send remittance for the correct amount and print name and address clearly.

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FSR Special Issue

The British magazine *Flying Saucer Review* has published a Special Issue No. 4 titled "UFOs in Two Worlds" containing articles by Rev. Norman Crutwell, Mr. Gordon Creighton, Mr. Vicente Juan Ballester Olmos and Dr. Jacques Vallee. The publication may be obtained for

US\$1.80, postpaid, by ordering directly from FSR at 21, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., London WC2, England. Make checks payable to FSR Publications Ltd.

In Future Issues

Since the publication of the *New York Times* article in June of this year, many who had not heretofore reported their sightings of UFOs have contacted APRO. Some of the more outstanding cases follow, although we will not include too much detail at this time because all cases are under investigation.

A sighting which dates back to 1962 involves a woman and her mother who observed a UFO hovering over their summer home boat dock in northern Minnesota. Occupants were silhouetted in the lighted cabin.

Another old sighting which dates back to the 1950s was mentioned in one of the Lorenzen books. One of the witnesses has been located and interviewed and the second witness is in the process of being located. In this case, the two men observed small objects hovering over and "mining" slag heaps in the wilderness of Idaho while a larger object hovered overhead.

In Iowa, in 1968, a woman and her two children watched a hovering, cigar-shaped object through the windows of which they could plainly see several occupants.

Also in the 1960s, a professor of art and a colleague watched a hovering UFO over Lexington, Kentucky. Several occupants were seen through the lighted "windows".

Probably one of the most spectacular is a single-witness case in Texas which occurred in November 1971 and involves a huge object hovering, a smaller object with two occupants as well as two "creatures". The latter were small in size as were the occupants of the craft. This is an interesting case as the small vehicle closely resembles the small craft seen on other occasions.

We also have in our possession at this time the negative (color) and print of what may be the first photograph of an occupant. Because the negative is very small it will require special processing and may take some time before we will have satisfactory prints to present in the Bulletin.

At this writing the Lorenzens are personally investigating an interesting case in Arizona which took place around the middle of August and involves several witnesses, an object which lit up the ground underneath and its passage coincided with the power failure in the home of one of the witnesses.

One of the projects being currently undertaken by APRO is the up-dating of our files on certain cases, specifically

those which involve physical injury. Quite often in the distant past APRO did not have competent scientific help for case analysis, but it is felt now that our consulting staff is quite complete and that we can therefore go back through the files and re-evaluate and re-assess certain cases.

Domed Object Over Texas

Field Investigator Francis D. Sewell forwards the following interesting report: On August 24 at 9:50 p.m. some teenage boys sighted a disc-shaped object with a dome on the upper portion and a flat lower surface near the construction site of the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport.

The boys ran into the house to get their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Lane who came outside to view the object. The couple estimated it to be 30 feet in diameter, with red and white lights on the lower surface and a row of red lights around the top of the dome. A row of what appeared to be windows was located just below the red lights of the dome and the surface appeared silver-colored. The object rotated slowly on its own vertical axis as it moved in slow circles.

Six observers watched the UFO for a total of about seven minutes. They watched it from overhead to about a mile distant for four to six minutes when they saw four aircraft approaching from the southwest at a higher altitude than the object. They appeared to be military jets in formation. The object then made one more circle and moved away, climbing toward the northwest "a little faster than a jet liner", making no sound and leaving no trail.

Mrs. Lane checked with nearby Southwest Airport about the object the next day and was told the object was a weather balloon. Carswell Air Force Base at Fort Worth, however, acknowledged that they had a report of a UFO and had sent aircraft to investigate. They said they received the report from the Mexico tracking station.

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THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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VOL. 21, NO. 2

TUCSON, ARIZONA

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1972

FLYOVER AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Discs Over Brazil

The following report is forwarded by Field Investigator Mrs. Irene Granchi of Rio de Janeiro:

Shortly after midnight on August 11, Mrs. Amana Domenech was sitting in the living room on a settee by a large open window smoking a cigarette before going to bed. Her husband, Dr. Francisco Domenech, was in the bedroom. Mrs. Domenech was observing the clouds and wondering if the sky would be clear so that she could go to the beach the next day. The Domenech home is in Gavea, Guanbará State, near Rio de Janeiro and situated almost next door to the P.U.C. (Catholic University).

As she watched the sky, Mrs. Domenech noticed an orange light coming from behind a cloud and thought idly, "Good! The moon's coming out and I can go to the beach tomorrow." As she continued to watch, not the moon, but a large metallic object came out from behind the cloud, larger than a Boeing aircraft, a squashed, roundish shape, in fact, elliptical. It appeared to be oscillating, like a dry leaf. Then it stopped and stood perfectly still over the P.U.C. grounds. Two small objects then came out from beneath the larger object and started an oscillating flight around the "parent object".

The large disc was silvery-metallic in color but had a large orange phosphorescent band crossing it in the middle from side to side. Within the band Amanda thought she saw oval portholes of a lighter color with 3 or 4 shapes moving behind them— but is not positive on this point. The large disc emitted a broad, bluish beam of light that fell directly onto the room where Mrs. Domenech was sitting and she felt it was directed at her.

The smaller objects did not emit any light, only the large one did and it seemed to be in a methodical manner. The light appeared as bright as that from an acetylene torch and nearly blinded her so that she had to turn her face away. When she did this, the light was turned off. Then, after a minute or so, it would turn on again, gradually, and become as bright as before.

(See Brazil - Page Four)

The South African Flap

Mr. Frank D. Morton, APRO's Representative for South Africa, has forwarded a collection of news clips dealing with the 1972 flap in his country which appears to have commenced much earlier than June 26 when the much-publicized UFO shooting took place. However, at this writing we will present the June 26 case only as Mr. Morton is currently attempting to get more first-hand information on the other cases. The following is an account by Mr. Bennie Smit, of Braeside farm, near Fort Beaufort.

"At 9 a.m. one of my colored laborers reported that he had seen smoke near the krans, and then a big ball of fire. I went with him to the spot. Sure enough, there was a fiery ball, hovering at tree top height. It was about two and a half feet across, with flames shooting out.

"My man shouted and it moved sideways for about 300 yards and disappeared behind a big bush. All that was left was a smoke trail. Later it reappeared from behind a tree and kept changing color. When I first looked it was a big red ball but now it was green and it suddenly changed to a yellowish-white.

"I was shocked and felt that the thing could be dangerous; I hurried back to the house to get my 0.303 rifle and phoned the police. I went back to the spot and fired several shots. I am sure my eighth shot hit it, as I heard a thud. It moved up and down, and disappeared behind the trees again."

At about 10 a.m. Warrant Officer P.R. van Rensburg, the Fort Beaufort station commander, and Sgt. P. Kitching arrived. WO VanRensburg continues the story:

"After Mr. Smit and Sgt. Kitching had fired a couple of shots in the direction of the ball of fire, we saw a round, black shiny object about two and a half feet in diameter emerge from behind a tree. It slowly disappeared from sight and then reappeared. Shots had no effect and when anybody approached it shied away behind the bushes."

Mr. Smit then moved into the thick bush. He carried a stick with a white handkerchief tied to it so that the police could keep track of his movements. Mr.

(See Flap - Page Three)

Alexander G. Keul, APRO's Representative for Austria, has forwarded the results of his investigation of the sighting of an object by witnesses in two different locations.

At about 8:50 p.m. CET, councillor Friedrich Miksa was driving along Speisinger St. in Hietzing (the 13th district of Vienna). Miksa, driving his new Peugeot 204 was accompanied by his wife and they were on their way home to Liesing (district 23). They had just crossed the railway track of the Hetzendorf branch line and were approaching the fork with Feldkellergasse when Mr. Miksa spotted a luminous object in the southwest. He slowed his car to about 15 miles per hour and continued to watch, as did his wife.

We now quote Mr. Miksa: "It was a quiet evening with good visibility, no wind, no clouds. Suddenly I saw that flying body. That's no plane, I thought. But what was it really? It appeared roundish and clearly outlined, a bright yellowish orange. It swept across the sky in a parabolic trajectory towards the north-east. I had an eerie feeling— a speed like that looks quite impossible. One and a half seconds later it moved behind some rooftops of Speisinger St. and was gone."

Although the observation was very short, Mr. Keul investigated the case thoroughly, and Mr. Miksa tried very hard to remember even minor details. The UFO, Miksa said, was more luminous in the center and with a distinct outline. He compared its light to a "Peugeot halogen fog-headlight", a very luminous yellowish orange color. It did not flicker and was "brighter than a neon street light and dimmer than a spotlight." He said it was not blinding, the whole surface was emitting light steadily and "you could look right into it."

The sliding top of the car was open at the time of the sighting and no sound was heard. Miksa, who had command of an anti-aircraft platoon in World War II and had some experience estimating distance, altitude and speed of objects in the sky, said the object was at an elevation of 30 degrees and at a distance of 4 or 5 miles. He estimated the altitude at between 3,000 and 4,500 feet and the speed at between mach 5 and 6. He said its size was that of a small dirigible and that its

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Who And Where Is Steve Cleveland?

At approximately 2:30 a.m. on August 25, 1972, a young man who identified himself as Steve Cleveland, a carnival worker of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, called WLS Radio in Chicago, Illinois and talked to Gil Gross.

Cleveland claimed that he was sitting on his suitcase outside of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, hoping to hitch a ride north to Eau Claire. The essence of his story was that a huge ship came down in the adjacent field, two beings about five feet tall got out, took soil samples, got back into the ship which then lifted off. He claimed that he watched the object for fifteen minutes.

APRO has been attempting to find this Mr. Cleveland, if he does exist. There is the possibility that someone heard of the Faltersack case and decided to pull a little

hoax. The only Cleveland listing in the Eau Claire area is not an assigned number so we ran into a dead-end there. Inquiries in the area were made to schools and colleges but with no results.

It is possible that if Steve Cleveland exists at all, he may be a young man who moves about from time to time and that Eau Claire may be where he originated. Any member who has any idea of how to locate Mr. Cleveland should get in touch with Headquarters as soon as possible. Although only a one-witness case the details indicate that a thorough investigation should be undertaken nevertheless.

Pagani Talks About UFOs

The October 29, 1972 issue of the *National Enquirer* carries a full-page article dealing with South American, and especially, Argentinian UFO reports. Captain Omar Pagani, the official UFO investigator for the Argentinian Navy is

quoted as saying that he has no doubt that UFOs exist.

Inasmuch as members can obtain and read a copy of the *Enquirer* and the article is quite lengthy, we won't go into too much detail here. However, the readers may be interested to know that during their visit to South America in 1967, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen were entertained by Captain and Mrs. Pagani in their home and taken to the Navy Ministry and allowed to examine reports of UFOs in the Navy's files there. Both were very impressed with the thoroughness of Captain Pagani's investigations, and viewed many case files which included drawings rendered according to the witness's testimony.

At that time Captain Pagani discussed his personal opinions concerning UFOs. He did not, at the time, publicly admit that he felt the UFOs are craft from a source beyond earth, but did tell the Lorenzens that he felt the extraterrestrial hypothesis was the most likely explanation for the many cases he had personally investigated.

The *Enquirer* article mentions two quite interesting reports—one from Trancas in 1964 which involved a strange saucer-shaped glowing object 20 feet wide and 6 feet deep which hovered about 200 yards from the homes of three wives of Argentinian navy officers and a young boy. When one of the women approached the object a beam of red light shot out and burned her face. Pagani said that when he interviewed the physician who treated the woman the Doctor said he was baffled by what caused the burn.

Inasmuch as Argentinian officials have decided to make public their opinions at this time, the Lorenzens feel that this might be the right time to reveal that while in South America they conferred with a Captain of Air Force Intelligence and a Navy Admiral (they cannot disclose their names or countries at this time) who expressed precisely the same opinion concerning UFOs as has Captain Pagani. When the time comes that these individuals notify us that they are ready to make their opinions known the Lorenzens will identify them.

Dr. Hynek's Book

The long awaited book by Dr. J. Allen Hynek is in its second edition and selling well. We urge all APRO members to obtain, or at least read a copy as it not only presents Dr. Hynek's version of the Air Force involvement in UFO studies (Dr. Hynek was the scientific consultant to the Air Force's Project Blue Book for 20 years) but defines and discusses the whole UFO question and proposes methods of investigation and study. Dr.

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Hynek

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Hynek is now Head of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University.

The book, entitled "The UFO Experience: A Scientific Inquiry", was reviewed in *The APRO Bulletin* for May-June, 1972. *Science*, the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recently ran a book review (August 25, 1972) by Dr. Bruce C. Murray, an astronomer at the California Institute of Technology. Dr. Murray was quite sympathetic towards Dr. Hynek's work, although he was obviously unacquainted with the subject except in a superficial manner. He concluded: "...Hynek has won a reprieve for UFOs with his many pages of provocative unexplained reports and his articulate challenge to his colleagues to tolerate the study of something they cannot understand."

If local public libraries or book stores cannot or will not obtain the book, it can be ordered directly from the publishers for \$6.95 at the following address: Henry Regnery Co., 114 West Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Austria

(Continued from Page One)

inclination toward the horizon was about 20 degrees— somewhat tilted— and it remained constant during the sighting.

Miksa arrived at home at 9:05 p.m. CET (Central European Time), called the CMS Hohe Warte where he was told that they had heard of the object and that it was a meteor. Miksa completely rejected this theory. He was interviewed on August 22 by Mr. Keul who found him cooperative, experienced and a highly reliable witness.

