

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1969

Pilots See Formation Over Australia

The Condon Report— An Appraisal

Although described as a "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects" it soon became apparent to the discerning reader that the approach taken by the Committee, in a strict sense, is journalistic rather than scientific. By this it is meant that the approach is what one would expect of a news feature writer who starts out with a particular theme in mind and emphasizes those aspects that will support his theme while generally discrediting all that which does not.

Within the leeway granted by the Air Force contract, this approach is permissible but it is certainly questionable to present it as though it were an exhaustive scientific study when it was not. On the small portion of the report that deals with field studies, it is common to find a case dismissed or discredited because of internal inconsistencies. We find that the Report as a whole fails to pass the same test and should therefore be dismissed and/or discredited.

We find, for instance, the major recommendations of Dr. Condon, to-wit, "further extensive study of UFO sightings is not justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby" to be in conflict with: "we find that there are important areas of atmospheric optics, including radio wave propagation, and of atmospheric electricity in which present knowledge is quite incomplete. These topics came to our attention in connection with the interpretation of some UFO reports, but they are also of fundamental scientific interest, and they are relevant to practical problems related to the improvement of safety of military and civilian flying."

It seems to us that the finding that knowledge in certain areas of science is incomplete, gained through the interpretation of UFO reports, is an "advance"—a substantial one—since it serves to define the extent and the limits of current scientific knowledge. Also, Condon's definition of UFOs is broad enough to include many cases involving atmospheric optics and atmospheric electricity. His main criterion being an inability on the part

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Not Thorough—Hynek

"I feel the Report basically was too limited for the scope of the problem," Dr. J. Allen Hynek told a reporter for the Detroit Free Press in an interview conducted during the second week of February.

"There should have been more time and money to examine really puzzling cases," he said, and expressed unconcern with Dr. Condon's conclusion that no intelligent life from other planets would reach Earth for another 10,000 years. "The purpose of the study was to find out if what people said happened really happened" he said "not to talk about life on other planets."

Hynek said that he believes the reports made by many people because he can find no reason to disbelieve them. This does not mean that they have seen spaceships, he pointed out, but that they have seen something they cannot understand. "The findings of the (Condon) Report itself furnish enough evidence that the investigation should be continued" he added, but pointed out that the work should be carried on "by private individuals with a scientific interest who are not doing it for fanfare or shock value."

He announced that he will set forth all his objections to the Condon Report in the April issue of *The Bulletin of The Atomic Scientists*.

Reaction To Condon Report

Since the *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects* (Condon Report) was made public recently, APRO has been receiving a voluminous amount of mail from members and non-members expressing their dissatisfaction with the general methodology and conclusions of the report. Interest among both the public and the scientific community has risen sharply as a consequence of the publication of this report. One letter, received from a member, a prominent biologist who has requested his name not be published, appears to be the most representative and concise. We quote this letter below:

"The character of the Condon re-

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A detailed observation by two Australian pilots, Captain Gordon W. Smith and Captain Walter Gardin, was made on August 22, 1968, as they were flying a Piper Navajo between Adelaide and Perth. Captain Smith, who works for Murchison Air Services, was asleep when the observation began at 0940 G.M.T. (1740 W.S.T.). In their detailed report, it is stated that they were cruising at 8,000 feet with a true airspeed of 195 knots, tracking 270° Magnetic, when Captain Gardin observed "a formation of aircraft." Captain Gardin woke Captain Smith and asked him to look at them. The formation which was maintaining station with the Piper Navajo, consisted of one large "aircraft" in the middle, "formatted to the right and left and above, were 4 or 5 smaller aircraft" their report states.

Captain Smith immediately radioed Kalgoorlie D.C.A. communications Center asking for information on civilian or Royal Australian Air Force traffic in the area. Upon receiving a negative reply, Captain Smith informed Kalgoorlie of their observation and other eastbound traffic was notified of the danger of unidentified objects. "At this time we lost communication with Kalgoorlie on all frequencies" said Captain Smith in the report. "We were getting Kalgoorlie carrier wave with no voice propagation, only a rash and static. In the next 10 minutes I transmitted about 7 times and I believe Walter did about 5 times with no results. Also at about this time we noticed that the main ship split into two sections still maintaining the same level, and the smaller aircraft then flew out left and right, but staying at the same level, and coming back to the main halves of the bigger ship. At this time, there appeared to be about 6 smaller aircraft taking turns of going out and coming back and forming on the two halves. Sometimes the two halves joined and split, and the whole cycle continued for 10 minutes."

The shape of the main "ship" was described as having the ability to change "from spheroid to a slightly elongated form" although "not drastically." Its color remained a constant dark grey or black. The smaller "aircraft" were described as "cigar shape-

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New Research Director

Dr. James Harder, former APRO Consultant in Engineering, has become Director of Research. Dr. Harder is an Associate Professor at the College of Engineering of the University of California at Berkeley and was one of the six scientists that participated in the *Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects* before the Science & Astronautics Committee of the U.S.

House of Representatives on July 29, 1968.

Mr. A. E. Brown, APRO's former Director of Research, has unfortunately not been able to give much of his time due to other pressures of work. Mr. Brown has, however, joined the Consulting Staff in the field of Electronics (medical). He is Staff Scientist and member of the Research Laboratory of the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company at Palo Alto, California.

Mrs. Lorenzen Ill

Mrs. Coral Lorenzen, APRO's Secretary, underwent surgery on the 18th of February. We would like to request that members *not* write letters requiring a personal answer from Mr. Lorenzen for a period extending through May 1.

This is the first time in over 17 years of active participation in APRO's affairs that Mrs. Lorenzen has not had some part in the production of the APRO Bulletin.

New Members Join APRO Staff

We are pleased to announce that several more members have joined APRO's Consulting Staff, as follows:

John F. Schuessler, Astronautics. Mr. Schuessler is a senior design engineer with McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Eastern Division, at St. Louis, Missouri, and supervises the engineering group that is responsible for all the mechanical equipment to be used in the Airlock Vehicle, a portion of the Apollo Applications program Orbital Workshop. This Orbital Workshop or "space station," which will be orbited and manned by astronauts in about three years, will have a useful orbital life of about 8 months. We can state that no engineering group has ever had to design for such tough conditions before—it is a step to the planets. Previous to his Apollo work, Mr. Schuessler was attached to the Gemini project and is credited for the design of the environmental control systems on those spacecraft. Mr. Schuessler also serves as co-chairman of the Missouri APRO State Section.

Dr. Leo Vern Standeford, Astronomy. Dr. Standeford obtained his M.S. in astronomy in 1964 and his Ph.D. in astronomy in 1968 at the University of Illinois at Urbana. He is currently Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota. His professional interests are in the fields of astrophysics and dynamics of observational astronomy.

Dr. Kenneth V. Anderson, Anatomy. Dr. Anderson obtained his M.S. in 1963 and his Ph.D. in 1964, both in experimental psychology at Brown Univer-

sity and has held positions at Yale University. He is currently Assistant Professor of Anatomy at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. He has studied various aspects of vertebrate and invertebrate anatomy and physiology and has developed various skills required in the electrophysiological recording of evoked potentials and single unit potentials. Dr. Anderson has conducted many field investigations for APRO in his state and we welcome him to our Consulting Staff.

Dr. Vladimir Stefanovich, Biochemistry. Dr. Stefanovich obtained his Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1960 at Belgrade University, Yugoslavia, and has since undertaken further studies at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., University of Rhode Island and Seton Hall University, West Orange, N.J. Dr. Stefanovich has held positions at the University of Belgrade, Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, Mass., Hoffman-LaRoche Research Division, Nutley, N.J. and is currently Assistant Resident Professor of Pathology and Biochemistry at the Boston University School of Medicine. He has published a very large number of technical papers in both Europe and the United States and is proficient in French, German, English, Russian and Serbocroat. Dr. Stefanovich is currently conducting an analysis of certain material reported to be a residue from a UFO. When APRO receives his report and if it is considered interesting enough, the results will be made public.

Dr. G. K. Ginnings, Mathematics. Dr. Ginnings obtained his M.A. in mathematics from Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C. and his Ph.D. in mathematics education at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. He previously spent two years as field engineer for R.C.A. Service Co. (Atlas Missile Program) and Martin Corp. of Denver (Titan II Program) and two years teaching mathematics at Berry College, Rome, Georgia. He is currently a Professor of Mathematics at East Tennessee State University, Johnson City. Dr. Ginnings has done much work for APRO in the past and we are sure that he will be an important asset to APRO's future research projects.

Dr. Robert Johnson, Metallurgy. Dr. Johnson obtained his B.S. in Chemistry at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, his M.S. in Metallurgy at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa and his Ph.D. in Metallurgy at Iowa State University in 1962. Dr. Johnson is currently in charge of the Materials Preparation Laboratory at the James Franck Institute at the University of Chicago and has wide experience in the fields of purification and crystal growth methods, mass spectrometric techniques for trace analysis, refractory inter-metallic compounds, es-

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Staff—

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pecially borides, induction heating, chemistry and metallurgy of less common metals. Dr. Johnson is working on a special report evaluating the analysis of APRO's magnesium samples from Ubatuba, Brazil, by the University of Colorado UFO Project, and which should be published in due course.

Dr. Walter W. Walker, Metallurgy. Dr. Walker obtained his B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. in Metallurgy, all at the University of Arizona at Tucson, in 1950, 1962 and 1968 respectively. Dr. Walker has held several positions with Hughes Aircraft Co. in Tucson and other industrial corporations and has been a metallurgical consultant to a large number of companies. He is currently Associate Professor of Metallurgical Engineering at the University of Arizona. Besides having published many technical papers, Dr. Walker is a member of many technical and scientific societies, including the *American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers*, *American Society for Metals*, *Institute of Metals* (British), *American Association for the Advancement of Science*, *Arizona Academy of Science* and the *California Academy of Science*. Dr. Walker figured in the *American Men of Science* (11th edition) and received an Honorary Ph.D. in 1958 from the University of Physical Science.

Dr. Harold Cahn, Physiology. Dr. Cahn received his M.A. at the University of Wyoming, Laramie in Zoology and vertebrate paleontology in 1949. His Ph.D. was obtained from the State University of Iowa in 1961 in physiology with specialization in neurophysiology and psychophysiology. He has held positions with several universities and is now Associate Professor of Biology at Utica College of Syracuse University, Utica, N.Y. Dr. Cahn has published a large number of technical papers and belongs to many scientific societies. He has recently begun extensive research in correlating paranormal phenomena with physiological parameters. Dr. Cahn is also the Director of the Utica College Computer Center.

Dr. Robert S. Ellwood, Religion. Dr. Ellwood was an Episcopal clergyman in Nebraska from 1957 to 1960 and Chaplain, U.S. Navy from 1961 to 1962. He obtained his Ph.D. in History of Religions Aera at the University of Chicago Divinity School in 1967. Dr. Ellwood is currently Assistant Professor of Religion at the School of Religion at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. His interest in the religious aspects of the UFO phenomena have led him to conduct research into the "metaphysical" movements in southern California and he

has just completed an article entitled *Religious Aspects of UFO Movement in Southern California*, dealing with the Giant Rock Conventions and various contactees. This article should be published soon. Dr. Ellwood is also an expert on Indian and Far Eastern religions.

Dr. Henry Swann, Science Education. Dr. Swann received his M.S. in physics and mathematics at the University of Mississippi and his Ph.D. in Science Education also at the University of Mississippi. He has had 4 years experience teaching college physical science and science education courses and is currently Assistant Professor of Science Education at the University of Southern Mississippi.

With this additional backing from members of the scientific and engineering community, APRO plans to formulate research projects during 1968 and possibly seek a grant from a private foundation. More details will be made available shortly. At the moment, all Consultants receive the *APRO Newsletter* published by Dr. Leo Sprinkle at the University of Wyoming. This *Newsletter* is intended as a vehicle for the interchange of ideas and theories among APRO's Consulting Staff and is issued whenever sufficient material is available. We would like to express our appreciation to all the new Consultants and also to those who have supported us in the past.

On the international scene, APRO now has new Representatives in the following countries. *Ecuador*: Colonel Raul Gonzales A. Colonel Gonzales is an expert in strategic intelligence and is attached to the Ecuadorian Army Chief of Staff. He was Director and Professor, National Intelligence Institute and was Director of Military Intelligence for 2 years. He is also the author of various books and publications on the subject. *England*: Mr. Anthony Pace, co-author of *Flying Saucer Report* and attached to the Newchapel Observatory, Newchapel, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. (see other section). *Finland*: Mr. Kalevi Hietanen, professional photographer. Mr. Hietanen's duties cover a whole range of photography at the Metallurgical Lab. of the Imatra Steel Works (microscopes, high-speed cameras, etc.) and he has had practical experience in other physical and electronic fields.

Holland: Mr. D. J. H. Dreux, author and historian. Mr. Dreux's interest in UFOs stems from an observation he had in April, 1942, while working for the Dutch resistance movement. He is now active in investigating UFO observations in Holland for APRO.

Ireland: Martin Feeney, a young businessman from Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan. Mr. Feeney is relatively new to the UFO scene but it is expected that he will provide APRO with valuable information in the future. Mr. Munthir El Khatib has agreed to

represent APRO in *Lebanon*, where he is the managing director of a consulting - engineering company. Mr. Finn Einar Myhre, of the Norwegian UFO Association in Oslo, has become APRO's Representative in that country.

In the Far East, Mr. Yip Mien Chun is new Representative for *Singapore*. Mr. Mien Chun is the news editor of Singapore Television and is planning a book on UFOs in Chinese, the first of its kind. Mr. Anthony Lee, of *Hong Kong*, meanwhile, has offered to be Representative for his area. In *Trinidad*, West Indies, Mr. Eurico Jardim, a school teacher, is the new APRO Representative. Finally, Mr. Antonio Ribera, the well-known Spanish UFO investigator and author, is APRO's new Representative for *Spain*. Mr. Ribera, who is Vice-President of the Center for Interplanetary Studies in Barcelona, has three new UFO books being published in 1969.

New UFO In Viet-Nam?

The *Army Times* of January 8, 1969, carries an article on an unidentified flying object, or "pilotless craft" observed by two helicopter pilots shortly after take-off from the Da Nang base. WO-1 Joseph E. Clark and WO-1 Roger Loomis were about 5 miles out of Hoi An when Clark "spotted the thing out of the corner of my eye." The object, described later by the witnesses as "a grey, white, and silver tail-less aircraft with a rotor-system and skids," was at about half the helicopter's altitude (then 1,600 feet). As the pilots directed the helicopter towards the object by dropping to 800 feet and 110 knots, the object flew underneath them. Every time the helicopter crew attempted to get too close, the object would "move away and change course."

After 20 minutes, Clark decided to radio the artillery warning network at Chu Lai. Unfortunately, this only created ridicule and the pilots were asked "Whaddya got up there, a flask?" After landing at Chu Lai, members of the Naval Support Activity Detachment voiced their belief that the object was probably a DASH (Drone Anti-Submarine Helicopter) radio-controlled from a destroyer providing security for the battleship *New Jersey*.

One APRO member has indicated his doubt concerning this explanation because a DASH would not possess a "repulse device." Individuals aware of these details are welcome to send their opinions. No date is given for the observation.

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The Story Behind The Yungay Photos

By Richard Greenwell

I think I can say that the Yungay photos, if proved to be genuine, are the most important photographs of UFOs that have been made public. I say this for the following reasons: They are the first and only sequence of 4 color, day-time photos and it is the first time that 2 objects are depicted, clearly outlined. Naturally, the question arises: are they genuine? Up to this writing, we cannot prove it. But we may one day.

How these remarkable photos came to my attention is a long story and I will limit myself to outlining the bare facts. The photos were supposedly taken in March, 1967, near the town of Yungay, which is located over 11,000 feet above sea-level in the Andes mountain range of Peru. The area is very desolate, populated mainly by Indians. The witness and photographer, as far as we can determine at this time, did not use his own camera, but that of a friend. The camera was a 40-year-old Voigtlander and was returned to the owner with the comment that "flying saucers" had been seen and photographed. The witness returned to Lima, the capital and sent his friend in Yungay copies of all the photographs of the mountains, and the UFOs, in a sealed album. The UFO photos had been placed at the end, as if the photographer did not attach much importance to them, and there they remained for nearly two years, until they were brought to my attention.

I must admit that we have failed so far to locate the witness, although I personally spent several weeks looking for him in Peru. APRO-PERU, our subsidiary, is continuing the search and we have reasons to believe that he will be traced soon. We will then have his report and, hopefully, the negatives.

But without the negatives and the witness' report, what can we tell? Now, I do not profess to be an expert in photography — the photos have already been examined by our Photographic Consultants, John Hopf, Fred Beckman, (an electron microscopist from the University of Chicago) and by Dr. Hynek himself, and while they agree that they are fine looking photos, they reserve final judgment at this time. What I use is human logic (and correct me if I am wrong) to determine if the photos are *probably* authentic or *probably* false. Let us consider the following negative points:

1—We do not have a report from the witness and have therefore been unable to find the exact location of the observation to take measurements and possibly make triangulations.

- 2—We do not have the original negatives, on which an expert in photography would be willing to evaluate the authenticity of the photos.
- 3—We do not know the exact date when the photos were taken, the time or the place; in fact, we are not even sure of the sequence and assume that it is as presented here.
- 4—Consequently, we know so little about the circumstances surrounding this incident, that the possibility of them being a fraud has to be admitted.

Let us consider some positive points:

- 1—The witness travelled several hundred miles to the town of Yungay to photograph the mountains. It is logical to assume that any person intending to falsify UFO photos would do this calmly at home, and not at an altitude of nearly 12,000 feet.
- 2—The witness borrowed somebody else's camera—a very old one at that. It is reasonable to believe that a person intending to falsify UFO pictures would at least use his own equipment.
- 3—The objects on the photograph are clearly outlined, disk-shaped flying craft with domes. The witness was not seen with any small (or large) disk-shaped models in his possession when he went on his trek into the mountains.
- 4—Even if the witness had somehow been able to construct and take such models with him, it would have been necessary for another person to have aided him in his scheme. This is quite apparent in the shots in which two objects are seen. Another person would have had to throw the objects into the air. The witness went alone into the mountains and returned to Yungay alone.

5—The photographs could have conceivably been faked by a professional photographer, with the right equipment. The witness knows little about photography and, as stated already, he did not even have his own camera, let alone photographic equipment for color processing.

6—The witness never tried to sell his photographs to any newspapers or magazines. I am confident of this as I know that any such publications in Peru would immediately obtain such clear photos. (Interest in UFOs in Latin America is much higher than in the United States). The witness did not try to gain fame or acknowledgement from the photos.

7—The friend of the witness, who had copies of the photos sitting in the photo album for 2 years, did not try to sell or publish the photos, *although he is a part-time journalist*. This indicates that he, at

least, did not participate in any hoax with the witness.

- 8—In view of the weight of the above evidence, it is safe to say that the Yungay photos are *probably* authentic. I will be ready to change my mind if future evidence indicates to the contrary, but, as it stands now, there is every indication that an honest citizen went into the mountains, borrowed a camera, saw a phenomena that intrigued him and of which he took four photos, returned the camera and was kind enough to present copies of all the photos to the owner of the camera. And there the matter stands.

As this investigation is not yet complete, I am not able to give the names of the persons involved. There are many more persons involved than I have mentioned here, some have hindered our investigations, but many more have aided us and I wish to thank them all very sincerely. When more evidence is found on this case it will be published in a normal manner.

SEE ALL FOUR YUNGAY PHOTOS
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Pilots—

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ed" and of "very dark color." The witnesses also stated that the small "craft" had a peculiarity "not associated with normal aircraft in that they appeared to travel out and come back without actually turning like a normal aeroplane would have to."

At 0950 G.M.T., the entire formation departed "at a tremendous speed." This was done "as if at a single command." The time involved in disappearing was calculated at about 3 to 4 seconds, diminishing in size until out of sight. The pilots described the weather conditions as fine, with no haze above 5,000 feet and about 2/8 alto stratus cloud to the south of the Piper Navajo and the strange formation. Coincidentally, immediately after the departure of the UFOs, radio communication was restored in a normal manner. Although the exact distance and sizes of the UFOs could not be gauged, the pilots believed that the main "craft" approximated the size of a Boeing 707 as viewed from about 10 miles.

The report of this interesting observation concludes that the witnesses believe they observed objects "with the solidity of aircraft except perhaps for the fact of the larger UFO's ability to split and change shape slightly."

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RENEW NOW!

Condon—

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of the witness to identify what he sees.

We find also that Condon's recommendations that teachers discourage children from reading UFO literature because of its "erroneous nature" rather medieval — inconsistent with the principles of the Free World. The full text dealing with this particular issue is as follows:

"The subject of UFOs has been widely misrepresented to the public by a small number of individuals who have given sensationalized presentations in writings and public lectures. So far as we can tell, not many people have been misled by such irresponsible behavior, but whatever effect there has been has been bad. (So far, we are in complete agreement—Bulletin Ed.). A related problem to which we wish to direct public attention is the mis-education in our schools which arises from the fact that many children are being allowed if not actually encouraged to devote their science study time to the reading of UFO books and magazines of the type referred to in the preceding paragraph . . ."

One puzzling aspect of the foregoing is that it appears in Section I (*Conclusions and Recommendations*), the initial paragraph of which states the belief that the record and results of the study will support the conclusions indicated. Yet nowhere in the Report do we find an indication of the source of Condon's information that school children are in fact doing the sort of reading he describes. While we do not doubt that his assumption may be true, we object to his presenting it as a factual finding of the study when apparently it is not.

Condon's dissertation continues: "We feel that children are educationally harmed by absorbing unsound and erroneous material as if it were scientifically well founded." In view of this opinion, the recommendation against further study would appear to be an irresponsible one—for who is to set the guidelines as to what is unsound and erroneous if qualified people in positions of accepted authority are not carrying on a continued study of the subject? If his assumption is accurate, that fact alone would seem to justify continued study. Of course, if Dr. Condon is really convinced that all published UFO material for all time is and will be worthless or worse (which must of course include his own work), we could be somewhat more charitable, but is he that certain? He is not. He merely thinks that a study of UFO reports is *unlikely* to be fruitful—of this more later. Back to the text:

"Such study is harmful not mere-

ly because of the erroneous nature of the material itself but also because such study retards the development of a critical faculty with regard to scientific evidence, which to some degree ought to be part of the education of every American." Not necessarily. If a student is

taught to take a critical attitude towards everything he reads, his critical faculty could be enhanced by the exercise. After all, history shows us that the scientific certainties of each generation are constantly being overturned by youngsters who examined these certainties with a critical eye! To continue:

"Therefore, we strongly recommend that teachers refrain from giving students credit for school work based on their reading of the presently available UFO books and magazine articles."

Here we find Condon abruptly shifting ground from "sensationalized presentations" to "presently available UFO books and magazine articles". Surely he does not class the pseudo-science of Fry, Adamski, Steiger & Whitenour, etc. together with the writings of Hynek, Menzel, Vallee & Fuller (& Condon?), but that is what he says. Also, Condon apparently thinks children should be taught "critical analysis" only if they are strongly motivated towards the subject of UFOs. Finally:

"Teachers who find their students strongly motivated in this direction should attempt to channel their interests in the direction of serious study of astronomy and meteorology, and in the direction of critical analysis of arguments for fantastic propositions that are being supported by appeals to fallacious reasoning or false data."

It seems worthy of note that the National Academy of Sciences board did not endorse, in fact did not even mention Condon's "mis-education" recommendation.

Project Blue Book should be discontinued, says Condon. This is a recommendation that the Bulletin can heartily support, though not for the same reasons. Blue Book has been a source of misinformation and confusion. Abolishing it would be a first good step towards the establishment of something better. Since Condon also recommends against an expanded, continued study, the stage would be set for the entrance of private foundations. With the shadow of the Government credibility gap thus removed, perhaps we would be on the road to more constructive measures. In addition, many who have thus far expended their energies in criticisms might, with their favorite foil thus removed, be induced to attack the real problem instead.

"We have no evidence of secrecy concerning UFO reports."

This is a meaningless statement when viewed in connection with the information contained in another portion of the Report to the effect that no attempt was made to check this aspect—merely to remain alert to the possibility.

Actually, APRO's information indicates an attempt to avoid coming to grips with the secrecy problem. Your Director, as a personal test, told Mr. Robert Low of several cases which would have cast light on the facet of this problem. Only one of these leads was pursued by bringing the matter up before Pentagon Air Force officers and members of the Brian O'Brien committee, who promptly talked him out of further action. In another instance, Dr. Norman Levine found some 14 feet of film footage in an unclassified Air Force file. When a formal request was made for this film, it was found to be suddenly up-graded to SECRET classification. In addition, Dr. James McDonald has informed this writer that specific cases involving secrecy (Dr. McDonald calls them "obfuscation cases") recommended to the study by himself and Richard Hall (formerly of NICAP) were apparently not pursued.

In general, the body of the Report is characterized by a looseness and shallowness that can best be understood if one first reads *UFOs? Yes!* by Saunders and Markins (*Signet, New York*) in order to acquire a feel for the sort of atmosphere in which the Report was generated. There is a strong tendency to choose and emphasize cases which have no particular significance. Also exhibited is a tendency to fall short of the exhaustive sort of investigation that the better cases call for.

Longtime APRO members will recall that we, in October 1961, issued a report on the Ed Keffel photos taken on May 7, 1952 at Barra de Tijuca, Brazil. Our report made several disclosures: 1) The Brazilian Air Force, based on a thorough on-the-spot investigation and detailed photogrammetry, had decided that the Keffel photos were genuine. 2) Lt. Colonel Hughes, Air Attache at the U.S. Embassy in Rio, saw the pictures shortly after they were taken and later pronounced them to be authentic. 3) In 1954, the Minister of Aviation of Brazil had created an investigations commission of UFOs and appointed Colonel Jao Adil de Oliveira to head it.

