

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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UFO OVER LEBANON

Communications With Extraterrestrials Discussed

The January, 1973 issue of *Astronautics and Aeronautics* featured a two-page condensation of a panel discussion on "Life Beyond Earth and the Human Mind" which was held at Boston University on an unspecified date. The participants were anthropologist Ashley Montagu, Krister Stendahl, dean of the Harvard Divinity school, Carl Sagan, Cornell University astronomer, Harvard biologist George Wald and Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicist Philip Morrison.

In an interchange of ideas and thoughts, Montagu stated his opinion that when communication is made between earthlings and another civilization, one or the other of the parties will be the victim, and that man would attempt to exploit the extraterrestrials. He based his argument on man's past history of brutality and exploitation.

One quote of Sagan's is somewhat puzzling: "... those we contact will have to be more advanced. We are the dumbest communicating civilization in the Galaxy, so I can't get excited about the possibility of our destroying them ... And there is a cosmic quarantine imposed by distance." If we take this quote literally, it suggests that Sagan is aware of other civilizations which have communicated or attempted to communicate with man.

Wald expressed his opinion that if man made contact with superior beings and was given the answers he has had to strive for in the past, human enterprise would fold up and that the communications beam would tie us to them like "an umbilical cord" or put us in the same relative position as a dog to its master. But Sagan could see no such danger in the communications and called it a "character-building experience."

Morrison said that communication with other civilizations would come only after many false starts, that the superior civilizations would probably communicate among themselves in a way unknown to us and that when they brought "another member" into their network they would use a

(See Communications - Page Two)

Alien Space Probe Orbiting Earth?

The *National Enquirer*, under date of March 18, 1973, carries an article by Malcolm Balfour which alleges that Scottish astronomer Duncan Lunan has found evidence that an alien space probe is orbiting earth at about the distance of the moon.

Lunan, who is extensively quoted, said that unidentified echoes from space had been picked up in the 1920s by Dutch, French and Norwegian radio researchers. They claimed that after sending out a series of pulses they received two sets of echoes, the normal echoes bounced back from the ionosphere which returned in the usual 1/7th of a second and a second set which returned after various periods of delay from 3 to 15 seconds in duration. This suggested that the "echoes" were actually signals from an object far out in space - at least as far as the moon. Although Lunan did not amplify on this point, he said that from other evidence he deduced that the object must be circling the earth at about the same distance as the moon.

Lunan said that it occurred to him that the strange pulses might be some kind of intelligent signals, that it could not only reflect earth signals but send its own, and he recalled that the American astronomer Professor R.N. Bracewell of Stanford University in California had predicted that a probe attempting contact with earth might send a map of star constellations.

He then made a graph, he said, of the delayed echoes which showed the various periods of delay as dots in various positions on graph paper, and was surprised to find that the dots made up a map of Epsilon Bootis, a northern constellation.

Excited by that find, Lunan went on to plot long delay echoes that other researchers had picked up and in all, plotted six star maps. He said that all reference lines point to a star named Epsilon Bootis in that constellation- 103 light years from the earth. Lunan assumed that was the area where the probe originated.

(See Alien - Page Three)

Mr. Walter Hamady, a professor of art, was one of several witnesses to the presence of an unidentified flying object over Baakline, Shuf Province, Lebanon, early in the evening of August 4, 1972. Mr. Hamady is a resident of the United States, but we will not pinpoint his location. At the time of his sighting he was visiting at his Uncle's summer home at Chemlan which overlooks the Beirut airport. At about dusk Mr. Hamady, his wife Mary and Mr. Hamady's aunt went to Baakline and as they pulled into the driveway of the house Hamady's cousins were very excited, exclaiming they had just seen a "flying saucer". The small company made their way onto the terrace and saw a bright red light moving "straight off into space". Two pairs of binoculars were on hand - a Bushnell 7x35 and a Trinovid 8 x 32.

The first sighting, which occurred prior to Mr. and Mrs. Hamady's arrival, is described by the cousin as follows (in Mr. Hamady's words):

He and his wife and brother were sitting out on the terrace enjoying the early evening when the power failed. They looked around, noting that the power at their uncle's home was still on, as was that of the village. Power outages are not unusual in Lebanon so there was no alarm felt. After a bit Mr. Hamady's cousin's wife exclaimed, "Look at that beautiful red star, it must be Mars!" They all looked directly overhead and observed a very bright red star. As they were admiring it it emitted a big puff of black smoke and began to move off into the southwest. They ran and got their binoculars and shortly after, Mr. Hamady and his wife and aunt arrived.

After the object moved off the power returned but Mr. Hamady did not keep track of the time so he does not know how soon after the object left. The group continued to sit on the terrace enjoying the cool evening and the usual mountain breeze.

The night was clear, no clouds and no wind other than the slight breeze.

Mr. Hamady, his wife, aunt, and two cousins walked across the yard to the railing and were admiring the town of Deir El Quamar where a celebration was taking place and the entire village was very brightly lit. Someone asked about

(See Lebanon - Page Three)

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Communications

(Continued from Page One)

communications method suitable for man.

Wald raised the question of what contact with superior technology would do to man, pointing out that we can't control our present technology and could destroy ourselves with new more powerful ones. Sagan countered by citing the long time scale for learning a new technology from a message from outer space, and Morrison said he felt the most valuable piece of knowledge we could gain from an advanced civilization would be how they had managed to fashion a world in which they could survive with technology.

Sagan brought up the subject of the proposed Project Cyclops when he voiced a misconception that the purpose of Cyclops is eavesdropping on leakage from another civilization's internal communications. The Project, a 1971 summer study, led by B.M. Oliver of Hewlett-Packard at NASA Ames Research Center, proposed a phased array of 1000 or more 100-m-diameter antennas feeding into a sensitive signal-analysis system. The antennas would cover 20 km² or more and when completed could detect a 1000 Mw beacon 1000 light years away. It would take an estimated 40 years to complete the system and the search and it was pointed out that by that time, unless adequate steps are taken, world population would have reached infinity and disaster would have overtaken the human race.

The entire article and the thoughts of the participants are extremely interesting and apparently unknowingly the panel built a very logical motive for UFO-nauts, if indeed the UFOs are real and from another planet. Sebastian van Hoerner, an astronomer at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, West Virginia said that a civilization which had solved all its problems and had become stable would have removed all competition and all emotion from their lives, and would they be interested in communicating with other civilizations? It occurs to one that a study of other civilizations who have not learned to stabilize might be the motivation behind interplanetary or interstellar travel. A sort of record-keeping of a dying civilization, as it were.

Attention:

Scandinavian Members

Mrs. Lorenzen would like to enlist the aid of APRO members in Scandinavia in locating Mr. Barty Andersson who, in 1965, was a purser for Scandinavian Airways System, and working out of New York at the time. He had a rather spectacular sighting while at a hunting lodge in Alaska during which time he took a photo of the object. Because of his flying schedule we were not able to locate him at that time but since then we have located another photograph of a UFO taken in Arizona which bears some resemblance to the object photographed by Andersson.

It is very important for us to locate Mr. Andersson and obtain at least a copy of the photograph he took from a point on the Russian River on the Kenai Peninsula on July 5, 1965. Andersson said that he had set up his camera on a

tripod to take a self-portrait of himself in the boat. He had set the camera, and headed toward the boat when he saw an object which appeared to be floating about 12 feet above the ground across the river. He said it rose away from him and when it reached an altitude about level with the hill top it seemed to disappear. He described it as orange, round, flat on the bottom and raised like an upside down plate on the top, with a shadow of dark blue near the top. Andersson also said he thought he detected an odor similar to that of ammonia. The colored slide which was developed from the film showed a colored spiral which was also reflected in the water of the River.

ANY leads concerning Mr. Andersson's current address and whereabouts will be greatly appreciated.



ADDRESS CHANGES

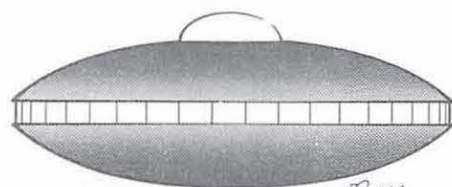
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Lebanon

(Continued from Page One)

the location of the Big Dipper and Mrs. Hamady located the constellation and was surprised to see a bright red light moving in it. She brought it to the attention of the others and they trained their binoculars on it. Mr. and Mrs. Hamady passed their binoculars around and one of the cousins yelled for his wife to join the group and bring their binoculars.

Hamady described the object seen through the binoculars as two saucers placed on top of each other with a perpendicular plane of windows that went all the way around the craft. There was a light inside that was not strange, simply looking like house lights at night, warm and yellow in appearance. On top of the craft, he said, was a dome also lit up in the same way as the windows. In back of it or in the lee of the direction it was moving were two lights. Hamady can no longer recall what color these lights were but his wife recalls that one was red and the other was green. There was no exhaust, noise or visible means of propulsion, and the movement was steady. The object proceeded steadily into the southeast, at about the speed of a propeller-driven aircraft, and disappeared from view. See line drawing of the Lebanon object by artist Brian James.



The Lebanese Object.

Alien

(Continued from Page One)

According to the *Enquirer*, they contacted Professor Bracewell who said that the map of Bootis could be interpreted as a method of communication from another civilization. Bracewell made one point which may be debatable, however; the *Enquirer* quoted him as saying that the probe couldn't be seen from Earth because we can't even see our own space vehicles circling the moon with our telescopes.

The article also quotes Terence Nonweiler, professor of aerodynamics at the University of Glasgow in Scotland as saying that he is very impressed by Lunan's star maps and that it is difficult to call the results a coincidence.

The British Interplanetary Society, the equivalent of the prestigious American Rocket Society, has announced plans to

attempt direct contact with the probe.

Kenneth Gatland, vice present of the Society is quoted as saying that he has studied the Lunan maps and came to the same conclusions that Lunan did, and speculated that the probe may have started beaming messages to earth thousands of years ago and has been waiting for man to gain sufficient scientific knowledge to contact them.

This is a "Stop Press" item and we expect more information on this startling find presently. When and if such information is available we will present it in the *Bulletin*.

Condon Interviewed In Florida

The January 24 issue of the Fort Myers *News-Press* carried a lengthy article by Susan Taylor of the *News-Press* staff which featured many direct quotes from Dr. Edward U. Condon, the former chief of the University of Colorado UFO Project.

One of Dr. Condon's comments was that "It was like being head of a fire department that only answers false alarms", alluding to his experience with the Project, and insinuating that there was no substance to UFO reports. The occasion of the interview was the Thirteenth International Symposium on Quantum Biology which was held at the Sanibel Island Beach Club where Dr. Condon was honored by fellow scientists.

The article is especially interesting inasmuch as it quotes Condon extensively and demonstrates his inaccuracy in recounting UFO lore. He described the Kenneth Arnold sighting by saying that it happened in 1946 (it was 1947) and that Arnold saw "a strange light" (actually Arnold described nine definite objects). Condon admitted that "there were some things we were never able to explain" but unhesitatingly said that he does not believe in flying saucers. The term "flying saucer" was used interchangeably with "UFO" in Ms. Taylor's article and of course means little if anything.

One bit of information divulged by Condon concerning his early years as a newspaper reporter is quite revealing. At 16 years of age he worked for the *Oakland Daily Post*, the staff of which was comprised of Condon, a woman and an elderly man. The newspaper couldn't afford a photographer so when Condon needed a photograph of people celebrating the end of the war on Armistice Day, he simply sorted through some old photos, found some showing crowds celebrating, and used one of them. Thus, in at least one case, Dr. Condon is on record as having manipulated history in order to produce the desired results.

Strange Object Found on Moon

The February 19, 1973 issue of *Soviet Aerospace* carries an interesting article about a "monolith" found in the Sea of Serenity while Lunokhod 2, a remote-controlled, unmanned lunar expeditionary module, was operating in the foothills of the Taurus Mountains. Lunarkhod is guided by human controllers at Zvezdnoy Gorodok (Star City) outside Moscow.

The article stated that the "stone plate which has so puzzled scientists" has a smooth surface which is unlike the large stones in the area and that it withstood "the buggy's pressure of a hundred atmospheres" (1,407 lb. per square inch) which left only slight traces on the thin layer of dust which covered the plate. Also, the article said, scientists have determined that the plate "seems much younger" than other stone material in the area.