The foregoing report arrived at APRO Headquarters on August 28th and on September 29th the corroborating sighting, also investigated by Mr. Keul, arrived at Headquarters. The following are the salient points of interest:

Head forester Reinhold Hering from Klausen-Leopoldsdorf in the Vienna Woods and sportswoman Erika Graef had left Hering's Volkswagen car at about 8:45 p.m. and were walking along a field path at Mitterriegel in the Agsbach Valley towards a stand to carry away a roebuck (male deer) shot by Mrs. Graef. It was a calm, starry night with excellent visibility. At about 8:47 p.m. Mr. Hering spotted a brilliant light behind a wooded hillock to his right. He called Mrs. Graef's attention to it and they watched as it came out from behind a jaw, much too slowly for an aircraft. Hering looked through his binoculars but it was much too bright for him to look at. It passed

over Agsbach Valley in a horizontal trajectory and was in sight for more than 10 seconds. Hering described it thusly: "It was oval and dark, but it had three lights— two red-orange lights and an extremely brilliant one to the right. The brilliant light seemed to come from a groove, like some kind of all-round headlight. The red lights were not really lights, but red panes. No aircraft light would look like that." (Klausen-Leopoldsdorf is directly below the glidepath of all planes approaching Schwechat from the west, so Mr. Hering is familiar with aircraft.)

Hering continued: "And it was brilliant. If you look into a halogen fog-headlight with binoculars at night it will give you the same impression— a calm and steady light. It was the brilliance that caught my attention— otherwise I'd never have looked at it." (The newspapers had not published Hering's comparison of the light with a halogen fog headlight, and Miksa's sighting had not been publicized, yet they both described the light in the same way).

During his field investigation on August 29, Mr. Keul used a quadrant to find out the height of the object's trajectory. Mr. Hering had some experience in estimating distances at night; during World War II he was in a special division for night-fighting. He said the object was about 2 miles away from him. Keul measured an angle of about 5 degrees, then estimated the object must have been between 450-600 feet altitude. Mr. Hering estimated the diameter of the object to be between 75 and 100 feet. Keul asked him to compare its apparent size with that of an Austrian schilling at arm's length and Hering said a half schilling would have covered it. A trigonometrical analysis after the interview indicated that Hering's estimate of 75-100 feet coincided with the other data.

The two witnesses watched until the object moved behind a mountain ridge to the northeast, which is about 1800 feet in height. Estimating the distance between the points where the object appeared and then disappeared, (about a mile), and the length of the observation Keul concluded that the object had been traveling between 600-900 feet per second.

After the sighting the witnesses drove to Hering's home in Kleindrottenbach Valley where Hering called the rural police. Newsmen arrived along with the police and consequently many conflicting and inaccurate reports were published in the press.

When Mr. Keul drew the flight path of Hering's object on a map of Lower Austria and Vienna he found that it was almost a direct continuation of the Miksa object's trajectory to the west.

Keul arrived at the conclusion that on August 3, 1972, at 8:47 p.m., an unknown object of physical reality flew

over the Vienna Woods from Altenglobach to Kaltenleutgeben. In the first phase of its course its flight was parallel to ground level and its speed below general aircraft speed. Over Sulz or Kaltenleutgeben its rate and altitude suddenly increased, the object's trajectory bent to the northeast and in a few seconds it rushed over Perchtoldsdorf, Liesing, Meidling and disappeared. Reinhold Hering looked at the object from the southwest and later described the upper part with two red lights. Friedrich Miksa first saw it from the northeast, looking at the object's bottom. He observed the same kind of "halogen fog headlight" but less brilliant. Perhaps he misjudged the object's diameter— the short duration of his observation could account for such an error.

Both Miksa and Hering refused the explanations that the object was either a meteor or an aircraft. In reconstructing the details of the sighting the observers probably saw a domed disc with red lights on either side of the top part and a yellow lighted underside.

Flap

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Smit: "Suddenly I saw it about 20 yards away, now greyish-white. I fired two quick shots, but with a loud whirring noise it veered off over the tree tops, cutting a pathway through the foliage. It disappeared quickly from sight."

According to the *Pretoria News* of July 5th, imprints were left on Mr. Smit's farm, which is located about 9 miles out of Fort Beaufort. A Mr. C.S. Kingsley, a lecturer in the department of Geology at Fort Hare University was quoted as saying that the imprints were "definitely not animal or human". Mr. Kingsley, who was the government geologist in the 1967 Antarctic Expedition said he had noted that there were little fine parallel streaks in one part of the imprint at Braeside (Smit's farm) and considered that the nature of these and also the surface texture of the imprint, suggested metal rather than something soft and fleshy as the streaks were clearly defined.

The depth of the imprint was another factor in evaluating what had made it. The soil is very hard clay and WO P. van Rensburg had told Kingsley that when police had tried to make an imprint with their boots the footprints left hardly any impression at all.

The imprints themselves are round, 10 millimetres deep (.393 inch) at the centre but getting shallower toward the perimeter of the imprint, as if a spherical object had made them. Various ridges arranged about the imprint indicate the artificiality of the object which made them.

Personal contact was made with Mr.

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Flap

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Smit by Mr. Morton during which time he elicited some interesting information: The object seemed unperturbed by the rifle fire except for the eighth shot but appeared to respond to the human voice and the proximity of people. In either case it would take evasive action.

The smoke trail it left was a greyish-white in color. Mr. Smit said that the trees and bushes parted for the UFO as it sped away. He was adamant that no air blast caused this, so it appears that some type of force field may be associated with the object. It left no burned traces although it was originally a ball of fire and in close proximity to foliage.

The object was seen for almost four hours and Mr. Smit's constant companion, his dog, was missing during the sighting.

Brazil

(Continued from Page One)

This series of events had the odd effect of making Mrs. Domenech feel irresistibly drawn to the object and she actually held onto the back of the seat of the settee. She said she felt as though she was being hypnotized and each time she tried to call to her husband she simply could not get any sound out.

She later estimated that the beam was turned on and off five times, so that her total observation by herself amounted to approximately 10 minutes. She sat and watched as the two smaller objects went up under and apparently into the large disc, and the light went off for the last time. At this point Dr. Domenech came into the room in time to see the large object beginning to move off, pulsating and oscillating. When the light stopped pulsating the object itself began to oscillate. In his statement to Mrs. Granchi Dr. Domenech said that the object flew forward, then backward, forward again, quite slowly and finally was lost to sight beyond a gap behind Sugar Loaf mountain (toward Niteroi).

Mrs. Domenech described the object as beautiful to look at and apart from a smarting sensation in her eyes which lasted a day or two, she suffered no other after-effects.

The Catholic University, over which the object hovered, houses some of the most sophisticated scientific equipment in Brazil and nearby is located the National Observatory.

Dr. Domenech stated that he had not believed in UFOs prior to his own experience. He is an engineer of Spanish birth now employed in the construction of the large mineral port in Mangaratiba, State of Rio.

At the close of the report Mrs. Granchi says that people who have no knowledge of the UFO subject sometimes ask: "They never appear in the center of large cities, not to people of standing. Why?" The Domenech case is an illustration of many which put the lie to that assumption.

Trio Observe Object In Colorado

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Ludwig and their 12-year-old daughter Fawn were driving home at 9:20 p.m. on Wednesday, September 13, 1972, about 5 miles south of Burlington, Colorado, when Mrs. Ludwig gradually realized that a diffuse light to the west of them was not a reflection. At first it looked like a fluffy cloud just above the horizon, dimly lighted, white, and round or slightly oblong in shape with indefinite edges.

The night was essentially clear and calm, temperature about 55 degrees Fahrenheit, stars clearly visible but no moon. The light followed them for about a mile or more as they drove south, then turned the corner with them as they turned west. Up to this time, it had been pacing them at about 50 miles per hour. Mr. Ludwig saw it for the first time as he turned the corner; Mrs. Ludwig and Fawn watched it constantly from then on, but Mr. Ludwig could not because he was driving.

Shortly after they turned the corner, the light crossed in front of them heading southwest, parallel to the horizon. When it was about one to one and a half miles south of the road it came down near the ground and lit up very brightly. At this point, it looked round and solid, about the size of a small house and was bright enough to light up the land around it. In this position it appeared stationary for three or four minutes, then suddenly appeared about 45 degrees above the horizon, perhaps 1000 feet above the ground, the apparent size of the full moon and just as bright, with a cross-shaped shadow on its surface. It stayed up in this position for about one or two minutes, then departed to the southwest, apparently sloping down toward the horizon. They could not tell if it slowed down or stopped in the distance near the ground.

When they turned south into their driveway, a bright mercury vapor yard light made it difficult to see the object. They hurried into the house and upstairs to look out a window, but when they got there, the light was gone.

There were no physical effects on the observers or on any animals. The car radio was not on. The car itself was not affected. A few days later, the sheriff, to

whom the incident was reported, flew over the corn fields in the area of the ground track of the UFO, but no effects were observed. An apparent explosion in Burlington was reported to the sheriff just prior to the sighting, but subsequent investigation showed nothing. Other unknown lights were seen by other people after this sighting was publicized. The Stratton, Colorado, town marshal followed a light in the night sky on September 18, but no sightings were as close as that of the Ludwigs.

From his experience as a surveyor in the Army, Mr. Ludwig is confident of his distance and angular estimates, and is sure that the object could not be a misinterpretation of a conventional object. Before the sighting, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig were sympathetic to the possibility of the existence of UFOs. Now they are convinced that UFOs exist in some very real sense.

The staff would like to thank Dr. John S. Derr, APRO's Consultant in Seismology for taking the time and effort to fly his private plane to Burlington to interview the Ludwigs.

Campos Soccer Case

The July-August issue of the *Bulletin* contained a brief, preliminary report based on press clippings of a sighting of UFOs over a soccer stadium in Campos, Brazil, at 10 p.m. on the 26th of July. The following is added detail supplied by Field Investigator Mrs. Irene Granchi after interviewing some of the principal witnesses.

Aldir Ramos Rangel, 18 of the *Americano* soccer team said that it was mid-game at Goitacases Stadium (not Godofredo Cruz Stadium as previously reported) when eight objects which were dark, solid, and elliptical in shape with varied-colored fire coming out of them flew across the sky from north to south. They were observed for from 10 to 15 minutes before they went out of sight. Aldir emphasized that the objects were not discs, but rather round-elongated in shape. Other people standing with Aldir were frightened by the spectacle.

Mr. Airtón Arantes Rangel, 20, was in a bar near his house when he and others saw the UFOs. However, unlike Aldir, Airtón claims that the objects were a bright orange and that they pulsed rapidly.

Oswanir Barcelos, President of the *Americano* soccer club and manager of the Coca-Cola company in Campos was at the stadium also, in the company of his family. According to his testimony, only one object was seen, "a brightly lighted rounded object with colors ranging from orangey red to bluish." He said it travelled from north to south in the direction of

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Campos

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Atafona and the whole sighting lasted about 40 minutes although he did not look all of the time, because of his concern for the game. However, he did note that the 800 or so people on his side of the stadium were watching the sky.

Another of the witnesses was Mr. Osorio Peixoto de Silva, a reporter for the local newspaper, "A Noticia". According to him, some of the players stopped playing to watch several objects which flew from west to east and were out of sight after two minutes.

Dr. Benedito Rubens, a labor lawyer in Campos probably gave the most detailed account of what he saw. He claimed that a young child near him called his attention to a luminous, squarish object of indefinite color, with transparent-appearing outer portion. It disappeared at first behind a cloud, then in the distance. He said he thought the object could have been photographed but the photographers covering the game were in an area of the stadium where they did not have a view of the sky. This squarish object, said Dr. Rubens, was followed by "ingots" (rectangles) of light.

According to Dr. Rubens there was no truth in the reports that the game was stopped and that the radio announcer started to describe the UFO rather than the game. However, there is good indication that many people in the stadium did see the spectacle in the sky above. Apparently Mr. Barcelos saw the large object but in his preoccupation with his team he failed to notice the lighted objects which followed it across the sky.

Earlier in the evening of July 26, at Atafona, Mrs. An' Augusta Rodrigues, her 15-year-old niece Maria Regina Cordeiro and their driver, Manoel Machado witnessed a strange sight. At 5:30 p.m. they were on their way to Barcelos (which is a 1/2 hour drive from Campos) by car when she spotted a round, dark hovering point at about 60 degrees elevation. She told the driver to stop the car and they watched as other dark dots began to appear from all parts of the sky, approaching the first and largest dot. The smaller objects kept coming until there was one big dark spot in the sky. Then, suddenly they rearranged into two Vs, one inside the other, vertically placed. Mrs. Rodrigues at first thought they must have been ducks, as did the driver, but realized that couldn't be the case as the objects were not moving a bit—they just hung there in the sky.

The V formation did not last long; the dots gathered again in a large group. Mrs. Rodrigues decided that they should move on, and just before they departed the objects had re-grouped to form two large "spots". Clouds had started to gather so

the little party decided to continue to Barcelos, hoping to be able to view the sight through binoculars when they arrived there. They made another stop to look and saw that something like smoke was beginning to hide the dots from view. When she arrived home Mrs. Rodriguez called her other servants and all of them watched the large black spot in the sky. It did not move, but grew. By this time an hour and a half had passed and the time was 7 p.m. Mrs. Rodriguez went into her home and came out intermittently to look at the strange "cloud". At 9 p.m. the object (or objects) was still there only now pale and glowing and she went to visit a neighbor who lives close by. Both women saw it, but went inside. At 11 when Mrs. Rodriguez went home there was nothing more to be seen.