One of the checks made by the Brazilian Air Force was to determine the azimuth of each photo and check it for correctness of shadow with respect to sun direction and elevation. They found that all details coincided correctly. In the fourth frame there ap-

(See Condon — Page Six)

Condon—

(Continued from Page Five)

pears to be a wrong shadow on a tree trunk. But those who had the opportunity to examine the critical negative and the prints from it under enlargement were satisfied that this apparently wrong shadow was caused by the fact that there were two broken palm fronds on the tree trunk, partly obscuring it and casting its own shadow on the trunk.

In the Condon Report, Dr. William Hartmann discredits these photos on the basis of this wrong shadow, which he calls "an obvious and simple internal inconsistency" pointing out that "the disk is clearly illuminated from the left, while the hillside below appears to be illuminated from the right . . ." and "the palm tree and certain clumps of foliage appear to be illuminated from the right." In a private conversation with your Director, Dr. Hartmann admitted to a certain degree of uncertainty concerning the right-hand lighting, thus his use of the expression "appears to be." He mentions the broken leaf explanation in his report but states that "this does not account for the additional clumps of foliage that also suggest the wrong lighting."

In Fig. 1 we present an enlargement of a portion of the frame in question (the total frame is shown in Fig. 2 showing the tree and a portion of the hillside). It is fairly obvious that, if the apparent shadow on the tree were a true one, that the tree would be back-lighted with light coming from the rear. If this were actually the case, the foreground foliage would be in shadow but instead it appears to be largely frontlighted, as does the lower visible portion of the tree trunk. A difficulty arises in attempting to determine with certainty the direction of lighting on a background with random surface irregularities such as shrubbery.

However, near the left edge of Fig. 1, near the crest of the ridge, rises the naked fork of a dead tree (this section of the photo is for some reason cropped off the enlargement published in conjunction with the *Bantam* edition of the Condon Report). It appears completely frontlighted as would be expected of a vertical cylinder under the lighting conditions exhibited by the disk, which is essentially from over the left shoulder of the photographer.

There is a rather simple solution to this conflict of opinion, which was, in fact, pointed out to your Director by Dr. Hartman: the orientation of the camera needs to be determined. Once this determination has been made, it will be a simple matter to decide who is correct. If Hartmann

and Menzel are correct (Hartmann refers to Menzel & Boyd for support), the camera would have been pointing slightly east of south. In this case, the light on the disk would be coming from near due north, which would be a physical impossibility since the sun never appears at an elevation of 27.5 degrees in the northern sky in Brazil. If, on the other hand, the lighting on the disk is correct, the camera would be pointing very near due east and Hartmann's "apparent illumination from the right" becomes nonsense since the sun never shines from the south in Brazil. We note also that Hartmann's refutation depends partly on a rather elementary misinterpretation of a map of the area (furnished by AFRO). He speaks of a ridge SSW of the camera (far left of the sun), when that area is actually occupied by the ocean. The only land mass SSW of the camera consists of two small islands which are quite easily identified in frame 5.

AFRO will attempt to send a surveyor and cameraman to the area on next May 7th to duplicate Keffel's shots (minus the UFO, of course!) and determine the azimuth of each one as a step toward clarifying this matter once and for all.

Another case with which AFRO has been closely associated is that of the Ubatuba magnesium. A sample was furnished to the study by AFRO. It was submitted to neutron activation analysis and was found to contain an unusual impurity structure, particularly in that it contained an unusual amount of strontium, an impurity not usually found in terrestrial magnesium. Saunders (*UFOs? Yes!*) interprets this as meaning that none of the impurities are there by accident since the usually unavoidable impurities (calcium and mercury) were absent.

Dr. Roy Craig, however, dismisses it as evidence for extraterrestrial origin on the basis that the original claim for purity was not verified and that Dow Chemical had produced magnesium samples, to which strontium had been added, much earlier than 1957. His report omitted two items that are, to us, pertinent. 1) The sample submitted to the University of Colorado was not the same fragment for which unusual purity was claimed—it having been consumed by tests performed in Brazil and 2) no comment was given indicating that Dow Chemical had ever produced prior to 1957 samples which were identical to the Ubatuba magnesium, except for the inclusion of strontium. Even in this area there is a discrepancy. Dow produced samples with a strontium content of from 1% to 40%, according to Craig. This would hardly account for a sample containing 500 parts per million as found in the Ubatuba sample

The foregoing are examples of the sort of brinkmanship that was more or less characteristic of the Report in general—stopping short of being completely exhaustive in many cases. We doubt that this bias was consciously imposed. It may have been imposed on an unconscious level but more likely it stemmed from a desire to write a large report—rather than a thorough one consisting of less, but more thoroughly researched cases. For a half million dollars, the Air Force and the public could quite reasonably expect a lot of words.

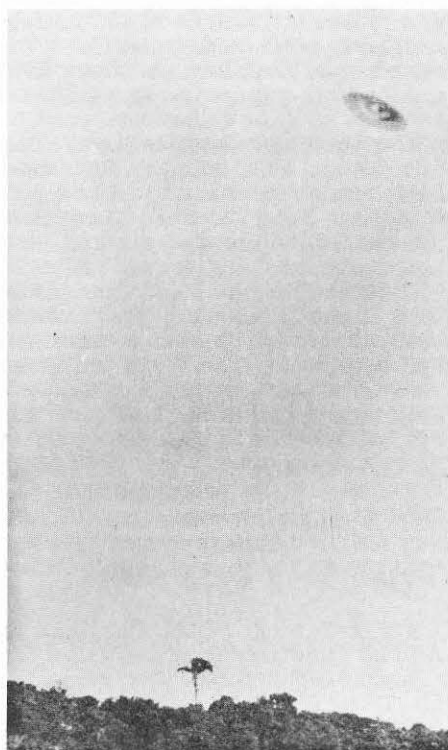
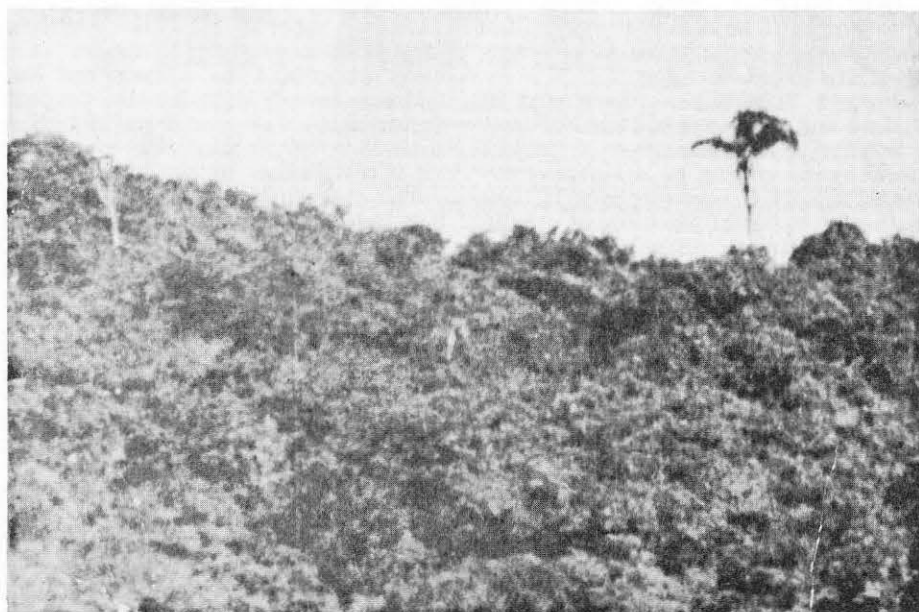
In his initial chapter, Condon seems to be acutely conscious of the shortcomings of the study. He acknowledges indirectly that his study may be "faulty or incomplete" and may not have "stimulated ideas for more accurate studies." He spends more wordage selling the idea that further study of UFOs should be supported by Government agencies and by private foundations than he spends on any other single recommendation.

He refutes an argument against additional research often tendered by UFO detractors (to the effect that the Air Force has already looked into the problem or that Dr. Menzel has already examined the problem) by pointing out that "individual scientists may make errors of judgment about fruitful directions for scientific effort" and "any individual administration or committee which is charged with deciding on financial support for research proposals may also make an error of judgment." And further: "this possibility is minimized by the existence of parallel channels . . ." Therefore, he says, "all the agencies of the Federal Government and the private foundations as well, ought to be willing to consider UFO research proposals along with others presented to them on an open-minded, unprejudiced basis" because "what to some may seem like duplicating machinery actually acts as a safeguard against errors in judgment."

He makes it very clear that further studies should be based on specific proposals. That would, of course, avoid the non-directionality which made his own project such a headache. What he really seems to be saying after all is that further extensive study of UFOs *in the manner and method of his study*, cannot be justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby, but those scientists who have specific ideas to the contrary should be encouraged through financial support to pursue such research.

Unfortunately (and typically), military spokesman and the press in general have seen fit to ignore the one recommendation to which Dr. Edward U. Condon gave the most space.

(SEE FIGURES 1 AND 2, NEXT PAGE)



Shown above are Figures 1 and 2. (See story on Pages 1, 5 and 6).

Reaction—

(Continued from Page One)

port does not surprise me in the least. I never shared the hopes of the directors of APRO that anything substantial would emerge from it. I do not consider that there is anything to be gained by charges of cover-up, directed at the Condon group, Air Force or any other agency, for the very good reason that there has been no cover-up. I can assure you that Dr. Condon and the members of the National Academy of Sciences that reviewed his

investigation definitely think that an unbiased, scientific study has been carried out.

"Of course Dr. Condon did not enter his investigation with an open mind. He is an old man who has absorbed the present models upon which science is based, and indeed helped form some of them. He was no more able to divest himself of the assumptions and principles upon which present-day science is based than a bird is able to divest itself of its wings and grow forelegs to walk on. To even consider seriously most of the more significant UFO reports, he would have had to achieve a frame of mind (or better, perhaps, philosophy) of suspended judgment regarding the basic tenets of his science that is hardly to be expected. I can imagine his position by imagining how I would react to the study of a phenomenon that, for me to take it seriously, would require me to give up the principle of organic evolution. One does not throw overboard a model like that, which draws together so many disparate subjects and pieces of evidence, and makes an organized picture of them, unless something is at hand to replace them. Anyhow, UFOs and their study will not disappear, or be much affected, by the Condon report because the phenomenon does not depend upon the opinions of men for its existence anymore than does the Earth itself (unless it actually consists purely of hallucinations and mistakes), and because younger people are much more able to approach the subject with an open mind.

"The reasons why UFOs are not now, and perhaps can not be, adequately investigated by authoritative agencies are many and complex. Conservatism, reductionism, and psychological factors such as the human tendency to deny the unknown (which

is always fearful) by pretending it does not exist, all play their part. Unless I am much mistaken, students of science 300 years from now will laugh at Dr. Condon, and regard him as we regard the conservative figures of the Middle Ages. Of course many of us would like the subject to be taken seriously now, and the only way to do this is to discredit the Dr. Condons. This won't be done by claiming that there is a fantastic cover-up conspiracy, but by patiently collecting data and eventually putting it together into a model that will constitute so convincing a picture that it will replace much of our present scientific structure. This is a tremendous order. In effect, I am suggesting that science has not evolved far enough to let it accept the UFO for serious study, any more than it can accept ghosts and ESP. New discoveries, many of them seeming initially to have nothing to do with UFOs, will probably have to occur."

Another APRO member, a feature writer who also prefers to remain anonymous, had this interesting comment to make:

"All organizations are, or become, political, and this includes intellectual disciplines such as the various branches of science. Given this political nature, the first law of politics comes into play, namely that the first function of any political group is to insure its own perpetuation. This is not accomplished by admitting ignorance; hence, any phenomenon that cannot be explained within a recognized discipline elicits a basically hostile response, such as refusing to recognize its existence. Very simple, very elementary and very universal..."

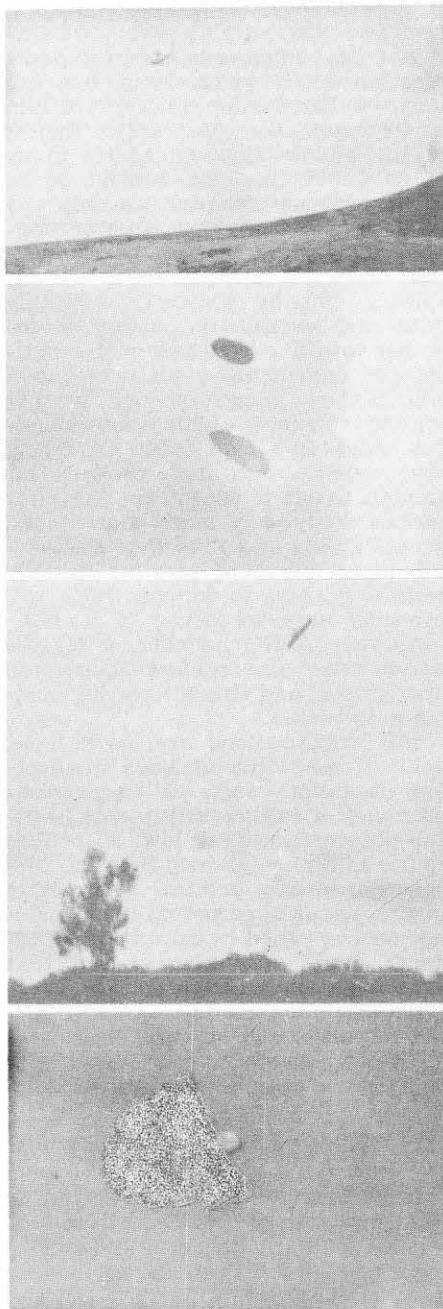
UFO Research Award

Dr. Thornton Page has agreed to be a member of the Scientific UFO Research Award Board of Judges. Dr. Page has been a Professor of Astronomy at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. since 1958 and is currently on consulting leave to NASA in Houston, Texas. Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Chairman of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. was the first to agree to become a member of the Board of Judges.

The entrance period for Award applicants has been extended to the end of calendar year 1969. It is expected that the first Award will be made about April 1, 1970. Here briefly in matured form is the origin, nature and purpose of the Award.

APRO has created the Olavo T. Fontes Memorial Fund (hereafter called the Fund) to be used to expedite solution to the UFO mystery. As its first project, the Fund will spon-

(See Award — Page Eight)



Shown above are the four Yungay Photos in sequence.

Award—

(Continued from Page Seven)

sor the Scientific UFO Research Award (hereafter called the Award), a cash prize to be presented to that individual or group of individuals who, in the majority opinion of an independent Board of Judges, has produced the most significant contribution to the solution of the UFO phenomenon.

Applicant Eligibility: Any one is eligible to receive the Award, except members of the Board of Directors of APRO, employees of APRO central office in Tucson, Arizona, members of the Board of Judges, and their respec-

tive families. The Award is offered internationally and citizens of all countries are urged to apply.

Project Eligibility: The Board of Judges will allow a great deal of latitude in project selection. A project need by no means be orientated toward the E.T.H. (extraterrestrial hypothesis). A definitive study of atmospheric electrical phenomena or an empirical study of temperature inversion effects would be acceptable, so long as a direct relationship to the UFO phenomenon is demonstrated. In fact, at this point, a well-written proposal dealing with fruitful areas of future research might well win the Award. A computer program designed to extract "pay dirt" from past reports is another possibility. A thoroughly researched, significant UFO case might also be chosen as the winner. If in doubt about the eligibility of particular projects, inquiries may be made of APRO Headquarters.

Form of Submittal: Any project to be considered for the Award must generate a complete report in the form of a standard scientific paper with appropriate supporting documentation. This report may be submitted in any language and should be submitted to APRO Headquarters before the end of calendar year 1969.

The Fund depends entirely on donations of APRO members. We wish to thank those members who have already responded. However, the general response has not been sufficient to make the Award the sort of incentive that it needs to be if the desired results are to be accomplished. We have asked for a donation of one dollar per member. Some have responded with more but for the most part there seems to be a tendency to procrastinate and leave the donating to someone else.

We see the Award as an opportunity to demonstrate meaningfully that APRO stands for action rather than just for conversation. It is our hope that the Award will, among other things, stimulate active interest among college students around the world and thus bring the resources of various universities to bear on the problem.

Anyone donating \$5.00 or more to the Fund will receive an 8" x 10" double weight, matte finish photo portrait of the late Dr. Olavo T. Fontes.

Indiana Executive Reports UAO

An unconventional aerial object was reported to police by two witnesses in Indianapolis, Indiana, on February 1, 1969. The witnesses were Mr. Charles Skelton, an executive of a sub-division of General Motors Corp., and Barbara Skelton, his 16-year-old

daughter. Shortly after the sighting, Mr. Skelton decided to report their observation and he approached Patrolman Joseph Moze for this purpose. Information was passed on to Officer Russell J. Freeman, who conducted an investigation on behalf of APRO.

The observation took place at 11:33 p.m. on Guilford Ave. The witnesses were returning from a basketball game, and they turned west into a driveway. Barbara stepped out of the car and turned east to wave goodbye to her father when she screamed. Her father got out and also saw the object that had frightened her. Two more cars stopped to watch the object, which Mr. Skelton said could not have been a meteor due to its flight path. Names of the other witnesses were not obtained. As the object passed overhead, the witnesses calculated its altitude at 5,000 feet, its size as 100 feet wide and 50 feet tall. It took about 40 seconds for the object to cross their area of vision. Mr. Skelton, who makes regular use of mathematics in his profession, stated that the object was travelling at about 6,000 m.p.h. from northeast to southwest and was quite soundless.

The UAO was described as having "an orange glow" on the underside. Patrolman Moze stated in his report to Officer Freeman that "these people seemed sincere and truthful, and I am sure they saw something."

Officer Freeman contacted Wier Cook Airport Radar and was informed that no unusual radar observations had been made. The Weather Bureau stated that skies were clear and visibility was 8 miles at 10:55 p.m. and 5-8 miles at 11:55 p.m. We wish to express our appreciation to Officer Freeman for his cooperation in this case.

'Cigar' Seen Over Malta

The following report was sent by APRO's Representative in Malta, Mr. Desmond Brinkworth. The witness is Mr. David Fagan and the observation took place on January 18 at 10:42 p.m. Mr. Fagan was sitting in his car when he spotted "a long object" which was at a high altitude and travelling at a high rate of speed.

The object had become visible through a large break in the cloud cover, (which was at approximately 30,000 feet) and was travelling from NE to SW. The witness described the object as "cigar shaped" in his report and of a reddish color. It made no noise whatsoever and after about 8 seconds of observation it was lost from sight as it sped over the Mediterranean Sea towards Africa.

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THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — MAY-JUNE, 1969

POLICE, FARMERS WATCH UFO IN CALIF.

UFO Filmed Over Tucson

At 2:30 a.m. on the 14th of June 1969, Don Reasor, visiting his in-laws in Tucson, Arizona, was awakened by his brother-in-law Wayne Johnson, who reported that a UFO was hovering almost overhead. Wayne said that he had first seen the glowing red light in the northwest sky and that it had moved quickly through 30 degrees of arc to take up a position slightly north of Zenith. As Don and Wayne watched and were joined by Mrs. Esther Reasor and Mrs. Esther Johnson (Don's wife and his mother-in-law respectively) the light was observed to move about 10 degrees at least twice and to pulsate slowly while hovering.

Don watched through 7x35 binoculars and at one point saw a pinhead-sized light leave the main object, which he described as pea-sized, circle and return to the main object. (The sizes are arm's length angular approximations of the phenomenon as viewed through 7x35 binoculars). Before the light faded-out—the entire sighting lasted about fifteen minutes—Don managed to take about 18 seconds of Super 8 Kodachrome II film at F 1.8. The film which shows a relatively brilliant red blur which is definitely not a point source was viewed by members of the APRO staff. Dr. Frieden, APRO's Optics expert, will subject the film to intensive study and results will be reported in a later issue.

Don Reasor was a former APRO member who had not renewed because of lack of interest. Needless to say, his interest and membership have both been renewed.

Reminder for Members

As announced in the March-April Bulletin, membership in APRO will be \$5.00 annually, commencing July 1, 1969. Subscription to *The APRO Bulletin* will be \$7.00 annually. This increase is \$1.00 above the former dues and subscription rates. Members are requested to print their names and addresses in all communications with APRO Headquarters and are reminded once again to send their address changes immediately.

Hynek Leaves Blue Book

A twenty-one-year chain of continuity in monitoring the USAF UFO situation ended on June 30th when the Air Force failed to renew the contract of Dr. J. Allen Hynek. His discontinuance as scientific advisor to Project Blue Book came quietly without official notice or fanfare and, in fact, without discussion.

The first awareness of his termination came to Dr. Hynek in the form of a surprise phone call from Mr. John Sweeney, monitor for the McGraw Hill Corporation which serves as a holding company in charge of disbursements to civilian personnel at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base under the code name "Golden Eagle." Mr. Sweeney informed Dr. Hynek that there were no funds in the new fiscal budget for him. His call was not made in any official capacity—merely as a friend reporting a fact that was, to him, puzzling.

While the failure to renew Hynek's contract may be interpreted as an advance tip-off that Project Blue Book is soon to be closed, Dr. Hynek knows of no such plans. Any speculation in that direction would seem to be premature.

It comes to mind that Condon has recommended that Blue Book be closed but a recent query from this office to SAFOI elicited the information that the Air Force has not yet decided whether or not to endorse the findings of the Condon Report!?!

It is likely, in our view, that Hynek's association with the Air Force will continue at a higher level and that his severance from Project Blue Book is only a preliminary step which unintentionally provides the opportunity for re-engagement in a new role. Such a move would be made without publicity, in keeping with the current Air Force pose that the UFO mystery is fading away in the ballad-celebrated manner of old soldiers.

A 4-hour observation of an unconventional aerial object by citizens and police officers at Vina, Tehama County, California, on May 24, 1969, has been investigated by APRO member William M. Murphy, who recently sent his report to Headquarters.

The observation began at 2:30 a.m. during a moonless and clear night. The first witness, Tom Kitchen, a man in his twenties, was plowing a field with a tractor (in order to avoid the heat of the day) when he became aware of a bright light source "about as big as a small bus." It illuminated a palm orchard some 150 yards from his position. Kitchen watched the objects for a few minutes and then decided to waken his foreman, John Sharp, whose house was nearby. Sharp and his wife had already been awakened by their dog which was howling (although several horses which were three or four hundred yards away apparently were not disturbed by the phenomena) and they both went out into the field. Sharp produced his rifle and all witnesses observed the object on and off for an hour through the 4-power telescopic viewer on the rifle. At no moment did they intend to shoot at the object. During this time, it blinked or dimmed fairly frequently. The witnesses could not estimate the altitude or the size of the object but it was thought to be quite low and fairly large.

As they watched, the object departed from the area in pursuit of a *Southern Pacific* freight train which was passing in the vicinity but returned very soon to its original position, although it was somewhat higher in the sky.

At 3:45 a.m., they decided to call the Tehama County Sheriff's Office. At 4:30 a.m. Undersheriff William Gonzales, two California Highway Patrolmen and a Corning Police Department officer arrived on the scene and immediately observed the object but could not identify it. The object was then seen by all to shoot an "orange beam of light or exhaust" towards the S.E. at regular 5-second intervals, as measured by a watch. Gonzales then proceeded to a State Forest Service lookout tower on the other side of the object and watched it through binoculars in the company of a Forest Ser-

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(See Police — Page Four)

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) investigates and evaluates UFO reports in the continental United States and Canada through its Field Investigators Network. APRO's official affiliate in Canada is the Canadian Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (CAPRO) Winnipeg, Manitoba, Director Brian Cannon.

Newswires, newspapers, radio and television stations may quote up to 250 words from this publication, provided that the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, Tucson, Arizona, is given as the source. Written permission of the Editor must be obtained for quotes in excess of 250 words.

Staff Members Travel

Richard Greenwell, assistant Director of APRO, was in California in early April and met with Dr. James Harder, APRO's Director of Research and with Dr. Robert S. Ellwood, APRO's Consultant in Religion. The discussions held were productive in helping to plan APRO's future role in the UFO field. On April 8, Mr. Greenwell gave a lecture at the Department of Engineering at the University of California, Santa Barbara, sponsored by the local chapter of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and met with several APRO members in that city.

Mrs. Coral Lorenzen, APRO Secretary, left Tucson on May 29 for a 12-day tour of Wisconsin and Illinois. Mrs. Lorenzen visited Oshkosh and met with Dr. Allen R. Utke, APRO's Consultant in Chemistry and during her visit to Chicago she met with Mr. Robert Achzehner, who had organized a meeting of local APRO members. This meeting took place on June 8 and various matters pertaining to APRO's role in Illinois were discussed.

On June 9, Mrs. Lorenzen visited with Mr. Fred Beckman, an electron microscopist at the University of Chicago, and with Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Chairman of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University. This meeting was held at the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center of Northwestern University and continued cooperation between APRO and Dr. Hynek was reviewed. The meeting was beneficial to both parties.

As in the past, the APRO Staff members traveled at their own expense.

APRO Formalities, Forms and Field Investigators Network

Members who have recently renewed have received the new membership form which APRO now utilizes. This new form is designed to obtain all pertinent information from each individual member so that APRO Headquarters can keep track of members' interests, suggestions and experience. They are being sent with all renewal notices and we request that *everyone please complete and return them.*

Together with the forms, members should send 2 small photos of themselves. One of these will be attached to the form (for our files) and the other will be used in the fabrication of the new, *permanent*, plastic-laminated, membership cards which APRO is providing members at a charge of 50c each. APRO will also provide permanent, laminated cards without photo if desired, for the same fee.