Because of the monolith's uniqueness, scientists decided to continue to investigate it to determine its chemical composition and magnetic properties, as well as transmit TV photos. The object was found on February 13 and plans were made to continue the investigation through the 16th. The bedrock in the immediate area was described as being different from the material observed and tested earlier and because the monolith is also so different from the surrounding bedrock the scientists were wondering if such a combination is accidental. If further information on this discovery is forthcoming it will be published in a future issue of the *Bulletin*.

Follow-Ups

On page 1, column 1 of the July-August 1972 bulletin, details of an occupant case near Kuraby, Queensland, Australia based on press reports were presented. APRO requested that Field Investigator Lindsay McKeon of Brisbane attempt to look into the matter via the local UFO research organization. The following information was obtained in a recent letter from Mr. McKeon:

"After a long delay I have finally been able to contact the local UFO group regarding the Kuraby sighting. Unfortunately the witness refuses to cooperate further, even with the local group..."

Mr. McKeon also said that the local group had very little information to add to the original story except that the Department of Civil Aviation and the RAFF reported no radar contact on the night in question. The Southern Electrical Authority of Queensland noticed no

(See Follow-Ups - Page Four)

Follow-Ups

(Continued from Page Three)

abnormal power drain from the high tension lines.

The witness was hazy on the shape of the object due to the short duration of the sighting but estimates its length to be around 80 feet (twice the length of a nearby house). No marks were in evidence on the ground when the area was later examined. The "faceted" covering was clearly some kind of helmet but in the short time he saw the figures he wasn't able to determine if any facial features existed behind the facets.

There are only two changes to be made in the original report. The figures were a soft cream color and not grey, and the figure which stepped out toward the road did not raise its hand. As previously reported the object was solid and silvery and gave off no light.

The July-August 1972 issue of the *Bulletin* carried an article dealing with the sighting of a landed UFO in Kansas in the early hours of August 19th. Staff Artist Brian James of Canada entered into correspondence with officer Paul Carter in order to make an artistic rendering of the object while it was on the ground. The Carter drawing is presented on this page.

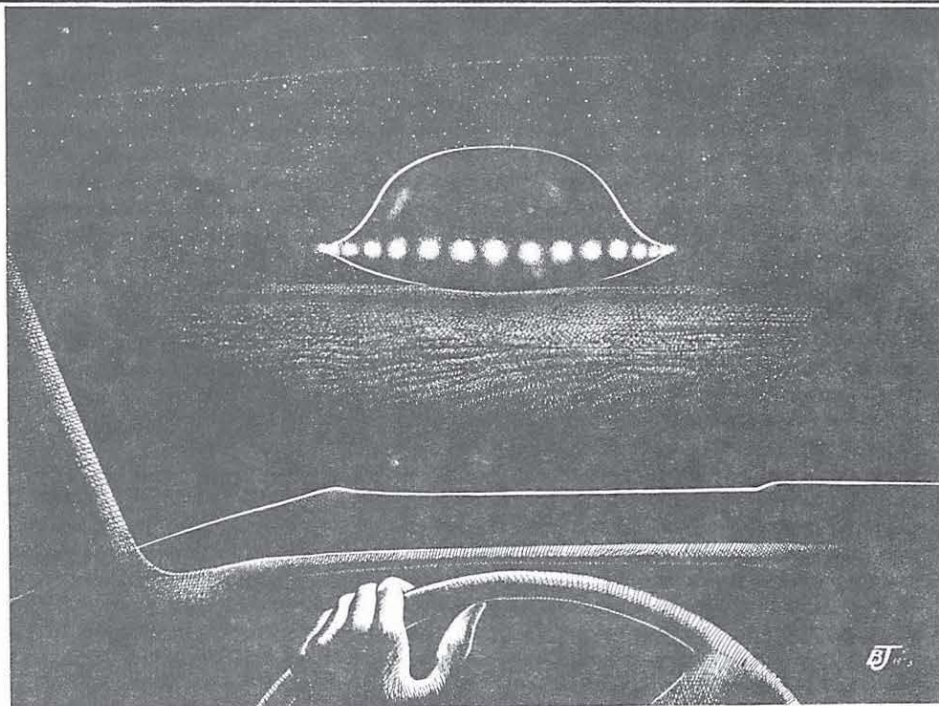
Also, the November-December 1972 issue of the *Bulletin* headlined the August 20, 1972 incident at Nogales, Arizona and presented a drawing off Marco Flores' sighting of a saturn-shaped object. Due to a mail mix-up Mr. James' rendering of Mrs. Sutherlin's sighting was not available; therefore we are presenting it on this page also.

Both of these drawings were made to the specification of the witnesses and Mr. James is to be congratulated for his exceptional presentations.

Report From South Africa and Rhodesia

Mr. Frank G. Morton, APRO's Representative for South Africa, has forwarded a lengthy report of UFO activity in his country in the last nine months. Although there are many sightings included, some are doubtful as to authenticity and others are lacking in detail. The most detailed and interesting cases are presented here.

July 29, 1972, Umtata, South Africa. Many Umtata residents including Reverend Hamish Holman, an Anglican priest, watched a spherical-shaped object "as big as the full moon" which streaked across the sky, changing colors from white to blue to red and trailing a shower of sparks.



The Paul Carter Sighting

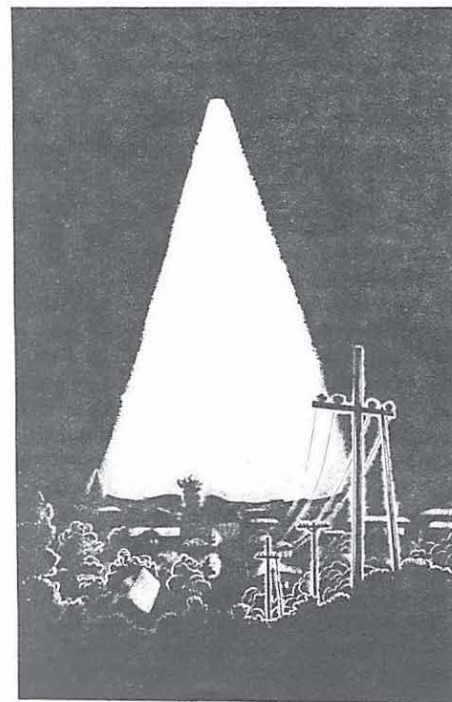
July 30, 1973, Durban, South Africa. A bowl-shaped indentation was found in the middle of ripe sugar cane fields at La Lucia. A Durban University student took his dog for a run through the cane fields, and suddenly the dog darted through the cane, the young man followed and they found themselves in a clearing which measured approximately 13 feet in diameter. There the cane had been smashed down, with a tuft of "unsquashed" cane in the center. The surrounding two-meter-high (6½ feet) cane had been pushed outwards and formed the shape of a bowl or saucer. Examination showed nothing out of the ordinary in the area except a small piece of cane that had been nibbled. A second such indentation which was slightly larger than the first was found a few meters away.

There had been no UFO report in the area except for an incident in which a Durban woman had reported seeing an object over her home.

August 18, 1972, Mayville, Durban, South Africa. Although this incident cannot be UFO-connected it is included because of its strange nature: An estimated 10 people have reported seeing a tall figure with a huge head like a box and a single flashing eye like a robot. Mrs. Thelma Hansen reported that her daughter Ingrid, 18, came rushing inside the house at about 7:30 p.m. screaming and crying that she had seen a ghost. Mrs. Hansen rushed outside and saw what she described as the "most terrifying thing I've ever seen in my life." She said it was tall and was standing with its arms in front of it. It swayed from side to side but the eye kept watching her, Mrs.

Hansen told reporters. The next night Mrs. Hansen was walking home from a neighbor's house at 11 p.m. when they all saw the figure standing in a vacant field at the bottom of Mrs. Hansen's garden. Mrs. Norman Duval, one of the ladies in the group, later described the figure they had seen and the description tallied with that of Mrs. Hansen. They later combed the brush in the field but could find nothing

(See Report - Page Five)



The Sutherlin Object

Report

(Continued from Page Four)

to give them a clue as to what they had seen. Mrs. Hansen commented: "If it's a joke, who's doing it and why? It's frightening all of us to death."

August 20-24, 1972, Fort Beaufort, South Africa. A UFO was again reported from the farm of Bennie Smit, who had had an experience with a UFO in June which was widely publicized. The August sighting was made in daylight by Mr. R. Rudman, Smit's brother-in-law, along with an African laborer and four black farm hands. One of them, Mr. Bower de Klerk was with Smit when he sighted the object in June and says the August object is the same.

The object was watched for 10 minutes whereupon Mr. Rudman went for a camera and binoculars. When he returned the object was gone and the farm hands told him that the object, which was brilliant at first, had slowly dimmed, grew smaller and vanished.

Five hours earlier Mr. W.J. Vosloo, on an adjoining farm, said that he spotted the thing about 150 yards from him and behind the brilliant glow he could discern the outline of a barrel-like shape with small colored lights flickering on it. When he started walking toward it the object took off into the sky in the direction of Smit's farm. No exact date on this latter incident.

August 27, 1972, Kimberley, South Africa. Mr. Koos Harmse and Miss Daphne Vertue reported that they were followed by a UFO for almost 1½ hours. They described it as "four times the size of a star which constantly changed colors" and was first sighted at Monteville just before they reached the Schmidtsdrift bridge. They then crossed the bridge, they reported, and were stopped by a kudu (a large African antelope) in the middle of the road. They looked at the animal and then noticed that the veld on the left side of the road looked as if it was on fire. "Suddenly the flames disappeared and we saw two rows of lights", Harmse said. One row ran under the other and was level with their car and they claimed they could see each separate window and it seemed as if there was a big bright spotlight of a dull orange color on the front of the object.

Harmse accelerated the car but said that the faster they went, the faster the object went and kept up with them. When they stopped, the object appeared to stop also. The lights stayed with them, they said, until they reached the prison, and then they vanished.

November 17, 1973, Middelburg, South Africa. Mr. Gert Pretorius, a Middelburg postal employee, reported to the *Eastern Province Herald* that he and his family were driving toward

Middelburg on the Graaff-Reinet road at about 8 p.m. when his wife pointed out a ball of light in the sky. "It was about a half a kilometer away over Ouberg (Ouberg translated means Old Mountain — therefore it was either a hill or mountain) and descended before hovering about three meters above the ground. Then, Mr. Pretorius said, he had the "shock of my life". He said that two man-shaped beings about 1 meter (40 inches) tall alighted from the ball onto the ground. The object itself was about the size of the full moon from where he was observing it. The little "men" appeared to be carrying a flashlight and they were a glowing red color. The Ouberg was lit up by the object so that it was practically daylight in the area, Mr. Pretorius said.

Soon after the "men" landed, the ball disappeared, then showed up again in the sky, at which time Mr. Pretorius left the area and drove to Middelburg where he reported his experience to the police.

November 19 or 20, Graaf-Reinet, South Africa. Two unidentified flying objects were seen during daylight hours about 30 miles from Graaf-Reinet on the Richmond-Cape road by a family traveling to Port Elizabeth. P.C. Struwig of Richmond said that his son called his attention to two "Volkswagens" flying in the sky at what he estimated to be about a mile distant. He said the two grey colored objects were round on top and flat on the bottom and were flying at about the height of the telephone wires. Struwig said the object "hopped over the telephone wires" and disappeared over hills in an easterly direction.

November 21, 1972, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Two separate sightings of dull silver, saucer-shaped flying objects were reported by employees of the Willowvale factory. One man said that he and 15 other workmen watched "a strange object, dull silver in color" hover above the factory at about 10:15 a.m. The man, who refused to let his name be used, said the object remained over the factory for 30 minutes and then was joined by a similar object which suddenly appeared from the east. "They stayed together for about two minutes and then sped off in opposite directions, making no sound," he said.

An earlier sighting was made at 9:30 a.m. when other employees reported seeing four similar silver objects speed across the sky from south to north. A spokesman for the Salisbury Meteorological office said there were no weather balloons in the Willowvale area at the time the objects were seen, and according to a Department of Civil Aviation spokesman, the objects did not register on Air Traffic Control radar at Salisbury airport.

December 19, 1972, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Keith, 13, Christopher, 12 and

Kathleen, 8, Pullen, were walking with a friend David Dicker (11) when they saw a glowing light over the city which they described as looking like a very bright headlight. They called it to the attention of Mrs. Pullen who looked at it and then called her husband out. Mr. Pullen watched the object through binoculars for several minutes before it shot off at high speed and disappeared into the northwest. Mr. Pullen said: "It looked something like a parachute just hanging there, and in a circle around the top was a series of white lights." He also said that it had a glowing "sort of searchlight" in the front and at the tail end it had an orange red glow.