And so it seems that there was quite a bit of activity, not only in Campos on the night of July 26th, but in surrounding areas. Mrs. Granchi has also pointed out the fact that many sightings were reported in various parts of the world on that same date.

Strange Ground Markings In Norway

Richard Farrow, APRO's Representative for Norway, has forwarded the following interesting report which, although it does not involve airborne objects, deals with strange markings which investigators feel could only have been caused from above.

Large imprints on the shore of an uninhabited island in the Namsen Fjord, Kjolsoya (64 degrees, 25 minutes N, 11 degrees, 20 minutes E) have UFO specialists and people in Namdalen wondering. No one knows where the prints came from, or who or what could have made them.

The police are interested in the mystery and the UFO Society in Trondelag is also interested. Samples from the giant prints are allegedly being studied in a laboratory.

Everyone seems to agree that the giant prints, several meters in diameter, could not have come from the sea or the land, so that leaves one other avenue: the sky. The marks were found in the middle of June, 1972 by Ola Dahl from Bangsund, who owns one of the little summer houses on the island. "I can't understand it," he told the press, "We were on the shore at Whitsun (7th Sunday after Easter) but there were no marks there then. No boat could bring such a heavy object so far onto the land. It's impossible; the highest tide in the area where the prints are can't be more than one meter. On the land it is not possible to drive with anything as heavy as that which made the

imprints."

Dahl said he found the prints when he was on a Sunday trip to his summer house on the 14th of June. On the Friday before the prints were found there was a lot of interference on television sets in Bangsund. Finally the local transformer cut out but it was working again on Saturday morning.

Most of the prints on the shore are triangular but some are round. There are many similar prints within a definite area and the impressions are up to 30 cm (1 foot) deep, and rock-hard at the bottom. It is clear that the earth has been compressed and pushed up—and by very heavy objects.

The foregoing is from *Verdens Gang* of June 29th, and the same periodical, on the 6th of July carried the following information:

Samples of soil taken from the imprints were studied by experts from the Norwegian Technical High School and were found to contain radio-active particles. The radioactive substance is found only in the samples taken from the prints, not in samples from adjacent areas.

The August 17th edition of *Verdens Gang* carried a third article which described strange marks on cliffs in Namsen Fjord which appeared to have been made by an explosion. Some UFO researchers have connected the cliff marks with a lighted object which allegedly fell into the Fjord in 1959 and they speculate that it might have struck the cliff, then falling into the water of the Fjord. They also speculate that the prints on the shore may have been from another UFO which had come to investigate the accident of the first one. Plans were being made to drag the fjord with an echosounder and later divers will be used in the search.

Object Near Okinawa

Crewmen of a Trans World Airline (TWA) flight sighted an unidentified flying object traveling at what they said was "outer space speed" southeast of the Okinawa Prefecture at 11 a.m. (Greenwich time) on September 22, 1972.

A TWA spokesman said that Captain D. Shifflet and two crew members of TWA flight 745 en route from Okinawa to Bangkok saw the object appearing "as a brilliant bluish-white ball" while they were cruising at an altitude of 10,000 meters (roughly 35,000 feet) over the western Pacific about 560 kilometers (348 miles) southeast of Okinawa. Shifflet reported the object was travelling in a south-southeasterly direction and was best described as "appearing to be a space object as its passage was too fast for a comet although the main body was similar to that of a comet."

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Okinawa

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The object, which Shifflet said was "several times the magnitude of the brightest planet" was visible for approximately one minute and was seen also by Flight 985 of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines crew members.

At about the same time that the TWA sighting was made, two photos were allegedly taken by a Correspondence Course senior high school student at Okinawa.

Masahiro Asanuma, 21, said that he took the photos while at Young Boys Field Center in the center of Okinawa in the company of about 40 classmates, who also saw the object. The Japanese newspapers *Yomiuri Shinbun* and *Mainichi Shinbun* reported that the object made its appearance at 8:30 p.m. (Japanese time) in the form of a yellowish white belt of light. When the students spotted it they thought it was an airplane on fire, then someone yelled that it was a "flying saucer". Asanuma heard the commotion, aimed his camera (Cannon 50 mm Standard, Film SS) and clicked the shutter twice. Then he left the lens open for 5 or 6 seconds. The object finally disappeared into the cloud about two minutes later.

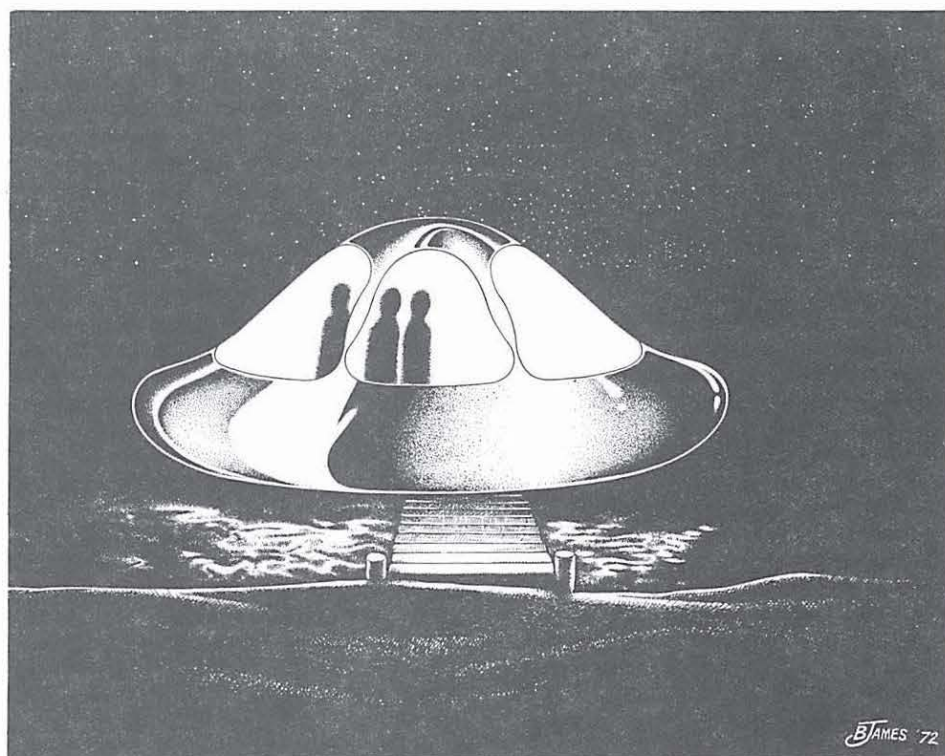
When the film was developed the first two shots showed nothing but the third shot showed an elongated, crescent-shaped blob.

This report was forwarded by Jun'ichi Takanashi, APRO's Representative for Japan. He has learned that other photos were taken on Okinawa and Japan (Fukushima Ken and Morioka City, etc.) which are similar to those taken by Asanuma. Mr. Takanashi is attempting to obtain negatives and any further information gained will be published at a later date.

The 1962 Occupants Case

The *National Enquirer* recently carried the account of Marilyn Chenarides and Mrs. Mildred Anderson of Grand Forks, North Dakota, who had an unusual experience while vacationing at their cabin on Lake Movil in northern Minnesota. Mrs. Lorenzen contacted Mrs. Chenarides and asked her cooperation in doing an artistic rendering of what they had seen. Mrs. Chenarides and her mother were most cooperative, and the drawing above by Staff Artist Brian James represents what they observed.

The exact date cannot be recalled but it was an August night in 1962 when Mrs. Anderson was doing her daughter



Marilyn's hair. Marilyn's younger brother, Roger, was in bed. Suddenly Marilyn became aware of an odd object outside, and both of the women stared out the window at a red glowing object which was hovering over the boat dock 50 feet from the cabin. The light from the object made the green painted boat dock appear brownish in color and the water a greenish-black. The side of the object toward the cabin had three windows which were lit up by a yellowish light and in two of the windows the women could see the silhouettes of three man-shaped beings. The object was hovering over the near end of the dock and appeared to be 8 feet high and 35 feet wide.

Both of the women felt that the "men" were watching them and after a few minutes of observation, Mrs. Anderson switched off the lights in the cabin, whereupon the lights on the object immediately went out. Mrs. Anderson then had an irresistible impulse to approach the object and threw open the door and started running down to the boat dock while her daughter, almost hysterical, screamed for her to come back. When Mrs. Anderson was halfway to the dock the object lifted slowly in the air, then moved off at an angle and was gone as suddenly as it had arrived.

The object, when first seen, seemed to appear out of nowhere. When it extinguished its lights when Mrs. Anderson turned off the cabin's lights, it was a dark blob over the dock so it may be assumed that the object could have been there for some time prior to Mrs. Chenarides' first glimpse of it, and it was called to her attention by the lights being turned on.

Mrs. Chenarides also described an inci-

dent which had taken place three weeks prior to the "occupant" sighting. She, her mother and father (Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Anderson) and brothers Duane and Roger and the family dog Zipper were driving about 125 miles from their home to the cabin. When they were about 12 miles out of the town of Bagley the dog began to growl and Mr. Anderson spotted a large, green luminous object which appeared to be approaching them on a parallel course.

Mr. Anderson said the object wasn't going very fast and he slowed the car and the object passed them. It was approximately 70 feet away from their car and appeared to be about the height of a two-story building. It appeared as a long oval, yellowish-green in color and with a haze or fog around it.

After the object passed the Anderson car Marilyn and Duane watched it out of the rear window until it had passed out of sight. Duane said that they could see the thing hovering over a bare patch of land for a while, then it moved over a wooded area, made a half-circular maneuver and disappeared into the woods. They continued to watch but the object was not seen again.

Inquiries indicate that the Andersons are highly respected in their city and by friends and business acquaintances.

The above two cases are examples of the types of cases which may be lying dormant due to the disinterest and ridicule of the past. Since the June 24th article about APRO in the *New York Times* APRO has received several very interesting cases which are currently under investigation.

Flap In Florida

The east coast of Florida played host to some odd sky objects around the middle of September. The activity appears to have started on the 12th when an anonymous caller informed the *Palm Beach Post* that he had seen 11 unidentified flying objects pulsating with red, yellow, green, white and blue lights. The caller identified himself as "Smith" although admittedly that wasn't his name. He told the newspaper that after he watched them he called his neighbor who, along with his wife also viewed the objects. He then called the sheriff's office and a deputy was sent out to the Holiday Plaza Mobile Park where "Mr. Smith" lives. The deputy watched the things, then called the airport and asked if they had anything on radar. An FAA spokesman at Palm Beach International Airport said that "our man watched through binoculars but let's just say that as far as we are concerned those were stars changing colors."

No one, it seems, wanted to be named as the story in the *Post* named no one. However, apparently reporter James Quinlan got information both from the Airport and the deputy sheriff's office, as he indicated that a police lieutenant verified the written report of the deputy who had seen the objects. The "objects" were seen in the western sky between 9:30 p.m. on the 12th and 12:30 a.m. on the 13th. All who viewed them said that the objects "flipped, whirled, and flashed their tiny lights." Mr. "Smith" said that when they accelerated they first turned like a ring and then the whitish color would turn yellowish and then all the other colors would be visible. He also said that after watching for a while he could predict by the color changing routine when the UFOs would rise in the clear sky. When they rose, he said, a red tail appeared at one end of the disc-shaped objects.

A day later, on the 14th of September still another UFO report was made in the West Palm Beach area. Calls began pouring into the sheriff's department at 4 a.m. describing the "bright light" over the Atlantic ocean. Early press reports were inaccurate, quoting C.J. Fox, supervisor of the FAA at Palm Beach International Airport as saying that radar had picked up a blip of something about 1,000 feet over the ocean. Fox was recorded as saying that two "106 Darts" had flown up from Homestead AFB to investigate, swept International Airport without landing and then went out to sea to see what they could find. He said they saw nothing except Venus shining brightly. The *Fort Lauderdale Sun* said that a sheriff's helicopter joined the search but without results.

Of prime interest in this report is Field Investigator Sandra Thomas's report of her interview with August Brown, 26, of Palm Springs, Florida who works at the control tower at the Palm Beach International Airport in West Palm Beach. He was on duty and personally viewed the UFO on Thursday morning at 4:25 a.m., September 14th.

Brown told Miss Thomas that the object was in sight except for occasional "dimouts" for 1½ hours. The dimouts never lasted more than five minutes and during the entire sighting the object was on radar constantly.

There were scattered clouds and Venus was visible as was the moon. The weather was dry. Brown described the color of the object as bright silvery and much brighter than any of the stars in the sky. He viewed the object through binoculars and said that it was an elongated oval in shape. Brown estimated the speed of the object to be about 150 knots (163 miles per hour), radar registered its altitude at between 9 and 10,000 feet, and its distance from 6 to 10 miles northeast of West Palm Beach.

Mr. Brown said he was by himself in the tower at the time of the sighting and the entire observation was made from the tower. He had not noticed the object, however, until he received a call from the West Palm Beach Sheriff's Department saying that they had received reports of a UFO in the area. Shortly thereafter he sighted the object and confirmed his sighting with the radar reports from the Homestead AFB.