On the basis of information contained in the new forms, the Staff will select individuals to form part of the

new Field Investigators Network. Many members have expressed interest in joining this special Network, which will eventually extend throughout the United States and Canada, but we can only designate Field Investigators after receiving and studying their respective forms at renewal periods (those who wish to join the Network should state so in their forms). Those selected as Field Investigators will be designated as such on their new membership cards. A card with photo is mandatory for Field Investigators.

From those who wish to participate in the new Network, we request patience. The procedure must be carried out in a methodical manner. Also, we request the cooperation of *all* members in completing and returning their forms (including those who have not yet done so). It is our intention to provide our members with better service; consequently, the new system has been created. Information contained in the forms will be kept confidential and is strictly for our files.

New Consulting Staff Members

Four more members have joined APRO's Consulting Staff. Mr. Rayford Sanders has become Consultant in Aeronautics. Mr. Sanders received his B.S. in Aeronautical Engineering in 1954 and his M.S. in Aeronautical Engineering in 1959, both at Auburn University, where he was an Assistant Professor from 1954 until 1960. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Flight School in 1950, Mr. Sanders served in Korea from September, 1950, until November, 1951. Mr. Sanders has been an aeronautical consultant to many important corporations and government agencies and is currently under contract to Berteau Corp. in California conducting stress analysis and scientific programming with computers.

Dr. Richard C. Henry, Research Appointee, E. O. Hulbert Center for Space Research, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., has become Consultant in Astrophysics. Dr. Henry, who is also an Assistant Professor of Physics at The Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, has been an APRO member for two years. He obtained his B.Sc. and M.A. at the University of Toronto in 1961 and 1962. His Ph.D. in Astrophysics was obtained at Princeton University in 1967.

Dr. Henry is a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, as well as being attached to other scientific societies. He has authored many technical papers which have appeared in

(See Staff — Page Three)

Staff—

(Continued from Page Two)

such publications as the *Astrophysical Journal* and the *Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada*. He has also conducted research at Jodrell Bank Radio-Astronomy Observatory at the University of Manchester, England, and is a lecturer at the Latin American School of Space Research at Cordoba, Argentina. Dr. Henry's latest paper, which he co-authored with other NRL members, appeared in *Science*, Vol. 164 No. 3880 (May 9, 1969) entitled: *X-Ray Pulsar in the Crab Nebula*. It reports on the first discovery of an X-ray pulsar on March 13, 1969.

Dr. Benjamin Sawyer, a physician in private general practice in Middletown, Ohio, is APRO's new Consultant in Medicine. Dr. Sawyer is a member of various professional societies (The American Medical Society, the Society of Military Surgeons). He has published many professional papers and scientific exhibits in medicine. During World War II he served 5 years active duty as an Air Force Flight Surgeon and has 25 years of reserve participation as a career Flight Surgeon. He graduated from various military training schools (School of Aviation Medicine and Command Staff School) and was Chief of Staff at Middletown Hospital.

Dr. Sawyer has visited a large number of countries in the course of his professional and military duties. His primary interest in the UFO phenomenon, apart from medical implications, is its philosophical significance. We wish to thank Dr. Sawyer for his advice and support in the past and welcome him as a new Consultant.

APRO's Consultant in Optics is Dr. Roy Frieden, Associate Professor at the Optical Sciences Center of the University of Arizona, Tucson. Dr. Frieden obtained his B.S. and M.S. in physics at Brooklyn College and the University of Pennsylvania in 1957 and 1959 respectively. His Ph.D. in Optics was obtained at the University of Rochester in 1966. Dr. Frieden is also a former employee of The General Electric Co. and Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

Dr. Frieden has published a large number of technical papers in such publications as the *Journal of the Optical Society of America* and *Applied Optics* and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the optical Society of America.

Dr. Robert Johnson, APRO Consultant in Metallurgy, has left his position with the University of Chicago and is now attached to Materials Research Corp. at Orangeburg, New York. Another new appointment is that of Dr. Horace Dudley, APRO Consultant in Physics, as a Radiation

Physicist at the University of Illinois Medical Center. Dr. Dudley was formerly a Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the University of Southern Mississippi.

At the same time, we are pleased to announce that Dr. Rene Hardy, APRO's Physics Consultant in France, has received a medal from the Society of Arts, Sciences and Letters of Paris, in acknowledgement for his outstanding contribution to the advancement of science. Dr. Hardy has over 250 patents covering significant inventions in the fields of physics and electronics. He is noted as one of France's leading scientists and is full-time Consultant to the Department of Naval Weapons Construction at Toulon.

New Lorenzen Book

"*UFOs The Whole Story*" is the title of a new book which has just appeared written by Coral and Jim Lorenzen, Secretary and Director of APRO respectively. This book, like the three previous other ones produced by the Lorenzens, is published by the New American Library in paperback and sells for 75c. It cannot be bought from APRO. The book is on sale in most paperback stores or can be obtained directly from the New American Library, Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019 (Signet T-3897).

Members are reminded, however, that *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax*, published by APRO and Mrs. Lorenzen in hard cover in 1962, can still be purchased from APRO at \$4.45 post-paid.

APRO Consultants Give Lectures

A series of UFO lectures was recently sponsored by the Calgary Central Planetarium at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The speakers were Dr. James Harder, APRO's Director of Research; Dr. Leo Sprinkle, APRO's Consultant in Psychology and Editor of the *APRO Newsletter*; Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, APRO's Exobiology Consultant; Dr. Garry C. Henderson, of the General Dynamics Corp. and Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Chairman of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, who commenced the lecture cycle on March 27. All these scientists were involved in last year's *Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects* held before the House Science and Astronautics Committee.

In announcing the lecture cycle, the Planetarium Director, Mr. Sieg Wieser, said that one of the reasons for selecting UFOs as the lecture topic was a recent increase of UFO sightings throughout the Calgary area, which

were averaging about one report a day. Many of these cases have been investigated by APRO member W. K. Allan, who has sent taped interviews of UFO witnesses. The reports are currently under study.

APRO-Hawaii

Mr. Bill Cash is currently organizing an APRO section in Hawaii, with principal emphasis on investigations of UFO reports. Will servicemen stationed in Hawaii who are interested in participating, as well as other APRO members, please contact Mr. Cash at: 95-024 Waihau St., #2A, Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786. If they live on Oahu Island they may phone Mr. Cash at 623-3246.

UFO Research Award

Many APRO members are attached to universities around the country as students, instructors and professors. The staff would like to request that these members help circulate the news about the UFO Research Award in their respective universities, particularly in the departments of psychology, engineering and physics.

Details on the Research Award may be found in the January-February Bulletin. APRO will furnish members, upon request, special announcements which can be distributed to various departments. Another form of publicity which might be effective is the insertion of news articles concerning the Research Award in student newspapers. Members' help in this respect will be much appreciated.

Anyone is eligible to compete for this award and members are urged to participate. Likewise, members are reminded that donations to the Olavo T. Fontes Memorial Fund, which is sponsoring the UFO Research Award, are needed. Many persons have responded since the January-February Bulletin but it is again requested of all members who have not donated to contribute at least \$1.00.

An Innovation in Space Suits?

The July 1969 issue of *Analog Science Fiction* contains an editorial by John W. Campbell which proposes a radical change in space suits. Campbell argues that, if they can be manufactured, skin tight space suits would be far superior to the gas-filled "bags" now worn by the astronauts. The editorial begins on page 5 and although too lengthy to be presented here, it is felt that the article is of interest in view of the many reports of UFO-nauts wearing what appear to be skin tight suits of some kind.

Police—

(Continued from Page One)

vice attendant. It was therefore apparent that the light source was located *between* the two groups of witnesses and could not be the result of any astronomical misidentification. Gonzales and the Forest Service attendant claimed to have seen a "book-like or square structure on the thing."

The object remained visible to all witnesses well after the 6:00 a.m. sunrise. At 6:30 a.m. it ascended rapidly and vertically towards the S.W., still periodically shooting out the orange light, and finally disappeared. The witnesses reported that the object always got brighter when it moved. The exact altitude, size or shape of the object still could not be determined.

Unconfirmed press reports stated that Air Force officers from Hamilton and Beale Air Force Bases were investigating the incident. Another report stated that the nearby Red Bluff radar station had not detected any unknown aircraft in the vicinity. Explanations of low flying, crop dusting aircraft, stray balloons and other natural or man-made objects were rejected by police officials.

The afternoon after the observation, an Air Force lieutenant visited the witnesses and "suggested" that they not talk too much about it afterwards. The following day, investigator Murphy arrived on the scene and interviewed the Sharps and Tom Kitchen. Murphy then talked with Gonzales and obtained further information. Gonzales stated that the object, when he arrived (when it was in a higher position), had an apparent size of a baseball held at arm's length. It made absolutely no noise, (confirmed by the other witnesses when it was low over the field). Asked about the possibility that it may have been the planet Venus or some other celestial body, Gonzales said "definitely not." It was far too large for Venus, he said and pointed out that the object was seen to move around. Furthermore, Venus rises in the east and the object disappeared due SSE.

Investigator Murphy then visited the California Highway Patrol Office at Red Bluff and was informed by a uniformed woman that "there was nothing in the records" that indicated that Highway Patrolmen had been on the scene. A police captain then talked to Murphy and explained the trouble that the Air Force and the press had caused two Highway Patrolmen in 1960, so Murphy did not press the captain for further information. The captain was referring to the famous Red Bluff case involving officers Charles A. Carson and S. E. Scott on August 13, 1960.

Murphy then visited the Corning Police Department. The department

was cooperative, but there was little they could add to the information already available. We wish to thank Mr. William Murphy for his speedy and accurate investigation of this significant case.

E-M Effect on Truck In Missouri

The following information comes from a sighting investigated by Ted Phillips: William Overstreet, 50, rural route mail carrier en route from Elmer to Atlanta, Missouri encountered a huge, 100-foot diameter orange ball of light about 4 miles west of Atlanta at 6:40 a.m., on the 4th of March 1969.

Overstreet claims that as he rounded a curve he spotted the object between $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the road over a field to his right. He was traveling east and the object was proceeding in a northerly direction at very low speed. After driving over the crest of a hill Overstreet saw the object hovering above Highway J (on which he was traveling) ahead of him and continued toward it. The object appeared to be 100 feet in diameter, round and hovering about 50 to 60 feet above the road. Overstreet decided to drive under it to the other side to get a better look, but as he approached the object the center of the glow turned to bright blue surrounded by a red band surrounded by a yellow band which appeared to be spinning clockwise, and a brilliant white beam of light shot down to the road surface, covering an area about 8 feet in diameter.

As the truck approached the beam and reached a spot about two feet from it, the truck's engine died and the two-way radio went out. Overstreet decided to depress the clutch pedal and coast on beyond the object, and as he did so the object began to move east, away from the truck. His radio came back on as the object moved away, and when he released the clutch pedal the engine also began to run again. The object continued to move east and Overstreet followed it for about four miles. It appeared as if to strike a telephone tower on Highway 36 but veered to its left, avoiding it, then headed into the southeast seeming to follow the contour of the ground and flying at about 40 miles per hour. Overstreet estimated that the object crossed Highway 36 about 7 or 8 miles east of Macon, Missouri and eventually disappeared from view.

Overstreet stated that when he began to coast toward the object, the beam disappeared and the object returned to its original orange color. He also observed that there was no discernible shape or structure behind the glow which was much brighter than the sun.

Baker Reviews Condon Report

Dr. Robert M. L. Baker, Professor of Fluid Mechanics and Astronautics at the University of California, Los Angeles, and Senior Scientist, Computer Sciences Corp., El Segundo, California, has published his views on the controversial Condon Report in a recent (April 14) issue of *Scientific Research*.

Dr. Baker noted that most of the provocative and "unexplained" cases are hidden between discussions of explained cases and "superfluous technical background material." Referring to Dr. Condon's much-quoted statement that the Earth cannot be visited by Extraterrestrial intelligence for another 10,000 years, Dr. Baker stated that he had been unable to find "any comprehensive analysis to support that figure." It should be noted that Dr. Baker is a leading authority in space engineering, having been the first ever to receive a Ph.D. with specialization in Astronautics. He has worked on many Air Force and NASA projects and has been a consultant to many important industrial corporations. His security clearance is Top Secret. As a Consultant to Douglas Aircraft Co. in 1954, Dr. Baker conducted extensive analysis on what are now known as the "Montana film" and the "Utah film" which were also analyzed, with somewhat different results, by Dr. William K. Hartmann, for the University of Colorado UFO Project.

Besides being a member of many academic societies, Dr. Baker has been the editor of the *Journal of the Astronautical Sciences* since 1963 and was a participant in the *Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects*, held before the House Science and Astronautics Committee on July 29, 1968. Dr. Baker also stated that the Condon Report "shuffles explained and unexplained cases at random, in what seems to be an almost contrived manner—and this tactic confuses and diverts all but the most dedicated reader."

First Stellar Planets Located

The discovery of planets not within our Solar System has been announced by Dr. Peter Van de Kamp, a Dutch-born astronomer at Swarthmore College, Pa. Dr. Van de Kamp disclosed that Barnard's star definitely has at least two planets orbiting it, thus demonstrating that the Solar System is not unique in our galaxy.

It has been suspected for many years that this small star, relatively close to the Earth (about 6 light years), probably had a planet. Calculations indicated the presence of an unseen companion. Dr. Van de Kamp

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Planets—

(Continued from Page Four)

has been working on this problem for over three decades and has now determined that Barnard's slight variations in stability are caused by the gravitational pull of, not one but two planets, in near circular orbits, the approximate size of Jupiter. They have been labelled B1 and B2.

The difficulties in detecting possible planets of nearby stars are due to atmospheric distortion, the enormous distances between stars and the Earth and the brightness of the stars themselves, which tends to block out the view of any nearby dark objects. It is expected that, when astronomy moves into a new environment utilizing space platforms and lunar observatories, these difficulties will be overcome. Until then, Barnard's planets will probably remain unseen.

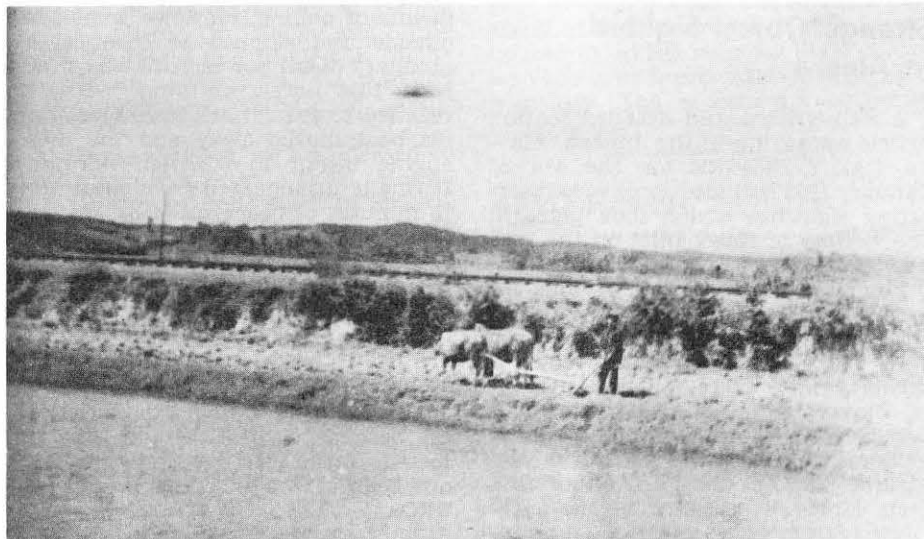
Although Barnard may also have smaller, undetected planets which, like the Earth, could retain an oxygen atmosphere, these are not considered potential abodes of life as we know it, due to the fact that Barnard is about 2,000 times less bright than our Sun. This discovery, however, is significant. It demonstrates that planetary systems, many of which are probable abodes of intelligent life forms, are not the exception, but more likely the rule.

UFOs Near Missile Sites In South Dakota

The following information was forwarded by two airmen who have asked that their names be withheld, so they will be designated as Airman A and Airman B:

"On the night of August 10, 1968, at about 0800 Zulu in the night sky of South Dakota, I, Airman A along with a co-worker, Airman B, observed a light traveling at a high speed in a westerly direction. We are and were at the time security police on a missile complex for the U.S. Air Force. We were returning from a routine site check when we sighted this object.

"As we watched its progress we noticed that its color was a bright white and at times a vivid orange. The object turned south and came to stop over one of our sites, or I should say in the area of one of our sites. It then continued east and stopped over another site. It stayed there the rest of the night and seemed to divide into two at times and then go together again. These sites are unmanned and remotely controlled. The lights were turned on and at this moment from our vantage point we could see the object jump higher into the air with a red blast and then return to its original position behind a small hill that concealed the site from our sight. This



was all we saw for the remainder of the night and on the night of August 12 this same (or similar) object was spotted by myself alone. It appeared to stay over the same site and rise at times. The area right behind the small hill was illuminated (by the object) as a farm yard might appear at night in the country. Also to the west over the area of another site this same activity was taking place, only at a greater distance. The one I spoke of earlier (sighting No. 1) was a distance of about 10 miles from our location.

"Other sightings have been reported here at Ellsworth Air Force Base, but I am passing on to you only what I have seen along with my comrades and for security reasons have concealed what I feel is confidential information. I forward this letter to you for I feel that such sightings should be reported to responsible people and trust that our names will be held from any publication." Unquote.

Object Is Photographed Over Wisconsin

Ronald M. Anderson, APRO Investigator at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, has forwarded copies of a photo taken of a green glowing object in the vicinity of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin at 9:05 p.m., on the 11th of August, 1968. The photo shows only a blob of light and therefore is not reproduced here. Mrs. Jean Perry, the observer and photographer, arrived at her home from work and saw the bright green light just over the trees in her back yard. She immediately went into the house where she got her Polaroid Swinger camera, went back outside and snapped the picture. The duration of the observation was between 5 and 10 minutes during which time Mrs. Perry watched the object hover and then disappear into the east.

UFO Photographed in Vietnam

Staff artist Norman Duke has forwarded the photo shown above which he obtained from a member of the U.S. Marines Medics in South Vietnam. The serviceman, who will remain anonymous, was riding in the back of a military truck with a group of marines and taking random shots of the area with his Electro-35 Yashica camera. Just before he snapped the shutter for this photo a fast-moving silvery object moved into the view finder from the upper left. He clicked the shutter and his first impression was that the object was a jet. However, it moved on out of sight and he noted that there was no sound made whatsoever. No exact date for the photo is known, except that it was taken in mid-March 1967 between Chu-Lai city and their base camp 20 miles north of the city.

Object Observed By Pilots Over Norway

Three SAS crews in three different aircrafts reported observing a ball-shaped luminous object which divided itself into two parts at 5:05 a.m. on the 1st of November, 1968. The observation, which included ground observers, took place in Middle Norway when maneuvers were being held at Henningvatnet. All observers described the object as huge and bright, coming out of the southeast and proceeding into the northwest. It sent out brilliant beams of light in several directions, then suddenly appeared to explode "into an ocean of light", while a smaller object appeared to separate from the main object. Both of the objects continued into the northwest where they disappeared behind clouds. Total time of observation: five minutes.

Strange Object Sighted In Alaska

A well-written and detailed feature article appearing in the Juneau, Alaska DAILY EMPIRE for the 4th of January 1969 included some very interesting sightings which took place in the vicinity of Hawk Inlet on the 15th and 16th of December 1968. The following is a condensation of that information:

Ken Marlowe, owner of the cargo boat Teel and Ralph Kern reported seeing a "pure white light"—ball shaped and about 20 feet in diameter with two brightly glowing 4-foot diameter globes above it—while at Hawk Inlet at 3:30 p.m. on the 15th. When first seen, Marlowe passed it off as a reflection from an icy bluff or an aluminum boat but was soon observing it more closely when he noticed that it had begun to move slowly toward his boat. Using binoculars, Marlowe watched it but could not identify it. By 7 p.m., the ball was floating on the water within a quarter mile from the Teel, then suddenly rose out of the water and slowly flew out of sight over a nearby mountain ridge.

At 6 p.m. on the following evening (the 16th) Marlowe and Kern were docking the Teel at the cannery at Hawk Inlet, and it was snowing. As Marlowe was preparing the evening meal he looked out into the snowstorm and saw the same mysterious light again, this time moving slowly in the direction of the cannery from about a half mile distance. When the ball had hovered within a few yards of the dock, Marlowe called the marine radio operator in Juneau. It took about 30 seconds to reach the operator and by the time he did, the object was directly above the Teel's mast at a height of about 70 feet above the deck, the mast being 40 feet tall. Both men were apprehensive, the object made no sound, and just as Marlowe flipped the switch to contact the operator the object dipped in the air. Meanwhile, the marine operator had connected the line with Elmendorf Air Force and the Coast Guard so that they could hear Marlowe's description of the sighting.

After approximately five minutes from the time that Marlowe had connected with the marine operator, the boat's power went dead and the connection was cut off. Marlowe did not realize that the power was entirely off at first because the object gave off such a bright light. When he went forward to flip on the auxiliary batteries, he realized that all the power was off. He then ran to the cannery to make another call, noting that the light from the object over his boat which was 200 feet away, was bright enough to illuminate the inside of the building. Finding no radio or other

means of calling, Marlowe went back outside and stopped to turn off an auxiliary diesel power generator which was "just barely running." As he reached to turn it off, the object over his boat moved away and the diesel engine began to function normally. It finally disappeared from sight after 15 minutes of observation by Marlowe and Kern. After it left the batteries of the Teel were still dead but when the power was restored with an auxiliary gasoline engine, everything returned to normal and Marlowe checked the engine over and could find nothing wrong with it.

This sighting is of particular interest because a diesel engine was affected. In the past diesel engines have not been affected by the presence of UFOs.

Congressional UFO Bibliography

A 400-page bibliography on UFO books, magazines and related subjects, including extraterrestrial life, has been published by Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress. Edited by Lynn E. Catoe, under contract to the U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research and the U.S. Air Force Office of Aerospace Research, the volume presents a large listing (and cross reference sections) of the published material to date.

However, many foreign books are missing and even several well known U.S. books are not listed. Two of Mrs. Lorenzen's books (*Flying Saucers* and *Flying Saucer Occupants*) are not mentioned.

Those wishing to obtain a copy may write directly to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402 and include \$3.50.

UFOs Reported Over Caribbean

APRO's Representative in Cartagena, Colombia, Captain Marcos Ariza, Colombia Navy, rt., has forwarded a report on his observation of the night of May 4, 1969.

Captain Ariza was on his terrace at 10:00 p.m. (EST) when he observed the phenomena. A group of about 50 lights of different colors moved at a slow rate of speed from south to north. Their trajectory appeared to be horizontal and no sound was heard. The formation took 75 seconds to cross the sky, from 10° elevation in the south to 10° elevation in the north (cloud banks covered the first 10° elevation over the Caribbean). It reached a maximum of 40° above the horizon, and all objects left trails behind.

The witness observed the objects through 7x35 power binoculars and describes them as "luminous balls, some smaller, some larger." The larger balls were yellow and sometimes white and the small balls were either green or red. The whole formation maintained the form of a cylinder, occupying 28° of arc in length and 5° of arc in width.

Captain Ariza, who is well versed in astronomical matters, states in his report that the objects could not have been aircraft or meteors of any kind; their slow speed and formation would not be maintained by a group of meteors. Although he was not able to calculate the formation's altitude or distance, he believes that it was moving due 03° toward Haiti, from Southern Panama.

Car Buzzing Incidents Continue

The following is a selection of incidents involving unidentified flying objects engaged in pursuing motor vehicles.

March 7th, 1969, Januaria to Belo Horizonte, Brazil. At 9 p.m. the bus from Januaria to Belo Horizonte was loaded to capacity and just as the driver and passengers spotted the lights of Bocaiuva in the distance, a blaze of light was seen coming from a clearing in the woods by the side of the road. Three round objects were hanging silently in the air emitting a bright light, about 1 meter from the ground. They appeared to be about the size of a medium-sized truck. The driver viewed the objects but did not slow down or stop. One of the objects suddenly flew silently up into the air and started to follow the bus, going from one side of the road to another, up and down and backward and forward. It appeared to stay within about 350 feet from the bus. The passengers became panicked, and after the object flew up in front of the bus and stopped, the driver stopped the bus. The driver began flashing his headlights and the UFO responded with intermittent flashes of lights. After some of this interchange the driver decided to continue the trip and when the bus began to move the UFO was left behind.

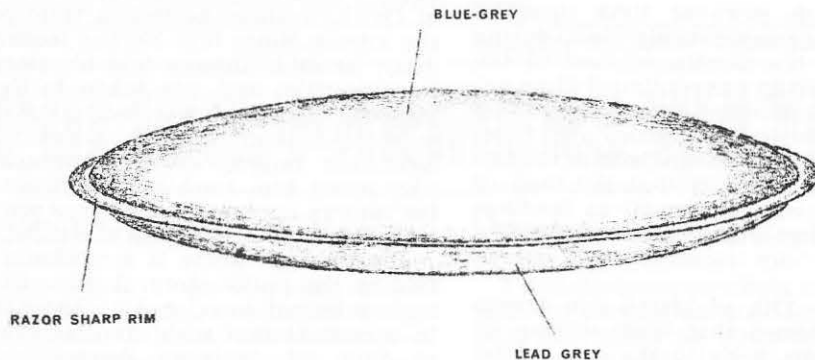
On the same night, Judge Antonio Sampaio Perez of Campos, traveling with his wife from Itaperuna (see another sighting in the area mentioned elsewhere in this issue) to Campos, was buzzed by a UFO which emitted an intense violet light. When the judge speeded up, the object stopped following the car.