Photoanalysis Yields Interesting Information

by Dr. James A. Harder

Dr. Harder is APRO's Consultant in Civil Engineering and as an expert photographer has undertaken analysis of several UFO photographs.

The January 1973 issue of "Peterson's PHOTOGRAPHIC Magazine" carries an article by photoanalyst Adrian Vance which deals with a single photograph of a UFO taken on November 22, 1966 near the Willamette Pass in Oregon. The photographer, who retains anonymity, has a PhD in Biochemistry, and is a respected individual. He had been photographing Diamond Peak but an object appeared before him and he instinctively snapped the shutter. Afterward he was unsure that he had seen anything for when he lowered the camera the object was gone. When the film was developed he found three images—the top one light-colored and slightly domed and the bottom two darker and generally bar-shaped.

The camera used was an old Kodak 35, and shutter speed was set at 1/100 second. However, Vance employed a densitometer which indicated that the shutter speed was more like 1/30 second.

The Peterson's PHOTOGRAPHIC photograph shows three distinct images of the UFO; thus it provides additional evidence for the stop-and-go mode of operation of UFOs moving at high speed and/or under high accelerations. More direct evidence is supplied by the photograph taken near Sedona, Arizona in 1969.

APRO is in possession of a print of the photo but does not as yet have the negative and camera which will be necessary for a complete and accurate analysis. Neither does APRO have permission to use the photographer's name at this time so we will refer to him

(See Photoanalysis — Page Six)

Photoanalysis

(Continued from Page Five)

only as D.G. The basic data, however, are as follows:

Mr. G. was proceeding north out of Sedona, Arizona bound for Flagstaff when he spotted what appeared to be a white Butane tank off on the side of the road. Being familiar with the area he knew there was no tank in that location, so he stopped his car, got out his camera and took a photograph. To his surprise, after he clicked the shutter, the object was gone.

Mr. G. said later that he was about convinced that he had been "seeing things" but when he received the developed film it showed a series of thin white images from the ground up to the cloud cover and a "hole" in the clouds where the object's trail led.

In the latter photograph there are at least 30 "slowed down" phases of the motion where the object momentarily paused between spurts of very high speed travel. On the basis that the camera shutter was open for 1/75 second (this will be verified when we have the camera to work with) the spurts lasted .0005 seconds or less, or on the order of 1/2 millisecond. A calculation for the Oregon photograph shows a spurt interval of .011 seconds, a much slower speed.

Before one is tempted to go to the extreme view that the object "disappeared" between appearances (into the fifth dimension?) it is surely worth while to attempt a somewhat more conventional explanation. After all, if it is to disappear into somebody's fifth, why would it have to reappear at intervals? However, the evidence does point to some very interesting interpretations that are fruitful in the sense that other lines of inquiry may be opened up.

Thus, it does not seem reasonable that air friction could be responsible for the implied deceleration that would have to occur along with the periods of acceleration, just on the basis of the amount of kinetic energy that would have to be destroyed (and dissipated as heat) in the conventional fashion. This suggests the very interesting interpretation that momentum is being added to and subtracted from the vehicle in pulses. This in turn has very interesting implications for the whole of the propulsion problem, for it rules out, at one grand sweep, the whole class of more-or-less conventional propulsion theories. Most of these are rather tedious attempts to show how some extrapolation of current technology could explain UFO propulsion, and in every instance that has come to my attention, have fallen far short of being convincing. The implausibility of such explanations is susceptible to analysis, but it is usually impossible to explain this

to their authors. Thus it is welcome to have the present evidence that UFO propulsion is really out of the realm of propulsion methods based on jet propulsion connected with magnetic bottles or interactive magnetic fields, etc., and placed squarely in the realm of inertia/gravitation phenomena.

But why pulses? For one thing, it seems unlikely on the basis of metric theories of gravitation that ordinary local masses can interact directly with a cosmological field (which remains unknown), but only with the local metric field. However, there may be some intermediate coupling system that can alternately couple with a cosmological field and subsequently with a local metric field, bringing cosmological momentum to bear on a strictly local situation. (Readers who are interested in pursuing gravitation research will find a good recent survey article in *Science*, V 178, N 4066, pp 1157-1164 (by K.L. Nordtvedt, Jr.) (December 15, 1972.)

Another possibility is that momentum can be "stored" in some dynamic sense over a period on the order of 0.001 second; then in an emergency requiring a sudden spurt of speed the craft can move quickly, shunting momentum back and forth between storage and the craft proper until some slower acting means of effecting a change in the average momentum can be brought to bear, perhaps a means that involves a coupling with cosmological fields. There have been many instances reported in which UFOs have made what appear to be instantaneous changes in direction; the shunting of momentum into an internally stored form could be the mechanism that makes that sort of maneuver possible. We see, then, that the photographic evidence (multiple images) for stop-and-go motion during rapid acceleration can be used to explain other kinds of behavior.

(May I suggest that this sort of informed speculation is a bit more fruitful than ideas that the UFO disappeared and then reappeared?)

(Editor's Note: A conversation with Mr. G. just before we went to press with this issue, yielded permission for APRO to use the negative and camera for a complete analysis. Plans have been laid for a trip to Sedona to view and photograph the exact spot. It is felt that if the approximate height of cloud cover can be ascertained, a fairly accurate fix on the speed of the object can be determined. Also, because of the uniqueness of the terrain, there should be no problem determining the size of the object itself. More on this case will appear in a future issue.)



"Flying Christmas Trees" Over Pennsylvania

Residents of Saylor's Lake, Pennsylvania reported to State police in Stroudsburg that strange objects were flying over the area at intervals between 7:25 p.m. and 10:45 p.m. on the night of March 1st. Mrs. Howard Pfeiffer of Saylor's Lake said she and 11 other residents counted 39 objects which passed over the lake at 15 minute intervals. The objects were round, she said, and about the size of a child's wading pool and took about three minutes to pass over the lake.

Mrs. Pfeiffer said the objects came from the west at very low speed, "then picked up a tremendous speed and went like the dickens until they were out of sight."

After the initial call to State police, Trooper Jeffrey Hontz was sent to the area and reported that he had seen four of the objects pass over Saylor's Lake from west to east. "But don't ask me what they were," Hontz said, "it was like a Christmas tree flying in the air." He estimated the altitude of the objects at about 1,500 feet and said that most had white lights and other red or blue lights. He also said that he was assuming that the objects were airplanes but that there was no noise accompanying their flight.

When a reporter for the *Morning Call* at Allentown, Pennsylvania, called the Air Force at the Pentagon about the incidents, Public Information Officer Major Larry Brown said that the Air Force had not been conducting any operations in the Stroudsburg area and that the Air Force has been out of the unidentified flying object business for a long time. He also suggested that such sightings should be reported to someone in the scientific community. No radar confirmation was obtained because there are no radar facilities at the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Airport.

State police notified the New York Air Traffic Control Center and were reportedly told that they couldn't track the objects because they were flying too low.

The Case of the Damaged Tennis Court

November 12, Rosmead, South Africa. Hundreds of sightseers from the Middelburg area flocked to neighboring Rosmead on Monday to see a damaged tennis court believed to have been the landing place of a UFO the night before.

(See Damaged - Page Seven)

Damaged

(Continued from Page Six)

At about 9:30 p.m. on Sunday policemen at Middelburg watched a strange glowing object through binoculars. It appeared to change color and its shape from circular to elliptical. The officers said the light hovered over "a hill" at Rosmead, then disappeared and reappeared. A while later the principal of Rosmead school, Mr. Harold Truter was just arriving home when he saw "a beam like a searchlight" in the sky and he and his wife and children watched it for some time. He then discovered that chunks of tar had been gouged from the school tennis court near his home. The next morning he made a closer inspection and found that there was no damage to the fencing around the court and that the gate was still firmly secured with wire as it had been before the object was seen. He thought it significant that lumps of tar were found caught high up in the tennis court fence. On the 13th, police who were searching the area found lumps of tar on a hill some distance away.

Lieutenant Colonel B.J. van Heerden, District Commandant of Police at Middelburg said that the reports from his men on the object tallied with those of the UFO seen at Fort Beaufort earlier in 1972.

As the investigation continued, it was found that a tree next to the tennis court at Rosmead High School had started to die. It is a large blue gum tree which shows signs of scorching, according to van Heerden. Theories had been advanced that the ten to twelve feet chunks of tar which had been ripped up from the court's surface were caused by a gas explosion or a whirlwind but were discounted because not a piece of tar had been overturned, and the other trees in the vicinity had not sustained any damage.

After the news about the mysterious damage was reported, four men who had been guarding the petrol dumps four hundred meters away on Sunday night made independent statements to the police that they had observed red lights on the courts.

"It looked as if someone in a car without headlights but with tail lights burning were riding around in circles on the tennis court", they told the police. The lights disappeared, they said, and then the whole petrol dump was illuminated with a "strange incandescent light". Riflemen P.K. Nel and S.J. Rosseau said that the lights were on the court and not next door.

A Mr. E. van Zyl, who holds a BSc in astronomy and lectures at the University of Witwatersrand, investigated the case and concluded that the damage was caused by a whirlwind. In a letter to Mr. T. Geary, Director of the Planetarium, he

argued that upon examining the surface of the tennis court "I saw no signs whatever of melting and no signs that could have been made by a rocket or jet blasting off" (here van Zyl makes the fatal error of assuming that whatever was over the court was using a mundane type of propulsion). He also made the flat statement that two holes pressed into the asphalt surface at each end of the court "definitely could not have been made by a leg or stay pressing down into the tar" without listing his reasons. Van Zyl further says, "The whirlwind does not explain the light which was seen on the Sunday night — some folks say they saw a red light, others yellow and some blue! So it must have been a piece of hardware left over from a satellite burning out."

Mr. van Zyl's Menzelian explanation of the cause of the damage to the tennis court conveniently ignores some evidence or distorts it, whichever is the most effective to bolster his theory. Some editorial comments are in order in this case:

Although we do not have exact times for the sightings involved, we can reconstruct to some extent. The petrol dump guards saw two red lights going around in circles — *not next to*, but *on* the tennis court. Then the lights disappeared and the petrol dump was lit up. Meanwhile, Principal Truter, arriving home (which is located next to the school) saw a "beam like a searchlight" in the sky. Shortly thereafter he discovered the damage to the court. Now the question is: Did the guards first see a UFO with rotating lights over the court? When they disappeared and the dump was lit up, was Mr. Truter, *at the same time* looking at the "searchlight" which was

spotlighting the petrol dump? Where Mr. van Zyl's hypothesis is concerned, we must again ask some questions. Can a whirlwind pick up material as heavy as the material which was torn out of the tennis court? Why was asphalt found on a hill some distance away, but there was no evidence of the ravages of a whirlwind between the tennis court and the hill? Why were the green shoots at the *base* of the gum tree dying the next day? The tree was partially denuded and the remainder of the foliage is withered — it is doubtful that a whirlwind could do that.

A little thought concerning the physics of a whirlwind is very beneficial at this point. A whirlwind and a tornado are of the same family of physical phenomena, with the latter being tremendously more powerful. Tornadoes can uproot trees, carry houses off their foundations, etc., etc. But it is doubtful that there is any case of a tornado tearing up an asphalt or cement pavement. Why? Because the tornado depends on its vacuum to give it lifting power. It is the air in and around an object rushing up to fill the vacuum of the tornado that gives the "twister" its power. Similarly, the much weaker "whirlwind" depends on the vacuum principle for its power. There is little, *if any* air in asphalt so the odds against a whirlwind tearing up an asphalt pavement are astronomical. It is also difficult to conceive of a whirlwind "sucking" up *two-inch-thick* chunks of asphalt, dumping them next to the holes they were torn from, but carrying other chunks 1/4 mile away before dropping them. And with no disturbance to trees

(See Damaged — Page Eight)



Tennis court where UFO allegedly landed.

Damaged

(Continued from Page Seven)

or other vegetation between the two points!

One last point concerning the whirlwind theory: Whirlwinds, depend upon the sharp temperature gradients offered by sunlight in order to form and thus (unless South Africa operates on a different set of physical laws than elsewhere) could not form at night.

Obviously, considerable more work must be done on this case. While the existing evidence does not confirm that a UFO did, indeed, do the damage, it has been established to the satisfaction of Lt. Col. B.J. van Heerden that the damage could not have been caused by humans. Further, he said that he could not explain the cause of the holes or the objects seen.