Of added interest is the fact that an Eastern Airlines pilot and co-pilot, flying at an altitude of 8,000 feet flew directly beneath the object. The pilot reported the object and estimated the object to be at 15,000 feet altitude.

There appear to be some inconsistencies in this report; namely that the object was in view and registered on radar for an hour and a half, yet was travelling at 163 miles per hour. Mr. Brown did not elucidate which direction the object took so it could have been going away from him at that speed.

Mrs. Georgia Hazen and Mrs. Katherine Gould of West Palm Beach reported that they had heard an unexplainable sound sometime between 6:30 and 6:45 a.m., also on the 14th. Mrs. Gould had gone outside to get the newspaper from her driveway when she saw a white light which she first thought was the landing lights of an aircraft. She said she looked up to see one conventional aircraft pass overhead, then, upon hearing a loud noise, she turned around and watched another airborne object which she said was shaped like a "goose egg" and had a reddish hue around it. It was initially heading east and then turned south, accelerating as it flew. Both Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Hazel said that the

second object made a much louder noise than any jet airliner which they both are familiar with because they live a short distance from the Airport. They said that at first the object made a roaring noise, then one as if an aircraft were in some sort of trouble, an on and off sound such as that of an engine stalling. When it turned red it made a booming sound.

Both women agreed on the sound although Mrs. Gould was the only one to see the object.

Federal Aviation authorities later stated that what the women saw was probably one of the aircraft from Homestead Air Force Base as it cut in its afterburner to join up with its companion airplane. Because of the time element and the sound made by the object, this is a likely explanation for their sighting.

Another sighting, however, which took place on the 16th of September, is not as easily explained. Robert C. Burgun of West Palm Beach and his companion Mr. Dale Moree, both students at Florida State University, Tallahassee, were driving south from Tallahassee on the Sunshine Turnpike at 70 miles per hour when Burgun spotted a bright light in the sky due east of them. It was a luminous green in color but despite this Burgun first thought it to be merely a bright star. Then he noticed that it changed positions in relation to the stars as he drove along. The light turned white and the two men watched it for about 15 minutes before it disappeared behind morning clouds which were forming at approximately 5 a.m. Burgun watched for a similar light on the next two nights but saw none which would account for what he had seen.

Car Failure Case In Wisconsin

The following case is under investigation and if further details are forthcoming in the final report they will be published in a future issue.

At between 2 and 2:30 a.m. on the 22nd of August 1972, Greg V. Faltersack, 18, of Sussex in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, was returning home from his girl friend's house. He claimed that he was driving East on country road J-F and when he was halfway between country road F and 164 his power steering failed and the lights, radio and engine stopped. Fortunately his 1963 Plymouth was not equipped with power brakes and he was able to bring his car to a stop. When he got out of the car to see what was wrong he looked up and saw a large, circular orange object at about tree-top level (40 feet) which he later estimated to

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Wisconsin

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be about 20 to 30 feet in diameter. The object hovered momentarily, then moved straight up into the sky and out of sight. The total viewing time was approximately 7 seconds.

Faltersack got back into his car which started, but he had no lights. He managed to reach his sister's home in Sussex where he told her of his experience. The sister, Mrs. Leonora Hildabrand, called the Waukesha County sheriff's office and they went to the scene of the incident where the skid marks were found where Greg had brought his car to a halt. Deputies verified that all the fuses in Faltersack's car had blown out and that the car had overheated. Deputies also verified that Faltersack had not been drinking and seemed visibly shaken by the incident.

The initial reports in newspapers stated that Faltersack's radiator had boiled over, but APRO has since learned that he had had problems with overheating prior to the incident so that is not likely germane to the case.

Another Occupant Case

Field Investigator Louis Normandin of Canada has forwarded information concerning an alleged landing and occupant case which took place in August 1965. The man who told Normandin of the incident does not wish his name to be used and unfortunately he will not disclose the identity of the lady who was with him at the time. However, efforts will be made to locate and interview other possible witnesses.

No exact date is recalled except that the month was August and the time between 9 and 10 p.m. The gentleman and his lady friend were parked at the bottom of an underground water reservoir outside Ottawa, Ontario. After a period of time they saw an extremely bright light appear lighting up the whole area. They looked out the front window of the car and to the top of the reservoir and saw a glowing object in midair, very slowly coming down to the top of the reservoir. There appeared to be four search lights on the bottom of the object which seemed to be sitting approximately 15 to 20 feet above the reservoir. Shortly after the object had positioned itself, a sliding door opened on the object and he could see a figure in the doorway. This figure was followed by two more and they simply stood there. The witness does not recall a ramp or other means of access to the object, just the sliding door. He was too far away to make out any details

as far as the figures were concerned, except that they appeared dark and shiny. The lady he was with had begun to get hysterical and after 15 minutes (from the time the object was first seen) they drove out of the area.

Mr. Normandin has inspected the alleged landing area and found that there is a stone quarry next to the reservoir, and transmission lines about a half mile distant. At the time of the sighting there was only one road leading into the reservoir and the witness says that there were other cars parked in the area at the time of the sighting.

The witness is currently employed in the Ottawa area, has been with the Royal Air Force and also spent several years with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (television). Mr. Normandin considers him to be reliable.

Repeat Sightings In Canada

Newspapers in Ontario, Canada featured several articles in July and August dealing with alleged repeat sightings by Mrs. Donna Mercer of Campbell's Bay, Quebec. The following is a summarized account based on the investigations of Field Investigator Steve W. Raymond and William G. Cockburn who visited the Mercer home and interviewed Mrs. Mercer and her 12-year-old daughter.

The first sighting took place on the 18th of July. Mrs. Mercer was in bed at 12:28 a.m. when she sighted the object from her bedroom window. She said it appeared to be about the size of an orange at arm's length and was bright orange in color. She said she watched it for about 20 minutes while still in bed. At approximately 12:40 a.m. the object began to move slowly in a southeastern direction and she called her children in to see it. The children had been in the living room watching television at the time. They all then went outside to watch but when they got there the object had stopped moving. They continued to watch the motionless object until 1:45 a.m. when it moved off towards the southwest in an ascending flight and was lost to sight.

On the 20th the object was allegedly observed again but this time several neighbors and a Quebec Provincial Police officer were present. It was in sight for about one hour and was observed through binoculars. It appeared as a bright orange ball except for the upper third of it which was red. Mrs. Mercer claimed she saw some "extensions" from the object's bottom that could possibly be landing gear or jets of smoke or exhaust. While the object was being observed "it vanished" and all

of the electrical power in the town failed. About 15 minutes later the object allegedly reappeared and the power came back on. When the object began to blink on and off, so did the corner street light. One street light allegedly remained on through the entire incident.

Further observations were made on the evenings of the 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31st of July. The August sightings were made on the 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10th.

Along with the report forwarded to APRO was a photo taken of the object described by Mrs. Mercer. In the foreground is the head and shoulders of Mrs. Mercer's father-in-law and above and over his left shoulder is a small round ball-shaped object with what appears to be clearly defined edges. It has been suggested that this object is Jupiter but amateur and professional astronomers alike would debate this because of the resolution obtained with color film and a flash.

UFOs Over Reservoir

At 7 a.m. on the 16th of September campers on the shores of the Alcova Reservoir near Casper, Wyoming witnessed a strange sight. The principal witness refuses to let his name be used but an attempt will be made to obtain his complete testimony as well as names of other witnesses.

Mr. X said that he heard an abrupt "whooshing" sound which he compared to the sound made when two cars pass each other at high speed going in opposite directions.

Several other nearby campers also heard this loud sound and commented on it. One thought it might have been a bird but this was discounted by the others because the sound was much too loud. Shortly thereafter, the sound was heard again. This time, Mr. X spotted four circular objects hovering over the reservoir at extremely high altitude (he estimated 20,000 feet).

As Mr. X and about 20 other campers watched the hovering objects, a fifth object darted in from the southeast and joined the formation. The entire formation then instantly accelerated to an extremely high speed and disappeared to the north. No further sounds were heard.

Family Reports UFOs

The Harold J. Whitcombs and others of their family have reported the appearance of unidentified objects in the sky over their home southeast of George-

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Family

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town, California. Field Investigator Frank Burchardt interviewed the Whitcombs but was unable to speak with Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Gooch as they had returned to their home in Clarksburg after visiting Mrs. Gooch's parents, the Whitcombs. Also witnessing the presence of the objects were Virginia R. Hagen, Thomas Gooch, 16, and Mr. and Mrs. Don Whitcomb of South Lake Tahoe.

The Whitcombs were unable to furnish much detail except that sometimes the UFOs were oblong objects which sometimes stood on end and at other times laid on their sides in the sky. The objects also seemed to be shrouded in mist through which green, yellow and white lights were shining. No one would hazard a guess as to the distance the objects were from the observers but they did say that the hum of a motor could be heard. The witnesses said that the objects usually would show up at between 1:30 a.m. and 4 a.m., hover awhile, move from side to side and later disappear quickly. On one occasion a "spotlight or searchlight" lit up the meadow and even the inside of the house through the window.

Science Experiments For The 1975 Viking Mars Mission

by Dr. John S. Derr

Dr. Derr is in Viking Mission Design in the Space Sciences Department at the Martin Marietta Corporation, Denver. He is APRO Consultant in Seismology.

In 1975, the United States will launch two identical spacecraft for further exploration of Mars. Like the 1971 Mariner mission, Viking will have orbiters with TV cameras and infrared instruments for thermal mapping and water vapor detection. The great departure of the Viking program, however, is that each spacecraft will have an entry capsule with a soft lander. Depending on the unknown intentions and possible successes of Russian Mars mission, we hope that the Vikings will be the first scientifically successful planetary soft landers. The first lander is scheduled to touch down on July 4, 1976.

Of particular interest to exobiologists, the Viking landers will be our first attempt to analyze directly *in situ* a non-terrestrial soil sample for living organisms. Other experiments in the lander include

organic chemical analysis of the soil and atmosphere, color stereo imaging of the landing site, basic meteorology, recording of Marsquakes, magnetic properties of the soil, physical properties of the soil such as cohesion and bearing strength, and inorganic chemical analysis to determine mineralogy of the soil. During entry, various measurements will be made to help reconstruct the composition and structural profile of the atmosphere. In addition, the radio telemetry signals and landing radars will be used to construct atmospheric profiles and to measure the figure of Mars. Tracking of the radio signals will also help improve our knowledge of the exact location of Mars and its satellites and to determine the distribution of mass in the planet.

The current Mariner mission has already set the stage for the Viking landers. Extensive orbiter imaging has almost completely mapped the equatorial regions. Infrared and ultraviolet measurements of the thin atmosphere have helped to confirm its composition as being principally CO₂, with some water as ice in the polar caps. The same measurements help in deducing the topography of the surface, as do earth-based radar experiments. Extensive analysis of these data will continue through the Viking mission, but we already know that Mars is a dynamic and varied planet. The surface atmospheric pressure is less than 1% of that on earth, but sufficient to allow seasonal dust storms. The surface shows distinct signs of past water erosion, but no significant quantities of water exist at present. What appears to be an extensive rift valley runs near the equator for several thousand kilometers, indicating possible extensive tectonic activity. There are several large volcanic calderas, the largest (Nix Olympica) being twice the size of Hawaii. And the planet is solid, with density increasing with depth, and no holes at the poles.

The orbiter experiments are designed to support the lander, as well as performing their own science tasks. Three optical instruments are mounted on the same platform so as to view the same area on Mars. They are the two high resolution cameras, the infrared atmospheric water detector, and the infrared thermal mapper. Before the lander is separated from the orbiter, these instruments will survey several possible landing sites to help decide which ones are the most interesting. Various scientists have suggested that the best sites for possible life detection are those which are "low, warm, and wet." After the landing, the orbiter cameras will be used to map the landing site in an attempt to locate the exact position of the lander. This will require correlation of the lander camera panorama with the orbiter imaging, because the latter has a resolution of only 25 meters.

The atmospheric water detector will be used to find sites with the highest concentration of water vapor in the "air" above them. It works by using an infrared spectrometer to measure the spectrum of light scattered by the atmosphere. In particular, it measures the intensity of the water vapor spectral line at a wavelength of 1.4 microns. The thermal upper is an infrared radiometer sensitive to the wavelength region above 6 microns. By measuring surface temperature at night on Mars, it will show which areas are warmest and presumably most conducive to life support.

Both orbiter and lander experiment sequences are designed to be updated by ground command to allow maximum science return through adaptability and flexibility. Present plans call for the orbiter to remain in synchronous orbits over the landers to receive UHF transmission and relay data on X band back to earth. However, later in the mission when most experiments are finished, the orbiters may be programmed to change orbits to allow imaging and water vapor mapping of other areas on the planet, while the landers transmit on S band at a much lower bit rate directly to earth.

While the landers are descending to the surface, using a succession of aeroshell, parachute, and rocket deceleration to effect a soft touchdown, several instruments will measure the composition, pressure, temperature, and density of the atmosphere. Starting at a very high altitude, a retarding potential analyzer will give data on charged particles which will help us to understand the interaction of the solar wind with the Mars exosphere. As the lander descends through 800,000 ft. altitude, a neutral mass spectrometer will start to measure the composition of the atmosphere, and pressure and temperature measurements will be taken about once per second. In addition, the inertial guidance accelerometers and radar altimeters will give information which can be interpreted in terms of atmospheric density and wind velocity. This information, combined with the landers' molecular analysis of the atmosphere and the meteorology experiments, should give us a very good model of the Mars atmosphere. Future Mars landing missions will have much less atmospheric uncertainty for designers to contend with, allowing increased payloads to be delivered to the surface.