At Lancaser, Mo., Mrs. X (anonymity requested) was interviewed by APRO Investigator Robert Smulling,

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DISCUS-LIKE UFO

LAVISTER NR. WREXHAM
DENBIGHSHIRE
ENGLAND
5.45 AM. BST. 13-5-1967



More On Welsh Case

The 1967 UFO observation near Wrexham, Wales, (see page 8, March-April Bulletin) has been investigated by Mr. Anthony Pace, APRO's British Representative. Mr. Pace's report has confirmed the details supplied previously by the witness, Mr. Martin Williams.

Mr. Williams had originally described the object as being 45-50 feet in diameter, 15 feet thick and at an altitude of about 150 feet. In Mr. Pace's report, the object is described as being 50 feet in diameter, 10-15 feet thick and at an altitude of about 200 feet. These details are consistent, considering that the observation is now two years old. The shape, color and performance of the object described in Mr. Pace's report are also consistent with the original data provided by the witness. Mr. Pace visited the exact observation spot with the witness and established that at 5:45 p.m. (British Standard Time), when the observation took place, it would be unlikely for other persons to have been in the area. The witness states that right after the observation he was able to flag down a truck on route to Wrexham, but the driver was only able to confirm seeing an unusual and bright flash in the sky.

In his report on the case, Mr. Pace concludes: "From the conversation which lasted perhaps two hours I came to the conclusion that Mr. Williams had quite genuinely observed an aerial object which was completely unknown in his experience." We include a drawing of the object as observed by Mr. Williams:

Landing Report From Canada

APRO members in Canada have been forwarding preliminary information, almost as we go to press, on an alleged UFO landing at a farm near

Chapeau, Quebec, about 100 miles northwest of Ottawa. Leo Paul Chaput, a 54-year-old French-Canadian and his family claim that "we were sitting in the kitchen around the back when we saw this big white light that lit up the field. It was just like day." Mr. Chaput, a mill worker, lives with his wife and eight children on his small farm.

We are informed that an Ottawa television station sent a team to interview the witnesses (the number of witnesses is still uncertain). The exact date of the observation is not yet known but the incident occurred during the last week of May. Some reports indicate that three objects, not one, were involved. Reporters and other individuals who have visited the farm have been shown three large, circular scorched areas, the largest of which was 27 feet in diameter, each containing three indentations. We are also informed that no soil samples were taken and no radiation count was made. However, one report states that the Ontario Lands and Forests Department is analyzing two small trees which were apparently burnt due to their proximity to one of the alleged landing areas. This report is not confirmed officially and certain doubt exists as the farm in question is not located in Ontario, but Quebec.

Chaput described the objects as very bright and having "two large red eyes," which were visible for about a minute. No other structural details are available at this time. APRO is in contact with its Canadian affiliate, the Canada Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (CAPRO) and more details are expected soon.

Buzzing—

(Continued from Page Six)

who submitted these details: A disc-shaped object with a dome and bright light was seen by Mrs. X of Lancaster, Missouri. Mrs. X was traveling east from Glenwood, Missouri on Highway 202 toward Lancaster at 10:30 p.m. on the 10th of March. Her dog was lying quietly on the back seat.

She suddenly noticed a bright beam of light on the highway ahead. Upon looking up for the source of the beam she saw a charcoal gray colored disc having a dome of the same color. It was at an altitude estimated to be 1000 to 1200 feet up. The very bright beam of light was coming from the bottom of the object. The beam was narrow at the top and where it shone on the road, it was almost as wide as the highway.

Her car slowed down for no apparent reason as it touched the beam and Mrs. X looked down to see if anything was wrong with the car. The speed had dropped from about 50 to 8 miles per hour. As the car passed through this beam to the other side it began to function properly again. She had no chance to look up again at the object and because she was frightened, she continued on her way, not looking back.

Her dog in the meantime had moved from the back to the front and then under the seat being highly agitated and apparently fearful. Mrs. X's eyes hurt for a couple of days after the incident presumably from looking at the bright beam of light."

The next case took place on the 13th of March in the vicinity of Sand Lake, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Larry Johnson were driving north of Hale, Michigan when they noticed a green and yellow light in the northeast sky in the direction of Sand Lake. It was larger than a star and they decided to drive toward the lake for a better look. They lost sight of the object several times due to trees and the curves in the road and when they arrived at the lake it appeared to be over Tawas. They watched it for about five minutes, then decided to continue on their way home but at a point about two miles from the lake they both got a "strange feeling," looked out front and side windows but could see nothing. Then Mrs. Johnson looked out the back of the car and saw the fluorescent glow (no shape was discernible) about a quarter of mile behind their car. It was bright white on the top and yellow and green on the lower portion. The couple said that Mr. Johnson accelerated the car and that the object stayed behind them until just outside of Hale, Michigan, when it stopped suddenly, then shot straight up into the air. They did not see it again until they arrived home when they observed

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\$5.00 PER YEAR!

RENEW NOW!

Buzzing—

(Continued from Page Seven)

it as a yellowish-green star which suddenly took off and vanished.

In Norway, on the 30th of March, Mr. Sven Harald Hansen of Enebakk, which is southeast of Oslo, told the newspaper *Arbeiderbladet* that for three quarters of an hour he and his family were pursued by a ball-shaped light with two smaller red lights on the sides. The luminous object was from time to time within 200 meters from the car, and at an altitude of between 50 and 100 meters. Although the children in the car were frightened, neither Mr. or Mrs. Hansen was afraid of the object. The incident took place on the highway in the evening between Skiptvelt and Enebakk.

The following is a report submitted by APRO Investigator Mrs. A. Saalsa: Robert Phillips, 43, and his wife Wilma were returning to their farm home near South Wayne, Wisconsin on April 20, 1969 and while driving west on State Highway 11 at 11 p.m., at a leisurely pace, they spotted a bright yellow-orange light in the sky to their right as they rounded a turn about a mile west of Browntown, Wisconsin. They stopped their car to watch the light whereupon it approached and hovered close to the right of their car. Mrs. Phillips described it as being shaped like a kettle drum with diffused light emanating from the base which made it appear cone-shaped until it was close enough for them to distinguish the actual shape. Mr. Phillips turned off the car engine to listen for sound and heard distinctly a high pitched "tweeting sound", which only lasted for a few seconds. Although frightened, the couple restarted the car and moved slowly along the road to observe the object. The UFO tipped sideways and moved along beside them and as it moved it changed color from yellow-orange to orange-red and bright red. While moving the diffused glow became dimmer and the object's shape was clearly defined.

The Phillips' estimated the object to be about 20 feet across and from 10 to 15 feet thick and when it tipped up to pace their car they noted that it seemed to be deeper than when in the original position. It remained at about 20 feet altitude and never more than 100 feet from the side of the road. When the car slowed so did the UFO, and when the car speeded up it did likewise. Mr. Phillips decided not to "bring the thing home to the kids" and accelerated the car and drove on to the outskirts of South Wayne instead of going directly home. The object followed them and as they neared the village it turned and disappeared in a northerly direction in a matter of seconds. The Phillips' are

considered to be intelligent, reliable people, and a neighbor corroborated the sighting.

Brazil Still in "Flap" Condition

Although news of UFO sightings has been comparatively slow during the past few months in most of the world, activity has continued at an accelerated pace in Brazil. Mrs. Irene Granchi of Rio de Janeiro and Jader Pereira of Porto Alegre both have stated to Headquarters that sightings of low level objects as well as landings are a day-to-day occurrence now. The following are summaries of recent cases:

On the 13th of March one Angelo Randi claimed that while driving on Hortolandia Road in the area where many UFO sightings have been made in past months, observed a vivid yellow object which went through color changes from yellow to green, then blue, lilac and green again. He said he was not afraid, slowed his car and the light came toward him. As it approached, he said, it became dull and his eyesight was affected. He decided to speed up but the engine on his car continued to slow until it was stopped altogether. After that he felt paralyzed although he did not think that it was out of fear. Although he could not move he was aware of everything, he told investigators, until finally the object left. Randi is a businessman of Vila Castelo Branco, and the incident took place at 4:45 p.m. on the 12th of March.

One of the more bizarre and almost unbelievable reports is currently being thoroughly investigated by Professor Pereira, APRO's representative, and his colleagues in CBPCOANI. It involves an Army soldier named Jose Antonio who claims that on the 8th of May 1969 he saw a disc-shaped object out of which came three little yellowish-colored men with long hair and beards and prominent cheekbones. They carried what apparently were weapons which were pointed at Antonio's legs and caused him to become paralyzed. They then approached him and put a plastic-like helmet on his head and spote to him. He was taken inside the object which was the size of a room, had a central pole which went from roof to floor and had four seats like in an aircraft. He was put into a seat and a safety belt was fastened, then he heard the engines start and the object lifted from the ground. After they were airborne, he said, the object turned upside down although it did not bother him. Antonio claims that he was in the object for 48 hours, that he did not feel tired, and that at one point the object was very near something which was very bright and he thought it was the sun. Later, he said, the UFO landed, and he was taken into a brilliant gray

room where bodies of humans were lying at one side. He was made to drink a bitter greenish liquid, he said, and was asked many questions about certain conditions on earth. Then the UFO returned to earth, the journey did not take long and he was let out in Colatina where he took a train of the Vitoria-Minas line. He was feeling dizzy, he said. Antonio told his story to authorities and was taken to the Military Hospital, reportedly for a mental checkup. Geraldo Lopes da Silva, the railway station policeman who found him rambling about over the railway lines on the 10th, was convinced that he was telling the truth.

Although the above is a condensation of the entire story, it gives the basic information related by Antonio. In a conversation with Mrs. Granchi on June 1st, Professor Pereira said that the case is being very carefully examined by the IVth Aerial Zone of the Brazilian Air Force which is in charge of UFO investigations in that area.

On the 21st of May ten witnesses watched a strange luminous object which danced about the sky at Bauru at dawn. It flew up and down and horizontally at great speed and when an aircraft took off in pursuit it disappeared.

At Itajuba, Mina Gerais, on the 29th of May, nearly the entire population watched a glowing object which flew over the town at low altitude and during its presence the whole town experienced a power blackout.

At about the same time, Professor Calisto Bordes de Mouros of the School of Engineering and the Counsellor of Contel was driving from Maria da Fe to Itajuba when a luminous object appeared over the highway and his car went out of control, ending up crosswise of the road. He reported the incident to authorities in Belo Horizonte by ham radio.

Two brothers, Jose Maria Braga and Jose Maria Neto, driving in a truck on the Itaguai-Santa Cruz highway at dawn on Saturday, May 31st, spotted a circular object which emitted intense light as it hovered over a grassy field near Itaboraí. Both men left the truck to obtain a better view, and observed that the object, about 13 meters wide (40 feet), had a red-colored light at the top much like the revolving red light of a police car, while the bottom radiated a bluish light. When the two men got to within 700 meters of the object it intensified the bluish light for a moment, then it went out. The men could then see a dark outline casting a shadow on the field, and thereafter it rose straight up, without any sound, and disappeared from sight. The location of the sighting was near Santa Cruz Aircraft Base.

PLEASE SEND ADDRESS CHANGES!

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — JULY-AUGUST, 1969

UFO OVER IOWA BEAN FIELD

UFO Observed at Farmhouse In Colombia

The following is a condensation of a report on the Anolaima case recently received from APRO's Colombian Representative, John Simhon. The case involves 11 witnesses at a remote farmhouse near Anolaima, about 40 miles north-west of Bogota.

The observation commenced at 8 p.m. on July 4, 1969, when Mauricio Gnecco, 13, saw a yellow-red light moving from east to west; he was in the company of Enrique Osorio, 12, looking for "shooting stars" outside the farmhouse. He immediately shouted to the other children (Andres Franco, 13, Marina Franco, 11, Rosita N., 10, German N., 14) who were playing inside the house and the grown-ups (Arcesio Bermudez, Lucrecia Bermudez, his sister, Rosa Ortiz, Luis Carbajal, the butler, Evelia Carbajal, his wife), telling them all to come out and see the "flying saucer."

At first they would not come, but upon Mauricio's insistence they stepped out and watched the light, which was at a distance of about 600 feet. Mauricio obtained a flashlight (there is no electricity in the area) and began to send signals in imitation of *Morse Code*. At that moment, the light source approached the house at a considerable speed and remained suspended between two tall trees about 150 feet from the farmhouse, where it hovered for about 5 seconds. See figure 2. While this occurred, Mrs. Ortiz shouted to Mauricio: "That thing is coming down upon us — turn that flashlight off, Mauricio!"

The witnesses described the object as follows: between 4 and 6 feet tall; yellow-orange color with an apparent "arc of light" surrounding it; two "luminous legs"—blue with green tips. The object made no sound. It then flew to the right of the farmhouse and appeared to come low over a nearby hill. Mr. Arcesio Bermudez, described as the only person in the group who was unafraid, took the

(See UFO — Page Four)

ALLENDE LETTERS A HOAX

A recent visitor to APRO Headquarters was Carlos Miguel Allende C. (otherwise known as Carl M. Allen), author of the notorious "Allende Letters."

Sr. Allende proceeded to verify a simple fact that we had long suspected — that the famous (or infamous) letters and the associated notations, entered into a copy of M. K. Jessup's "The Case for the UFO" and subsequently published by the Varo Manufacturing Company under an Office of Naval Research contract, were a one-man hoax contrived and executed by himself. The purpose? "To scare the hell out of Jessup."

To a copy of the ONR-VARO publication which Allende furnished to APRO at the time of his visit he had added the following notation in his own handwriting: "All words, phrases and sentences underlined on the following pages in brown ink are false. The below page and the top part of the following were and are the craziest (sic) pack of lies I ever wrote. My object? To encourage ONR Research and to discourage Professor (sic) Morris K. Jessup from going further with investigations possibly leading to actual research. Then I feared invisibility and force-field research; I don't now. (signed) Carl M. Allen."

The statements referred to are on the second and third pages of the first letter received from Allende by Mr. Jessup as it appears in the ONR-VARO publication and consist of various statements referring to the "freezing," "burning," and "getting stuck" which purportedly occurred to sailors who had participated in invisibility experiments allegedly carried out by the U.S. Navy.

The notes entered into the Jessup book attributed to "Mr. A," "Mr. B," and "Jemi" were all executed by Allende and all inferences concerning special knowledge of UFOs, force fields and mysterious events are of course Allende's invention.

Allende explained that Jessup's con-

(See Hoax — Page Three)

The following incident was investigated by Field Investigator Glenn McWane and member LeRoy Latham. Aerial photograph accompanying this report were furnished by Mr. McWane. The initial interview was obtained by Mr. Latham, and later Mr. Warren Barr, who owns the property involved, declined to allow his daughter Kathy to be interviewed further.

On the night of the 13th of July Pat Barr and her 17-year-old cousin Kathy Mahr were preparing for bed in the upstairs bedroom at the Barr farm home, 7½ miles south of Garrison, Iowa. Pat's attention was caught by the sound of what seemed to be a low-flying jet and she went to the north window and looked out in the direction of a neighboring farm. She called to her cousin and both girls watched a strange object which appeared to be hovering over a large bean field on the Barr farm.

Kathy's description is as follows: The object had a dull metallic finish which was easily discerned because of the two rows of lights which were arranged across the face of it at midline. It appeared like two "coffee saucers" placed rim to rim, and rotated as it hovered. The sighting lasted for only a few seconds, after which the object left at such high speed that the girls did not know precisely which direction it went, except that it went past their window. The area where it had hovered was glowing red after the object disappeared from sight. Neither of the girls were frightened, but were curious about the strange-appearing craft.

At breakfast the next day the girls told the Barrs about what they had seen and Mr. Barr tended to be skeptical and attributed the whole thing to "a figment of their imagination." However, later that morning he discovered, at the spot indicated by the girls, a nearly circular patch of ground in his bean field which was almost bare. The bean vines appeared to have been burned although there was no

(See Iowa — Page Four)

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A.P.R.O.) investigates and evaluates UFO reports in the continental United States and Canada through its Field Investigators Network. APRO's official affiliate in Canada is the Canadian Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (CAPRO) Winnipeg, Manitoba, Director Brian Cannon.

Newswires, newspapers, radio and television stations may quote up to 250 words from this publication, provided that the Aerial Phenomena Re-

search Organization, Tucson, Arizona, is given as the source. Written permission of the Editor must be obtained for quotes in excess of 250 words.

A Progress Report

On the 1st of July 1969, exactly 17 and one half years after APRO was founded in 1952, APRO moved its general business offices to a new location. The offices of the secretary and the International Director (Mrs. Lorenzen and Mr. Lorenzen) as well as the report files will remain in the Lorenzen home at 3910 E. Kleindale Road, Tucson), and the mailing address will remain the same to facilitate receipt of special delivery mail. Those members visiting Tucson may call the general office and arrange for a visit to Headquarters by dialing 793-1825. Those wishing to contact headquarters regarding reports in the evening and on week-ends may call 326-0059 or 793-1147. Please make a record of these telephone numbers.

The move was the result of careful planning. We are well aware of the apparent lack of interest in UFOs, particularly in the press, during the last year. However, interest in APRO appears to be increasing at a steady rate. Although a slight slump in membership and subscription renewals has made itself obvious, new members and inquiries about membership are on the increase.

Elsewhere in the Bulletin will be found a report on UFO activity in the first six months of 1969. It is impossible to publish each and every report received and investigated because of space limitations. APRO is non-profit and does not accept advertising and therefore the Bulletin cost must constantly be a consideration. However, it has been decided that twice each year, in the July-August and January-February issues, a tabulation of the number and distribution of reports, types of objects and other information will be presented. The study for the period January through June 1969 reflects APRO's growing investigative network throughout the world, and the increased number of investigated reports. Hopefully, within the next few months, the Field Investigator's network will have expanded to a point where a large percentage of reports received can be investigated within a reasonable time after the incidents take place.

Correction

The reference to the Calgary Centennial Planetarium on Page 3, May-June

Bulletin, should have read Calgary Centennial Planetarium. APRO regrets the error.

Field Investigators Network

The number of APRO Field Investigators is increasing steadily and should number several hundred shortly. It has been decided to spread the Network across the world, although main emphasis will be placed on the United States and Canada. Field Investigators in other countries are requested to cooperate with their local APRO Representative when investigations are conducted.

In the near future, APRO will distribute a briefing titled *Standard Procedures for APRO Field Investigators*. This will set the guidelines by which Field Investigators should operate, although it will not attempt to direct or control each individual's personal methodology in investigations. APRO is aware that each case is different and procedures vary according to geographical location and other circumstances. In the meantime, Field Investigators may continue to investigate any reports which come to their attention. Likewise, APRO members may continue to investigate cases themselves and provide APRO with general vital information in the form of word-of-mouth and press reports.

Once the Field Investigators Network is running smoothly, APRO will notify the Investigator closest to the scene of a UFO incident and receive a prompt and accurate report. This will not only help in bringing the UFO subject to the attention of more members of the scientific and engineering community, but will enable APRO to provide even more complete information in the Bulletin.

Sighting Breakdown for 1969

A tabulation of the UFO sighting reports received at APRO Headquarters for the period of January through June 1969 shows a perceptible decrease from reports received in the latter part of the preceding year.

APRO's growth, particularly outside the United States, is definitely reflected in the number of reports received. Similarly, the growth and effectiveness of the Field Investigators Network is made evident in the number of reports investigated in the United States. It is hoped that investigations of foreign reports will also increase in number in the near future.

The breakdown is as follows:

(See Sighting — Page Three)

Hoax —*(Continued from Page One)*

stant pressing for further unified field research alarmed him. He felt that a break-through in that area added psychologically to the impact of the atomic bomb and could have a catastrophically demoralizing effect on humanity — especially young people. He therefore took the rather dubious route of perpetrating the "Letters" hoax to discourage Jessup.

According to Allende, he had no idea that his writings would ever be connected with Jessup's in public print or that they would create such a furor. He said that he had remained silent for years hoping that interest would fade away but when a new (and highly sensationalized according to Allende) version of the matter by Brad Steiger appeared in print he decided to speak up. He wired Steiger's publisher and attempted to have publication stopped but they did not respond even though questions of copyright and inherent proprietary rights are involved. Since Allende did not have the resources to pursue the matter through litigation at that time he decided to make the truth known and contacted APRO for that purpose.

Allende still believes, however, that a U.S. vessel, the S. S. Andrew Furnseth disappeared from its Philadelphia dock and reappeared seconds later in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area, then disappeared again to appear once more in its original berth. He suggested that the incident could be verified by contacting sailors who were assigned to the ship at the time — some of whom he served with and knew personally. This seems like an excellent suggestion but as far as we know it has not been acted upon by the Navy or Varo, Inc. or Brad Steiger or Carlos Allende, for that matter. Since the story originates from a newspaper item based on the gin-mill account of sailors from the S. S. Andrew Furnseth, this writer is inclined to consider the source and let the matter rest.

Which brings us sort of obliquely to the M.I.B. (Men In Black) myth. One of the bulwarks of this theory, advanced by Gray Barker in "They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers" was the account of three Men in Black who called on Edgar Jarrold of the Australian Flying Saucer Bureau at the time that Jarrold suddenly withdrew from active research. During a recent visit from Dr. Lindtner of the Australian UFOIC, we learned that it was actually Lindtner and two other members of the AFSB who called on

Jarrold for the purpose of discussing organizational policy differences. This discussion in part led to Jarrold's quitting.

Steiger (real name Eugen Olson) teaches "creative writing" in a small Iowa College — could Barker be a student of the same school?

Sighting —*(Continued from Page Two)*

U. S. Reports 174 Investigated 60
Other Countries 136 Investigated 17

Six categories of types of UFOs were registered as follows: Discs, Cigars, Globes or Spheres, Egg-shaped objects, Lights and Others. The latter is comprised of reports which do not fit into the other five categories.

These six categories broke up as follows:

LIGHTS:

- 49 flyovers
- 25 hovering maneuvers
- 61 maneuvering lights
- 1 maneuver and flyover
- 2 formation flyovers
- 6 maneuvering formations
- 1 hovering formation

DISCS:

- 21 hovering maneuvers
- 8 flyovers
- 18 maneuvers
- 6 hover and maneuvers
- 3 maneuvering formations
- 3 formation flyovers
- 3 landings and hovering
- 3 landings
- 1 landing and maneuver
- 1 landing with hovering and occupants
- 1 flyover and landing

EGGS:

- 4 flyovers
- 2 hovering maneuvers

CIGARS:

- 7 hoverings
- 4 flyovers
- 1 maneuver and hover
- 6 maneuvers
- 2 formations with 1 cigar,
- 1 disc

GLOBES:

- 5 hovers
- 13 maneuvers
- 14 flyovers
- 1 flyover and hover
- 1 formation
- 1 formation flyover
- 1 landing and hovering

OTHER:

- 5 hovers
- 8 maneuvers
- 9 flyovers
- 1 multiple objects maneuvering

- 1 possible landing
- 1 maneuvering formation

Interpretation of this data indicates that, as usual, night time sightings outnumber those made in the daytime — thus the large number of unidentified lights sighted.

Other important aspects of the 310 cases are: 3 cases of people burned, 21 cases of car chases, 1 of car lights affected, 2 lights sighted on the ground, 3 car engines stalled, 1 person partially and temporarily paralyzed, 1 case of a train being "buzzed," 1 case of a ground fire, 1 power failure, 1 case each of television and radio interference.

Two Observe Disk in Mexico

Field Investigator Oscar H. Egly of Guadalajara, Mexico, has forwarded a report on his investigation into a UFO sighting at an irrigation project site near Tepic, capital of Nayarit Province, on the west coast of Mexico. The observation took place on July 24 and the witnesses were Fernando Flores Garcia, 31, and Jesus de la Rosa Pacheco, 20, a student.

Flores, who is in charge of a small irrigation project by the Palillo River (employed by the Department of Hydraulic Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture), was talking to the engineer in charge of all small irrigation projects in Nayarit Province, Jesus de Rosa (Sr.), father of the second witness. After the conversation, Flores and de la Rosa (Jr.) had walked about 1,100 feet toward a pick-up truck when de la Rosa pointed out an object descending into the mountainous brushy area behind where Jesus de la Rosa (Sr.) and two colleagues were conversing. At first, Jesus de la Rosa thought it was an aircraft but before long both witnesses were able to observe a bright object shaped literally like a "coffee-cup saucer" for 20 or 25 seconds. Flores described the object to Field Investigator Egly as a "metallic, round object."

Young Jesus de la Rosa believed that the object was moving slowly, at about 10-12 miles per hour. His narration goes: "I yelled at my friend and said 'Look, there is an airplane coming down,' then I saw it stop over some trees near where my father was standing with two other engineers. It banked slightly and I saw that it wasn't a plane but a round disk. It made no sound. It was white, like an aluminum color; it moved up, away from the trees and we saw it like a 'silver peso' facing us. Then it again

(See Mexico — Page Six)

Iowa —*(Continued from Page One)*

evidence of flame.

The area in the field which was "burned" is approximately 40 feet in diameter and was easily seen from the air. The local news media showed interest in the incident and a taped interview with the Barr girl was made which was played on a local radio station. Most of the residents seemed inclined to attribute the spot to a "fireball" or lightning. Mr. Barr does not rule out lightning entirely, and when interviewed said that he hadn't informed authorities at first because he was skeptical. Pat Barr stated that she was convinced that the object she had seen had caused the damage to the bean crop and that it was an "air-flying object from outer space." It "wasn't anything earthly," she said.