Celestial Events - April/May, 1973

Some 32% of the UFO cases analyzed by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, astrophysicist, for U.S. Air Force Project 10073 ("SIGN") in 1949 were attributed to astronomical causes. Since then, the percentage of UFO reports due to celestial light sources has changed very little.

In order to assist the Field Investigator in determining conventional explanations for such reports, a column devoted to celestial events will be published in each issue of the Bulletin.

The planet of principal concern in April and May (1973) is *Jupiter*. Reaching its apex in the sky between midnight and noon (morning star), *Jupiter* is the most prominent celestial body (except for the Sun and Moon), with a visual magnitude of -1.7 (on 1 April), gradually brightening to -2.1 by the end of May. (To locate *Jupiter*, see Table 1 below.)

Venus is almost directly behind the Sun (superior conjunction) on 9 April. Late in May, *Venus*, despite its magnitude of -3.5, is still hard to spot, let alone account for sightings of UFOs. *Mars* and *Saturn* are not particularly notable in April and May. *Mercury*, *Uranus*, *Neptune* and *Pluto* individually are always too dim to produce reports of UFOs.

The two brightest stars are *Sirius* (mag. -1.47) and *Canopus* (mag. -0.73), both of which attain their apexes in the evening. (To locate these stars, see Table 1.)

Apparent proximity of two or more celestial bodies (conjunction) may be misinterpreted as a "mother ship" with "satellite craft" or a "formation of UFOs," thus resulting in spurious Type II reports. At 1332 UT (Universal Time) on 6 April, *Mars* (mag. +1.0) passes 0.790

(1½ lunar diameters) South of the 12-times brighter *Jupiter*, the angular distance between the two planets increasing by about 0.70/day thereafter.

Jupiter is 6 lunar diameters (30°) South of the 46%-illuminated *Moon* at 0515 UT on 26 April. *Jupiter* is again in conjunction with the *Moon* (66% illuminated) at 1616 UT on 23 May. In both instances, the angular separation between the two heavenly bodies is changing about ½°/hour, decreasing before conjunction, and increasing after.

Major meteor showers occur on about 19-24 April, 1-8, 13-25, and 30 May, though the 2-3 times more abundant sporadic meteors may come at any time and from any direction. Meteors may be observed for 2 minutes or longer and their luminous trains may persist for more than 30 minutes. The *Eta Aquarids* (1-8 May) are noted for their persistent trains.

The radiant is the common point of origin in the sky of a given meteor shower. The *Lyrids* (19-24 April), *Eta Aquarids*, *Omicron Cetids* (13-25 May), and *Eta Pegasids* (30 May) have their radiants in the constellations Hercules, Aquarius, Cetus and Pegasus, respectively. However, the moon is 67-98% illuminated (nearly full) during the *Lyrid* shower, and hence only the most brilliant meteors (fireballs, if brighter than mag. -5) will be visible. The *Eta Aquarid* shower will have no interference from moonlight during the new moon phase.

The *Omicron Cetids* and *Eta Pegasids* are daytime showers. Daytime meteors are especially deceptive since few observers expect to be able to see them under daylight conditions (vide the 1969 "Iowa Fireball" case; see next issue). It is unlikely that anyone will sight a daytime meteor and then, of course, report it as a UFO, but the FI should be alerted to the possibility. (To locate the radiants of all four showers, see Table 1.)

Astronomical Ephemeris. Frequently, the approximate locations of various astronomical objects are needed for quantitative correlation with sightings of UFOs. The tables below supply the necessary geocentric ephemeris data for conversion to topocentric (observer) altazimuth coordinates. In general, only the Sun and Moon and those planets and stars of magnitude -1 or brighter and more than 15° distant from the Sun during the time period covered (in addition to meteor showers) will be tabulated.

The latitude and longitude of the observer (at least to the nearest degree) and the Universal Time (sometimes termed GMT, Z, or Zulu) of observation is required. For accuracy better than ±5°, the works by Duncombe et al. (cited below) should be consulted.

Altazimuth System. Altitude is the angular distance above the local horizon: +90° is at the zenith (directly overhead),

0° is on the horizon, and negative values are below the horizon. True North is 0° (or 360°) azimuth, East is 90°, South is 180°, and so on. Altitudes are never less than -90° or greater than +90° (or 90°; positive signs may be omitted). Azimuths should always be positive and should never be less than 0° or greater than 360°.

Use of Tables—Altitude. First, find the value of the declination in Table 1 for the appropriate celestial phenomenon. Use linear interpolation to find values between those listed, i.e., use simple proportions. For example: if the date of the observation is 16 April, and only 1 April and 1 May are listed, then the declination on 16 April is the sum of 1 April declination and 15 days/30 days = ½ of the difference between the 1 April and 1 May declinations. Multiples of 360° are subtracted from angles greater than 360°, so interpolate cautiously. E.g., if two adjacent entries are 8° and 357°, then 360° must be added to 8° before interpolating, after which multiples of 360° may be subtracted where possible.

Next, determine the Greenwich Hour Angle (GHA), interpolating if necessary: NOTE: The GHA found in the foregoing manner only represents the GHA at 0000 UT of the date interpolated for. Since the GHA increases approximately 360° each day, the actual GHA at the time of the observation can be determined by adding exactly 15° per hour (or ¼° per minute) of time* after 0000 UT to the first GHA found above. (*E.g.: if the sighting was at 1700 UT, add 17 x 15° = 225° to the first GHA.)

Obtain the Local Hour Angle (LHA) by means of the formula:

LHA = GHA - West longitude (of observer) or:

LHA = GHA + East longitude (of observer). Using Table 2, calculate the altitude angle by

$$\sin \text{alt.} = (\sin \text{decl.}) (\sin \text{lat.}) + (\cos \text{decl.}) (\cos \text{LHA}) (\cos \text{lat.})$$
 where *sin* is the trigonometric sine, *alt.* is the altitude, *decl.* is the declination, *lat.* is the observer's latitude, and *cos* is the trigonometric cosine (multiplication signs are implied between adjacent parentheses). BE CAREFUL to note the signs of the trigonometric functions (see Table 3). Do not confuse with the signs of angles: North latitude is a positive (+) angle; South latitude is a negative (-) angle.

If the sine* of the altitude angle is negative (-), then the altitude angle is negative, i.e., below the horizon. (*Not sign.)

Azimuth. Once the altitude has been obtained, the azimuth (az.) may be found from:

$$(\sin \text{az.}) = (\cos \text{decl.}) (\sin \text{LHA}) / (\cos \text{alt.})$$

The azimuth will have two values between 0° and 180° if its sine is positive

(See Celestial - Page Nine)

Celestial

(Continued from Page Eight)

(+), or between 180° and 360° if its sine is negative (-). This ambiguity can be resolved by comparison of the declination of the heavenly body with the latitude of the observer. Inasmuch as *declination* is only the projection of terrestrial *latitude* onto the *celestial sphere*, if the observer's latitude is North of the object's declination, the object will be seen to the South, and vice versa. Keep in mind, too, that astronomical objects rise in the East and set in the West.

Inquiries. Questions or comments pertaining to the data presented herein may be directed to B.C. Sparks, c/o APRO, 3910 East Kleindale Rd., Tucson, Arizona 85712, USA.

Selected References:

R.M.L. Baker, Jr., and M.W. Makemson, *An Introduction to Astrodynamics* (Academic Pr., 111 5th Ave., New York, NY 10013; 1967), \$11.75.

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R.L. Duncombe, et al., *The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac For The Year 1973* (USGPO, Washington, DC 20402; 1971), \$6.25; *The Astronomical Ephemeris* (HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1, UK; 1971).

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J.R. Percy (ed.), *the Observer's Handbook 1973* (Roy. Astr. Soc. of Canada, 252 College St., Toronto 130, Canada; 1972).

G.A. Wilkins (ed.), *Explanatory Supplement to the Ephemeris* (HMSO, London, 1962), \$7.50.

Please Note: Save the foregoing instructions for use of the tables, as well as the trigonometric functions tables which follow in the next two columns.

Table 1: Astronomical Ephemeris (April-May 1973)

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec	Meteor Shower	Date of Maximum	Radiant I GHA Dec
1 Apr	930 -530	2400 -190	880 -170	1790 + 40	Lyrid	22 Apr	2980 +340
1 May	123 -53	265 -18	118 -17	181 +15	Eta Aquarid	5 May	247 - 2
1 Jun	154 -53	295 -18	148 -17	181 +22	Omicron Cetid Eta Pegusid	19 May 30 May	209 - 4 267 +30

¹At 0000 UT on the date indicated.

Moon

Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec
1 Apr	2100 - 40	17 Apr	80 -120	3 May	1800 +200	19 May	3400 -250
3	187 + 7	19	346 -20	5	150 +25	21	316 -23
5	162 +18	21	322 -24	7	120 +22	23	294 -17
7	133 +24	23	298 -24	9	93 +15	25	272 - 8
9	103 +24	25	275 -19	11	70 + 4	27	251 + 3
11	76 +18	27	253 -11	13	49 - 6	29	227 +14
13	52 + 9	29	231 - 1	15	27 -16	31	199 +22
15	30 - 2	1 May	207 +10	17	4 -22	2 Jun	168 +25

Table 2: Trigonometric Functions

³ Neg. angles (for sine)	IV	IV	III	II	I	² sine	90°	90°	270°	270°	-90°
0°	360°	180°	180°	0°	0°	0.000	90°	90°	270°	270°	-90°
- 5	355	185	175	5	5	.087	85	95	265	275	-85
-10	350	190	170	10	10	.174	80	100	260	280	-80
-15	345	195	165	15	15	.259	75	105	255	285	-75
-20	340	200	160	20	20	.342	70	110	250	290	-70
-25	335	205	155	25	25	.423	65	115	245	295	-65
-30	330	210	150	30	30	.500	60	120	240	300	-60
-35	325	215	145	35	35	.574	55	125	235	305	-55
-40	320	220	140	40	40	.643	50	130	230	310	-50
-45	315	225	135	45	45	.707	45	135	225	315	-45
-50	310	230	130	50	50	.766	40	140	220	320	-40
-55	305	235	125	55	55	.819	35	145	215	325	-35
-60	300	240	120	60	60	.866	30	150	210	330	-30
-65	295	245	115	65	65	.906	25	155	205	335	-25
-70	290	250	110	70	70	.940	20	160	200	340	-20
-75	285	255	105	75	75	.966	15	165	195	345	-15
-80	280	260	100	80	80	.985	10	170	190	350	-10
-85	275	265	95	85	85	.996	5	175	185	355	- 5
-90	270	270	90	90	90	1.000	0	180	180	360	0
						² cosine	I	II	III	IV	IV
									Positive angles (for cosine)		Neg. angles ³ (for cosine)

²See Table 3 for the signs (+ or -).

³Negative angles less than -90° should not be encountered in these computations and, therefore, are omitted here.

Table 3: Signs of Trig. Functions

Quadrant	Positive angles	sine	cosine	4 Negative angles
I	0° to 90°	+	+	-360° to -270°
II	90 to 180	+	-	-270 to -180
III	180 to 270	-	-	-180 to - 90
IV	270 to 360	-	+	- 90 to 0

⁴Negative angles less than -90° should not be encountered in these calculations.

Aviation Pioneer Talks About UFOs

John Northrup, 80-year-old founder of the Northrup Aircraft Company and co-founder of Lockheed Corporation told an audience of faculty members and students at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) that he gives credence to the existence of UFOs and believes they are flown by scientists from an advanced civilization. During his talk he related the details of a sighting by Max Stanley, Northrup's chief pilot and a close friend in the early days of the aviation firm and by Stanley's two companions on a 1950th flight from Texas to California.

The men told of flying at 20,000 feet and sighting a metallic-appearing translucent object which was at an estimated 80,000 feet altitude and which appeared at times to fly sideways.

Northrup noted that obviously many sightings are false, but said that "there is much wheat in all that chaff", and that the "wheat" is contained in hundreds of reports by reliable sources: scientists, radar engineers and police officials.

In referring to the negative report issued from the University of Colorado, based on the \$300,000 study headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon, Northrup said: "The 21st century will die laughing at the Condon Report. I feel it is one of the most deliberate cover-ups ever perpetrated on the public."

Brazilian UFO Congress

The Fifth Brazilian UFO Congress convened in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on the 21st of October and Mrs. Irene Granchi, APRO's Field Investigator in Rio de Janeiro, opened the sessions with a 45-minute talk about APRO, its history, accomplishments and goals.