The lander imaging experiment is basically designed for geology, but supports almost all the other experiments, too. The cameras, located on fixed masts on one side of the lander, are capable of imaging a 360° panorama from the footpads to 40° above the horizon, giving stereo, color, infrared, or high resolution

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Viking

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pictures. Because they are facsimile cameras, scanning one vertical line at a time with a nodding mirror and focusing that traveling spot onto only one sensor, they are useful only for still shots. Anything moving through the field of view would appear as only a few blurred spots in the picture where the scan happened to catch it. Scientifically, the cameras are used to characterize the landing site geologically, in terms of soil and rock characteristics and land forms, look for macroscopic evidence of life such as plants, locate specimens for biological and organic analysis, observe footpad penetration and soil structure revealed as the surface sampler digs trenches, observe any trench filling from wind-blown dust, observe particles attracted to the magnets, and select rock samples for the inorganic analysis experiment.

The biology experiment will analyze three different samples using three different techniques to detect metabolism and growth, based on our understanding of how terrestrial micro-organisms function. They are basic enough that they should detect any growth of life based on carbon and water, and are both specific and sensitive. The pyrolytic release experiment tests for photosynthesis or dark fixation of CO or CO₂ using radioactive ¹⁴C as a tracer; conditions are maintained similar to Mars ambient. The labeled release experiment provides a dilute aqueous sample medium for growth of microorganisms, also using radioactive ¹⁴C in a substrate as a tracer. The light scattering experiment uses only distilled water as a growth medium; changes in the turbidity of the water indicate growth. A portion of each sample is retained so that, in case of a positive response to any experiment, a control can be run by analyzing the remaining sample after it has been heat sterilized.

The molecular analysis investigation is designed to analyze both atmosphere and soil. The instrument is a combination gas chromatograph and mass spectrometer which requires that the samples be gaseous. Therefore, soil is heated in an oven to volatilize the organic compounds. The volatile gases, either atmospheric or soil-generated, are separated by the gas chromatography and analyzed by the mass spectrometer. Once the individual components are identified, the nature of the original compound can be deduced, and the data used to support the biology investigation.

The meteorology experiment consists of pressure, temperature, and wind direction and velocity sensors, giving much the same information as a typical weather station on earth. Measurements will be taken periodically throughout the day. This information should help us to better

understand the dynamics of the atmosphere, including how dust storms are generated.

The seismology experiment consists of a short-period, three axis seismometer. Most of the time, they will operate in a low data rate mode which records average noise levels. When sensing a seismic signal, however, they automatically trigger into a high data rate mode for the duration of the signal. Alternatively, they can be commanded to sample the seismic background noise in the high data rate mode. Information on the intensity and frequency spectrum of background noise is necessary for designing future, more detailed seismic experiments, whereas recording of Marsquakes — especially by both landers' seismometers — will give information on the current tectonic activity of Mars, its internal structure, thermal history, state of differentiation, and existence and size of any core.

The magnetic properties experiment consists of a small array of magnets on the surface sampler boom which is brought into contact with the soil and then viewed by the camera. The ferromagnetic properties of the particles clinging to the magnets can be inferred from the varying strengths and geometrics of the magnet arrays.

The physical properties experiment is a series of procedures designed to infer various properties of the surface by measuring footpad penetration and surface sampler motor power required to dig, and by imaging trenches dug into the surface. These measurements will allow estimates to be made of the bearing strength, cohesion, angle of internal friction, porosity, grain size, adhesion, thermal inertia, dielectric constants, and homogeneity.

The radio science investigation uses no scientific instrument of its own. Further, it uses the various X and S band and UHF telemetry links to measure the structure and properties of the atmosphere and figure of the planet by radio occultation. Precise tracking of the orbiters allows significant improvements in our knowledge of the precise location of the planet and in its internal distribution of mass. This data will also set the stage for future general relativity experiments. In addition, the landing radar can be used to measure the surface roughness in an area around the landing site.

The latest, and probably last, addition to the Viking science payload is the inorganic chemical investigation. This experiment uses an X-ray fluorescence spectrometer to measure quantitatively the chemical composition of the soil. Two radioactive isotope sources — ⁵⁵Fe and ¹⁰⁹Cd — decay by producing monochromatic X-rays. These are absorbed by the soil, causing the generation of fluorescent X-rays whose energy is characteristic of the chemical composition. This information should be suffi-

cient to define the mineralogy of the soil.

Some changes may still be made in the science payload in order to keep the program cost within the \$800 million budget. In particular, the exact status of the meteorology sensors is still undecided. Nevertheless, plans are already being made for follow-on missions in 1979 and 1981, the former with more sophisticated biology and geology-geochemistry experiments, the latter with perhaps a tethered rover to collect samples from a wider area. Mankind is committed to beginning exploration of the Solar System in this decade, and Mars, after the Moon, is the first step on the way to exploring the planets, a course which ultimately will increase our understanding of our own planet in relation to the Universe.

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Press Reports

August 16, 17, Stebbins, Alaska. Soil, grass and water samples from a site near St. Michael on Norton Sound were being tested by the Army Corps of Engineers as a result of a UFO landing there. On the 17th Eskimo Scout Sgt. John Cheemuk and his wife claimed that they saw a large, elongated object shaped like a football with a cockpit, a large window and red lights at front and rear flying slower than an airplane. They watched it land and take off about five minutes later. This was at the St. Michael location. On the 16th about 20 residents at Stebbins claimed they had seen something unusual in the skies (no further data on this incident). Two of the observers were Eskimo Scout Sgt. Pius Mike and Gabriel Bighead. After the sighting Mike filed a report with the Guard's 1st Scout Battalion headquarters in Nome and Army Capt. Tom Williams flew to the area. Williams said that the spot where the object had allegedly landed showed a hole three feet in diameter and about 2 inches deep. He said there was burned grass at the bottom of the hole and he said he had an "eerie feeling" when he left the site after taking photographs and samples.

August 11, 1972, Portland, Oregon. Two separate groups of people reported seeing a UFO with "lights around the sides" for a half hour before it disappeared over the hills west of Portland. Terry Bowlby, 19, said it looked "like something at a carnival". She said that she and Donna Parker, 19, and Karen Parker, 14, were in a car when they sighted the object which they said had "a slow movement and appeared to be moving about the speed of a car." Rick Young and his wife, Margo, and Bob and Mary Gourde and Bill Ziemer also reported the object which they said flew around the radio and TV towers on the west hills and under an airplane before disappearing. "It was round", said Young, "and seemed to have about 30 lights around the outside and one light in the middle, all white lights, no red, and it appeared to be revolving around the center." He also said that it looked "just like that space ship in the TV series, 'Lost in Space'."

August 20, 1972, Reading, Pa. Late Sunday night city police received a report of an illuminated object hovering in the sky above Mt. Penn. Patrolmen responded to the call, thinking it would be a hoax or misinterpretation of a conventional object but when they got out of their patrol car on S. 16th street they could see the object which seemingly hovered several thousand feet above the mountain. They claimed the object was oval and changed colors from white to red to bluish green. After viewing it they called City Hall and asked for someone to proceed to the location and were shortly joined by a

sargeant who immediately contacted the tower at Reading Municipal Airport. Tower personnel there had a simple answer: it was merely a bright star. Moments after receiving the tower's report, at around 1 a.m. on the 21st, police at the scene said that the object shot upward and out of sight.

September 13, 1972, Taree, N.S.W. (New South Wales), Australia. At 7:30 a.m. on this date sky-watchers in Taree picked up an unidentified flying object through binoculars and telescopes. For nearly a month watching for the strange object had become almost a daily routine with the men at the PMG lines depot there. Twelve hours earlier a similar object had been seen near Yamba, a northern coastal town, which precipitated a police search. Duty foreman Mr. Ernie Dwyer said that he and his men were convinced that the object was a craft from outer space. However, the object appeared to be very high in the sky. A light plane sent up with specially equipped cameramen on board reported failure to photograph it. A visitor to Taree used high powered binoculars and reported that the object was bubble-shaped, red on the bottom and white or silver at the top.

September 14, 1972, Sydney, Australia. More than 300 Sydney residents turned out at dawn to look at a mysterious shimmering spot in the sky which has baffled experts and shows up at precisely 10 minutes past 7 a.m. It was described as red on the bottom and white on top, like the object seen at Taree. Officials were unable to identify the object which, when seen through binoculars from Sydney appeared to have a cigar shape. An Air Force spokesman ruled out the possibility that the object could have been a weather balloon or satellite.

September 19, 1972, Melbourne, Australia. A brilliant mystery light has shown up over Broadmeadows (a Melbourne suburb) two nights in a row. It was first sighted and photographed by "Age" photographer Ray Jamieson near Broadmeadows North about 10:10 p.m. on the 19th. On the following night at 10:30 four people saw the light and watched it for 15 minutes. It was in the east and stationary, not moving fast, as was the object photographed by Jamieson. Mr. Keith Thomas, Secretary General of the Astronautical Society of Australia said the object could have been a "bit of space rubbish burning up in the atmosphere" although he did agree the bright light being emitted by the object would not "normally tally" with the space rubbish theory. The photos published in the Melbourne "Age" showed a light trail which made a triangular pattern, seven loop-the-loops in less than three seconds and a final blaze of color before it disappeared behind hills. It gave off so much light that it was possible to count the trees. Jamieson had been photo-

graphing football training earlier and used the same exposure, 1/1000 of a second for his first picture. The camera was a Nikon 35 mm with a 300 mm telephoto lens. The other three pictures, which showed the object moving, were time exposures with full aperture, the camera resting on the roof of his car. The color of the object was described as "light colored with a purplish fringe." It appeared to be 500 to 1000 feet above the ground and no sound was heard nor vibration felt. Top aviation, RAAF and meteorology experts were completely baffled by the photos.

September 24, 1972, Richardson, Texas. Mrs. Ollie Erwin claims that on this date her son was chased home by a red star-like object with a haze around it. Her daughter and some of her son Billy's friends also have observed the object. Their descriptions differ somewhat but all agree that the thing actually follows Billy Erwin. According to the witnesses the object is predominantly white with glittering red lights visible when it comes in close.

September 25, 28, 1972, Broomehill, Australia. For four mornings a strange light in the sky has intrigued and frightened people in the township of Broomehill, which is 188 miles southeast of Perth. At 4 a.m. on the 25th, the Webb family was awakened by the dog barking and went outside and saw the light above trees west of the town. "It moved up and down and from side to side and when lights began shooting out of it we went back inside," said Mrs. M. Webb. The Government Astronomer, Mr. B.J. Harris said that from the reported location it did not seem as though the light was Venus or Saturn.

September 29, 1972, Hanoi, North Vietnam. A mysterious and unidentified object appeared in the clear blue sky over Hanoi attracting missile fire from the ground but apparently remaining motionless. Jean Thoraval, Hanoi correspondent for the Washington Post, Los Angeles Times and France-Presse, said that even with the aid of binoculars the object was spherical in shape and luminous orange in color and obviously at very high altitude. The object's presence triggered an air-raid but it did not move and three surface-to-air missiles were launched. Their vapor trails could be seen converging on a luminous point which at first sight seemed to have been a parachute. Ms. Thoraval said that she was watching from the balcony of the Agence France-Presse office and noted that the object remained almost motionless and the missiles apparently were not able to reach it, suggesting that it was at very high altitude. An hour and 20 minutes after the alert sounded the orange ball was still visible from the ground but appeared to be less bright than when first spotted. News stories did not mention whether or not the object was picked up on radar.

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1972

INCIDENT AT NOGALES, ARIZONA

THE FALTERSACK CASE

The September - October Bulletin carried details based on press reports of a car failure in southern Wisconsin (Page 7, column 3). Field Investigator Kathleen Salzwedel was asked to investigate and the following is supplementary information to the original report.

Greg Faltersack, 18, was driving home from his girlfriend's house at 2:30 a.m. Monday, August 21. He was proceeding east at 50 miles per hour on County Road JF between County Road F and Highway 164. The window on the driver's side was open and the radio was playing. He noticed no static. The engine suddenly cut off and there was a complete electrical failure. He hit the brakes, skidded about 23 feet, ending up on the left side of the road. The car, a 1963 Plymouth, had power steering and he was unable to control it.

Faltersack sat in the car recovering from the shock, then heard a two-tone electrical sound about an interval of a musical 4th of 5th apart, the higher one first, a slight pause between each.

He heard these sequences three times, then got out of the car, looked up and saw a round orange object which appeared to be 40-50 feet above the trees which were approximately 40-50 feet high. The object was at about 75 degrees elevation. As soon as he got out of the car the object began to move away and up, diminishing in size until it disappeared at an elevation of about 85 degrees. As the object moved away he heard a sound of rushing air.

Faltersack attempted to start his car and did so with difficulty. The lights, radio and horn didn't work and it was later discovered that all fuses had been blown. The temperature gauge showed that the engine was overheated.