Mr. Barr told interviewers that he "would hesitate to guess" at the object's identity and the cause of the scar on the field, but did say that he felt it was "something unusual—I'll put it that way."

Samples of the bean vines from inside the circle, near the outside and from elsewhere in the field were gathered by McWane and are now being examined by an APRO consultant. As in the past, there is little likelihood that the bean vines will furnish a clue to what happened, but the tests must be made anyway. Tests for radiation at the site revealed nothing abnormal, and similar tests of the vine samples were also negative. Any further information will be presented in a future issue.

UFO —*(Continued from Page One)*

flashlight from Mauricio and went running in the direction of the object. His sister, Lucrecia Bermudez, followed him but, in the darkness, she fell to the ground.

According to the testimony of the children and Mrs. Rosa Ortiz, Bermudez approached the area where the UFO was and began calling the butler Luis Carbajal, who was the only other adult male present, saying, "Luis, come here. Look at this Martian." Mauricio and Andres watched the object from a nearby hill and reported that it "blinked on and off." Finally, they saw it rise high into the sky and fly away in the direction of Bogota.

Mr. Bermudez returned to the farmhouse and told the other witnesses that he had approached the object, which had landed on the ground, to

within a distance of about 20 feet. The object, he said, "blinked out" momentarily and he shone the flashlight on it. He claimed that he saw "a person" inside. He described the upper half of the entity as "normal" but from the waist down the anatomy of the "person" appeared to be like the letter "A"—which was luminous. The object then "blinked on," rose into the sky and disappeared. About five minutes after the object flew off, all the witnesses saw another identical object, or the same one, crossing the sky at about 300 feet altitude. Its speed was "slow" and constant as it flew towards Bogota and it was also soundless. Two other adult persons, Clemente Bolivar and Rosalba Prieto, who live about two miles from the farmhouse, reported a bright orange-yellow light flying slowly towards Bogota at approximately the same time.

Within two days of the observation, the principal witness, Mr. Arcesio Bermudez was taken very ill; his temperature dropped to 95° F. and he had a "cold touch" although he claimed not to feel cold. Within a few days his condition became far more serious; he had "black vomits" and diarrhea with blood flow. He was taken to Bogota and attended by Dr. Luis Borda at 10:00 a.m. on July 12 and later by Dr. Cesar Esmeral at 7:30 p.m. At 11:45 p.m., local time, Mr. Bermudez died.

APRO has a copy of the medical report signed by Dr. Esmeral diagnosing the cause of death as gastroenteritis. Neither of the two doctors knew of Mr. Bermudez's UFO experience, which may, or may not have some bearing on the case.

APRO-COLUMBIA became aware of the incident four days after the death of Mr. Bermudez, on July 16. On that day, the children Andres, Marina, Enrique and Mauricio were placed into a hypnotic trance by Dr. Luis E. Martinez, Professor at the National University of Colombia. At the hypnotic session, which took place in Dr. Martinez's office at 8 p.m., were APRO Representative John Simhon and Field Investigator Elias Nessim. The hypnotic session was requested by the relatives of the children.

The taped testimony of the children while under hypnosis is almost identical to the testimony already obtained and to the testimony of the adult witnesses (with the exception of Arcesio Bermudez, who was dead and consequently was never interviewed by APRO-COLOMBIA). The investigators consider all the witnesses to be of unquestionable integrity and honesty.

While under hypnosis, the children first said that the object was "a very bright light" and later referred to it as "a UFO." Mauricio, however, referred to the object as "a UFO" right away. The children were made to draw the object while in a hypnotic state which can be compared to their previous drawings. Jose Barreto, a psychologist, was also present at the session.

The next day, July 17, Representative Simhon and Investigator Nessim visited the farmhouse with the witnesses, determined where the object had been observed and conducted further intensive questioning. None of the witnesses claim to have seen the object actually land; this was only claimed by Bermudez who supposedly approached the object on the ground. Luis Carbajal, the butler, described how he heard Bermudez shouting for him to "come and see the Martian" but he only saw the object flying away between the trees. All of the witnesses' testimony agrees generally and although the farmhouse lies under a route for air traffic to Bogota International Airport, they all claim to know the appearance and performance of conventional aircraft and that the object in question was something entirely different.

Another interesting aspect of the case is the reported "animal reaction" due to the presence of the UFO. A monkey named "Michin" commenced to screech loudly and persistently and several dogs around the farm began howling. This was reported by all the witnesses and confirmed by Mrs. Rosa Ortiz, an elderly lady, who explained how the object had two "blue legs" with green lights on the tips. This is believed to be the first reported "monkey reaction" to UFOs.

The APRO investigators were not able to find any physical evidence of the presence of the UFO.

Speculation arose as to cause of death of Arcesio Bermudez. His clothes and wrist-watch were sent to the Colombian Institute of Nuclear Affairs (CINA) which has cooperated with APRO in the past. CINA informed APRO-COLOMBIA that the symptoms of Bermudez's illness were similar to those caused by a lethal dose of gamma rays, although no report from CINA has yet been received.

APRO meanwhile approached two of its Consultants to obtain preliminary professional opinion on this controversial case.

(See UFO — Page Five)

UFO —

(Continued from Page Four)

Dr. Horace C. Dudley, Professor of Radiation Physics at the University of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago, says that "The illness and death of Mr. Bermudez *may* be due to radiation effects but there is not one bit of laboratory data to support such a conclusion . . . without a complete autopsy and pathological (microscopic) study a physician would not be warranted in giving a more specific cause of death."

Dr. Benjamin Sawyer, APRO Consultant in Medicine, says: "The symptoms of enteritis . . . are nearly identical to one of the three basic forms of (intestinal) illness from radiation exposure. There is nothing superficially apparent to distinguish the two illnesses. This is because radiation illness affecting the intestinal tract is truly a form of enteritis which can be due . . . to many things. There is nothing specific in the . . . medical report to indicate whether the death was due to enteritis or radiation injury."

APRO expects further news soon from Colombia which may cast new light on the case. Unless proven otherwise, it is APRO's contention that Arcesio Bermudez died of natural causes. Further information will be published when available.

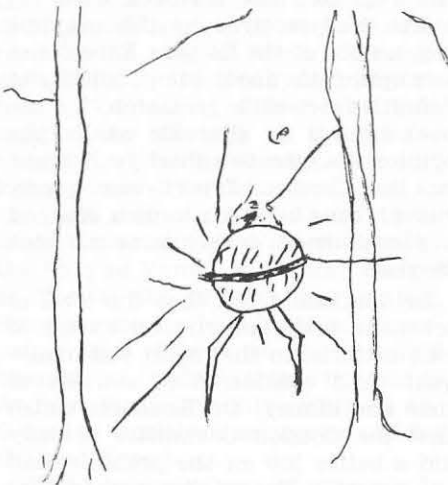


Figure 1

Drawing of UFO by Mauricio Gnecco while in hypnotic trance.

Please Send

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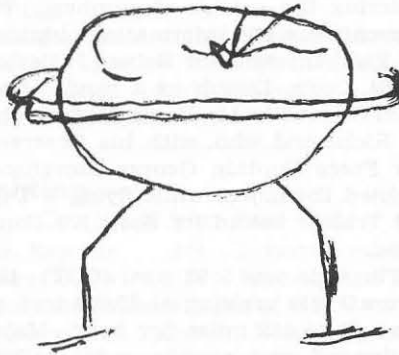


Figure 2

Drawing of UFO by Enrique Osorio while in normal state.

Significant Sightings in The Philippines

APRO has received preliminary information on a series of UFO observations from the Philippine Republic, in southeast Asia. The witnesses were 3 Philippine farmers who observed a UFO at 4 a.m., 7 a.m., and 9 a.m. on November 1, 1968 and a construction engineer who observed a UFO at 10:30 p.m. on June 10, 1969. Both cases were thoroughly investigated by retired Philippine Air Force Colonel Aderito de Leon and retired Army Corps Colonel Rufino C. Santiago. Colonel de Leon was the Director of the Philippine Communications Satellite (Philcomsat) Station in Rizal Province, 30 miles east of Manila, just 3 miles north of where the objects were observed. Colonel Santiago is Assistant Director of the Station.

The three farmers observed the object individually at separate times (4, 7 and 9 a.m.) but gave almost identical descriptions. They described it as "a white low slung saucer-shaped vehicle" which landed and took off again. Two "passengers" were observed and one of the farmers described them as Caucasian, 6 feet tall, wearing a white flying suit with no identification and glasslike (or plasticlike) headgears.

The June 10 observation was reported by Leonardo de Luna, an engineer and assistant project superintendent at a development site near Philcomsat Station. De Luna described the object as a big "yellowish ball of fire" flashing in the sky, followed by a hovering, blinking red light observed for about 15 seconds.

Soon after Colonel de Leon made his and Colonel Santiago's investiga-

tion and report public, Colonel Alfred K. Patterson, Air Force Attache at the U.S. Embassy in Manila, visited the Philcomsat Station and studied the reports of the farmers and listened to engineer de Luna's account. He expressed skepticism about the reports and doubted that real UFOs had been observed. It appears that Colonel Patterson acted more on his own behalf than in an official capacity, as the Aerial Phenomena Branch (Project Blue Book) at Wright Patterson Air Force, Dayton, Ohio, only investigates and evaluates UFO reports within the United States. Colonel Patterson said that de Luna probably saw "a plane diving over the area" but was unable to explain the observations by the three farmers (whom he did not speak to). During his inquiry, Colonel Patterson said he was "satisfying my own curiosity."

These are the most significant cases reported from the Philippine Republic and Colonel de Leon and Colonel Santiago seem to have done an immediate and thorough job of documenting the evidence while it was still available. APRO expects to receive further information, perhaps a copy of the original report, through members in the Philippines. Further details will probably appear in a future issue.

Recent Visitors at APRO

The following persons have visited APRO for general discussions and arrangements since the acquisition of a new office on July 1, 1969.

Dr. Robert Wood, Acting Director, Research & Development, McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Western Division; Dr. Richard C. Henry (Consultant in Astrophysics), Research Appointee, E. O. Hurlburt Center for Space Research, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.; Dr. M. Lindtner, from the Australian UFO organization UFOIC; Mr. Walter Andrus, Field Investigator from Quincy, Ill.; Mr. Laird S. Carter, Field Investigator from Peoria, Ill. and Mr. Alejandro Vignatti, a reporter from the Argentine magazine 2001 in Buenos Aires.

Rumor?

It has come to our attention that one of the astronauts on the Apollo 10 flight in December 1968 is alleged to have photographed a large, square formation of some kind on the surface of the moon which was not believed to be natural. We are trying to pin down this information but at the present do not know which of the three astronauts is involved.

Mexico —

(Continued from Page Three)

moved higher, leveled off and then descended with a pendulum motion until it was behind the brush near the mountain edge and seemed to have landed there as we lost sight of it. We ran to where my father was and asked them if they had seen the round object almost above them near the trees."

However, they had not noticed anything except a noise like a "smooth truck engine approaching." Engineer de la Rosa had commented on this sound to his colleagues (as no trucks could approach the irrigation project that close) seconds before the two witnesses "with startled looks on their faces" came running up. The whole party then proceeded towards where the object seemed to have descended, but the brush was too thick and muddy. They finally abandoned the search and returned to Tepic.

Both witnesses estimated the object to be about 15 feet in diameter. Jesus de la Rosa estimated it was about 60 feet above the brush and trees when it began to descend with a pendulum motion. They described it as bright "when the sun reflected off it." Otherwise, it was a silvery color like an aircraft.

This sighting stimulated popular interest in "flying saucers" around Tepic and many other reports were made in the following days and weeks. One case is reported to have occurred 3-4 days before the above incident and involved a group of wild-olive pickers near the project site, averaging 40 years of age. The group explained how a silvery disk-shaped object, about 15-18 feet in diameter, hovered some 10 feet above a tree right by one of the fruit pickers. It made a low humming noise then a "slight bell sound like police cars in French movies." It then flew off at great speed. The disk was described as having three "protrusions" in the front, an "antenna-like object" at the top and it seemed to round out towards the underside.

This is Mr. Egly's first case as a Field Investigator and he is to be complimented for a job well done.

Object Seen Over Several States

On the 5th of June many witnesses from Illinois to Colorado observed an elongated object with phosphorescent green color and a long, fragmented tail which flew at high altitude in an

east-west direction. Various authorities speculated that the object might have been a meteor or space junk re-entering the earth's atmosphere. We present here the information obtained by Field Investigator Robert J. Hertell of St. Louis, Illinois as a result of an interview with Air Force Major John R. Richmond who, with his Observer, Air Force Captain George Stevenson, sighted the object while flying a T-33 Jet Trainer bound for Scott Air Force Base.

The time was 5:52 p.m. (CDT), the aircraft was cruising at 33,000 feet, at a speed of 462 miles per hour. Major Richmond was on the radio calling Scott Air Force Base which was 138 miles east. He spotted the object on a heading of 280 degrees (heading west) and said it was chrome-green, very brilliant like an arc light or burning phosphorus. He called to Stevenson and pointed it out to him and they both observed it for a period of approximately 35 to 45 seconds as it flew in a perfectly flat trajectory into the west and disappeared from view behind the T-33. Major Richmond estimated the object's altitude at approximately 4,000 feet above his own altitude, or 37,000 feet. He also estimated that it was probably about 1½ miles distant, the green portion was about 30 feet long and the fragmented white phosphorous burning tail about 200 feet in length.

Major Richmond was certain that the object was not a meteor, and hypothesized that it might have been the residue of a Russian space object re-entering the atmosphere. However, he stated firmly that he didn't know what the object was, that he had never observed anything of that nature before, and that he estimated its speed to be between 692 and 807 statute miles per hour (600-700 nautical miles).

Amateur Astronomers Sponsor UFO Panel

A panel of six prominent scientists gathered in Denver, Colorado, on August 22 to publicly discuss the UFO phenomenon and how they feel the scientific community should proceed in the future.

Sponsored as a "special event" during a four-day meeting of the National Amateur Astronomers, the discussion was keyed primarily to attending amateur astronomers from all over the U.S. and to scientists in the area. Participants were: Dr. James Harder, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of California, Berkeley; Dr.

J. Allen Hynek, Chairman, Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; Dr. James E. McDonald, Professor of Atmospheric Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson; Dr. James B. Salisbury, Head, Plant Science Department, Utah State University, Logan; Dr. David R. Saunders, Professor of Psychology, University of Colorado, Boulder (and former member of the University's UFO Project); Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Wyoming, Laramie. Panel Moderator was Jim Peterson, Managing Director for radio station KBTR, Denver.

None of the participants were certain of either the present or future status of the U.S. Air Force Project Blue Book, but all were in agreement that it should be terminated and all research be put into the hands of a group of scientists.

It was generally agreed that Blue Book has served essentially as an Air Force front for the debunking of UFO reports. The panel attributed Blue Book's attitude to one of indifference, generated by their thinking that UFOs do not constitute a threat to national security and are, therefore, of little interest.

The panel also agreed that future investigations should be financed so as to be free of governmental or military influence of any nature. Dr. Hynek regretted the set-back UFO research had received by the negative conclusions of the *Condon Report*, but was optimistic about the possibility of definitive scientific research in the near future. Dr. Sprinkle was of the opinion that the two short years spent on the *Condon Report* was hardly enough time in which to do a study of a phenomenon dating back at least 20 years.

Dr. McDonald felt that the level of scientific investigation and choice of case material in the report was inadequate and considered it a waste of time and money. Dr. Saunders stated that the Condon Committee actually did a better job on the problem than the report indicated, but agreed that many cases they investigated were not even mentioned and that many of the classic, well-documented incidents were ignored.

Dr. Salisbury, basically interested in exobiology, felt that there was excellent evidence of life on Mars, due primarily to the distinct seasonal variations in the coloration of the planet during the change of seasons. The recent fly-bys by Mariner 6 and Mariner 7 have not altered his opinion. (See Panel — Page Seven)

Panel —

(Continued from Page Six)

Dr. Harder, primarily interested in methods of propulsion used by possible extraterrestrial craft, said we would one day be able to use sources of energy that apparently now are available to more advanced cultures. He felt that our rate of technological development, if it continues at its ever increasing pace, will uncover many secrets of energy sources and methods to utilize these sources will follow quickly.

All panelists agreed that further investigation of the UFO phenomenon was more than justified by the expectation that the cause of science would be enhanced thereby. It was agreed that many presently unknown and undetected elements of natural phenomena would be uncovered in such a study, thereby making the "spin-off" discoveries well worth the effort regardless of the final, if ever, conclusions on the UFO.

The panel was hopeful the day would come in the foreseeable future that would see the formation of a central scientific clearinghouse and depository for UFO reports, from which point various cases could be sent for analysis and investigation by interested scientists in specific fields of research. Interested but presently reluctant scientists would then come out into the open on the problem as an independent scientific study gained credibility and stature.

Two of the panelists, Dr. Frank B. Salisbury and Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, are APRO Consultants in Exobiology and Psychology respectively. Dr. Harder is APRO Director of Research.

New Info on Alaskan Sighting

On page 6 of the May-June issue, the details of a sighting of a UFO in Alaska and the subsequent interference of a diesel engine were reported. Dr. Harder, APRO's Research Director forwarded the following: "I was interested in the item. . . For the explanation is that the engine was connected to a generator, and if the output of the generator was short-circuited, it would be a heavy load to the engine, slowing it down until the voltage plus the shorting resistance was of such magnitude to equal the power output of the engine. If it was "just barely running" as reported, the resistance shorting the output would be very low, and might even be calculated from the speed of the engine. . . The power output from the diesel would be about



Inside view of APRO office.



View of APRO's new office from the outside.

proportional to *its* speed. The normal load resistance for the diesel can be calculated from the generator power and voltage, etc., so all is in hand to calculate the shorting resistance."

Adventurer Reports UFO Over Atlantic

John Fairfax, the British sailor who undertook a lone crossing of the Atlantic Ocean, reported to the Miami, Florida *Herald* and other news services his sighting of two strange star-like objects during his voyage across the ocean. Fairfax did not give a date or approximate location during the time he sighted the objects, but his report to newspapers was made on the 20th of July 1969. He claimed that one night he spotted two bright lights

about 20 degrees above the horizon and that they were 10 times as bright as Venus. They climbed to the region of Jupiter's location, then separated, he said, one flying low and the other flying high. The highest one mounted to the location of Ursa Major (the Big Bear), then the two disappeared. He was certain that the lights were not stars, and said that during the sighting he felt as if in a trance and when the objects had gone and he came out of it the cigarette which he had been smoking was burned down with only a long gray ash left, indicating that he had sat there, unmoving, for several minutes. The "trance" feeling included a feeling that something was asking him if he wanted to go away and he kept projecting the answer "no."

Around the Globe

BRAZIL. Four businessmen from Rio Grande do Sul have claimed that on the night of the 23rd of July 1969, they were traveling by car near the town of Paulo Lopes when a huge UFO came along, hovered above the car (a station wagon) and then lifted it up, carried it through the air for a spell and let it down some distance down the road. When the object was first seen, they said, it was ahead of them, and it shot a jet of white light at their car, the engine of which stopped and the lights went out. Then the car was "transported," and when they were down on the ground again and had progressed further along the highway, they came upon a cargo-laden truck with a Biguacu license plate over which the UFO hovered momentarily before disappearing into the distance.

(See Globe — Page Eight)

Globe —

(Continued from Page Seven)

CANADA — Arden, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harder of Arden reported that at 3 a.m. on the morning of May 7, 1969, they observed a hovering lighted object which glowed with many colors, "shone like a beacon" and illuminated trees in the area. Mr. Harder had gone to the kitchen for water, spotted the thing but thought it was the moon. As he watched, it rose and began changing colors from bright red to bluish-red. He then woke his wife and they both continued to observe it through the screen window of their kitchen door. It suddenly moved an estimated half mile to the south and began moving back and forth as though searching for something. It was at this time that the object emitted a brilliant blue light which illuminated the trees. The couple watched it until it moved behind some bushes and out of sight. Both had been skeptical of such incidents until they made their own observation. No sound was heard.

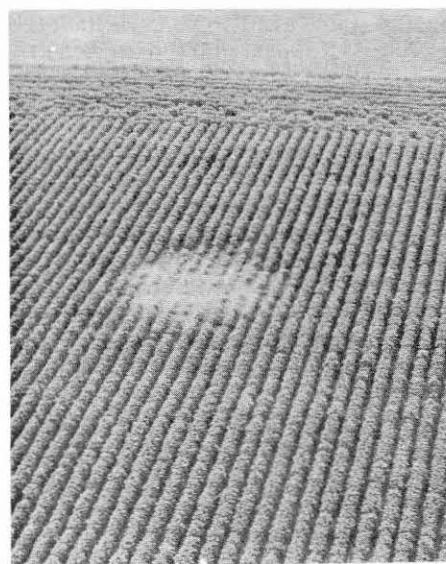
Petawawa, Ontario. Forty-seven year old Edgar Paquette of Petawawa told reporters that he had been chased by a UFO between 3 a.m. and 6 a.m. on the 13th of July of July 1969. Paquette had been on his way to Petawawa from Black Bay when his attention was drawn to a brilliant light by a passenger in his car. The Petawawa River, which paralleled the road, was "lit up like day" by the light which Paquette claimed chased his car. As it appeared to come directly toward the car, Paquette turned off the lights and the light "seemed to hesitate." Then he opened the door, the roof light went on and the lighted object descended to within 60 feet of the ground, according to his estimate. Using his flashlight, Paquette began blinking it off and on, whereupon the UFO came even closer, revealing its glowing eggshape, 8 feet in diameter with two "legs" extending downward. Terrified, Paquette jumped back into the car and drove to the nearest house. His woman passenger became hysterical but they finally got back into the car and went to Paquette's home where he wakened his 17-year-old son and 14-year-old daughter. The four then drove to the gate of the house where the light approached them again. During this time, Constables Jack McKay and Grant Chaplin had driven to Petawawa to investigate reports that a woman had been terrified by a bright light in the sky and they viewed the object for 38 minutes

as it travelled into the southeast at very high altitude. They lost sight of the object when their view was cut off by trees in the vicinity. The Paquette group and other residents of the village of Petawawa including a military policeman, then watched the object until it went out of sight at daylight.

ENGLAND. Warrington, 12 June. Two policemen and a Royal Air Force veteran watched a bright, pulsating light which zigzagged through the night sky over Warrington. At 1:30 a.m. Alan Machin, retired Police Inspector, went out into his garden where he spotted a bright pulsating light which lit up the area. He estimated the object to be at fairly low altitude and traveling at perhaps 60 miles per hour, going east. Suddenly the light changed direction into the north and Machin called police to report it. At 3 a.m. the police called Machin to report that they had observed the object and that there was no air traffic in the area at the time. After a short time the object simply changed course and accelerated out of sight.

Tyneham, Dorset. A woman who prefers to be anonymous has reported to authorities and to the press that she and her husband sighted a possible landed UFO on the 29th of August. The couple found a 24-foot diameter pattern of large (9 inches to 1 foot across) holes which appeared to have been made by tubular legs tipped with long spikes. The woman reported that she and her husband were returning across the ranges near Tyneham after a fishing trip at about 2:50 a.m. when they saw a glowing and apparently translucent object which shot into view over a hill about a mile in front of their car. The husband exclaimed that he thought the object was coming down. It made no sound, just settled to what appeared to be a landing. Before landing it stopped in the air and the couple saw "tripod-legs" come down out of it. The woman's husband drove slowly toward the object with his lights off until they could clearly see the object about a quarter of a mile away. The two sat and watched the object for about half an hour, they said, then it took off up into the air and disappeared over the sea at high speed. Investigation will be called for in this instance and when further information is available it will be presented in a future issue.

AUSTRALIA. The secretary of St. Michael's golf course, located in Sydney's eastern suburbs thinks that a "flying saucer" may have landed on the fairway on the 22nd of June. A triangular-shaped set of burn marks



Aerial photo of Barr bean field.
Story on page 1.

were found on the links and at the three points of the triangle were found deep impressions about 8 inches wide, 2½ inches deep and about 16 feet apart. There had been a heavy dew that morning and no tracks of any kind were found leading to or from the marks.

Perth. On the 22nd of May four truck drivers claimed that a bright diamond-shaped object had hovered above them and followed them between Esperance and Lake Grace in Western Australia. The clipping which carries this information was not too detailed, but one driver, John Shanahan, a newspaper truck driver had reported that three different drivers had stopped him and told him they saw the object. It was described as like a diamond or an enormous light with a band around it. During the "chase," he said, it frequently sped off at high speed and then returned to hover above his truck.

UNITED STATES. Bountiful, Utah. Two young men, aged 19, were at a drive-in on the night of May 2nd at 11:20 p.m. when they spotted two lighted objects in the vicinity of North Canyon. The objects were yellow-orange in color and round in shape. At first one object was stationary above the ridge and the second object was seen to go rapidly eastward, over the ridge and out of sight. The second object later followed only at a slower rate of speed.

\$5.00 PER YEAR!

RENEW NOW!

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1969

RADAR-VISUAL SIGHTING IN N. Z.

Landing Claimed at Mobile

Two students at Mobile College, Mobile, Alabama, reported to authorities in late October that they had observed a landed UFO in a field in the western area of that city on the night of October 28th. The young men at first thought the object was a plane descending as they drove along Raines Drive in the Wildwood section. After it landed they observed that the object was circular in shape, between 35 and 50 feet in diameter and about 15 feet high. The top was lit by a single white pulsating light and two rings of red lights encircled its mid-section. The driver slammed on the brakes and the two sat there for a moment or two, then left in a hurry. At a nearby grocery they phoned police. The call was answered by Patrolman G. Presnall who examined the area. Beaten down underbrush in the field allegedly indicated the presence of something in the field, but the object was gone when Presnall arrived. Queries to the local Coast Guard Aviation Center at Bates Field received the information that there had been no planes in the air after 9:30 p.m. on the night of the 28th, and the object was observed at 10:15 p.m.