The afternoon session included a joint work of Mrs. Granchi and Mr. Cleto Nunez concerning the 26th of July 1972 UFO sightings in the State of Rio as well as a presentation of five case histories which had been investigated by Mrs. Granchi.

Hulvio Brant Aleixo presented results of his investigations, including a colored slide of a huge UFO taken by an architect, which closely matches the descriptions given in other sightings, and which occurred on July 26th, 1972.

During the Symposium, Mrs. Granchi showed the Recommended Procedures for Field Investigators, which elicited much interest from the audience of 500 people and her available copies of the Eastern UFO Symposium transcript were purchased immediately after being shown. Mrs. Granchi has since purchased additional copies of the transcript to disseminate among interested UFO enthusiasts. In view of the number of inquiries coming out of Brazil concerning membership in APRO, it is obvious that Mrs. Granchi did an excellent job (as usual) and is to be commended for her efforts.

Delegates from Rio, Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Curitiba, Salvador, as well as Buenos Aires attended.

The meetings were held in the "Brasilia Machado Neto" auditorium. President of Honor was General Moacyr de Mendonca Uchoa and President Moderator was Flavio A. Pereira, APRO's Representative for Brazil.

Ivan Sanderson Dies

Ivan Sanderson, the noted naturalist and prolific writer, passed away on February 19, at the age of 62, of cancer.

Mr. Sanderson first gained national attention in 1937 when his book "Animal Treasure" was published.

A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, Mr. Sanderson made the first of his many expeditions at the age of 17 on behalf of the British Museum where he collected small animals during a period between studies at Eton and Cambridge Universities.

After he received his bachelor's degree in zoology, geology and botany, he led a



Mrs. Granchi addresses Brazilian UFO Congress. Seated, from left to right, are: General Moacyr Uchoa, Prof. Flavio A. Pereira, Mr. Guilherme Wirz (ABECE), and Mrs. Irene Granchi.

small expedition to the Cameroons in West Africa where he spent a year collecting small animals and observing them in their natural habitat. He was on assignment from the British Museum and Cambridge and London Universities.

In 1939 "Caribbean Treasure", his second book, was published, and "Living Treasure", dealing with Jamaica, British Honduras and Yucatan followed in 1941.

Mr. Sanderson served with British naval intelligence in World War II after which he settled in Columbia, New Jersey which was his home at the time of his death.

Among Mr. Sanderson's more recent books were "Elephants" (1959), "Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life" (1961), "The Continent We Live On" (1961) and "Ivan Sanderson's Book of Great Jungles" (1966).

Bulletin readers will remember Mr. Sanderson for his excellent book, "Invisible Residents" published by World Publishing Company in 1970. "Uninvited Visitors" was another of his books which deals with UFOs, and "Things", and "More Things" were two of his books which dealt with unexplained things and happenings, generally known as Forteanism.

Mr. Sanderson founded the Society For The Investigation of the Unexplained and published the Society's periodical, named "Pursuit".

Known and respected for his work in the UFO research field, Ivan Sanderson will be sorely missed by all.

Object Sighted In Uganda

United Press International carried a news item on the 5th of March, 1973 which told of the sighting of a UFO by President Idi Amin on the 3rd of the month. Radio Uganda allegedly broadcast the news and the object was described as falling into Lake Victoria and then taking off again like a "gentle rocket". The broadcast also said that Amin was among a number of people who saw "a spectacular object covered with something like smoke" descending into the lake at about noon. The observers were approximately 10 miles from the lake. The broadcast further said that "after some seven minutes, the object was seen lifting off like a rocket being fired but moving gently", and that as it disappeared into the sky "the last portion of it was seen like the tail of a big snake."

President Amin was quoted by Radio Uganda as saying that the object was "of great significance" and "a sign of good luck to Uganda" and urged all who had seen it to attend prayers.

The foregoing information was widely disseminated by the press wires and carried in newspapers throughout the United States. It is not likely that President Amin will be available to researchers for interviews but an attempt will be made to locate and interview other observers.

Members: Please give the date and source (name of magazine or newspaper) when forwarding clippings.

Primary Analysis Of 22 September 1972 Western Pacific AP¹

Until the conflicting details of this case² are resolved, only a tentative analysis can be attempted here.

One source says the reported TWA sighting took place at "11 a.m. (Greenwich time)" (1100 Universal Time), another says "about 11 p.m." (or 1300 UT, if Guam time). A supposedly simultaneous observation from Okinawa-jima places the time at 11:30 UT.

It would seem that the "TWA spokesman" quoted by UPI was mistaken when he said that TWA Flight 745 was "flying from Okinawa to Bangkok." Flight 745 stops at Honolulu, Guam and Hong Kong en route to Bangkok; the TWA official apparently confused the morning (Pacific Standard Time) Flight 745 with the evening Flight 743 that has additional stops at Okinawa-jima and Taipei.³ The pilot, Capt. David Shifflet, stated that "we were flying from Guam to Hong Kong." And the rather dubious reported times (above) appear to agree with the schedule for the morning flight (745).

But what is a plane that is travelling from Guam to Hong Kong doing just 560 kilometers southeast of Okinawa-jima, unless it is actually flying from Guam to Okinawa-jima?

The description of the AP⁴ and the circumstances surrounding its observation⁵ suggest a space object decay ("re-entry"). On 22 September 1972 (assuming this sighting date to be correct) there were two decays⁶:

Kosmos 518-associated object (COSPAS 1972 70B, NORAD 6187)⁸

Explorer 44-associated object (COSPAS 1971 58C, NORAD 5319).

If we accept Capt. Shifflet's estimate of the AP's heading as SSE (azimuth = $157.5^\circ \pm 11.25^\circ$) and assume the airliner was 560 kilometers SE of Okinawa-jima (so its latitude would be between 21°N and 24°N), then upper and lower limits for the AP's orbital inclination can be found, and we can perhaps determine which object could have been involved in the sighting.

From the airliner's altitude of 10 kilometers an object at 50 kilometers altitude (i.e., a decaying space object) is within line-of-sight from a distance of about 10.4° of arc (geocentric angle), maximum. Thus, the AP might have been at a latitude between 10.6°N and 34.4°N .

With the equation

$$i = \cos^{-1}(\cos L \sin H)$$

where i is the inclination, L is the latitude, and H is the heading, the AP's

inclination is found to be between 56.9° and 80.7° (optimum value: 69.3°).⁹

Object 1972 70B/6187 (inclination: 72.9°)¹⁰ may have been responsible for this AP sighting as it appears that 1971 58C/5319 (inclination: 51.2°)¹¹ can probably be eliminated. I will await further data on this case before obtaining the location of the decay of 1972 70B/6187.

Brad Sparks

APRO member

18 December 1972; revised 17 February 1973.

Notes and References

1. Atmospheric Phenomenon; see proposed Standard Anomalous Phenomena (AnP) Nomenclature (in preparation).

2. *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 5-6 (September-October 1972); *Flying Saucer Review*, vol. 18, no. 6, pp. 31-32 (November-December 1972); *National Enquirer*, vol. 47, no. 25, p. 28 (18 February 1973).

3. Trans World Airlines, Inc., San Francisco information (10 December 1972, 9 February 1973, 17 February 1973).

4. For example, fragmentation of the main body in "...big pieces ... great, hot flakes ..."

5. E.g., the duration was about 75 seconds - quite long for a meteor - but not unusual for a satellite decay; the speed, estimated to be "much too slow" for a meteor, is in accord with earth-orbital velocities.

6. NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, *Satellite Situation Report*, vol. 12, no. 9, p. 39 (30 September 1972); vol. 12, no. 12, pp. 114, 124 (31 December 1972).

7. United Nations Committee On Space Research (COSPAR) International Designation.

8. North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) Space Detection And Tracking System (SPADATS) Object Number.

9. If we assume that Flight 745 was flying from Guam to Hong Kong, i.e., that the airliner was at a latitude between that of Agana Naval Air Station ($13^\circ 29'\text{N}$) and Kai Tak Airfield ($22^\circ 18'\text{N}$) assuming a great-circle route, then the AP's latitude must be between 3.1°N and 32.7°N . The orbital inclination of the AP is then between 56.3° and 80.5° (optimum value: 68.6°).

10. *Satellite Situation Report*, vol. 12, no. 9, p. 38 (30 September 1972).

11. *Ibid.*, vol. 12, no. 8, p. 31 (31 August 1972).

Flap in Alabama

Beginning on December 27, there was a concentration of sightings of unidentified flying objects in the vicinity of Lexington, Alabama. Field Investigator Bill Rogers has forwarded a total of 17 reports which he investigated, but we will present only six, which give the best detail.

On the 30th of January four days had passed since Mr. Rogers began looking into the sightings which took place around Lexington. At 6:30 p.m. on that evening he arrived in Lexington and proceeded to set up communications. He and three other individuals in three other cars went in different directions and kept in touch via radio. By 9 p.m. Mr. Rogers had received three different calls but each time was too late reaching the site to observe anything.

Mr. Rogers then decided to "call it a night" and he and two others headed up Highway 101 to Elgin Cross Roads. While on Highway 101 Rogers decided to take a look at the new garbage dump from which prior reports had emanated. At about a mile from the dump he spotted a yellowish-orange-white light traveling at a very slow speed just above the tree tops and approximately one mile to his right. He got out of the car with his companion and with two pairs of binoculars they observed the object for 2 to 2½ minutes. While watching it seemed to be observing something below it. After about a minute the object, which had a shape between that of a sphere and an egg, moved up about 40 feet and then slowly started moving down as if it was going to land. The trio piled into the car and headed in the direction where the object apparently was located; meantime Rogers checked the geiger counter and other equipment to be sure they were ready for use. When rounding the sharp curve where the dump starts one of the men shouted: "Look at that thing". Rogers skidded the car to a halt and got out. The object appeared just above a hill with only about 1/3 of it showing. By the time all had gotten out of the car the object had gone down behind the hill but the glow was still visible. A second later it came up just above the hill again and Rogers noticed that the geiger counter began clicking wildly, and the dial showed a reading of 400 volts and 250 milliroentgens. A second later the object sank down behind the hill again and the geiger counter reading went back to normal. A few seconds later the object came back up again and this time Rogers shone a spotlight at it and the object fluttered a little and sank down behind the hill again. This maneuver was repeated two more times and each time the object made its

(See Alabama - Page Twelve)



Alabama

(Continued from Page Eleven)

appearance the geiger counter would show the same reading, Rogers would shine a light at the object and it would sink below the crest of the hill. The fifth time the object went down its glow went out as if a light had been switched off. All of the up and down maneuvers took not more than 12 seconds.

After the object's glow was completely diminished the men attempted to drive to the area where it had been but no roads led to that area so they quit for the night.

Weather conditions during the sighting were the following: Clear, no precipitation, light and variable wind from the east, temperature 26°.

The next sighting we will deal with took place on a night between the 1st and 3rd of February, and the witness, Philip Nix, 18, does not recall the exact date. He claimed he was coming home from his girl friend's home and where the road intersects with Highway 64, he stopped and looked both ways before pulling onto the highway. He could see for 200-300 yards both ways. "All of a sudden there was light all over the road and at first I thought I had pulled out in front of a car, so I sped up," Nix said. His rear view mirror was on "night" reflection but it still looked like daylight behind him. He then looked above the car and saw an egg-shaped, shiny object about 40 feet above his car.

At this time Nix was going 70 miles per hour and the object stayed the same distance above the car and maintained the same speed. Just as he arrived at the crest of the hill leading into Lexington the object seemed to hesitate, then was gone at tremendous speed, and appeared to have gone down behind the trailer factory.

Approximately two weeks later (he doesn't recall exact time or date) Nix was again coming home in his car and just before he turned into the driveway of his home he noticed a bright glow behind the house. He hurried to the garage, thinking the field was on fire. He said he watched it for perhaps 3 or 4 minutes before he realized there was no fire. The bright glow was moving up and down and across under the high voltage wires in the field. Nix ran into the house and got his brother Mike and the two watched it for about a minute before they went back in to get their mother, father and sister. At this time it seemed to be right on the ground or not more than a few feet above it. When the family got back outside they all got a good look before the light which looked like a large fire faded out "as if someone had flipped a switch" and it appeared to have the same egg shape as the object he had seen two weeks before. The family then went to bed and didn't attempt to observe further; Nix assumes

the object was still out in the field.

Weather conditions accompanying this sighting were: Clear sky, no precipitation, no wind, temperature approximately 35°, and the moon was out and very bright.