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Von Braun Challenged By Mrs. Granchi

Famous German rocket expert Werner Von Braun visited Rio de Janeiro in early November and on the 12th held a Press Conference. He was in Brazil to attempt to sell his Fairchild satellites to the Brazilian government and most of the question - and - answer period was devoted to this.

Toward the end of the conference, however, the inevitable question about the existence of UFOs was brought up. The interviewers were Brazilians asking questions in Portuguese which were in turn interpreted by a professional and put to him in English. Von Braun then answered in English and his remarks were converted back to Portuguese for the crowd.

In answer to the question about UFOs, Von Braun stated that he had once read a report put out by Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, in which all but 3% of the reports were explained as misconceptions of ordinary objects, and atmospheric or astronomical phenomena. He concluded his statement by saying that the remaining 3% of the hard core reports were nothing more than hallucinations.

At this, Mrs. Granchi stood up and, addressing Von Braun, identified herself as an APRO Field Investigator, and asked Von Braun if he knew who Dr. J. Allen Hynek is, and he replied, "Yes," adding that Hynek is a highly respected scientist in his field. Mrs. Granchi then asked if Von Braun was aware that Dr. Hynek had recently written a book which disagreed with what he had just announced about UFOs. Von Braun responded that he did not know anything about the book.

Mrs. Granchi asked Von Braun if he was aware that an APRO UFO Symposium had been held at the

(See Granchi - Page Four)

In the early morning hours of August 20, 1972 a strange object was seen for a period of time over Nogales, Arizona, which is located on the border between the United States and Mexico. Several people saw the object, and have been interviewed, and it is quite likely that many others observed it. The case is being continued, but sufficient information is available at this time to present it here.

Mrs. Helen Sutherlin, a teacher in the public school system at Nogales, was awakened by an "unearthly howl" from her white Samoyed dog who was outside the house in the back patio. She laid in bed watching a strange bluish-silver light which illuminated the curtains of the bedroom window. The dog continued to howl so she went outside to see what was wrong.

Going through the kitchen, she reached the side door, stepped out, and was immediately aware of a peculiar droning sound which sounded as though it came from above and from some distance. When she looked up into the sky she saw an oval-shaped light source which appeared to be the source of a cone of bluish-silvery light which bathed the main section of the city. She described it as being like a flashlight shining down on the ground. It kept flashing on and off and the light from it gave cars and tops of houses a sort of iridescent glow as if they were themselves giving off the light.

Mrs. Sutherlin estimated that the light flashed on and off eight to ten times and that she watched it for approximately 30 minutes. Her dog had quieted down when she came out and she was able to observe it closely for that period of time. Although she cannot pinpoint the exact time, she said that the kitchen clock read 2:30 at one time when she glanced at it but does not know if she looked at

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time high and the organization realizes a gain of 50 new members each month at present. An article, in the *Tucson Daily Citizen's Saturday Magazine*, "Ole," roused much interest in Arizona, and an up-coming Sunday Magazine feature story in a Phoenix paper should do much to keep that interest alive.

Although APRO continues to progress at a steady rate, we would like to suggest that members give APRO Bulletin subscriptions to interested friends and relatives for birthday and Christmas gifts. We find that people who receive the Bulletin in this manner almost always continue as members after their subscription expires.

Italian, Japanese Books

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen have been notified that their book, "UFOs The Whole Story" will be published in Japan by the Kadokawa Press in the near future. Also scheduled for foreign publication is "Flying Saucer Occupants" which has been purchased by the Armenia Editore Company of Milan, Italy.

Members in Italy and Japan can look forward to another book about UFOs in their native languages.

Press Reports

Some of the following reports are a bit out-dated but because of the interesting nature they are being included here.

March 15, 1970, *Borracha Island, Venezuela*. No size or shape was discerned by witnesses, but a very bright light plunged into the sea causing considerable alarm among fishermen in the area. An "ear-splitting sound" was heard as the object made contact with the water and it caused huge waves which rocked the fishing boats for several minutes.

August 9, 1971, *Belo Horizonte, Brazil*. Vicente Lopes Buono, pilot of the PP-DHU airplane traveling between Belo Horizonte and Uberaba, reported to airport authorities in Uberaba that "an apparatus like two basins, one on top of the other," had accompanied his plane for 20 minutes during the flight. A pilot for 24 years, Lopes Buono said that when he was 50 minutes out of Uberaba he spotted the object which was flying at an altitude of 2,400 meters (7,874 feet) and at a distance of about ten kilometers (6.2 miles). He also said that he tried in vain to contact the Brasilia Air Base and then called the Uberaba airport. The flight controller, Sgt. Falcao decided that Buono should reconnoiter the machine but each time he would try to approach it would

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Thank You

The Lorenzens, Mrs. Cooper and Mr. Greenwell would like to thank the many members who have sent Holiday Greetings or Christmas cards to APRO Headquarters. The thoughts are much appreciated and the Headquarters staff only wish that they could respond in kind; however, the 250-plus letters and cards received represent a tremendous number of man-hours if they were to attempt to answer all.

Suggestions

Mr. Alexander Keul, APRO's Representative in Austria, recently informed Headquarters that he is writing a brief description of APRO and its functions in German for dissemination among German-

speaking friends and colleagues who are interested in the UFO problem. He also ordered back issues of the Bulletin which contained information pertaining to UFO incidents in his country. The staff would like to suggest that members and representatives in countries where there is little or no literature available on the subject of UFOs, should do the same, thus acquainting more people with APRO and its goals.

Membership Continues To Climb

Despite the devastating effect of the Condon Committee report in 1969, interest in UFOs seems to have been revitalized in the past year. Inquiries pertaining to membership in APRO are at an all-

Nogales

(Continued from Page One)

it when she came out of the house or when she re-entered it.

After the thirty-minute observation, the lights of Nogales suddenly went out and Mrs. Sutherlin became alarmed and went inside. During her interview with Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen she said she was sure that many people had seen the object because before the power failure she had observed many lights turned on in previously dark houses in the area.

She returned to bed and did not attempt to observe any more.

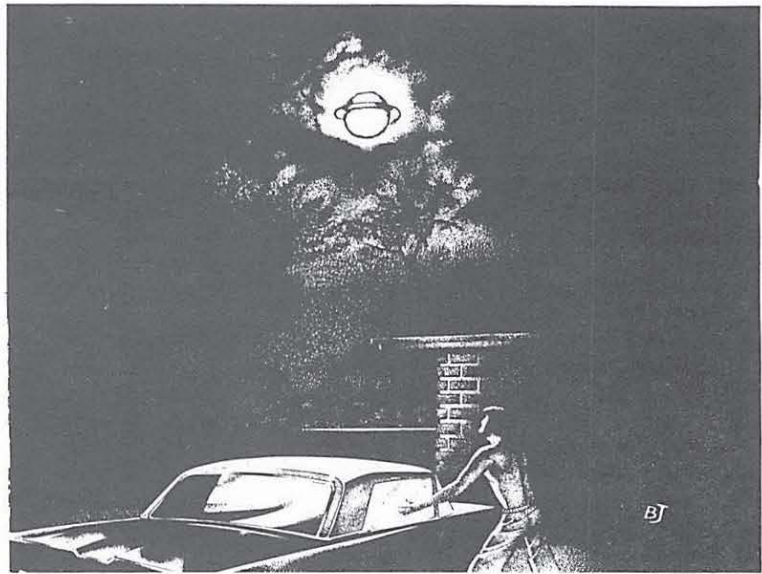
Because of certain time elements in this case it is quite likely that Mrs. Sutherlin misread the clock because the power failure that she refers to took place at approximately 3:35 a.m.

Our second major witness is young (22 years of age) Marco Flores, part owner of the House and Cellar, a night club and restaurant for young people in Nogales.

At 1 a.m. in the morning of the 20th, he closed his business, then spent an hour working on the books so that he wouldn't get "behind in his work". At a little after 2 a.m. he went to an all night restaurant where he had breakfast and talked with friends. He left the restaurant shortly after 3 and drove to his apartment on Western Avenue. He then undressed and, sitting on the edge of his bed, was playing his guitar and looking out the window which faces southeast-east. It was approximately 3:20 or 3:30 by his estimate that his air conditioner and lights went off. Looking out the window he could see that all of Nogales, including Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, was in darkness.

At that time Marco heard a humming sound which seemed to be above his apartment and across Western Avenue he saw a lighted area approximately 1/4 mile in diameter. It appeared to be traveling from the north to the southwest.

At this point it is important to note that the screens on the apartments in that complex are mounted on the outside. The window was open, so Marco decided to unlatch the screen and go outside rather than stumble through the darkened house. When he got outside he looked up and over his apartment and saw a glowing round object encircled by a ring. Unfortunately Marco is color blind so he could



Brian James' Rendering of Flores Sighting

not give any description of the color of the object but he did say it appeared to be metallic and its glow reflected off the overcast sky. He estimated that it was traveling about 35 miles per hour, was at an altitude of approximately 200-300 feet, and that he watched it a good minute before it went out of sight behind a hill at the rear of his apartment. He noted that the lighted area across Western Avenue was traveling at the same rate of speed as the object itself and felt they were in some way connected. The city lights came back on after the object was out of sight.

Marco then went inside and debated as to whether he should report the object to the police. At approximately 10 minutes later he heard an explosion and the lights which had been dimming and brightening after the first power failure, went out and stayed out. Marco again went outside and this time saw a lighted area in the sky to the north by northeast (where the local power station is located), opposite from the direction in which the UFO had disappeared. He then called the local police and told them about the light in the north and they informed him that the power plant had "exploded". The next day he reported the object he had seen (he had hesitated the night before, afraid of the usual ridicule) and they said that he was the only one to report such an object.

The Nogales Herald carried a short one-inch story about Marco's sighting and then several people (including Mrs. Sutherlin) called to inform him that they had seen some-

thing strange that night, too.

Among others who observed something strange that same night was Mr. John Gleeson, an employee of the Telephone Company who had gotten up to leave for his ranch. He was going to his truck when the power failed and he noted a "ball of fire", which was his only description, in the sky in the southeast over town. He said he had made several trips to his pickup truck before leaving, and saw the ball of fire to the southwest during one of the trips and that the next time he left the house he heard the explosion. He headed his truck in the direction of the explosion and found that it was the power plant (straight south of his home) which was on fire.

Mrs. Consuelo Corrales, secretary of the Sacred Heart Parish in Nogales, was another witness. She said that her husband saw "something flashing" first, and woke her up. They looked out their bedroom window at what appeared to be a silver-colored rainbow or halo of light directly east and quite close to their house which lit up the surrounding terrain. At the same time they heard a buzzing sound which she described as a rising and falling "rrr - rrr - rrr", somewhat like a motor. The Corrales' first thought there was something wrong with the cooler on the house next door but it became louder and louder, and then suddenly died out.

After watching the light for some time the Corrales' heard an explosion, the light dimmed and began going on and off like a caution light. They then saw the light

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Nogales

(Continued from Page Three)

from the power plant explosion, very prominent in the northeast sky. The Corrales' stayed up and prepared coffee as Mr. Corrales had to go to work and they didn't attempt to observe further. Mr. Corrales is manager of the Chevrolet dealership in Nogales, Sonora.

Because the power plant explosion occurred at close to the time the object was seen by the observers, the Lorenzens decided to try to get at the cause of the power failure, and in the course of their investigation Mr. Lorenzen interviewed the manager of the Power Plant who said that they had eventually found that someone had poured inflammable fluid into the plant through a window and then something like a "Molotov cocktail" had been thrown in which exploded and started the fire. He also said that the arson was considered to be an act to cause diversion while a load of drugs was smuggled across the border from Mexico.

This, of course, cast a new light on the whole affair and the Lorenzens had to consider the possibility suggested by the plant manager that Mrs. Sutherlin had observed a helicopter ground-lighting the area while customs officials and police hunted for smugglers. The Lorenzens contacted the Nogales police who said they don't have a helicopter, then Border Patrol officials who suggested that we talk to U.S. Customs. Mr. Lorenzen eventually contacted the Tactical Information Program of U.S. Customs where he learned that that organization, which supervises air search, had only one aircraft and that it had not even been in the air on the morning of August 20.

In summation, considering the time elements involved, it appears that Mrs. Sutherlin observed an object ground-lighting the Nogales area sometime between 2:30 and 3:30, and it may well have been the object seen by Marco Flores at 3:30 a.m. from his apartment on Western Avenue. The object seen by Mrs. Sutherlin seemed to be quite high in the sky (80 degrees elevation) and lit up a large portion of the Nogales main city area (see drawing by Brian James), whereas the object seen by Marco was closer and the area it illuminated was considerably smaller. This might be accounted for by distance from the ground - i.e.,

the closer the object the shorter the cone of light and therefore the smaller the area of illumination.

Unless the investigators of the power plant explosion are concealing something or simply offering an explanation for something they can't explain, it does not seem likely that the object or objects seen by Marco, Mrs. Sutherlin, Mr. Gleeson and the Corrales' are connected to the power failure in any way, and the presence of the objects or objects just prior to the explosion at the power plant is pure coincidence.

For geographical locations pertinent to this case, see the map accompanying this article. The circled letters, A, B, C, D, E, F and G indicate the locations of (A) the power plant, (B) Gleeson's observation point, (C) Mrs. Sutherlin's location, (D) Marco Flores' apartment, (E) Western Avenue, (F) Corrales' home and (G) the U.S.-Mexico international border.