VISITORS TO APRO

Some recent out-of-town visitors to APRO Headquarters included: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Chairman of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; Dr. Robert S. Ellwood, Assistant Professor of Religion, University of Southern California (Consultant in Religion); Mr. Rayford R. Sanders, Senior Stress Analyst and Scientific Programmer, Berteau Corp., Costa Mesa, California (Consultant in Aeronautics); Juan Carlos, Remonda, UPI reporter from Cordoba, Argentina.

APRO ACQUIRES TAX-EXEMPT STATUS

As a result of long-range planning APRO not only now has new offices, but has been awarded tax-exempt status by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States. This means, simply, that the organization is not required to pay income taxes and that it can also accept donations from members and others, and the donor need not pay income tax on the money donated.

Rather than incur extensive legal fees, Mr. Lorenzen some time ago took upon himself the task of drafting the lengthy statements necessary for the application and carried on the subsequent dialogue. In late October notification of the awarding of tax-exempt status was received.

In the past, some members have indicated their desire to contribute monetarily to APRO if the donation could be tax-deductible. Also, occasionally, APRO has found it necessary to curtail certain projects because of lack of funds, thus staying within a reasonable budget and not over-extending ourselves. Those who desire to further the goals and contribute to research may do so by making donations to APRO. An accurate record of the identity of the donor and the amount will be kept at headquarters and a receipt will be issued. We would like to urge the membership (and subscribers if they are so inclined) to consider a reasonable donation in order to alleviate the pressures that accompany this type of work due to inadequate financial resources.

There will also be tax write-off benefits for Special Investigators and other individuals who undertake special projects on behalf of APRO. We will spell these out after Mr. Lorenzen has a chance to go over them with a representative of the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen are in the

(See APRO — Page Three)

RADAR-VISUAL SIGHTING IN NEW ZEALAND

The following information was forwarded to APRO by former New Zealand Representative Harold Fulton.

On September 4, 1969 (7:30 p.m. local time) Captain R. Cullum and First Officer N. Faircloth took off from Wellington Airport in a northerly direction and then headed for Blenheim. Upon reaching 3,000 feet, radar at Wellington informed them that a UFO was being tracked and that it was about four miles dead ahead of the aircraft moving slowly. As they came through a cloud, First Officer Faircloth, who was piloting the aircraft, spotted the blue light out of his side window. It was below them and moving slowly and they passed it at a distance of about two miles.

The New Zealand Air Force, which later conducted an extensive investigation into the incident, tracked the object on radar for about 100 miles. The object's speed was computed at about 50 or 60 knots. The Air Force ruled out the common balloon explanation and most other natural explanations. The possibility that the very slow moving object could have been a helicopter was considered but no such aircraft were known to be in the air at that time. Furthermore, helicopters have normal red-flashing lights. The object observed by the two pilots had a definite blue color.

After landing at Blenheim, First Officer Faircloth returned to Wellington in another aircraft, but with another pilot. On the flight back, about 90 minutes later, he radioed Wellington and was informed that they still had a track and the object had moved out in the vicinity of Cape Campbell beacon. Faircloth looked out of the cockpit window and saw a cluster of lights over the sea about 15 miles away. Wellington radar confirmed that this apparent cluster of lights was the same contact it had from the beginning.

(See Radar — Page Four)

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The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) investigates and evaluates UFO reports in the continental United States and Canada through its Field Investigators Network. APRO's official affiliate in Canada is the Canadian Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (CAPRO) Winnipeg, Manitoba, Director Brian Cannon.

Newswires, newspapers, radio and

television stations may quote up to 250 words from this publication, provided that the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, Tucson, Arizona, is given as the source. Written permission of the Editor must be obtained for quotes in excess of 250 words.

CORRECTION

A discrepancy appeared in the "Progress Report" in our July-August 1969 Bulletin. We listed 310 sightings, but the breakdown of the six categories added up to only 300. A check of the records indicates that 300 is the correct total, and the error was not caught in proofreading the Bulletin copy.

APRO PRESS COVERAGE INCREASING

Over the period of the last three years APRO has had the good fortune to receive many good mentions in various newspapers and magazines around the globe. One of the most lengthy of these was a long article in the Danish illustrated magazine, "Familie Journal." The author of the article, Eugen Semitjov, is a writer and photographer who visited APRO and the Lorenzens in the spring of 1967 at which time he took many photographs and much taped material about the organization and its work. Subsequently, articles have appeared in several magazines and newspapers in Scandinavia.

Mrs. Lorenzen's first paperback (a revision of her original hardcover published in 1962) was published in Italy in 1967, and the latest book, "UFOs—The Whole Story" will soon be published in Germany. "The Flying Saucer Occupants," the book which deals with reported landings and sightings of UFO occupants, will also be published in Germany.

Because of the response resulting from the Italian publication and Mr. Semitjov's articles, membership in Italy, Norway, Denmark and Sweden have increased considerably and it is hoped that our presentation in Germany will increase also as a result of the publication of the two books there.

CLIPPINGS

It is very important that headquarters receive clippings as soon as possible after they have appeared in newspapers, so that investigation can be initiated immediately if necessary. Each clipping should be accompanied

by the name and date and location (state, city and country) of the newspaper.

BULLETIN MAILING

The APRO Bulletin is mailed bulk-rate and at each mailing a number of bulletins are apparently lost. This is an unavoidable situation as bulk mail does not receive the attention that first class mail receives. The staff endeavors to get the bulletin in the mail shortly after the end of the second month of the reporting period (for instance, the September-October issue should be out shortly after the end of October). This is not always possible due to various sets of extraordinary circumstances. We have always endeavored to conduct APRO business in such a way that our budget is adequate for the needs of the organization. At times when pressure of work is extraordinarily heavy we are short-handed but rather than put on extra help and thus possibly upset the budget, we are forced to issue a Bulletin late; we are hopeful that the membership will try to understand.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Since APRO introduced the new, plastic-laminated, permanent membership card, only cards with photos have been produced and supplied to the respective members.

Those members who desire a photo on their membership card, but have not yet sent in their two photos (one for card and one for Application Form in our files) should do so before March, 1970. At that time, permanent cards *without photos* will be produced for all those members who have not received cards with photos. We remind Field Investigators and those intending to be Field Investigators that photo-cards are mandatory.

Members may obtain photos of themselves at any regular photo-booth. These may be found in most Woolworth & Co. stores, bus (Greyhound) depots, airports, etc.

SCIENTIFIC UFO RESEARCH AWARD

Entries to compete for the Scientific UFO Research Award, sponsored by APRO's Olavo T. Fontes Memorial Fund, will be accepted until January

(See Award — Page Three)

APRO —*(Continued from Page One)*

18th year of UFO research with APRO for which neither has received any remuneration. Mr. Greenwell, the Assistant Director, receives only a token consultant fee from APRO. Besides the exemplary job he is doing in administering the affairs of APRO, he also coordinates our Spanish-language liaison with Spanish-speaking correspondents and representatives. Although Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen participate on a part-time basis, Mr. Greenwell and a secretary devote full time to APRO. Volunteer work on the part of local members, particularly Mrs. Madeline Cooper and Mrs. Beverly Bauer has helped to keep office procedures fairly well up to date. A newly initiated policy is to acknowledge receipt of all reports and clippings and all mail receives an answer, no matter how brief.

The past 18 years have long been a long, up-hill pull for APRO and it is hoped that with the new tax status at least some of the pressure can be lessened.

Award —*(Continued from Page Two)*

31, 1970. Judging will take place in February or March, 1970, by a Board of Judges, outside of APRO, who will select what they consider to be the most comprehensive report submitted. Dr. J. Allen Hynek and Dr. Thornton Page are members of the Board of Judges. A cash prize will be awarded the winner.

APRO will consider receiving reports from members or non-members after January 31, 1970 only if APRO is notified of this intention beforehand. The cash prize is constituted entirely of donations made by APRO members. We still require this support to make the Research Award a success. Donations from \$1 up are requested.

**AAAS TO HOLD
UFO SYMPOSIUM**

A Special Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) has arranged to hold a UFO symposium on December 26-27 during the AAAS Annual Meeting in Boston December 26-31.

The Committee is composed of Dr. Thornton Page, Director of Wesleyan University's Van Vleck Observatory;

Dr. Philip Morrison, MIT Professor of Physics; Dr. Walter Orr Roberts, President of University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (and retiring President of AAAS); Dr. Carl Sagan, Associate Professor of Astronomy at Cornell University.

Although it is expected that no firm conclusions will be reached in this symposium, it will again gather together a number of scientists who are interested in the phenomenon in varying degrees and no doubt some progress will be made in the field of UFO research. Such persons as Dr. Hynek, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Menzel and Dr. Baker are expected to present papers.

As of January 1, 1969, AAAS had 122,561 members. It is the largest and most important scientific association in the world. Complete details of the UFO symposium in Boston will be given by APRO in the November-December Bulletin.

**DENVER UFO PANEL
PUBLICATION**

As a "supplement" to the *Proceedings of the 1969 National Amateur Astronomers Convention* publication, a booklet containing a 3 hour panel discussion on UFOs will be made available by NAA in January, 1970. Entitled "Science and the UFO," the 40 page booklet will cover the discussions held on August 22, 1969, by the following scientists: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Dr. James E. McDonald, Dr. James A. Harder, Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, Dr. David Saunders and Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle. (For details on this event, see July-August Bulletin, page 6.)

Through a special arrangement with NAA, APRO members and subscribers will be able to purchase this booklet at \$2.00 post-paid. (\$2.50 post-paid Canada and Mexico, \$3.00 post-paid foreign). Three of the participating scientists are on APRO's Consulting Staff and we urge all members to purchase this publication at an early date as there will only be a limited quantity available. Make checks payable to APRO.

**THE PRESENT STATE OF
THE UFO FIELD**

This office has received word from several sources that NICAP has recently been returning inquiries about membership and renewals with the

information that their membership is closed indefinitely — presumably they have suspended operations. If true, this is sobering news. Although APRO and NICAP have differences at times in matters of policy and tactics, our overall goals have been compatible. The loss of our ally cannot be taken lightly, partly because it emphasizes what can happen to the rest of us.

It would appear that a growing apathy is the greatest threat to our survival. Although we have a steady inflow of good inquiries and new members our renewal rate has shown an alarming slump in the last year.

On the hopeful side, our field investigators network is working out well. There will be a report on this in our next issue. Some of our consultants are working on proposals which together with our newly awarded tax-exempt status should provide a means of obtaining funding from private foundations.

In short, we are moving into the most constructive phase of our existence from the standpoint of accomplishment while our financial situation is the most critical.

The A.A.A.S symposium may bring renewed interest but we can't depend on it. We suggest that you renew promptly. If you know someone who has dropped his or her membership, urge them to re-instate. Solicit new members among your acquaintances and give gift subscriptions or memberships. Remember, APRO is the only UFO Research group with reliable sources and thorough coverage of UFO happenings throughout the world, and the next year or two could be critical.

FOLLOW-UPS

The cases described below have received mention in the Bulletin before, but comprise a new effort to present as much information as possible on important cases. Whenever further information is available on published cases it will appear under the above headline.

**FURTHER DETAILS ON
PHILIPPINE SIGHTINGS**

Colonel Aderito de Leon, now APRO Representative in the Philippine Republic, has sent full details of his and Colonel Rufino C. Santiago's investigations into the November 1, 1968, sightings near the communications

(See Follow-Ups — Page Four)

Radar —*(Continued from Page One)*

Both witnesses, Faircloth and Culum, were unable to offer an explanation for the (approximate) 1 minute observation. Mr. Harold Fulton has obtained a full report from one of the pilots and is awaiting a report from the other pilot. At press-time, we have not heard of an official explanation from the New Zealand Air Force.

Follow-Ups —*(Continued from Page Three)*

satellite station (Philcomsat), some 30 miles east of Manila.

The first observation took place at 4 a.m. (local time). A farmer in an area north of the town of Baras saw an object descend, making a hissing sound like an electric welder. It had a red light in the front. The farmer took a flashlight and left his hut to get a better look at the object, which he estimated to be about 100 yards distant. As he approached, he saw what he described to the investigators as a white vehicle "as big as a Volkswagen beetle car with two occupants." The vehicle had small wheels and six big exhausts at the rear. The size of each exhaust tube was as big as a man's leg (the witness compared the exhaust tubes with his own leg).

The farmer described the object as "milky white" and said he saw a transparent canopy on top, through which he observed two occupants. The occupants wore white overalls with earphones on their heads and they looked like "ordinary caucasians." One was taller than the other.

Upon approaching the object, it emitted a loud "roar" and the farmer ran off in fright. He then observed it move forward on the ground (on its wheels) to a clearing. Then it flew away. The "roar" made by the object was *only* apparent during its horizontal movement on the ground. During its vertical ascent there was "not much noise." The investigators tried to determine if there had been a downward blast as the object rose, but the farmer replied in the negative. The farmer also pointed out that the object's horizontal movement on the ground (accompanied by the "roar") caused dust to fly. This did not occur during its vertical flight.

The second observation occurred two hours later, at 6 a.m. Another farmer, who was walking to Baras from his farm, suddenly "felt" that something had landed behind him. He looked around and observed what he

described as a strange, white car with two people in it. He ran as fast as he could and reported the incident to the mayor of the town. His observation was not long or detailed but he described an object similar to the one observed at 4 a.m.

At 8 a.m. a farmer was plowing his field with his son, who observed a white object hovering over them silently. The farmer then observed it himself and reported the incident to the mayor. The investigators were not able to look into this sighting as the farm in question is located in the middle of a mountain range and is very difficult to reach. The observation was not considered as significant as the others.

The fourth and last observation on that date occurred at 11 a.m. at the same place as the first sighting. Another farmer was riding his bicycle up an incline. He was coming from the town. Upon reaching the top of the grade, he saw a "strange car" downhill from him. Although he felt undecided whether to continue or not, he let the cycle carry him downhill towards the object and he passed right by it. He said he saw two men. One man was outside the "car" looking around. The other man was inside. The man outside was "very tall" and looked like a caucasian. Both were wearing white coveralls with a head cover that had two black objects (earphones?) on the sides.

The farmer continued cycling and stopped after 20 yards. He looked back at the object and saw that the man standing outside was watching him. The farmer was considering returning to speak with him but then the man climbed into the vehicle, described also as about the size of a Volkswagen "beetle," and there was a loud "roar" as the object moved up the hill from where the farmer had come. It took off vertically and silently.

As a result of these reports made to the mayor of Baras (a town through which runs the power lines to Manila from a hydroelectric plant in the south) Colonel de Leon, then Director of the nearby Philcomsat station, and his administrative officer, Colonel Santiago, conducted an investigation into the observations. The above is a condensation of their findings.

As already pointed out by Colonel de Leon, the object and occupants observed are not too different from those described by State Patrolman Lonnie Zamora in the April 24, 1964 landing case outside Socorro, N. M. In both incidents (New Mexico and

Philippines) the objects were white, relatively small and were thought at first to be automobiles. The occupants (two in both cases) were dressed in white suits and avoided communicating with the witnesses by flying away. One of the Philippine "occupants" was described as tall while Zamora described his "occupants" as small—like children. The possibility that a Filipino would consider an *average* height in the U. S. as "tall" should also be considered.

The Zamora object did not have wheels and created a loud roar as it rose vertically. The Filipino object, rose vertically. The Philippine object, on the other hand, moved along the ground making a roar and rose vertically *without* any roar. This Philippine object seems quite different from the "conventional" UFOs observed through the years; these observations could consequently be quite important. APRO will obtain evaluations of these observations from some of its Consultants, particularly in the field of aeronautics.

UFO RETURNS TO COLOMBIAN FARMHOUSE

John Simhon, APRO Representative in Colombia, has investigated further sightings of UFOs in the Anolaima area (see July-August Bulletin).

A "red ball" was seen twice on the night of August 15, 1969, at the farmhouse near Anolaima. The object was estimated to be at 3,000 feet altitude and it flew silently from west to east. Witnesses included four members of the Bermudez family and three other persons, including Army Lt. German Castillo. Times of observation were 8:30 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. (local time).

On August 16, at 9:15 p.m., a UFO, believed to be the same one seen on July 4, was observed by numerous members of the Bermudez family, including elderly Mrs. Lucrecia Bermudez, who had a "nervous crisis" upon recognizing the object. (Mrs. Bermudez is the sister of the late Mr. Arcesio Bermudez, who claimed to have approached the July 4 object to a distance of 20 feet.) The object had a yellow brightness about it. No structural details were visible. It came towards the farmhouse at "low altitude" and, as in the July 4 observation, approached the ground in a nearby wood. Once again, the witnesses were not certain if the object

(See Follow-Ups — Page Five)

Follow-Ups —

(Continued from Page Four)

was actually on the ground; they could only see it shining through the trees. None attempted to approach the object.

Several days before, Representative Simhon had investigated a sighting at Anolaima involving town councilman Hector Rivera. He and six other witnesses saw a bright yellow object travelling from west to east at an altitude of about 250 feet and at a distance of about 300 feet from their position. The observation only lasted a few seconds and the witnesses described the object as a "machine," shaped like a barrel. This sighting took place at 8:30 p.m. on August 2.

After the August 16 observation at the farmhouse, Representative Simhon and other APRO members spent 6 hours a night at the farmhouse on August 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, in an attempt to obtain photographic evidence. No aerial phenomena were observed. On August 24, another hypnotic session was conducted at the farmhouse itself by Dr. Luis E. Martinez. Also present was Dr. Cesar Esmeril, one of doctors who attended Arcesio Bermudez before his death.

The children Mauricio, Andres, Marina and Enrique were hypnotized and they once again recounted the observation of July 4, which was taped by Representative Simhon. (Dr. Martinez had already hypnotized the children, in connection with the July 4 sighting, at his office, and as on that occasion he had difficulty hypnotizing Enrique, who was withdrawn from the session.)

As a result of this hypnotic session, it was possible to establish exactly where the various witnesses were during the observation. Andres and Mauricio, it was determined, were located about 130 feet from the landing or near-landing spot. Arcesio Bermudez, on the other hand, got no closer than 45 feet from the object (not 20 feet as reported earlier). Apparently, Bermudez was under constant observation by Andres and Mauricio as he approached the object, although they could not see the object itself through the trees. When the object flew off, which was observed by both Bermudez and witnesses at the farmhouse, it flew over Andres and Mauricio at an altitude of 150 feet.

Meanwhile, further investigation by APRO-COLOMBIA has not been able to determine if the cause of death of Arcesio Bermudez (see July-August Bulletin) was due to radiation effects.

An autopsy is not possible as Bermudez was not embalmed before burial. Dr. Luis Borda, who signed Bermudez's death certificate, now regrets that he did not conduct further tests while the patient was still alive or soon after death. Bermudez's medical record, according to Dr. Borda, shows that he was a healthy man and had not suffered from gastro-enteritis (the supposed cause of death) previously.

The Colombian Institute of Nuclear Affairs examined Bermudez's clothes and watch for APRO-COLOMBIA but found no evidence of radiation. As already pointed out by Dr. Benjamin Sawyer, APRO Consultant in Medicine, Bermudez may have suffered from a lethal dose of some kind of radiation, but there is absolutely no proof that this occurred.

One interesting fact which Representative Simhon determined, was that none of the witnesses discussed the observation between July 4 and the death of Bermudez. Persons close to the family tried to explain this as amnesia, but the witnesses themselves say that they simply did not want to talk about the incident and were trying to forget it. When Bermudez died, their attitude changed.

OUTSTANDING 1967 REPORT

One of APRO's recently acquired field investigators has submitted a report of a very unusual UFO incident which took place at 7 a.m. on the 14th of February 1967 in Miller County, Missouri. Because of the bizarre nature of the report, the witness does not care to have his identity nor the exact location revealed, but we present the salient facts nevertheless, in direct quotes from the report:

"It was 7:00 a.m. and the sky was clear and bright, no stars were visible. Mr. X was walking towards a large barn located some 100 feet east of his house when he noticed one of his cows looking out into the field located east of the barn. He then saw the object on the ground some 335 feet from him. At this point he was looking through scattered trees and thought that the object was a parachute. He walked to the northeast corner of the barn and could see the object and several small "objects" moving below it. They were moving quite rapidly, and they seemed to have arms or levers which were also moving rapidly. The 'objects' were about the same color as the object and had what appeared

to be wide set eyes, (and) he could not see any legs. Mr. X had a bucket of feed which he placed inside the barn gate. He started toward the object and as he reached a fence some 70 feet from the barn he stopped and picked up two rocks: 'as I came through the first gate I picked up two rocks, pretty good size, one of them was, I got up to about 30 feet of it and it was sitting there kind of rocking slightly and I thought, boy here goes, I'm going to knock a hole in that thing and see what the hell it is,' Mr. X told the investigator. 'I cut down on it and the rock stopped along about 15 feet from it and just hit the ground. The next rock I thought I would throw on top of it and it just hit something and bounced,' he said. As Mr. X neared the object the small 'objects' started moving around behind the shaft and into it. The last was going into the shaft when X was still about 80 feet from the UFO. His description of the object: 'It just looked like a big shell, grayish-green looking outfit, and underneath there were oblong holes where the lights were coming out. They were so bright you couldn't see when you got up there.' Concerning his progress toward the object Mr. X told the investigator: 'I thought I was going right up to it, I got up to about here (about 15 feet from the object) and there it was, I just walked up against a wall, I couldn't see it at all, there was just a pressure.'

As he stood there some 15 feet from the object, it started to rock slightly off the vertical, it did this six times before it took off. 'When it took off it just rocked back and moved real fast to the left of that ridge.' It made no sound, he said, 'and disappeared in seconds.' There was no odor either, X said, and 'The shaft was pulled up into it as it took off.'

Further details: The incident took place just before the sun broke above a large ridge in the east and the ground was well lighted. The sky was clear and the moon and stars were not visible. The morning was cool with a slight wind out of the east, the ground was muddy and the object rested on a slight rise near the north-western edge of the field.

The object was a disc, rounded at the top, flattened at the base. It was some 12 to 15 feet in diameter, about six feet thick. It sat on a shaft of some two and a half feet in height and about 18 inches in diameter. It

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1967 —

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was gray-green in color, the shaft the same. The surface of the object was described as resembling silk more than metal with no seams or rivets in evidence. Around the lower rim were located several oblong holes about six to eight inches long and spaced about one foot apart. Extremely bright light emanated from the holes and the light changed colors — 'they were all the colors of the Rainbow,' X said. There was no sound heard at any time. The whole incident lasted approximately five minutes, and no ground markings were found after the object had left.

The small objects which moved about in the vicinity of the UFO were between 10 and 12 in number and about two feet tall. The drawing made by Mr. X of the small "objects" or "humanoids" resembles generally a peanut with a proboscis-like protrusion near the top, an "eye" and what may have been a visor, and the "arms," if such they were, were quite slim. No feet were observed.

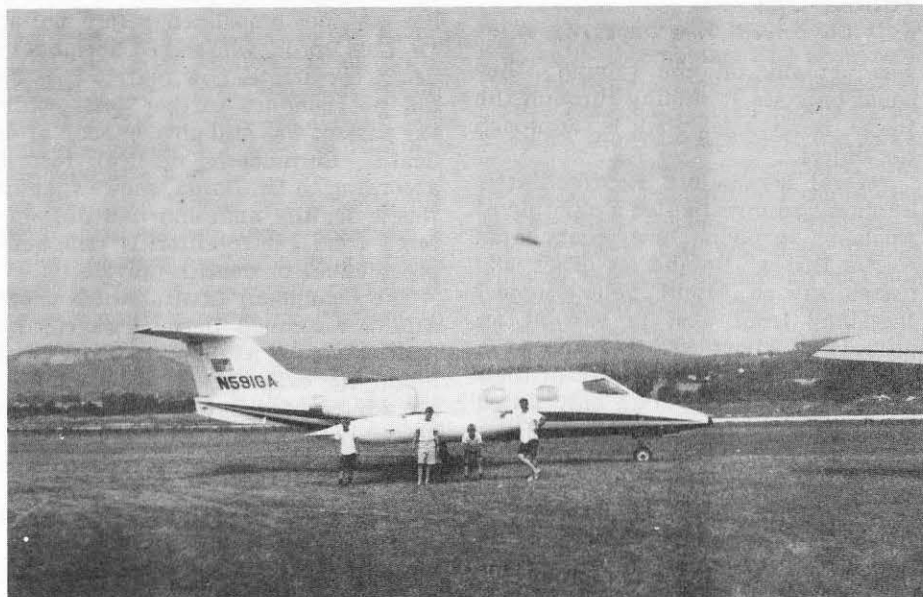
The investigator of this incident is one of the most cautious and competent men in APRO's Field Investigator network and we feel that the complete report is an accurate presentation of what he obtained from the witness.

Series of Sightings in Iowa

Despite the apparent lull in sighting reports in mid-summer, Clayton County, Iowa reported in with considerable activity in August and September this year. Among the many reports was an incident which took place on September 11 when two children from a local farm family at Elkader observed an object which hovered above a power pole, and appeared to follow the wires for a period of time. It was described as "shiny silver" in color which changed to a dull red before it disappeared. It made no noise. These sightings are currently under investigation and it is hoped that complete details will be available for publication in the near future. In most instances, however, the families involved do not care to have their names or exact locations revealed.