Mrs. Wylodean Nix, the mother of Philip, Mike and Gayla Nix (18, 20 and 16, respectively) reported approximately what Philip described, except that she was able to establish that the second of Philip's sightings took place on a Sunday which would place the sighting on the 18th of February and she established the time as 12:20 a.m. (duration five minutes from the time she sighted it).

The last two reports in this case pertain to the sighting of the Nix family, with Gayla and son Mike describing their version of the incident. The description is generally the same as that of Philip and Mrs. Nix although Gayla and Mike set the date of the sighting at the 10th. Weather conditions, time and sequence of events all tally with those of the other witnesses.

On the 4th of February Field Investigator Bill Rogers made his second sighting of a UFO in the Lexington area. The sky was clear with no precipitation, wind light and variable from the south from 3 to 5 miles per hour and the temperature was 42°. At 7:35 Rogers received a call from an individual whom he deemed reliable, to the effect that he and several others had followed a UFO to Rogersville, Alabama. Rogers asked him to keep observing it and call again if there seemed to be a justification for another trip (Rogers had gone out in response to several calls that week, most of which were worthless cases).

At 8 p.m. the man called again, saying that he was at Wheeler Dam (which is part of the Tennessee Valley Authority). While on the phone Rogers also talked to the lock attendant who also said that he had seen something out of the ordinary. He then called the State Police, asking them to contact a unit in the area of Rogersville to see if he had seen it, but the patrolman on duty was not in his car at the time. Rogers then obtained clearance to speed out to Wheeler. Driving at 85 to 90 miles per hour he arrived there in about 10 to 15 minutes and talked to the witnesses for a short period. They said they had lost sight of it on the other side of the Tennessee River in some trees. Rogers was about to give up when one of the fellows pointed out a ball of light moving over the tree tops to the southeast of their position at the dam. It looked like a fog light, they said, but a little different shade of color. It was traveling just above the treetops heading toward the river. When it reached the end of the tree line or where the shore of the river starts, it started heading toward the river as if it was going to crash. Just before it was in a position to make contact with the water, the lock of the dam blocked Rogers' view. Rogers ran to

the end of the lock and searched for the object using binoculars, but could see nothing. He and his companions kept a close watch for about 9 or 10 minutes and were about to leave when they noticed an object or the same object rising up from the surface of the water on the Lauderdale County side of the river, going in the general direction of Huntsville, Alabama or Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant about 15 miles distant, at treetop level. It had the same appearance as before except that it was going at high speed and it was shortly out of sight.

After the object had left, a security policeman drove up and Rogers asked if he had seen the object. The officer said he hadn't but that it was a helicopter from Huntsville heading toward TVA. Rogers pointed out that the object made no noise, had no running lights and left him with the question: "Why would it be skimming the tree tops and heading toward Huntsville?"

After arriving at home, Rogers called the Federal Aviation Administration in Muscle Shoals and asked if a helicopter had come in from Huntsville and was told that there were no flights charted from Huntsville. He then called the control tower at the Huntsville airport and asked if they had picked up any "unknowns" on radar to which the spokesman replied that they had not. He then asked if they had had a call from a TVA guard about the helicopter. The spokesman said that he had been on duty for three hours and no helicopter was charted to TVA for the past two days and none for the night of the 4th.

Press Reports

September 16, 1972, Saint Loup (20 kilometers from Montpellier, France). M.N.: Towards 9:30 a.m. he was taking pictures of the countryside when his attention was attracted by an object having the form of a metallic disc and the size of a Caravelle Jet. The object crossed the sky in a western direction at a height of 800 meters. Mr. N. had the time to take several photos. This information was sent by Representative Richard Niemtzow, and included a clipping from Midi LIBRE, including one of the photos.

September 29, 1972, Shawano, Wisconsin, U.S.A. R.W. Pedersen, 50, a Shawano City engineer said that he and his wife had been bowling in Vonduel and were driving north to nearby Cecil at about 9 p.m. when they saw a "piercing white light" about 10 times the size of an airport beacon, which appeared to tumble and blink on and off about 200 feet in the air. Pedersen said: "It was not marsh gas and not a balloon. I spent three years in the Air Force and saw perhaps 8,000

(See Press Reports - Page Thirteen)

Press Reports

(Continued from Page Twelve)

aircraft landings. I never saw a light like that. A helicopter could travel 55 m.p.h. but not with the acceleration or that speed. That's not even the right term, because acceleration implies a buildup of speed, and this was instantaneous." In the same article in the Milwaukee Journal sightings dating back to July were cited. One woman claimed she had a UFO land in her back yard and had talked to the occupants. No credence seemed to be given her report.

December 7, 1972, Couva, W.I. "A ball of fire as big as Port-of-Spain" was reported by Yogi Bholasingh and two companions. While the trio watched the object split into three separate balls and proceeded across the sky and "merged with the horizon disappearing like if the sun was setting." The whole incident allegedly lasted for 15 minutes.

December 22, 1972, Kauhajoki, Finland. Veikko Kivioja and Seppo Oja reported that on Friday morning at between 2 and 2:30 a.m. they saw three "very shiny beings" walking in single file on the side of the road. They made no sound, the pair claimed, but projected a shiny light which curved upwards. The beings appeared to be tall and slim, their upper body angular and "finned". No footprints were found. A few hours and some distance from the original sighting, another man observed what seemed to be the same three beings. Veikko said that he nearly drove into the ditch when he spotted the three beings off to the left of the road, and had to swerve to avoid them.

December 29, 1972, Florence, Alabama, U.S. For the third night in a row UFOs were reported in the area. A musical group from Florence who were driving along U.S. Highway 72 said they saw two brightly lit hovering objects in the vicinity of the Jetport turnoff. Other sightings allegedly took place northwest of Athens.

January 6, 1973, Kalmar District, Sweden. Undertaker Hilding Wennberg of Borgholm, while on a hunting trip with two companions, spotted what appeared to be a very bright star which shortly began to move and disappeared into the sky leaving a smoke trail behind. A few minutes later it reappeared and the three watched as it slowly sank down toward the sea and out of sight.

January 6 and 7, 1973, Oskarshamn, Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Bo Rudberg and their daughter of Hogsby wondered if the object they saw on these dates could have been a UFO. They were just outside of town when they saw a round body with an outer circle. It hovered not far from the ground at various locations and sometimes stopped still for several

minutes. It was described as brightly shining in yellow, red, blue and green.

January 13, 1973, Marion, Wisconsin, U.S. At between 5 and 6 p.m. Witness (unidentified) was proceeding east on Highway G when he saw a red light in the sky which was too slow and too low for an airplane. It was just ahead and to his left and he could see two big red lights, one on each side of the saucer-shaped thing with an "after-burner" coming out of the back. It crossed the road ahead of the car, then swung toward Marion. As he turned onto Highway 110 the object started back to its original position, then disappeared behind a hill.

January 17, 1973, between Charlotte, North Carolina and Harrisburg, Pa. News photographer Tommy Franklin of the Charlotte News, Charlotte, North Carolina, along with reporter Edith Low, followed trucker Gerald Sumney in his semi-trailer truck on the 500-mile route between Charlotte and Harrisburg. Sumney had reported that he had been followed at various times by an unidentified flying object which he described as oval-shaped with a fluorescent-like glow. Franklin obtained one photo of the object with a Nikon F camera with 300 mm lens, 1/125th at 4.5, focused on infinity. The photo shows merely a round, glowing mass. A photo taken by Gerald Sumney on a previous occasion shows an oval-shaped glowing mass at about telephone-pole height.

January 23, 1973, Chicago, Illinois, U.S. A bar of light appeared over Chicago on the evening of the 23rd and glowed brightly for more than an hour according to hundreds of residents who reported the phenomenon to news agencies and the police department. Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Director of the Lindheimer Observatory at Northwestern University said that the phenomenon appeared to resemble an aurora borealis which, he said, in rare instances has been sighted in directions other than north. However, the conflicting directions reported seemed to preclude this explanation, he said. Witnesses on the near north side of Chicago reported seeing it in the north, but others said they observed the bar of light in the southeast. One witness said he first thought it was the beam of a searchlight but discarded that explanation because it did not reach the ground. An astronomy student at Northwestern U. saw the phenomenon and said that it appeared as three streamers of light, one of which glowed more brightly than the others.

The Federal Aviation Administration and the Weather Service both reported that their radar did not register anything unusual at the time.

No exact date, mid-February, 1973, Monterrey of Asseri, Costa Rica. Carlos Quesada, 16, and Elias Cordoba, 15, spotted a cigar-shaped bluish-green object

which they estimated to be about the size of a Volkswagen while on a hiking trip. The two were left behind the main group when Quesada sprained his ankle. When they reported the incident at San Jose, they said the object had landed near the mountain peak after they watched it flying high over the Pacific. They said it landed soundlessly about 15 kilometers from their location.

On The South American Scene

Jorge E. P. O., APRO's Representative for Colombia, has forwarded translations of three news clippings pertaining to UFO reports on the South American Continent:

February 5, 1973, Huila, Colombia. Night was turned into day when a light source from a nearby hill lit up Palmarito. Some thought that the end of the world had come, but 50 men armed with guns and machetes decided to find the source of the light and climbed the hill only to find that it had gone out. They did, however, find where something had been sitting on the ground for they located a circular hole of about 50 centimeters in diameter (about 20 inches) and two meters (about 6½ feet) in depth. The walls of the hole resembled black volcanic rock. Samples of this substance were sent to the laboratories of Instituto Agustin Codazzi and Instituto Geofisico de los Andes for examination.

Although the clipping is somewhat garbled, it appears that several people saw the light source and also saw it disappear into the sky.

February 9, 1973, San Andres Island, (Colombia). Several people including a reporter claimed to have watched strange flying objects at 3 a.m. The reporter, Ben Levi Pechthalt Mesa, and his wife, were near the principal beach and the airport when they sighted three cone-shaped objects with an opaque yellow light on the top and a green light on the bottom. The lower part of the objects rotated while the top did not. The objects hovered, then flew off in different directions, disappearing from sight. The reporter and his wife drove to the airport and noted that others had watched the objects also, among whom were several tourists including the owner of a bar, an employee of a local hotel and a lawyer.

February 21, 1973, Lima, Peru. Numerous individuals reported observing a round, brilliant object at about 1,000 meters (about 3,000 feet) altitude. When it stopped in midair it displayed red, yellow and green lights, they said, and then flew out to sea, disappearing in a flash of light as though exploding.

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OCCUPANT REPORT FROM YUGOSLAVIA

"National Enquirer" Awards \$5,000

In early 1972 the *National Enquirer* announced that they would pay a \$50,000 cash award to anyone who could furnish evidence that UFOs came from outer space. After a year of sifting reports it was decided that none of the entries met the criteria set up by the *National Enquirer's* panel of scientists. However, it was decided that the contest would be continued through 1973 and that the deadline would be set at January 1, 1974.

In the meantime, the Durel Johnson family of Delphos, Kansas was awarded \$5,000 for the evidence submitted by them. On May 28th of 1972 a toadstool-shaped object allegedly hovered over the ground near the Johnson farmhouse and left a mysterious glowing ring in the soil. The Johnson case was one of more than 1,000 claims made for the \$50,000 award and although the evidence does not prove an outer space origin, it was established that it was not a natural phenomenon.

The panel of experts who judged the entries was made up of Dr. James A. Harder, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Dr. Robert Creagan, Dr. Frank B. Salisbury and Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle. All but Dr. Hynek are members of APRO's consulting staff. Four of the members of the panel voted that the Johnson family case merited the \$5,000 award, and called their case "a major scientific mystery—the most baffling case the panel encountered in a full year of investigation." Both Dr. Harder and Dr. Hynek visited the site during the course of the investigation.

One characteristic of the strange ring left by the object at the Johnson farm was the dry, powdery nature of the soil more than a year after the incident. The soil would not accept water nor could anything be grown in it. Samples of the soil have stumped laboratory researchers and tiny white crystals which were found imbedded in the soil have defied laboratory analysis. Tests are still being conducted and the panel will report on any further findings.

Mr. Lorenzen, as Director of the consulting organization (APRO) has

(See Award — Page Four)

The Piedmont, Missouri Mess

At about the middle of February, 1973, residents in and around Piedmont, Missouri began witnessing strange and unusual flying lights and objects which caused considerable consternation, mainly because few of them had ever given much thought to UFOs prior to their experiences.

Information emanating from another APRO member in the area of Piedmont indicates that more detailed and spectacular sightings have taken place but that in view of the publicity, the people involved have not made reports public. Efforts are being made at this time to obtain these reports and if APRO is successful, the details will be made public in future issues of the *Bulletin*.