Brian James had rendered an excellent representation of the scene where Marco observed the object as well as the object itself. At press time we are awaiting the final drawing of Mrs. Sutherlin's sighting. Mr. James was put in touch with the witnesses and the drawings are executed according to their testimony.

Granchi

(Continued from Page One)

University of Arizona in November of 1971, and that it consisted of an all-scientific panel. Von Braun admitted that he had not know of this either.

Von Braun finally admitted that he is not very up-to-date on the subject and that "maybe I should disqualify myself as a UFO expert."

The latter statement caused general laughter from the crowd and Mrs. Granchi retired from the conversation. Shortly after, the Associated Press correspondent approached Mrs. Granchi and asked many questions concerning APRO.

A few days later, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen were interviewed by United Press International at the request of *O Globo*, one of Rio de Janeiro's largest daily newspapers. A rather lengthy story went out on the international wire as a result.

Besides being a top-notch Field Investigator, Mrs. Granchi has proved her worth in the field of public relations in Brazil and all researchers should be grateful to her for laying to rest the old belief that because a man is an expert in his particular field of endeavor, he is automatically qualified to make expert statements on unrelated scientific problems with which he is unfamiliar.

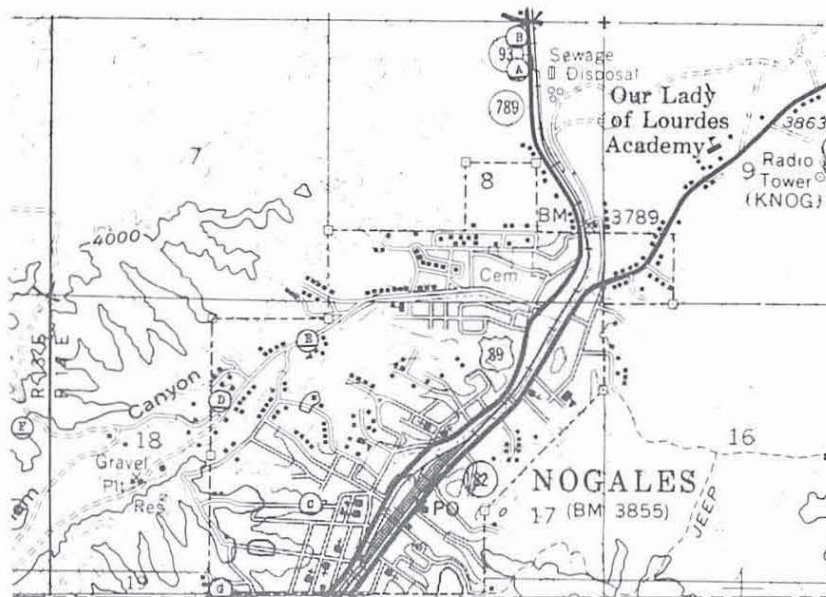
In Future Issues

The 1973 issues of the Bulletin will contain:

An occupant sighting from Indiana accompanied by illustrations by Staff Artist, Brian James.

A complete report on the South African sightings of June and July by Frank Morton, APRO's Representative for South Africa, including the results of his investigation in the landing of a UFO which damaged the asphalt surface of a tennis court.

More and detailed information on the Brazilian "flap" of 1972.



Faltersack

(Continued from Page One)

Greg drove to his sister's home where he lives, woke her and they went back to the scene but saw nothing. They then notified the Waukesha County Sheriff's Department and deputies were dispatched to the location where they found skid marks where the car had stopped. They also verified that all the fuses in the car had been blown and that the engine was overheated. It was found that Faltersack had not been drinking and the investigating officers believed his story.

The sighting area: The location of the area where the object was sighted is a rather lonely stretch of road through a swampy area. There are trees on both sides of the road, about 40 feet in height and there are several houses a mile or so east of the location but none in the immediate vicinity. The Waukesha County Airport is three miles to the south, Interstate Highway 94 runs east and west about 2 1/2 miles south and the sighting area is just outside the suburbs of the city of Milwaukee and is mostly residential.

Environmental Factors: The sky was clear, moon and stars visible. The temperature was about 70 degrees after a very hot day, there was heavy dew on the ground. The weather was clear with ground fog starting in patches and there was no wind. The time was between 2 and 2:30 a.m. Central Daylight Savings Time. According to Faltersack, the moon was high in the southwest, full or nearly so, visible, no clouds in the vicinity. Many stars were visible.

There were no other cars on the road. After Faltersack arrived at his sister's house the lights were found to be functioning again.

In our preliminary report we noted that Greg had had trouble with engine overheating prior to the incident. He has had further trouble since the sighting, but noted that because of the overheating problem he checked the radiator frequently and added water. The temperature gauge on the dashboard which usually stabilized at 170-190 degrees had been stabilized before the sighting, according to Greg, but read 220 afterwards. However, Faltersack thinks the radiator trouble since the sighting might simply have been due to hot weather.

Other Details: The object seemed to disappear by moving straight up and away. There had been no light shining and no reflection on the road before the car stopped. The "electronic" sound came from above the car, ceased when he got out, whereupon the object began to get smaller and the rushing air sound was heard.

The object appeared to be about 2 feet in diameter at arm's length when first seen. When questioned on this point the witness said a circle one foot in diameter would not cover it. It appeared to be solid and not gaseous or nebulous and became dimmer as it moved up and away.

There is some disagreement concerning the apparent size. Greg said it did not move behind trees, nor were there any branches in front of it. However, the trees are close to both sides of the road and if the object appeared as large as he said it was, part of it should have been obliterated by tree branches.

The witness did not have any ill effects after the sighting. He felt shaky after the car stopped, and was frightened during the sighting. After observing the object he felt shaky and sat in his car for a few minutes before trying to start it. After a few minutes he noticed that mosquitoes were biting him which he said indicated the extent of his upset as he is extremely bothered by mosquitoes and would ordinarily notice them right away.

Greg Faltersack is the manager of a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has a high school education. His vision is poor and he wears strong glasses at all times.

It has been found that the sister with whom Greg lives is a UFO enthusiast of the Adamski-contactee cult type and therefore Greg probably hears about the subject quite often. It was this sister who convinced Greg that he should report what he had seen, although he was reluctant to do so.

It was Mrs. Salzwedel's opinion that Greg is sincere, that he actually saw something and was quite upset and puzzled by his experience.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Always include old and new Zip Codes.

Press Reports

(Continued from Page Two)

maintain its distance. At this time it was 9 a.m., giving the pilot a good view of the object. While flying over the "Barragem do Estreito" at barely 10 kilometers from Uberaba the object suddenly streaked away and out of sight at a "dizzying speed". Lopes Bueno told Sgt. Silvio Motta, commander of the Brazilian Air Force unit in Uberaba that he had "never seen anything like it in my entire career as a pilot". Thanks to Richard Heiden for this one.

May, 1972, off the coast of Chile. The Chilean trawler, "Doggenbank" and the fishing boat "Felipe" were allegedly paced for five hours by a UFO which changed colors from bright blue to light green to orange-red. The object, according to Captain Morales of the fishing boat, suddenly "showed up" near them, and after fifteen minutes began changing colors. It then approached the ships at high speed making a "high-pitched hum" which terrified the crews, consisting of 35 men. The trawler was towing the fishing boat and the object kept them company at approximately 1,500 meters altitude (about 5,000 feet) until they reached the harbor, a period of about five hours. The report was made on May 2nd out of Valaparaíso, Chile.

May 27, 1972, Brazilia, Brazil. Although this does not consist of a press report, one of APRO's contacts in Brazil was informed that at 7 p.m. on this date a UFO was observed as it hovered about 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) over the Guards Battalion of the presidential military zone in Brazilia and was watched by all of the soldiers on duty. It was definitely an object and not just a light. We hope to obtain further information on this sighting.

Notice To All Field Investigators

The Recommended Procedures for APRO Field Investigators, recently published by APRO, was mailed to all active Field Investigators who received and returned a special form requesting a copy. If you are an active Field Investigator and if you did not return your form requesting a copy of the new manual (due, perhaps, to an oversight) you may do so now or at any time in the future. The manual is provided free of charge by APRO headquarters.

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Notice

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Likewise, if there are any Field Investigators who were "overlooked" (i.e., they never received the special form, or returned the form but never received the manual) simply drop a line to APRO explaining the situation. Some Field Investigators who renew several months late may have this problem.

APRO's new Comprehensive UFO Sighting Report Form is also part of the new manual; in an emergency, Field Investigators may run Xerox copies from the original in the manual instead of waiting for additional copies from APRO Headquarters. All the above also applies to APRO Consultants and Representatives in foreign countries.



Book Review

UFOs: A Scientific Debate

by Carl Sagan and Thornton Page
Cornell University Press
296 pages, \$12.50

Review by Dr. John S. Derr
Martin Marietta Aerospace
Denver, Colorado
(Dr. Derr is APRO's Consultant in Seismology.)

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Discussion-Reported by the Editors Index

This is the book we've been waiting for, the somewhat augmented proceedings of the AAAS Symposium held in Boston, Massachusetts, on December 26 and 27, 1969. This was the first time that UFOs were the subject of a comprehensive scientific forum at a major scientific society. The agenda was the most comprehensive of any up to that time, following many approaches to understanding the subject. A great variety of explanations, hypotheses and attitudes were covered, ranging in one dimension from the honest astonishment of "We can't explain the residual unknowns" to the dogmatic "There are no residual unknowns." In another dimension, conclusions ranged from "The observations are real" to "Everyone is hallucinating, fabricating, or misinterpreting." Here at last is a responsible treatment of the UFO phenomenon in almost its full complexity, a study far more valuable than the *Condon Report*, and far less costly to the taxpayer to produce! This book belongs on the shelf of every serious student of UFOs, along with Hynek's *The UFO Experience*, the *Condon Report*, and the UFO Encounter cases published in *Astronautics and Aeronautics*.

With few exceptions, the book is most readable. The introduction,

a statement of background and philosophy, contains a summary of each paper, and also a summary of the cases referenced in the text. (A detailed summary of each paper, written by this reviewer, was printed in *The APRO Bulletin*, Nov.-Dec., 1969.) As the editors point out in the introduction, the value of the symposium lies in its "application of scientific thinking to problems of human interest." In this case, the power of the scientific method is used to confront unscientific claims and methods. Perhaps Walter Sullivan realized this best when he said, "I disagree with Dr. Condon, who vehemently opposed this symposium, because I feel that UFOs represent a human phenomenon that is far more important than any of us realize. Our attitudes and perceptions are conditioned to a degree far beyond our capabilities of direct observation." (p. 261)

Another way in which the symposium has great value is in the way it opens many new areas for fruitful legitimate scientific investigations. Examples are the search for Lilliputian stars or planets (Roach); sociological investigations such as popularized pseudo-science as a stimulus to study true scientific method (Page), or correlations of UFO reports with significant space achievements (Hartmann); Freudian aspects of UFO perceptions (Grinspoon and Persky); etc.

Still another value of the symposium is that its proceedings, this book, is a place where scientific papers on all aspects of the UFO subject are being published and will receive the circulation they deserve. The *Condon Report* was the first such collection. Before this, a few papers were published in the recognized journals (Hynek in *J. Opt. Soc. Am.* and Baker in *J. Astronaut. Scis.*, for example), but most were printed privately by the various UFO organizations and without the benefit of critical review. This book is clear evidence of this need, and the time has come for *Science*, official journal of the AAAS, to take over this function. The appearance of Bruce C. Murray's review in *Science* of Dr. Hynek's book is a welcome, encouraging sign that the editorial policy may be changing in the direction of being more open.

One purpose of the symposium was to remedy the lack of scientific

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Debate

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communication in the field, which in Dr. Hartmann's view, "has allowed a distorted UFO mythology to develop." (p. 15) Ironically, those who criticize this mythology most are those who most effectively block communication! The result has been the evolution of UFO noise, which Dr. Hartmann predicted would reach a new peak coincident with the publication of pictures of Mars returned by Mariner 9. This lack of communication has prevented most scientists from seeing that the best unexplained cases, epitomized by the radar-visual cases, diverge radically from the popular concept of a "flying saucer." Thus, efforts to suppress investigation of UFOs are counterproductive: only open investigation and discussion can put the issue in proper perspective.

Although all the papers contribute to some phase of the discussion, there are certain key papers which can be divided into three groups: With respect to the extraterrestrial hypothesis (ETH), there are the believers, the non-believers and the methodical agnostics. J. Allen Hynek comes across as a believer, although he neatly ducks the issue by claiming he is a reporter. His paper is an introduction to his book, *The UFO Experience*, which has been well reviewed in various journals (B.C. Murray, *Science*, 177, 25 Aug. 1972, p. 688; P.E. McCarthy, *The APRO Bulletin*, May-June 1972, p. 6, etc.). On the subject of "science is not always what scientists do," he summarizes his criticism by saying he is "weary of pontification by those who have not done field, or home, work, so to speak." (p. 37) It will be clear to the reader that those who have done the most field and home work are also those most convinced of the validity of UFO study. For example, those who criticize his "strangeness-probability" table and are unable to see how it isolates the most important cases, clearly have not done their homework. Dr. Hynek's philosophy of science shows clearly in his quote from Goudge, which stresses the importance of leaving room in the establishment science for genuinely new empirical observations and new explanation schemes. He also quotes Schroedinger that a scientist must be curious, capable of being astonished, and eager to find out.