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OBJECT PHOTOGRAPHED IN ARKANSAS

The accompanying photograph was taken by Miss Vivian Kocher on July 16, 1969 (10:00 a.m.) at Flippin Airport, Flippin, Arkansas. Mr. Lawrence Willett, manager of the airport and brother-in-law to the photographer, informed APRO of the incident and Miss Kocher, who lives in California, was contacted. She kindly provided the original color negative and this is now being analyzed.

None of the persons present during the photographing observed the disk-shaped object over the Lear Jet. Miss Kocher says: "Unfortunately, . . . I was not looking at the sky, so cannot confirm what type of object might have been there. I can only say that the marking which appears on the film was not repeated in any of the other pictures on the roll, nor have I ever seen anything similar to it in any other picture I have ever taken."

Miss Kocher used a Rollei 35 camera with Kodacolor film. Approximate setting was 125 at f.8.

BUZZING OBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA

Preliminary information reaching APRO indicates that a multiple-witness sighting of three objects took place on the 11th of October near Baralba, Central Queensland, Australia. According to baker Adrian Reimer, he first sighted two of the objects hovering about 12 feet above the ground. Startled, he awoke two friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Major and the three went inside and watched as

the two objects climbed into the sky where they appeared to join another, larger object at an estimated 20,000 feet altitude. The larger object was shaped like a turtle, reflected more light than the moon and had craters on it. The other two smaller objects were duller but flashed red and yellow lights.

Mr. Reimer was returning home from Biloela by car when he sighted the two objects hovering above the ground "as if looking for a place to land." These two objects made a definite buzzing sound which Reimer compared to the noise made by mosquitoes. The witnesses watched the spectacle until dawn when all three objects disappeared from sight. Police launched an investigation and if further news is forthcoming it will be included in a future issue of the Bulletin under "FOLLOW-UPS."

POSSIBLE E-M EFFECTS IN VERMONT SIGHTING

On the night of July 17, 1969, at 10:30 p.m. Mr. X and Miss Y (names withheld on request) were parked in a lot adjacent to a flood control dam in an eastern Vermont town. Through the right side of the windshield a bright light, described as "brighter than several flash bulbs," was observed and appeared to be located approximately 300 yards from the car and a dead tree which was located at the end of the field was silhouetted against the light. The light appeared to be triangular shaped. Mr. X got the impression that the light was the bright glare from a metallic surface with what appeared to be a railing at

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Vermont —

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the top. The "railing," he said, seemed to be made up of narrow areas of bright light with dark areas between each light. The whole apparition was estimated to be about 20 x 20 feet.

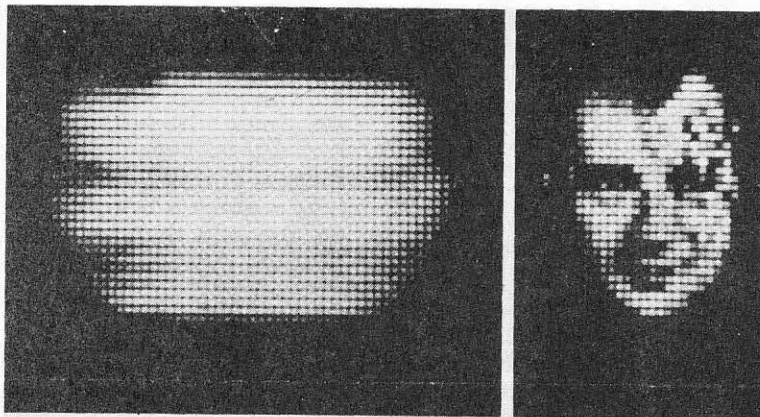
Suddenly, without the occupants of the car seeing the object move, it appeared in a position in front of their car which made it visible at the extreme upper part of the windshield. Mr. X became frightened, started the car and drove about a hundred feet toward the road leading out of the area. But Miss Y wanted to stop again and "see what it was." Mr. X stopped the car, but could not see the object. A sensation which he could not describe seized him, and he felt as though he was being drawn out of the car. He said it was not a shock, and nothing like he had ever felt before. However, it started with his head and spread throughout his body. He became unconscious momentarily and when he recovered he felt as if he was being lifted out of the seat. His first reaction was to throw his body forward, grasping the steering wheel with both arms just below the steering wheel. Almost instantly, he said, the sensation left him and he and Miss Y drove out of the area and returned to their homes.

Miss Y's testimony indicates that she was conscious all of the time and felt no unusual sensations. She did notice Mr. X "flinch" or shudder and fall forward, placing his arms around the steering post. However, she did not notice any lifting of Mr. X's body.

After X arrived home he called the police who referred him to the Vermont State Police who in turn referred him to Mr. Walter P. Hicken, APRO's Field Investigator in New Hampshire to whom we are very grateful for the investigation and ensuing report.

GROUND MARKS IN NEW ZEALAND

A series of strange circular marks in a stand of manuka near Ngatea, New Zealand caused a flurry of comment and controversy during September and October. The first circle was found on the farm of Mr. B. G. O'Neil and measured 60 feet in diameter. Stranger still were three gouges in the ground which were arranged in a triangular formation, about nine feet apart. Each of the indentations was accompanied by two smaller ones four or five feet from the largest holes.



SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

Blurred photo (left) resulted when subject moved his head while film was exposed at slow shutter speed. After computer processed the blur and directed its readout to a cathode-ray tube, improved image of subject's face (right) appeared.

The condition of the manuka was what puzzled O'Neil and others who examined the area. When broken, the branches of the manuka showed the inside to be completely dehydrated and giving the appearance of carbon but with no outside indications of burning. However, the entire plants were completely dried out and appeared to be bleached. Manuka outside the circle showed no similar effects. Horticulturist J. Stewart-Menzies, who examined the area, stated to the press that geiger-counter examinations of the area by Mr. H. Cooke allegedly presented evidence of a radiation increase over that of the surrounding vegetation. Cooke presented Stewart-Menzies with samples of the plants after his initial examination of the area after which the latter told the press that "no earthly source of energy could have produced this sort of effect" and further theorized that the phenomenon was produced by high frequency shortwave radiation.

Various reports of unidentified flying objects which had been sighted either landing or hovering in the same area as the affected vegetation, led some to speculate that an outer space object had hovered there, affecting the plants. This theory was further bolstered by the presence of an additional area of withered manuka on the edge of the circle which suggested that something had not only hovered there, but had left the area in that direction, affecting the additional area of manuka before it gained sufficient altitude so that it did not affect other plants in its path. A month prior to the discovery of the withered vege-

UFO PHOTOS CAN BE ENHANCED

The electronic restoration or enhancement of images in blurred or out of focus photographs will help in future analyses of UFO photographs. These new techniques, involving electronic computers, are being carried out by the Scripps Institution for Oceanography, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology (in connection with the Mariner Mars pictures) and the Optical Sciences Center of the University of Arizona, at Tucson.

Persons who possess blurred or out of focus photos of UFOs, even old ones, may submit them to APRO for preliminary examination. If considered worthy of further investigation, they will be submitted to Dr. Roy Frieden, APRO Consultant in Optics, for possible enhancement or restoration.

APRO is only interested in blurred photographs involving reliable witnesses. These enhancement techniques are very expensive and time-consuming; therefore, only those photos where there is no suspicion of hoax can be utilized. A perfect example would be an incident in which several reliable witnesses observed a UFO clearly but the photo obtained is blurred.

tation, a young man in Paeroa reported seeing an object which he described as a pulsating light which traveled in a direct line toward the area where the circle was later found.

The dried-out manuka was found quite by accident by Mr. O'Neil when
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Marks —

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he and a contractor discussed having the growth topped. He said that he had not been in the area for approximately nine months. Earlier in the year a young man who was driving at night on a lonely country road in the Ngatea area reported that he was scared almost out of his wits by an intense white, oval-shaped light which followed his car closely for several miles. The object eventually disappeared out of sight over a range of hills. Several months later two hunters who were returning home at night in the same area were frightened when a huge, shining object approached their truck. As the object neared them the lighting system on the truck failed and the engine stalled. The object hovered nearby for several minutes, then sped out of sight. As soon as it was gone their truck functioned normally again.

In October it was reported that two similar circles were found at Kaharoa near Rotorua. One of the circles measured more than 50 feet, the other, which was less distinct, measured approximately 30 feet in diameter. They were found by Mr. C. T. Johnson of Te Waeranga road. However, the circles in the Johnson case were described as brown instead of "bleached" and were located on the side of a steep hill. The part of the circles located on the upper slope of the hill were more "burnt" than the portion on the lower side, and were located in a grassy area. A bit of earth with some of the affected grass clinging to it was sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Wellington to be analyzed.

On the 11th of October the press reported that there was no mystery surrounding the strange circles for the Minister of Science, Mr. Talboys, had stated in an October 10th release that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research believed that the manuka had been killed by a fungus known as saprophytic fungus, which was living in the dead tissue. *The Daily Telegraph*, which carried the story, pointed out that the Minister's statement made no mention of the strange marks found within the circle on the O'Neil ranch. It probably should have been pointed out by someone that it might have been possible for fungus spores to have been present even in the "burned-out" vegetation from the O'Neil farm. Talboys said

that plant pathologists who had examined the site where the circle was found had "found that the symptoms were consistent with death from fungus attack." He further said that "the dark colour of the interior of the dead stems is due to a normal saprophytic fungus which is living on dead tissue." He also said that no unusual radioactivity above normal background readings were found during tests with very sensitive instruments.

UFO researchers who had begun an investigation as soon as they learned of the phenomenon say that the DSIR arrived on the scene too late to find any real answers. And considering what was available in the press, it does not seem that the DSIR has answered all the questions needing to be answered. It would have been very interesting to have learned of specific plant pathological tests performed, rather than what they "believed."

CRASHED UFO INVESTIGATION CLOSED

The March-April, 1968, Bulletin carried a report of an object which crashed in Colombia the preceding month. A considerable amount of material was recovered and sent to Bogota by the police, where it was reported to have been inspected and analyzed by scientists and turned over to the United States Air Force.

APRO was able to obtain a piece of the material from the Colombian Institute of Nuclear Affairs when the Assistant Director visited Colombia in November, 1968. Verification was also obtained that the material had been handed over to the Air Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Bogota. The Air Attaché stated that the material had been identified as being part of the Apollo V mission and its return had been requested "by NASA in Washington." The material was composed of 84% titanium, 13.4% aluminum and 2.6% vanadium.

On March 13, 1969, the Director of APRO wrote to the Office of Information of the Secretary of the Air Force requesting information and verification that the object was part of the Apollo V mission. On April 2, 1969, Major (now Lt. Colonel) James Aikman replied to APRO stating that "... the incident in Colombia was never reported to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Furthermore, no pieces of the object have ever reached Project Blue Book."

As a consequence, APRO wrote to the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration (NASA) on June 16, requesting verification that the object was part of the Apollo V mission. A reply was finally received, dated September 12, 1969, not from NASA but once again from Lt. Colonel Aikman in the Pentagon. The letter simply stated that "... the material found in Colombia(sic) was part of the Apollo Mission and was returned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

Meanwhile, APRO had consulted with engineers and officials in the aerospace industry who participated in the early Apollo missions and everything indicated that the material was, in fact, from such a mission. Although we have not been able to prove that the Colombian object was part of the Apollo V mission conclusively, there is good indication of this and consequently the investigation has been terminated. We inform members of this to keep the record straight.

AIR FORCE STUDIES CONDON REPORT

In view of Dr. Edward U. Condon's recommendation that the U.S. Government cease to invest further funds in UFO research, including Air Force investigative procedures, APRO's Director wrote the Secretary of the Air Force Office of Information (SAFOI) in Washington, D.C., inquiring if the Air Force officially endorses Dr. Condon's *Conclusions and Recommendations*, as published in the *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects*.

If the Air Force were to endorse Dr. Condon's recommendations, it would mean the termination of the Aerial Phenomena Branch (Project Blue Book) of the Foreign Technology Division at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near Dayton, Ohio. If the Air Force were to disagree, this would cast new light on the report produced by Dr. Condon and his team. However, Mr. Lorenzen received the following inconclusive reply, dated April 2, 1969, from the Office of the Secretary, Department of the Air Force:

"... we are presently reviewing this report and the comments on it by the National Academy of Sciences. Any action that may be taken as a result of the Colorado study will be made public at a later date." (Signed) James H. Aikman, Community Relations Division, Office of Information.

APRO hopes that the Department of the Air Force will make known publicly its position in relation to this half-million dollar UFO study before long and this development is awaited with interest.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1969

AAAS SYMPOSIUM ON UFOs

Missouri Sightings

Ted Phillips, APRO's Field Investigator in Western Missouri has amassed a very impressive number of UFO reports for his state, two of which are presented here. In both instances, the principal witnesses do not want their names published. In the near future we hope to present Mr. Phillips' study of Missouri sightings based on his own extensive files which will serve to indicate that there has been considerable activity in that state as well as indicating what can be accomplished by an investigator who takes the time and does a thorough job. Two of Mr. Phillips more interesting cases:

Mr. and Mrs. X were returning to Marshall from Columbia, Missouri on the 26th of September 1969 on Interstate 70 and had just passed the last Boonville Exit when Mr. X spotted a fairly bright reddish light some five degrees above the horizon and straight ahead of them. Mr. X at first thought it to be a tower light as it did not seem to move but continued to watch as it did not flash as tower lights ordinarily do. The Xs were traveling toward the light at approximately 65 miles per hour and it seemed to be moving toward them in level flight directly over the median. After observing for about a minute it became apparent to the couple that it was not an aircraft or any familiar object and Mr. X pulled off the highway and he and his wife watched as the object passed slowly overhead. There was no sound heard and despite traffic on the highway, an aircraft would have easily been heard. The object presented the appearance of a cigar with a blunt nose which glowed bright red as if a white light were being projected through red plastic. There were no other lights on the object and as it passed overhead a bright area was visible on the rear section which appeared to be an exhaust of some sort, as there seemed to be sparks or particles reflecting the exhaust glow

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Landing and Occupants in Canada

The January 5, 1970 issue of the *Victoria Daily Times* of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada headlined an article dealing with an alleged landing near a hospital in Nanaimo in the early morning hours of the 1st of January 1970. Mrs. Doreen Kendall, Registered Nurse of Nanaimo reported to authorities and the press that she had seen a bright, circular object of approximately 50 feet in diameter at 5 a.m. on New Year's Day. Her story is as follows:

She was checking on a patient whom she feared might have been too warm, and when she pulled back a curtain by the bed she found herself looking at the glowing cockpit of a stationary object which was hovering in the air opposite the children's ward of the Cowichin District Hospital which was located on the floor above. She said it was slightly tipped toward her, about 40 feet from the window and approximately 60 feet above the ground. Inside, she claimed, were two figures clothed in tight-fitting clothing which appeared to be made of some kind of soft material. Both had "strikingly good physiques," she said, and one stood before a chrome-colored instrument panel while the second figure stood behind. The latter appeared shorter or was standing in a recessed spot. She could see two stools in their vicinity.

The craft itself was "silvery, metallic" and had what Mrs. Kendall called a "necklace of lights" around the middle. The object gave off no sound and she soon realized that her first impression that the object was a helicopter was wrong. A few moments after Mrs. Kendall pushed the curtain aside, the second man, whom she felt had sensed that he was being watched, turned and looked directly at Mrs. Kendall. His face was covered by a darkish-looking fabric which completely obscured his facial features. He touched the pilot with his hand which

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By DR. JOHN S. DERR

Dr. Derr, an APRO Field Investigator, is a Research Associate in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.).

At its annual meeting in Boston, Massachusetts (December 26-31), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) held a two-day controversial symposium on the scientific merits of the UFO problem. The symposium, held in the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, was arranged by a special AAAS committee composed of Dr. Thornton Page, astronomer, of Wesleyan University and NASA, chairman; Dr. Philip Morrison, Professor of Physics, M.I.T.; Dr. Walter Orr Roberts, President of University Corporation for Atmospheric Research; and Dr. Carl Sagan, Associate Professor of Astronomy at Cornell University. With several exceptions, the speakers were generally not hostile to the extraterrestrial hypotheses (ETH), the idea that UFOs are intelligently controlled vehicles from beyond the Earth.

The session was introduced by Dr. Roberts, retiring President of AAAS, on December 26. He noted the great public concern aroused by UFO sightings, and suggested that this alone was reason enough for scientists to address themselves to the problem.

The first paper was given by Dr. Page, who stressed that the symposium was meant to be educational. He noted that the *Condon Report* was a scientific approach to the problem, whereas the popular literature was generally pseudo-scientific and speculative, and that as a result the *Condon Report* would be very important in this meeting. At Wesleyan, Professor Page offered an elective science course on UFOs. His lectures included a review of reports, basic astronomy, atmospheric physics, astrophysics, and the possibility of life on other planets. The literature listed on the AFOSR bibliography was classified in groups

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Newswires, newspapers, radio and television stations may quote up to 250 words from this publication, provided that the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, Inc. (or APRO), Tucson, Arizona, is given as the source. Written permission of the Editor must be obtained for quotes in excess of 250 words.

Changes of Address

Analyses of records have determined that a number of members have not renewed membership because they did not receive their Bulletins and they did not receive their Bulletins because they forgot to inform APRO of their change of address. Please, all members, inform this office immediately, once you know your new address. Field Investigators are requested to put "F.I." or the complete wording before their signature in their address changes and also to provide their new telephone numbers. The latter is important in keeping the Field Investigator records up to date should APRO have need to contact Field Investigators by telephone.

Membership Cards

Once again we remind members that the deadline for the manufacture of APRO's new, permanent, plastic-laminated membership cards *with photo* is March, 1970. At that time, all members who have not received these membership cards will receive similar cards *without photo*. In the future, only new members will receive membership cards with photo. If you wish your photo on your card, please send APRO the corresponding Membership Form and *two photos before* March, 1970.

"Science and the UFO" Available

We remind members that they may purchase the above-named publication from APRO at \$2.00 U.S. (\$2.50 Canada and Mexico — \$3.00 foreign) postpaid. The booklet is produced by the National Amateur Astronomers and covers the UFO panel discussion held in Denver on August 22, 1969. Participants were Drs. Harder, Hynek, McDonald, Salisbury, Saunders, and Sprinkle. Make checks payable to APRO.

Field Investigators Network

The proposed *Standard Procedures for APRO Field Investigators* manual was not produced before the end of 1969 as originally anticipated, mainly due to two reasons: 1) During 1970 APRO will be in a better financial position to produce a more comprehensive manual with a better format; 2) It has been decided to seek further advice from APRO Consultants and other sources in order to make the manual as complete as possible. Ex-

perts in astronomy, aeronautics, psychology and physics are being consulted. APRO members may submit ideas or suggestions if they wish. The manual is intended to cover methods of investigation and interviewing and evaluating witness' reliability and testimony.

The Field Investigators Network now has between 200 and 250 members, including engineers, scientists in various fields, pilots, administrators and law officers. A complete geographical and professional breakdown will be given early in 1970.

AIAA UFO Subcommittee Meeting

The UFO Subcommittee of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA), headed by Dr. Joachim P. Kuettner, will be holding a panel meeting on January 21 in New York City.

At press time we do not have information concerning the topics to be covered. The meeting will commence at about 2 p.m. and will last for approximately three hours. Dr. J. Allen Hynek and Dr. James E. McDonald will be presenting brief papers but the names of the other panelists are not known at this time.

The AIAA's Committee on Atmospheric Environment and Committee on Space and Atmospheric Physics established the UFO Subcommittee during 1968 stating that "the (UFO) controversy cannot be resolved without further study in a quantitative scientific manner" and that "it deserves the attention of the engineering and scientific community." Dr. Kuettner, Chairman of the Subcommittee, is Director of Advanced Research Projects, Research Laboratories, Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA), at Boulder, Colorado.

Details of the Subcommittee meeting on January 21 will be published in the January-February Bulletin.

Current Press Coverage of UFOs

In the course of correspondence with APRO members concerning the possibility of a press embargo on UFO news, the following very astute comments were written by a member who is also a newsman:

"As for a press embargo on UFO news, the hard probability is that

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ranging from conservative science to the highly speculative. The books in the list generally appeared at the extremes, while pamphlets and articles were usually in between. Invited lectures in the course were given by Professors Hynek and Menzel. His motivation for giving the course was the belief that all citizens should be given enough science education to understand current problems and to recognize common atmospheric phenomena.

Dr. Franklin Roach, visiting Professor of Astronomy at the University of Hawaii, noted with approval that our space program has helped us depart from our homocentric view of the Universe. Many more people now realize the possibility of life on other worlds and recognize how little we know about space. Dr. Roach, a former member of the Condon Committee, noted the possibility of Jupiter-like planets roaming in interstellar space, not orbiting any star, and which would be habitable. These hypothetical bodies are called Liliputian planets. His studies showed that we might observe one passing near our Solar System in the relatively short time (astronomically speaking) of the next million years. He also conducted a random survey of a large portion of the sky, and found two unidentified, second magnitude stars — but no UFOs.

Dr. William K. Hartmann of the University of Arizona's Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, made it clear that he thought all UFO reports were the result of natural phenomena, misidentified common objects, or hoaxes. He reported that the Colorado Project requested lists of the best photographic cases, and that virtually all of these fell apart on examination. He therefore concluded that all UFOs would be identifiable if only we knew more of the circumstances of each sighting. He said that society was primed in 1947 to accept UFO reports and ready to perpetrate hoaxes. He took the fact that the first Sputnik launch caused seven times more UFO reports to mean that the publicity caused the reports. In other words, he felt that UFO reports were a sociological problem. Based on his experience with the Condon Committee, of which he was a member, he concluded that there were no cases good enough to prove that something extraordinary is going on. Finally, he challenged all investigators to produce just one case that can be proved conclusively to be so extraordinary that Congress and

the public would demand a thorough investigation. (For the nature of physical proof, see the summary of Professor Morrison's talk below.)

Dr. Robert Hall, Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Illinois, declared that the UFO problem is a behavioral phenomenon of distinct importance. He felt that UFO reports result from multiple causes, two of which are given here. (1) The majority of reports are not vehicles. People are stimulated when they see ambiguous events. To explain their sense perceptions, they escalate hypotheses, i.e., try one, reject it, try another, etc. In this process, each person is working from his own "system of beliefs" and cognitive structure, so different witnesses will give different accounts of the same incident. It is the nature of humans to rationalize what they see in terms of their past experience to give the event personal meaning. In the hard core cases, however, witnesses say that they don't know what it was, but insist on their stories that what they saw was not identifiable in terms of their personal beliefs and experiences. Thus, when reasonable men report extraordinary events and are ridiculed for it, that is all the more reason for them to be believed! (2) A high level of anxiety combined with observation of an anomalous event which appears threatening can cause mass hysteria. Such events usually last only a short time, say one week, and he gave three examples. However, Dr. Hall felt that most UFO reports were not a result of hysterical contagion because (a) most reporters feel no threat and do not think the UFOs are saviors, (b) UFO reports are spread worldwide and of long duration, (c) most reporters are not familiar with other UFO reports, and (d) some UFOs are observed for long periods of time, extensive detail is perceived, and multiple witnesses agree to the essential features.

Dr. Hall also gave some general criticisms of the way UFO reports are handled. For example, some UFO buffs interpret what a witness says when they should be just reporting facts; on the other hand, some skeptical scientists insult the observational abilities of reliable witnesses. He felt that legal criteria for the credibility of witnesses should be applied to UFO reports, and that unwillingness to make a report or to be identified personally generally make a witness reliable. Skeptical scientists will ridicule the weakest reports to maintain their preconceived beliefs, while ignoring

the best evidence. They may also use illogical arguments when they are otherwise usually logical, and he cited Dr. Hartmann's arguments as illogical. A good example of many of these sociological phenomena was that of the French Academy of Sciences being unwilling to accept the reality of meteorites. Finally, he decried the "buck passing" that goes on between physical and behavioral scientists, each saying that UFOs are a problem for the other discipline.

Dr. Douglass Price-Williams, Head of the Psychology Department at Rice University, gave a progress report on statistical work now being done. He noted the necessity of separating observation from interpretation in the existing reports. After filtering out the reports of natural phenomena and the known hoaxes, the question arises as to how to treat the residue. Dr. Condon says that if 80% are explained, then all can be explained, but this is not logical. Information should be extracted from the residue of reports, regardless of whether one thinks the information is sociologically or physically scientific. He felt that the data should be analyzed in much greater detail than has been done so far, including the circumstances of observation. This he is doing now.

Harvard psychiatrists Lester Grinspoon and Allan Persky wrote a very interesting psychoanalysis of the type of person who might generate a false report. The paper was delivered by Dr. Grinspoon, who noted that UFOs are a mixed bag of phenomena. If a psychologically weak observer sees a UFO, his experience and knowledge of science are likely to fail to provide an explanation, so he may revert to magic to explain his perception. Unfortunately, the troubled times we live in make a great many people just somewhat disturbed, and this population is more likely to believe in Extraterrestrial Intelligence (ETI) and to observe UFOs. By a complicated chain of reasoning, psychiatry explains the disc-type UFO as a breast image which descends, fills the observer's needs, and then rises and departs. Likewise, the cigar-type UFO is interpreted as a phallic symbol, as seen by a psychologically weak observer. The authors also theorized that the affective heat generated among scientists studying UFOs may be due to unconscious conflicts within the individuals involved, including concerns of death and immortality.