The most spectacular of the Piedmont sightings (investigated by Field Investigators Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smith) involved the experience of Mr. Reggie Bone, who is basketball coach for the Piedmont High School.

At approximately 8:30 p.m. on the 21st of February 1973, Mr. Bone and five of his players were returning to Piedmont after having lost a regional basketball game. They had just turned off Highway 60 onto Route 21 when the Coach and the boys noticed bright lights in the sky. Deciding that they must have been helicopter lights they continued toward Piedmont. When they arrived at the intersection of Route 21 and Highway 34 one of the boys noticed the same bright lights again, only this time the lights were sitting still at an estimated 50 feet altitude and approximately 200 yards from the road. Bone then stopped the car and turned off the engine and lights. He and the boys got out of the car to get a closer look at what they at the time believed to be a helicopter in trouble.

What they saw was four lights of different colors: white, amber, blue and red. They were flashing and rotating but apparently not in any particular sequence. Due to the brightness of the lights the group was not able to discern the shape of the object behind the lights (if there was one). The six individuals

(See Piedmont — Page Three)

Mr. Milos Krmelj, APRO's Representative for Yugoslavia has forwarded the following information relating to a report of occupants at a village about 30 kilometers from Ljubljana. The information came to Mr. Krmelj through the Astronomical Geophysical Observatory (AGO) which is the organization which people call when they have made UFO observations. However, AGO doesn't take the reports seriously, therefore Mr. Krmelj and his UFO study group offered to investigate such cases as are referred to them.

This case involves only one witness, who does not wish to be publicly identified, but who is generally considered to be reliable and honest. An innkeeper, Mrs. H, is 60 years old and at the time of the sighting was returning home from the hairdresser's at 9 a.m. on the 7th of October, 1972. She was bicycling along a cartway when she spotted two figures a considerable distance away, making their way along the edge of a hill.

The figures were dressed in "sort of white gowns" which reached the ground, there was a black belt around the area just below the chest and they wore black round-shaped caps on their heads. The faces were dark and she was not able to observe features (possibly because of the distance because at their nearest point they only came within 150 meters—approximately 475 feet).

The lady said that the spectacle was so strange that she descended from her bicycle and walked for a while in order to watch them. Then she climbed back on the bicycle and began to follow their tracks. However, because it was getting late she decided to go home, afraid that her family had not awakened and that the inn was not open. She looked around for someone else, but seeing no one, left. By then the figures were out of sight. She told her husband of the experience, suggesting that they go back to see what "it was all about" but he didn't want to go and the matter was forgotten.

Mrs. H. said that the figures were about 1 meter (40 inches) in height and she got the impression that one of the figures was a head higher than the other. They walked together, she said, with their shoulders touching.

(See Occupant — Page Three)

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be ready for mailing long before Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen begin their vacation on July 2. They plan to see and visit with many members in the Middlewest.

Lorenzens to Visit Middlewest

For the first time in 7 years Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen will be returning to the Middlewest for a long-overdue vacation, visiting their native states of Minnesota and Wisconsin respectively. Because APRO limits the time available away from Headquarters, they will not be able to make contact with a lot of the members. However, their schedule and itinerary are the following:

They will fly to Rochester, Minnesota on July 2, and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Lorenzen at Grand Meadow through the 5th. On the 6th they will motor to Barron, Wisconsin where they will attend the Barron High School Graduates Homecoming (Mrs. Lorenzen's school) through the 8th. From the 9th through the 15th they will be traveling south through Wisconsin to visit Mrs. Lorenzen's family there, and into Illinois to visit friends and members in Peoria, Illinois.

From the 16th through the 20th of July Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen will be in Chicago where Mr. Lorenzen will be conducting business on behalf of his firm, Lorenzen Music Enterprises. They will depart on the 21st for Rochester, Minnesota and the flight back to Arizona.

From July 2nd through the 5th, members can reach them at the home of David Lorenzen at Grand Meadow, Minnesota, and from the 6th through the 8th they will be at the Cameron Motel, Cameron, Wisconsin. At this writing no reservations have been made in Chicago, but members wishing to visit with the Lorenzens can learn their location by calling Mr. Fred Merritt at Area Code 312, Telephone: 629-5256, during the week following July 9th.

Needless to say, they are most eager to visit members they have not met before and to renew old acquaintances.

Organizational News and Notes

The membership will be pleased to know that APRO's efforts are not confined to investigating and publishing UFO reports. Various individuals have been additionally occupied in their efforts to keep the UFO subject before the public and to further understanding of the problem.

(See News - Page Four)

Greenwell Resigns

Richard Greenwell, APRO's Assistant Director from December, 1968 through March, 1973, has resigned his post with APRO for personal reasons. During his tenure with the organization he was instrumental in implementing several improvements in organizational procedure and his contributions were many. He will remain as a member and Field Investigator for APRO, and we at Headquarters wish him the best of luck in his future ventures.

New Office Manager

With the resignation of Mr. Greenwell, APRO's business office will be supervised by Mrs. Sheila Kudrle. Mrs. Kudrle has been a member of APRO for some time

and as well as being a competent manager, she is also an enthusiastic supporter of the organization.

Out of town members who wish to visit the office should inform Mrs. Kudrle by mail ahead of time and, upon arriving in Tucson, call the office before dropping in.

Apology

The January-February *Bulletin* was very late because all of the headquarters staff with the exception of Mr. Lorenzen fell victim of the London influenza epidemic and work had to be postponed until they were well enough to perform their duties.

As a result, this issue will be mailed late. We hope, however, to be ahead of schedule so that the May-June issue will

Occupant

(Continued from Page One)

Mrs. H. told some people of the occurrence, but they tended to ridicule the episode so she discontinued any further conversation about it. During the discussion, however, one of the men at the inn asked where she had seen the figures, she told him, and he said that the night before his children had come running home very frightened, saying that they had seen two white figures near the field at the turnip plantation. The figures had "risen up" out of the turnip field and began to approach the children and they became frightened and ran home. The little girl was so frightened that her parents had to leave the light on in her room all that night, the father said.

When questioned by Mr. Krmelj, the children yielded the following information: At 7:30 p.m. the children saw two "strange creatures" with white hoods on their heads, and the "rest of them" was black. They were moving slowly from the field toward the road. The youngsters said the figures were quite close, about two meters away, when they first spotted them. One of the children said that their faces were "spotted" and they wore a round, white cap and they seemed to be creeping on their hands and knees. They said they had seen them on two occasions, were not sure of exact dates, but in the evenings, and that on the second evening the two figures walked upright and wore white "gowns", and one was larger than the other.

Whereas Mrs. H. had not noted any kind of vehicle in the vicinity, the children said that a Fiat 750 was behind the figures with its lights on. It cannot be established with certainty that a Fiat 750 was, in fact, in the vicinity and inasmuch as small, compact-car-sized UFOs have been seen on the ground and flying through the air, it is possible that what the children assumed was a Fiat 750, was not. It was dark or fairly so and the lights on the vehicle might have served to hide the actual contours of the object.

It is interesting to note that the details of the second sighting of the figures by the children generally matches that of Mrs. H.'s description, i.e., that they were wearing white "gowns" and that one of them was taller than the other.

Mr. Krmelj's report included other sightings in that general area indicating that at least that section of Yugoslavia experienced a "flap" in the fall of 1972 as did other areas around the globe.

New Policy

In the past it has been APRO's policy to confine the contents of the *Bulletin* to

articles and information produced by APRO members only. Beginning with the July-August 1973 issue, the *Bulletin* will make space available to any individual reporting sound, scientifically-based research or data pertaining to UFOs.

Contributions will be submitted to APRO's panel of scientific and technical consultants for evaluation. The Editor will make the final decision on publication, based upon the judgements rendered by two or more referees. Papers will be judged on their clarity, soundness of scientific principles, and general value to the advancement of our understanding of the UFO phenomenon.

Articles will be divided into two categories: research papers and letters. Letters will be published under the heading "Technical Comments," and may only refer to material previously published in the *Bulletin*. Research reports may deal with any topic related to the subject of UFOs, but the treatment of subjects such as ETH must be clearly connected with UFOs. Both letters and research papers will be refereed prior to being considered for publication.

Papers must be kept as short as possible and must include the author's name and address (though anonymity may be granted if requested). Double or triple-spaced typewritten manuscripts on paper no larger than 8-1/2 x 11-inch (22 x 28-cm) are preferred. Limit printing to one side of the sheet and number each page. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor, and are dated on receipt at APRO.

Contributors should select a style and format that best suits the interests of a wide variety of readers, but not at the expense of the author's viewpoints. Technical details, for example, ought not be omitted if they are necessary to the discussion. References should always include the name(s) of the author(s), date and location of publication, and name of publisher, if known.

Piedmont

(Continued from Page One)

observed the lights for approximately 13 minutes during which time the objects did not move or make any sound.

At the end of that period the lights began to rise straight up at high speed, then stopped and headed toward the tree line and disappeared behind a hill. The night was clear, there was no wind or moon, and the temperature was approximately 45 degrees.

Some of the more interesting cases follow:

At about 4:30 p.m. on the 22nd of March, 1973, Mr. Ron Miller and Joe King were enroute from Southeast

Missouri State University, east of Patterson in Wayne County on Missouri State Highway 34. They observed a metallic-looking object which appeared to reflect the sunlight. They stopped the car to get a better look, glanced away for a second and when they looked back the object was gone.

Another most interesting sighting was made by Mrs. Margorie Cundiff, manager of the Piedmont Country Club. Sunday, May 25th, was a misty day and at just after 12 noon Mrs. Cundiff was driving across the dam, happened to look out across the lake to check the water level because of the large amount of rain the area had recently received.

She suddenly noted a "fast movement" and waves, and thought someone was water-skiing. Then a "flat, square-topped object" came up out of the water, and made a big turn. Her description in Mr. Sexton's column does not say what exactly happened to the object, whether it continued down the channel or if it took to the air.

A few nights later, Mrs. Cundiff said, she was awakened by her dogs growling. She said she put them out and they started barking angrily. Looking out, she noticed a strange light and decided to drive out and see what it was. She drove down by the dam, whereupon her car radio ceased to function. She drove off the dam, she said, and a quarter of a mile down the road the radio began to play again.

In an interview with radio station KPWB in Piedmont, Earl Turnbaugh said that he observed a cone-shaped object hovering about 40 feet above a field near Brushy Creek, south of Piedmont on the night of March 14. The object was visible only during lighting flashes and a rod was seen protruding from the top of it, according to Turnbaugh.

In the early stages of the activity a self-proclaimed UFO "expert" arrived upon the scene and by the time he departed he had succeeded in frightening the local populace by regaling them with tales of dead and maimed people who had been victims of UFOs.

Mr. Kim Sexton, writing in the *Independence, Missouri Examiner* devoted a three-part series to the situation in Piedmont, and was quite candid in his description of the "expert".

At the end of the first in the series Mr. Sexton said: "Some persons seem to take advantage of the fears of the community. I have found on two UFO research missions. Read tomorrow about 'UFOlogists' who live comfortably at no charge when a panic-stricken community reaches out to them."

In his second of the series, Mr. Sexton pointed out that he had met the "UFO expert" while researching the "Missouri Monster" which had been dubbed

(See Piedmont - Page Four)

Piedmont

(Continued from Page Three)

"Momo" some time back so he was familiar with the fellow's credentials and knowledgability. And apparently he found both lacking.

The expert was constantly aware of cameramen, microphones and anyone connected with the news media. He tried to make a press release concerning an alleged report about a UFO which hit a car, but KPWB's news director, Mr. Dennis Hovis, refused to broadcast or sign his name to anything which could not be verified and the expert said that the owner of the car did not want any publicity and would not give out his name. Had the report been valid, the individual could easily have been interviewed to the satisfaction of Mr. Hovis and the story could have gone out, providing it had any substance at the outset.

The expert also tried to get the Examiner to pay for a light plane search of the area, which they declined, whereafter the expert persuaded one of the recent UFO witnesses to get a pilot to do it for no charge.

After the airplane trip, the expert claimed that he had seen two "saucer nests" from the air and elected then to take a caravan out to the area (at night). Photographers, the sheriff, high school students and "ufologists" met at the radio station to start out on their "saucer watch" but the expert did not want to proceed until the cameramen appeared. Sexton later learned that the photographers went out on their own, simply to avoid the expert, who had gotten under quite a few skins by that time. Ultimately, after stopping several times to check maps, tune his walkie-talkie, etc., the expert got lost. Meanwhile the camera crews claimed they had gotten some good UFO shots.