Evidently, the more most men become a part of the establishment the more they lose their ability to be true, objective scientists.

James E. McDonald's paper is most significant for its expression of the courage of his convictions and his willingness to take a stand. He blames the Air Force for a "grand foul-up", but not an intentional "grand cover-up". (p. 54) In his opinion, the Condon report is "quite inadequate", (p. 54) in part because the body of the report does not justify Dr. Condon's summary. In fact, he suggests "that there are enough significant unexplainable UFO reports within the Condon Report alone to document the need for a greatly increased level of scientific study of UFOs (p. 55) and he cites the specific cases he considers unexplained. His subsequent publication in *Astronautics and Aeronautics* (July 1971, pp. 66-70) of the facts of the South-Central U.S., July 17, 1957, case, and Gordon Thayer's account two months later (ibid, Sept. 1971, pp. 60-64) of the Lakenheath and Bentwaters RAF/USAF, England, August 13-14, 1956, case, have finally presented his challenge to the scientific community. These two cases, with Dr. McDonald's interpretation and criticism, are included in this book. They have not been explained, and in this reviewer's opinion, certainly cannot be until the scientific community takes his challenge seriously, if then. In view of this evidence, Dr. McDonald states unequivocally, "it is difficult for me to see any reasonable alternative to the hypothesis that something in the nature of extraterrestrial devices engaged in something in the nature of surveillance lies at the heart of the UFO problem." (McDonald's emphasis, p. 90)

Donald H. Menzel considers UFOs to be nothing more than a modern myth. His thesis is that people are receptive to the ETH because they aren't smart enough to figure out the real cause of a stimulus they report as a UFO. He notes that it is difficult to believe in UFOs when there are no genuine artifacts, a point certainly valid. On the other hand, his point about UFOs being unreal because they seem to disobey the laws of physics is not valid. To some observers, this may indeed appear to be the case, but as in his own example of meteors apparently moving upward with respect to the local horizon, observations under ad-

verse conditions are not capable of proving or disproving relationships to physical laws. Philip Morrison's comments on the human being as an observational instrument bear this out.

Dr. Menzel enjoys calling Drs. Hynek and McDonald's views "subjective", but the same can easily be said about his views, too. Undoubtedly he has solved many UFO cases, but he certainly can't claim to be scientific by giving a probable solution without thorough study first. The suggestion of a reasonable solution does not, in fact, solve a case! If Dr. McDonald erred, at least he erred on the side of scrupulous investigation and presentation of all the facts. If Dr. Menzel errs, it is in his having too much faith in the establishment, as indicated in his support of the Condon report as "unbiased". One suspects that he is saying that the report is unbiased because he is unbiased and agrees with it. If these two men were running for the office of district attorney, the choice would be obvious.

In the Washington National Airport case, for example, Dr. Menzel asserts that the radar anomalous propagation was caused by a marginal case of partial trapping, citing his wartime experience as proof. He may be correct, but he convinces no one because he refuses to perform the admittedly complex mathematical analysis his assertions require before they can be scientific proof. The reviewer's personal experience with one of his lectures confirms that he tends to talk down to his audience, vastly underestimating their ability to follow his arguments. The result is that he disappoints his audience without proving his case. In his appendix 5, he analyzes orthoteny rigorously and shows that the number of Michel's lines is completely predictable from purely random points. Dr. Menzel's statistics are quite convincing: if only he would devote himself as rigorously to the radar UFO problem, science might be advanced significantly.

In another of his valuable appendices, his description of the reports of the Zond IV reentry is a clear warning to investigators to be skeptical. It seems that perhaps any "fiery objects streaking across the sky, sending out showers of sparks, and leaving bright trails behind them," (p. 155) should be classified as meteors or re-

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Debate

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entering spacecraft, no matter how many windows are observed or how low they are perceived! In this light, one can understand his skepticism concerning the Father Gill occupant case. Some will find his explanation as incredible as the reported sighting itself, but given the lack of independent investigation, the whole matter is inconclusive.

Dr. Menzel gives as one reason for debunking UFOs the idea that he doesn't want to encourage "pathological science," and cites various examples, such as N rays, which have been disproved. On the other hand, it is possible that pathological theories in science, like the effects of hysterical contagion described by Robert L. Hall (p. 216), will die of themselves in the proper time, but that theories which survive just may not be so pathological after all. One of his examples, blindfolded astronauts seeing flashes of light, which he attributes to normal physiological effects, has since been shown most probably to be due to cosmic rays. Microscopic cone-shaped indentations have been found in astronauts' helmets, indicating the stopping of heavy cosmic particles, and Cerenkov radiation, a well-understood source of light, would result from such particles traversing the eye at the proper velocity.

Dr. Menzel's arguments with Drs. Hynek and McDonald over what is or is not a mirage, mistaken identification of conventional objects, anomalous propagation, etc., serve to eliminate much of the noise, and concentrate attention on what are the best cases, i.e., those whose study is most likely to uncover genuine new phenomena unknown to science. Science is most likely to be advanced by careful, unemotional, and critical examination of these cases, e.g., the radar-visual examples cited as appendices in Dr. McDonald's paper. Presumably Dr. Menzel has these cases in mind when he concludes that he "could advocate support of research in certain atmospheric phenomena associated with UFO reports." (p. 146) At last! After both sides have finished challenging each other's methods, prejudices, and credibility, both are able to agree that further study of the truly puzzling atmospheric phenomena may yield valuable new scientific knowledge!

Those who debunk UFOs would do well to study the paper by Robert L. Hall on "*Sociological Perspectives on UFO Reports*." In Dr. Hall's view, some 'hard-core' UFO cases . . . stand up better than many a court case, (p. 219) a comment which leads into Dr. Morrison's ideas on the nature of physical evidence. Dr. Hall is clearly critical of the debunkers when he says, "Some skeptical scientists, faced with detailed reports by reliable witnesses, loudly and confidently assert interpretations which conflict strongly with available testimony and show a startling degree of disrespect for the reason and common sense of intelligent witnesses." (p. 218) The editors also noted this phenomenon in the introduction (p. XII): "The reader will occasionally find in these pages the heat of passion as well as the light of scientific inquiry." Dr. Hall is able to understand such attitudes, however, because "scientists are human and behave according to the same principles of human behavior as nonscientists." (p. 220) His conclusion is definitely positive (p. 221): "The very strength of our resistance to the evidence on UFOs suggests to me that there is clearly a phenomenon of surpassing importance here." This importance may lie in the field of physical science, behavioral science, or both.

Frank D. Drake's comments on witnesses should be required reading for all UFO field investigators. His paper gives interesting insights into the operation of hoaxes and the degeneration of accuracy of testimony with time. Estimates of time duration seem to be accurate and lasting, but color perceptions are almost random, perhaps a result of different dark-adapted eyes seeing different colors when confronted with a bright stimulus. In his investigations, he observed an interesting phenomenon of a simultaneous sound like bacon frying attached to fireball sightings, which he hypothesized to result from feed-through from one perceptive center of the brain to another. The implications of his work are that, unless an observer records his experience almost immediately, much detail and accuracy will have been lost, but that some observers will have false perceptions regardless.

Carl Sagan's perspective of the subject makes him a mildly hostile agnostic. In his view, it is premature to say that interstellar

space flight is impossible, but, assuming that nothing can travel faster than the speed of light, it is highly unlikely. There isn't enough data on UFOs yet to make a good judgement, so one should keep an open mind. He considers the search for extraterrestrial intelligence to be very important, but thinks that UFO study is not the best approach. Rather, he prefers that support should go to NASA's unmanned planetary program and attempts at interstellar radio communication, two areas that he and Dr. Drake are deeply committed to at the moment. Considering the frustrations of UFO research, these aspects of the space program show the greatest promises of yielding the most significant advances in our understanding of the cosmos.

Philip Morrison takes his stand as the arch defender of the citadel of the scientific method. The validity of various phenomena and physical laws is established by observers using instruments. "From the point of view of drawing inferences about events, a witness is simply an extraordinarily subtle and complex instrument of observation." (p. 278) Thus, the recording of observations becomes critical, but so too does the manner and circumstances under which observations are made. "No witness is credible who bears a sufficiently strange story," (p. 282) because a witness is only one observation, and the existence of any strange phenomena, including UFOs, can be proved only by "independent and multiple chains of evidence, each capable of satisfying a link-by-link test of meaning." (p. 280) To date, no UFO observations have been able to pass this test. However, although not sympathetic to the ETH, he will always be "sympathetic to any positive effort to follow a link-by-link evidential chain" (p. 289) to identify the UFO phenomenon.

In summary, the book is a most valuable scientific medium which places two key papers, McDonald's and Menzel's, in proper context. Dr. McDonald argues the believers' case beautifully; Dr. Menzel argues the debunkers' case with mixed success. The other papers enrich our awareness of the complications of the issue, its various avenues of approach and the rigor they require, its legitimacy, and its value to science. This book will certainly be a classic, and probably the most widely referenced book on the subject for at least the coming decade.

UFO s And The Extraterrestrial Hypothesis

by Dr. Philip Seff

Dr. Seff is a consulting geologist in Redlands, California and is a Consultant to APRO in Geology.

Modern astronomers agree that of the hundreds of billions of planets existing in our universe, an estimated two to five billion of them could support life as we know it. Even if the greater percentage of these are discounted, one could hardly suggest that none of the planets on which conditions for life are adequate have included intelligent forms of life in their evolution. (We will ignore the possibility of life based on other than the carbon atom, because our imagination would stagger if we were to attempt to describe a day in some life "not as we know it.")

With our home planet as a known example, the quality essential for the evolution of thinking creatures who have harnessed flight has been four and one half billion years of time. Two and one half billion of those years were spent preparing the earth for habitation, and almost two billion more elapsed before the appearance of thinking creature about a million years ago. This does not suggest that the evolutionary rate is a constant because, as on our planet, it was determined by a unique combination of events. But an awareness of our earth's history does provide a referent by which to determine sequences, variables, and relative rates of change.

Although early man conceived of flying, and for over 2,000 years many of the principles of flight have been understood, it has been less than seventy years since the first manned heavier-than-air craft was flown successfully. In the spiralling technology of those few intervening years, we have been able to put men on the moon. It is difficult for us to imagine what stage of space travel we will have achieved a thousand years from now. But, certainly, the only limiting factor, according to our present scientific knowledge, is the speed of light.

In the vastness of space, it would take more than four years, at the rate of over 186,000 miles per second, to reach our nearest neighbor over seven trillion miles distant. As we reckon time, with our life span of about seventy

earthly revolutions around the sun, this becomes a serious obstacle facing interstellar travelers from the planet Earth. But travelers from other planets are not necessarily restricted by our seventy-year life span.

Accepting the hypothesis that there are many planets which support life as we know it, we would truly be audacious to impose our evolutionary rate and our concept of "time" on them. If they are thousands, or possibly even millions, of years ahead of us in evolution, and if their concept of "time" is ten or a hundred times ours, the hypothesis of an extraterrestrial origin for UFOs does not seem too fantastic after all.

Symposium Proceedings

APRO urges all members to obtain *The Proceedings of the Eastern UFO Symposium* (held at Baltimore, Maryland on January 23, 1971), a new publication brought out by APRO and available at \$3.00 postpaid in the U.S., Canada and Mexico (\$3.50 all other countries). Please make checks payable to APRO.

Back Bulletins Available

APRO has a stock of back bulletins which are available to members and subscribers at 50 cents each, postpaid, as per the following list:

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- 1961 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1962 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1963 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
- 1964 - Jan., Mar.
- 1967 - Nov., Dec.
- 1968 - Mar., Apr., May-June, Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.
- 1969 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug.
- 1970 - May-Jun., Nov.-Dec.
- 1971 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Nov.-Dec.
- 1972 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug.

When ordering, be sure to indicate exactly which bulletins are required. Send remittance for the correct amount and print name and address clearly.

New Book By APRO Consultant

Dr. Robert S. Ellwood, APRO's Consultant in Religion, is the author of a new book published by Prentice-Hall. Entitled *Religious and Spiritual Groups in Modern America*, the book covers such topics as ceremonial magic, witchcraft, satanism, Rosicrucianism, Scientology, Hindu and Buddhist movements in the U.S. and much more.

Of particular interest to APRO members might be the chapter on UFO cults, which includes discussion on the Giant Rock Space Convention and several celebrated contactees and the religious motivations involved. The book is expected to become a classic textbook and it is believed that a paperback version will also be printed. No prices are known at this time but publication is scheduled for January, 1973. Interested parties may order the book through their local bookstores.

Dr. Ellwood, a specialist on far eastern religions and new religious movements in the United States, is an Associate Professor of Religion at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Field Investigators' Procedures

The *Recommended Procedures for Field Investigators* (RPFI) which were issued this fall to APRO's Field Investigators has elicited considerable favorable comment. Many individuals have indicated that the thorough treatment of field investigation procedures was well worth the long wait.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen followed the RPFI in their investigation of the Nogales incident (see Page 1) and although both participated in the preparation of the RPFI, they were happy to find that it was most useful in the investigation.

Mr. Donald Worley, long-time APRO investigator in Indiana has submitted an occupant report from several years back and followed the guidelines presented in the RPFI. The report, utilizing the new comprehensive report form and supplements, is unique and very detailed. It will be presented in a future issue.