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The second day's session (December 27) began with Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Head of the Astronomy Department at Northwestern University, who emphasized that what he said covered only what was *reported* to him, and that his paper at this meeting would not be speculative. He charged that we as scientists were being unscientific if we did not respect the UFO phenomenon as something which needed to be examined. For example, he cited the Kirtland AFB sighting and Blue Book's explanation of it as showing unscientific and illogical method. In other cases, Blue Book was satisfied that a label of "unidentified" was actually an identification, i.e., the project had identified a sighting as unidentified! For every official report, there are probably dozens of unreported sightings, because a person generally reports seeing a UFO only because of a strong sense of duty or of curiosity. To those who charge him with unscientific method, Dr. Hynek replied that all he has ever advocated is that UFOs are worthy of scientific study. In spite of Dr. Condon's conclusions, the body of the *Condon Report* is good support for scientific study.

In summary, Dr. Hynek noted the following facts: (a) UFO reports exist, (b) many reports are identifiable, and (c) some are not identifiable, are very strange, and are reported by reliable people. Therefore, we must be curious, capable of being astonished, and willing to investigate.

Dr. James E. McDonald, Professor of Atmospheric Physics at the University of Arizona, charged that we in science are in default for not dealing with UFO reports in a scientific way. It is our fault principally, not that of the U. S. Air Force, even though Blue Book was superficial and incompetent. The Wright-Patterson files have been available, but it is astonishing that so much evidence has been swept under the rug, simply by scientists' ignoring it. The *Condon Report* is not thorough or adequate, and the conclusion is incorrect and not based on the evidence cited within it. It includes very few of the best historical cases, and does not even include all of the cases which the Committee investigated. In Dr. McDonald's evaluation, 32 of the 89 cases in the report are not explained, and most of the explained cases are uninteresting. He then spent a good deal of time recounting his personal investigation of four combined radar

and visual sightings. The first two, the U.S.A.F. RB47 case in Autumn, 1957, in which the object was seen and tracked on an ECM radar monitor, and the Lakenheath, England, case in August, 1956, in which ground and airborne visual and radar confirmation disclosed targets at hypersonic and subsonic speeds, and merging targets, are both unexplained. There has been no scientific investigation, but the cases demand investigation and explanation. The second two cases, Haneda AFB (Japan) on August 5, 1952, and Kirtland AFB, November 4, 1957, were both investigated by the Condon Committee, but their explanations are clearly wrong, probably because they never interviewed the observers. Dr. McDonald concluded that the most likely hypothesis to explain these particular cases was extraterrestrial surveillance.

Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University, reportedly had a bad cold, so his paper was read by Dr. Roberts. Dr. Menzel's paper stated that UFOs came into existence as a myth, and the ETH is advanced because no other explanation is available. He therefore considers Hynek and McDonald's views to be highly subjective. Based on his extensive experience in the Navy, he considers anomalous propagation the answer to the Washington National Airport sightings. (After all, he quipped, "It is not surprising to find bubbles of hot air over Washington!"). This particular case was caused by partial trapping, which is difficult to predict based on other weather information. He claims that McDonald's interpretation of this case ignores the facts. Other sightings which he considers explained are pilot Harris' sighting at the Salt Lake City Airport — a sundog — and Eastern Airlines pilots Chiles and Whitted's — a meteor. He then accused McDonald of unscientific methods, and claimed that his interviews have no scientific value. He claims to have solved most of the cases the Air Force sent him, after Hynek had labeled them unidentified. He is much more skeptical than Hynek as to the reliability of witnesses. The question of existence of life elsewhere in the Universe is irrelevant to the problem of identifying UFOs, and UFO sightings certainly have not proved ETI. He endorses the *Condon Report* and its scientific method, but considers other UFO groups as unscientific and therefore capable of doing considerable harm to science. He says that astrology is as scientific

as "ufology," and so all government support should be withdrawn.

Dr. R. M. L. Baker of Computer Sciences Corporation prefers the term "anomalous observational phenomena" (AOP), and discussed only observations. He showed and analyzed four motion pictures, known as Montana 1950, Utah 1952, Illinois 1967, and Hawaii 1958. On all films, the objects in question are seen as blobs and do not give much useful information, but he did classify all of them provisionally or probably as AOP. He concluded that amateur photography was not satisfactory for scientific analysis. We need new, good data. Most of his remarks may be found in his papers published in 1968 in the *Journal of the Astronautical Sciences*.

Dr. Kenneth R. Hardy, chief of the Weather Radar Branch, Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Bedford, Massachusetts, discussed the capabilities of the high power radar at Wallops Island, Virginia. Three different wavelengths are used to study clear air turbulence (CAT), because different types of clouds, objects, and turbulence are detected as echoes of different intensities with the different units. In the slides he showed helical-shaped echoes from CAT, banded echoes from cloud layers, and various other echoes attributable to insects, birds, anomalous propagation, and scatter from a varying index of refraction. He showed a false echo pattern, in which anomalous propagation produced reflections from objects beyond the horizon in such a way as to stimulate an object approaching and departing from the radar site on a hyperbolic path at a speed of about 50 knots. He stressed that explanation of unknown echoes requires repeated observation and painstaking analysis.

The afternoon session was initiated by Dr. Carl Sagan, who proceeded to examine the ETH with order of magnitude arguments. Let us assume that UFOs are space travelling vehicles, and that one per year visits the Earth. He then discussed the Dolphin Equation, a relation involving the rate of birth of stars, the number of stars with planets, the number of planets on which life is possible, the number of those actually with life, the number of those on which life is intelligent, those whose intelligence has developed advanced technology, and those which are existing today. Let N = the number of extant technical civilizations, and L = the lifetime of these civilizations. If all the assumptions are valid,

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then $N = 0.1 \times L$. If we assume that $L = 10^7$, which he thinks is optimistic, and that there are 10^{10} interesting places to visit in the Universe, then one visit to each every year would require 10,000 launches per civilization per year, which seems impossibly high. In addition, if there are 10^6 civilizations extant, it seems unlikely that we would be the object of the special attention reported in the UFO sightings. Dr. Sagan then went on to discuss problems of interstellar transportation. To travel among the 10^{20} stars in the known Universe, ships would have to travel at nearly the speed of light. The mass of fuel required, even if it consisted of matter and anti-matter, would be prohibitive if it were all carried in the ship. An interstellar ram jet, which scoops up hydrogen and accelerates it out the back, is a possibility. All factors considered, he considers it premature to say that interstellar spaceflight is not possible. However, he believes radio communication to be a better approach to contacting other civilizations. His conclusion was that UFO data is inadequate, so we should keep an open mind. However, our best hope for contacting ETI is unmanned planetary exploration and radio communication.

Dr. Frank Drake, Head of Cornell University's Department of Astronomy, was scheduled to speak next on methods and reliability of data collection, but he was unable to attend and his paper was not presented.

Walter Sullivan, Science Editor of *The New York Times*, explained the reporter's attitude toward UFO reports. Generally, reporters try to write good stories without too many qualifying arguments, a fact which can limit the scientific accuracy of the report and leave it open to different interpretations. He thinks that interest has now shifted away from UFOs, but that we should not close our minds or stop watching the skies. He concludes that the ETH is improbable, but the UFO problem shows a human phenomenon which should be studied.

Professor Philip Morrison concluded the symposium with a general lecture on the nature of physical evidence. His main point was that, if we are to believe new hypotheses, we need multiple chains of evidence satisfying link-by-link tests. He noted that no single witness is credible by himself, giving as an example the contradictory testimony of expert witnesses in

trials. There are many problems with the observing mechanism of the human being, some of which he enumerated. (1) Human nature tends to make order out of chaotic situations. (2) We are inclined to gloss over a weak link which can destroy the whole chain of reasoning. (3) Groups of witnesses are not necessarily independent. (4) There will always be things we don't understand. (5) Classification of reports for obscure military reasons causes undue speculation that ETI is being hidden from the public. (6) People do not understand the institutional paranoia that makes policies and procedures often more important than facts and conclusions. Dr. Morrison concluded by saying that he does not support any substantial federal expenditure for UFO studies, but he does encourage link-by-link examination of any report to find out what has really happened.

Having heard all these papers, an unbiased member of the generally small audience might easily have been convinced that the hard-core UFO reports were caused by ETI and presented a problem which deserved considerably more attention from the scientific community. Participants seemed to feel that the symposium had accomplished its purpose, demonstrating the application of scientific methodology to a contemporary controversy, and acquainting scientists with the wide variety of facts and interpretations.

The AAAS will publish the symposium proceedings as a small booklet, which will appear in April or May, 1970.

(APRO will inform members how and when this booklet will be made available, and the cost of same, as soon as this information is obtained.)

Landing —

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was bare, flesh-toned and human-appearing. The pilot pulled back, forward and back again on a control lever "like the joystick of an old aircraft," and the whole craft tilted sideways so that Mrs. Kendall was furnished an excellent view of the interior in which the men were standing.

Mrs. Kendall told reporters that the dome of the object appeared to be lit from below rather than from the ceiling. She said she was not afraid and called out when the craft seemed to be leaving. Another nurse, Mrs. Freda Wilson of Duncan, another nurse on duty that night, arrived shortly and thereafter there followed five other

hospital employees who watched as the object circled slowly and finally disappeared into the north. The latter six did not view the occupants, however.

Mrs. Kendall had not been secretive about her experience, but it did not reach the attention of the *Daily Times* until a friend spoke of it to John Magor of Maple Bay, B.C., who edits and publishes the "Canadian UFO Report."

Other details which are interesting are the fact that the object seemed to almost touch the patio outside the hospital building and its diameter was comparable to that of about five of the hospital's windows. It was dark outside at the time of the sighting.

Later on that same day on unidentified object was sighted by a family at Mill Bay, 11 miles south of Duncan.

Other sightings have allegedly taken place in the same general area and one of APRO's Field Investigators has been notified of the Nanaimo incident and we expect a full report with considerably more detail before too long. Although our new policy is to give only scant details of press reports until a full investigation has been completed, it was felt that the initial details of the Nanaimo sighting were sufficiently interesting and the principal witness apparently of good reputation to justify a preliminary report.

Missouri —

(Continued from Page One)

coming from the rear opening. Neither the sparks nor the glow trailed behind the object, and seemed to be contained inside the object itself (like a jet aircraft exhaust). The phenomenon of the "exhaust" area was observed after the object had passed overhead and was moving east. The main body of the object was not observed at any time. The sky was clear, the nose section appeared to be the apparent size of the full moon, and the entire length would have been about four times the diameter of the full moon. An orange held at arm's length would have covered the entire object, according to Mr. X. It was in sight about two minutes before it passed overhead and for about one minute thereafter, and was still visible when the Xs left the area, still moving toward the east and down the highway. He saw a highway patrolman and sure that he had also seen the object, he contacted the patrol office but no other reports had been made.

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The second incident took place on the 22nd of November 1969 and included four adults and four children, the latter of whom were comprised of two of the age of 14, one of the age of 12 and one aged 11. As in the foregoing report names cannot be used in this instance either. The observation was made from a farm located on a hill-top near Clarksburg, Missouri which is 30 miles west of Jefferson City and near Missouri Highway 50, about 32 miles west of Sedalia.

The object was first spotted by the four children who were outside the house. It was a bright light in the eastern sky and they ran to the house to report it. The adults inside looked outside and also saw it, whereupon they proceeded outside with the children and noted that it was hovering some 10 degrees above the north-northeastern horizon. No visible motion was noted during the observation. The observers all agreed that the apparition consisted of two yellow lights which they watched for 10-12 minutes until the object disappeared and during that time the lights did not dim or brighten until they disappeared. During the sighting three of the adults watched the object or lights through a four X rifle telescopic sight but could not see any additional details. There was a visible band of black between the lights which was visible both through the scope and with the naked eye. The moon was full and visible to the right and above the object and was located about 25 degrees above the horizon. The object, which was estimated to be at a distance of about a half mile, did not twinkle as a star might. The sun had set just before the object was viewed but the sky was still illuminated. Only the brighter stars were visible in the bright moonlight. The two lights appeared to be about the size of the apparent diameter of the moon and as the first quarter moon. After 10-12 minutes the lights suddenly dimmed and became progressively smaller as though the object was moving away from the observers at a high rate of speed. The observers watched the area for several minutes after the lights had disappeared but did not see them again. The nearest airport, which is 30 miles from the farm, was checked for a possible source of origin of the light but none was found. No vertical motion was noted, even as the object moved away.

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none is necessary. I certainly agree that one is suggested by the almost total absence of such news in the wire services, in newspapers and on the electronic media. In the first place there is absolutely no order or directive that I've heard of, from any quarter, that even hints of such an embargo. Perhaps one has been achieved in effect by common consent, but if so that common consent has been without any consultation or discussion whatever as far as I have been able to see, and this is a situation which I have watched with the greatest personal attention and interest from the very beginning. In other words, if I had been able to find the slightest excuse to start jumping up and down and screaming bloody murder in protest, I would have done so. I have found no such excuse.

"So what causes the lack of editorial interest? For one thing, there seems to be in general fewer domestic sightings. I realize this may only seem to be true, due of course to the fact that they often are not reported in the first place. I think probably more important is the fact that there seems to be nothing really new about the few sightings one hears about. Certainly nothing startlingly new if you judge these sightings against the background of thousands in the past 22 years. News space is precious, and when a continuing phenomenon takes on the coloration of business as usual, it ceases to be news, however mystifying and unexplained it may still remain.

"One has to consider here, parenthetically, that if UFO activity actually is directed by alien intelligence, one has to credit it with being smart enough to lie low at certain critical periods, and this could be such a critical period for reasons we can only imagine. How better to lie low than to maintain possibly essential activity on a level that will attract no additional attention and encourage the dubious collective intelligence of mankind to be lulled into a sense of false security? No new tricks, no new scares. It could be that simple.

"I think the UFO field's big trouble is that to the American people, the UFO is an Unpleasant Fact, of which the American public has all too many to digest these days. Pollution, overpopulation, metropolitan degeneracy, minority problems, the war in Vietnam, political corruption as symptomized by our tendency toward gov-

ernment by assassination, all these assail the poor devil trying to keep his peace of mind intact and his life salvageable from the ravages of inflation. UFOs are not only unpleasant because of their implications, they are unexplained. The average citizen's attitude is: "The hell with them."

"Meanwhile Apollos 11 and 12, together with imaginative movies like 2001, have done much to offer a purely superficial understanding of the problems of space to the average man, and this at least has been reassuring because he thinks he understands what he sees and is told about it. Even here, you will note the spectacular drop in public interest in Apollo 12 compared with that aroused by Apollo 11 when men first landed on the moon. People thought they understood what was going on in both missions and even so the second got public interest relatively speaking, comparable with that of a 1969 rerun of "Gone With The Wind" which was very big stuff 30 years earlier when it was new.

"In the back of everyone's mind, I suspect, is the fact that there have been only the barest hints of anything extraordinary about any of our space missions. Astronauts have seen a few things, but it never came to much as far as the average guy, even the really interested average guy, could tell. The whole thrust of the terrestrial space effort thus far has been, in effect, to supply not one shred of hard evidence to support the existence of UFOs. No one speaks of this. No one needs to. The message sinks deep into millions of subconscious minds, possible exactly as intended.

"But I think it all goes back to the UFOs being an Unpleasant Fact. We don't like Unpleasant Facts, so much so that we have acquired considerable skill—quite possibly as we were intended to—in closing our minds to them. Witness the assassinations, but there are dozens of other examples. The only reason we are beginning to face the Unpleasant Fact of the war in Vietnam is that its profits have become too costly in terms of the things that have to be neglected in order to keep it going. After all, even a warlord can't stay in business if the entire society that has been keeping him going begins to crumble beneath him.

"None of this is likely to be helpful I fear, even assuming you haven't thought of it already. I don't know what the answer is for APRO. I know

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only that APRO's job is not finished and cannot be until the UFO phenomenon is explained. You certainly need no reminder that he who chooses to pursue an Unpleasant Fact must condition himself to doing it pretty much alone. And he must accept a burden that grows relentlessly—which few can comprehend—as the task becomes more solitary, as the vital information continues to pile up and require the same meticulous handling, with ever widening ramifications and potential connections with other phenomena." Unquote.

We feel that the gentleman who wrote the above (and requests anonymity) made some very good points and we welcome such comments from other members although we cannot always guarantee that they will be published.

Close Observation in New Zealand

Mr. Norman Alford, APRO's Representative in New Zealand, has sent information on a close observation on October 30, 1969 at Hawk Bay in Te Wairoa. The witness was 33-year-old J. D. Cudby, a Security Officer at Waipukurau Aerodrome.

At 3:10 a.m. (local time) on the date in question, Mr. Cudby was on a routine inspection of the aerodrome and on entering a landing area he noticed that the sheep owned by the aerodrome authorities (about 500) were concentrated in a corner of their paddock, "as if they had been molested by dogs." However, he found no dogs in the area. Mr. Cudby then drove his Austin station wagon to the aerodrome clubhouse and hangar, stopped the vehicle, switched his lights off and let his six-year-old German shepherd dog out. As he was trying the locks on the clubhouse door, a normal procedure, he noticed three lights, green, red, green, reflected in the glass panel of the door. A moment before he had heard a sound like a train but took it to be coming from the nearby railroad.

As he saw the lights, Mr. Cudby also noticed that his dog began growling. Looking up, he observed a large "saucer-shaped" object slowly swinging from side to side. He estimated the object to be about 300 feet distant and about 50 feet above the ground. Its size was estimated at 60 feet long and about 12 feet thick. On the upper sur-

face of the object, the witness observed a green, a red and a green light coming from holes evenly spaced around what appeared to be a dome.

The witness became frightened and ran back to his vehicle and turned his spot-light, which was centrally mounted, on the object. His dog began running about the vehicle growling. Under the spot-light, the object looked like stainless steel, without rivets or joints. He was able to scan the object three times vertically and horizontally. Each scanning took about three seconds. The beams of light from the object brightened and the sound it was making increased to a "high pitch." The object then tilted to about 15° and climbed at that angle until it was lost from sight.

The witness immediately went to the area over which the object had hovered, about 300 feet away, and found that the ground was warm and dry. The surrounding area was extremely wet due to a heavy dew. It is believed that another person, a motorist, saw the object that night in the same vicinity and at the same time as he was driving by. Another person, who lives about a half mile away from the aerodrome, reported that his sheep were very disturbed that night, after he had been awakened by a loud noise. More information will be published as it is available.

Follow-Ups

The July-August issue of the Bulletin carried details of a sighting which took place near Tyneham in Dorset, England on the 19th of August 1969. The information was obtained from the London Daily Telegraph and the case was turned over to APRO's Field Investigator Mr. Anthony Pace who proceeded to inquire into the incident on our behalf. The only clue to the identity of the woman who had initially reported a UFO landing, had to be followed through the newspaper which printed the story and a letter from Mr. Pace was forwarded to her by the paper. Unfortunately, however, the lady has not responded to Mr. Pace's request for further information. The government Range where the sighting took place is not open to the public so that that avenue of inquiry was also closed. In the event that the investigation can be fruitfully pursued in the future further details will be carried in this column.

However, Mr. Pace contacted a member of a local UFO investigating group in Southwest Britain who replied that

they had investigated the holes found at Tyneham and the following is the information he furnished:

"The marks at the alleged landing site were nine in number. There was a central hole surrounded by four marks at four foot radius, and another set of four marks at 24 foot radius. The marks were almost symmetrical and each was six inches in diameter by three inches deep with a central narrow shaft about five inches deep."

At approximately the same time that the landing allegedly took place at Tyneham, a similar set of holes were found at Badbury. The following are excerpts from a report of F. E. Marshall to Mr. Pace.

The holes at Badbury were found by a man who had picnicked with his family at the spot on Thursday and returned Friday to pick up an article left behind by his daughter. He found the holes and reported them to Blandford police. Mr. Marshall comments that there had been a suggestion that the holes were a hoax, to which he says the following: "In view of what I found I doubt this. The clear cut incision of the holes, their configuration and the fact that each of the central five had a smaller hole at its centre going down another five inches, together with the fact that the impressions down the slope were deeper than those higher up, and the fact that Farrows' (one of the investigators) drawing of the pattern he found at Tyneham are so alike, lead me to favour the belief that the same vehicle was responsible."

Tyneham is a deserted village some 25 miles south of Badbury, the location of the first set of "rings" and holes. It is within the confines of a firing range used by the Army and the terrain exhibits many shell holes and warning signs. It is open to the public only during August.

Air Force Ends UFO Responsibility

On December 17, 1969, the United States Air Force officially renounced all responsibility for UFO investigations on behalf of the Government by closing down its Aerial Phenomena Branch (Project Blue Book) at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. The announcement came from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) after the decision was made by Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Secretary of the Air Force, presumably after consultation with other Department of Defense

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officials. No "leaks" of the coming announcement were apparent in Washington and even Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Blue Book's former Scientific Consultant, was unaware of the Air Force's intention during a visit to APRO shortly before the announcement.

Dr. Seamans' main reason for closing Blue Book, as stated in a memorandum issuing the order to Air Force Chief of Staff, General John D. Ryan, is that it "cannot be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science." His decision was also based on the *Robertson Panel* report, the *Condon Report* and its review by the National Academy of Sciences (as stated in the last Bulletin, APRO was aware that the Air Force was studying the latter) and "Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the past two decades."

Many observers found it curious that it took the Air Force an entire year to follow Dr. Condon's recommendation that Blue Book be closed and that this was done on the eve of the AAAS UFO Symposium in Boston. Mr. Lorenzen, APRO's Director, stated on television and to the press that the end of Blue Book, "eliminates a giant stumbling block which until now has hindered and crippled all attempts at objective inquiry into the problems inherent in reports of UFOs." Mr. Lorenzen also stated that the Air Force program "has been mainly concerned with developing self-serving propaganda, as with all military programs."

The general reaction noted at APRO has been one of relief. Many members and non-members, including scientists in various disciplines, have written expressing their support and urging APRO to continue scientific investigation into the UFO phenomenon now that the U.S. Government has terminated its responsibility in this field.

The Blue Book UFO files have been retired to Air Force Archives at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama and their inspection will probably only be authorized by Washington. There has been some concern, aired by Dr. Thornton Page at the AAAS Symposium, that the classified UFO files may be destroyed, or at least made unavailable to interested scientists. A decision whether or not to declassify and release these case reports is believed to be under consideration by the Department of Defense.

With the closure of Project Blue Book, which operated within the Air Force's elite Foreign Technology Division (formerly Air Technical Intelligence Center), the governments known to maintain token UFO study projects are Argentina (Research and Development Division, Air Force and Intelligence Service, Navy); Australia (Intelligence Department, Air Force); Britain (Ministry of Defense); Canada (Upper Atmosphere Research Section, National Research Council); Chile (Department of Meteorology, Air Force); Greece (National Meteor Service, Ministry of Defence); New Zealand (Meteorological Service, Air Force and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research); and Sweden (Research Institute of National Defense). Most of these UFO "projects" merely maintain statistical files on observations reported to the respective governments and few investigations are actually conducted. In most cases, funds for further investigations are not available from these governments and the UFO sections are run on a part time basis within some other department.

Press Reports

At first examination, press reports of UFO sightings during the last half of 1969 seem to be considerably fewer than the first six months of the year. However, a more careful examination of the files may determine that there is not much difference, at least as far as number of incidents is concerned. We present here a brief description of some of the more outstanding reports which have not as yet been investigated or assigned. If members at large find themselves in a position to investigate any of the incidents listed below, Headquarters will appreciate any added details.

Eighteen-year-old Pauline Oulette, a waitress at Allumette Island near Chapeau, Quebec reported to authorities and the press that on the morning of Wednesday, September 3, she crouched terrified in an upstairs corridor of a hotel on the island while a UFO allegedly hovered outside the window. She claimed that she and two others (Bob McLaughlin and John Stott) spotted the object from the parking lot. Stott said the object, a small light, made a whirring noise, was green and silver in color and had a three-foot-long antenna protruding from one side. McLaughlin described the main light as bright red and it flashed on and off at regular intervals.

The news reports of this incident

are somewhat nebulous and disjointed but Miss Oulette is quoted as saying that she went into the hotel at about 4:30 and saw the light again from her room. She said that ten minutes after she spotted it the second time a smaller object detached from the main one and came into the yard, traveling from window to window. Terrified, she said, she fled to the hall where she crouched waiting for daylight. The hotel proprietor's wife, Mrs. Alcide Dubeau was quoted as saying that Miss Oulette waked her before daylight. Mrs. Dubeau saw the light which she said was so far away that it looked like an unusually bright star. Any further information on this incident would be greatly appreciated.

On the first of October Jack Warkentin, a teacher at Green Acres School, at Brandon, Manitoba, Canada allegedly observed a UFO along with his wife. He claimed that he and his wife saw the object between 1 and 1:30 a.m. while walking near the school. The object was in the east and appeared to be a very bright white oval-shaped light. While they watched it, it started to move steadily and speedily into the west, flashing rapidly and lighting up a large portion of the sky. It passed directly overhead and behind the clouds but was not entirely hidden by the clouds and still lit up the sky around the clouds. The duration of the sighting was approximately 2½ minutes. The teacher said that his wife was so frightened by the spectacle that she went into the house shortly after they sighted it. No sound accompanied the phenomenon and he concluded that the object was traveling at very high altitude.

Clacton and Colchester, in Essex, England were visited by a "something" at 6:45 p.m. on the 15th of October 1969. Mr. P. R. Woodward of Clacton reported observing a brilliant white light at an estimated 4,000 feet altitude while driving from Colchester to Clacton. He watched the object for a bit, then stopped the car to watch the soundless object. As it drew closer he saw that it was four lights rather than one; two of which were brighter than the others. A reporter for the *Essex County Standard*, also claimed that he saw the lights while walking along Harwich Road in Colchester. They seemed to appear over Wivenhoe, then moved across Colchester. He dismissed them as airplane lights. No indication was made in the news item concerning where the objects were last seen.