What was probably a very serious and interesting series of sightings at Piedmont, Missouri, turned out to be a comedy of errors and ego. The latter, unfortunately, is one of the problems in the UFO research field, and little can be done about it until we all learn to recognize the symptoms.

In summary, we might note that the photo of a gyroscope-shaped "object", liberally dispensed by the press as being a UFO, was nothing more or less than a lens flare and is such a common thing that any experienced investigator recognizes it immediately. But either the "expert" is not experienced in this area of photography or he chose to ignore it in favor of the publicity which it would net for him.

In the future, it is hoped that members will call in the first inkling of a localized

UFO "flap" so that APRO investigators can get to the scene and at least attempt to offset the efforts of the sensationalists.

Corrections

On Page 11, Column 1, of the January - February 1973 issue "Primary Analysis of 22 September 1972 Western Pacific API" should have read: "Preliminary Analysis," etc. Note 7 of the same article should have omitted "United Nations" since COSPAR is affiliated with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), not the UN.

On Page 3, Column 3 Line 7 of the same issue, "Strange Object Found On the Moon": 100 atmospheres should have read 1,470 lb/sqin, not 1,407. Also on Page 3, but on Line 15, Lunarkhod should have been designated as Lunokhod.

Students Watch UFO in Rhode Island

Mr. John D. Small has forwarded the following details concerning an unidentified object observed by children at the Our Lady of Mercy elementary school in East Greenwich, Rhode Island on April 2, 1973 at about 2:35 p.m.

Patrick Casey, a 6th grade student, was near the window sharpening a pencil just before school was to be adjourned for the day. He spotted the dull-grey object which had a bright red light at the top portion and white lights outlined the sloping sides. These lights flashed on and off from left to right while the red light remained constant. The whole object resembled an up-side down soup bowl.

Tom Mainelli, another boy in the class, was one of those alerted by Patrick and they all flocked to the windows to watch the object. Mainelli estimated that they watched it for perhaps seven minutes before it tilted, and, appearing to shine or reflect light, went beyond some trees to the west. The Mainelli boy estimated that it was at about 150 feet altitude when first spotted hovering.

Patrick said that when he first spotted it the object appeared to be descending, and he let out a whoop, whereupon it moved a few feet up into the air and hovered. He then alerted the class and they all ran outside to get a better look. Although no sound was heard a smell like burned powder or gunsmoke was very obvious and the students later said that it made them "feel giddy and tired". The object had proceeded toward a nearby cemetery so the children ran after it whereupon the object came back toward the school. Other children joined the

group and then the object began to move off and shot off on an upward "slope".

The boys said that they tried to get teachers to come out to view the thing but were told that they were "busy". Patrick called the East Greenwich police and was disappointed because the officer he talked to sounded bored and the call lasted only 10 seconds. When police were later contacted to confirm the report they said that no one had called them about it except the students.

Award

(Continued from Page One)

attended the panel meetings including the meeting at Tucson on March 23, 24 and 25 when the decision was made to make the \$5,000 award to the Johnson family.

In late 1972 The *National Enquirer* approached APRO concerning the feasibility of turning the accumulated mail resulting from the contest over to this organization for categorizing, investigation and filing. Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Lorenzen undertook to read each report and to reserve the better ones for follow-up investigation. The remaining cases are categorized according to worth and filed.

The APRO staff was particularly happy to undertake the task for the *Enquirer* in order to preserve the hundreds of sightings which had, heretofore, not been reported or adequately investigated.

News

(Continued from Page Two)

For over a year Dr. Robert Creegan, APRO's Consultant in Philosophy and Professor of Philosophy at State University of New York at Albany, has been teaching a course on "Disputed Borders of Science" which includes a study of the UFO problem. The course has been well attended and the students raise some penetrating questions.

Another Ufology course is being offered by the Edison Community College at Fort Myers, Florida and is presided over by Mr. Everett R. Walter, one of APRO's Field Investigators. The *Fort Myers News-Press* carried an item announcing the eight week course which commenced on April 25th.

Mr. Leon Bonotaux, a California member, has been busy over the years with frequent lectures on UFOs to various civic groups. His lecture not only includes slides of UFO photos, but he has constructed models of various UFO prototypes which are hung on display during his talks.

Rhode Islanders were treated to a

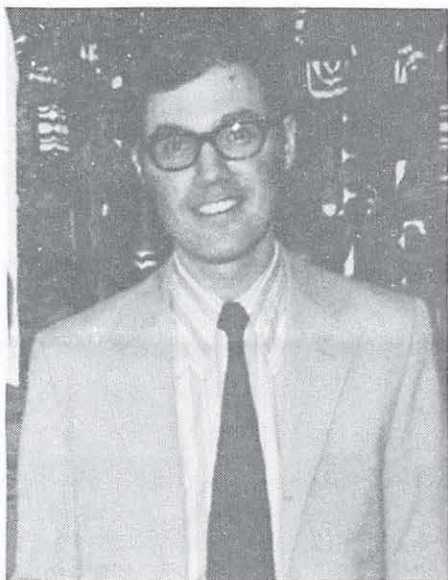
(See News - Page Five)

News

(Continued from Page Four)

lecture by Donald R. Todd, APRO Field Investigator on the evening of the 23rd of April at the Pontiac Free Library in Kingston, Rhode Island. Circulars were distributed which mentioned APRO prominently and a large audience attended. There was no admission and a free buffet was served.

The foregoing efforts are partially responsible for the growth of APRO membership in the last year and hopefully other individuals in the membership will follow suit. Certainly Dr. Creegan, Mr. Walter, Mr. Bonotaux and Mr. Todd are to be congratulated on their accomplishments.



Walter N. Webb

New Consultant

It is with pleasure that APRO welcomes Mr. Walter N. Webb to APRO's staff of Consultants, in the capacity of Consultant in Astronomy. Mr. Webb, who has been a member of APRO since 1958, has many accomplishments to his credit. From 1952 through 1956 he was a student staff member of the Clarke Observatory at Mount Union College in Alliance, Ohio. He obtained his B.S. in biology (cum laude) from that college in 1956.

From 1957 through 1958 he served as an observer in the Satellite Tracking Program, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His duties included 6 months of photographing artificial satellites from the satellite tracking station on Maui, Hawaii.

Mr. Webb served as Chief Lecturer at the Charles Hayden Planetarium in Boston, Massachusetts from 1958 to

1969, and from 1969 to the present he has served as Assistant Director at the Planetarium Museum of Science. He has also served as Special Advisor in Astronomy for the National Investigations Committee (NICAP) from 1960 to 1973 when he resigned that post.

Mr. Webb has personally witnessed UFO sightings which he characterizes as "nothing too spectacular but nevertheless unidentified" and is certainly well qualified to make the judgement. We expect that Walter Webb will be a valuable addition to the Consulting staff of APRO.

The Sedona "UFO Track" Photo

Introduction: In addition to the following analysis by Dr. James A. Harder, it is vital to the evaluation of this case that the following facts be made part of the record:

Mr. C. Dwight Ghormley is a retired schoolteacher of excellent reputation who resides in Texas. For several years he spent part of the summer months visiting his sister in Flagstaff, Arizona and made a habit of driving about the general area enjoying the cool mountain air and scenery.

On the day in question, Mr. Ghormley was en route to Sedona, Arizona when he spotted what appeared to be a tank (of the commercial carrier type) about 3/4 mile off the road about 1 mile out of Sedona. Because it was in what appeared to be an inaccessible spot, he decided to stop and photograph it. After snapping the shutter, he lowered the camera, rolled the film, then looked back to the object only to find that it was gone and a cloud of smoke or dust was much in evidence.

Later, after finishing the roll of film, he took it to be developed at a photography shop in Flagstaff. When he called for his prints Mr. N.C. McEntarfer pointed out the strange images on the print and asked Mr. Ghormley about them. Only then did he recall the object he had seen some time before. When Mrs. Lorenzen interviewed him about the experience, he said that he had almost decided that he had been "seeing things" and had forgotten the incident.

Our experience indicates that this particular photograph may be one of the big breakthroughs in UFO research. It has been established to our satisfaction that Mr. Ghormley had had no interest in UFOs prior to his experience, and only to a minor degree since.

April 18, 1973

ANALYSIS

by Dr. James A. Harder

Dr. Harder is APRO's Consultant in Civil

Engineering and an expert photographer.

Who among UFO investigators has not wished for a clear, close up, detailed photograph of a UFO? And what would it prove? Surely it would help settle the question, still on some agendas, of whether UFOs actually exist. The issue of UFO existence will be with us for some time yet, we may assume; however, is it not time to go beyond that issue to the host of scientific problems and questions that are raised once one has accepted the fact of UFO existence? It seems to me that we *should* be well into a second phase of UFO investigations in which the object is not so much to prove the *existence* of UFOs, as to try to understand more about them. With this in mind, consider the accompanying photograph of a UFO in motion. From the standpoint of "proving" the existence of UFOs it might be considered a flop, insofar as no details are seen — there is only what appears to be a sequence of spots. But from the standpoint of understanding more *about* UFOs it may be one of the most valuable photographs ever taken. For from it, and the data provided by the camera it was taken with, we can infer speeds, accelerations, and find even greater puzzles than we dreamed of a few short years ago. More about the puzzles later.

The photograph was taken by Mr. C. Dwight Ghormley at about 1:35 p.m. on September 23, 1967, near Sedona, Arizona. He observed what looked like a bright tank "in a horizontal position" and decided to photograph it with his Kodak "Holiday" 127 camera. But after he released the shutter and turned to roll the film to the next frame, he looked back to see only a cloud of smoke or dust. He estimated that the object was 3/4 of a mile away from a consideration of its position relative to the background bluff. By a stroke of luck, Mr. Ghormley took the film to be developed to the photography shop of an APRO member, Mr. N.C. "Mac" McEntarfer of Flagstaff, who recognized its value and has been able to find the original photographer, the negative, and the camera. Mr. Ghormley, the photographer, has been very cooperative and helpful and has provided APRO with the negative and the camera for evaluation. Apparently Ghormley released the shutter at nearly the exact moment (actually about .005 second later) that the UFO began a nearly vertical ascent. The rest of the story is provided by the film record.

The camera was an inexpensive Kodak model 127 "Holiday" with a fixed focus, single speed shutter, and a fixed lens opening. When examined in my laboratory in April, 1973 the shutter opened (from 10% to 90%) in 5

(See "UFO Track" — Page Six)

"UFO Track"

(Continued from Page Five)

milliseconds (ms), remained open for a duration of 20 to 28 ms and closed in 4 ms. The duration showed a random fluctuation partly due to the different pressures used to press the release and apparently partly due to some stickiness in its operation. The calculated effective speed was thus $1/35$ second. The camera was reported to have a shutter speed of $1/75$ second, so I then flooded the shutter mechanism with ethylene dichloride solvent, and found that the rise time remained at 5 ms, but that the duration was shortened to 11 to 14 ms, and the fall or closing time to 3 ms. After this cleaning the effective shutter speed was $1/60$ second, which is probably close to its speed when new. The shutter speed in 1967 was probably some value between these two, and I will assume a duration of 20 ± 5 ms, an opening time of 5 ms, and a closing time of 4 ms.

From the focal length of the lens, the estimated distance to the object, and the length of the trace of the negative, we can calculate the distance (at right angles to the line of sight) that the object moved. Measurements from the negative show that from the lowest barely visible image to the brightest of the images is 0.14 inches; from the brightest image to the last distinct image is 0.20 inches, and above that there is a faint trace 0.10 inches long, for a total length of 0.44 inches. At a distance of 4,000 feet from the camera, this represents a transverse distance of 700 feet traversed in approximately 29 ms. The calculated speed is thus on the order of 24,000 feet per second, or 16,000 miles per hour.

This is indeed a very high speed, but is still within the range of speeds measured by radar (as for example in the Lakenheath, England case). It is high enough to give the impression of "disappearance" to a nearby observer, insofar as it is more than several times the speed of a rifle bullet.

One of the most fascinating aspects of the photograph is the large number of distinct images that appear. From their density on the negative, which is greater than that of the brightest part of the sky, we infer that the object was very bright, and that possibly the distinct images are due to a flashing on and off of a light source. Since each flash could only be of about 0.001 second (1 ms) in duration and the sky was exposed for the entire shutter opening, the object brightness was on the order of 25 to 50 times that of the sky.

A second possible inference for the distinct images raises even more severe problems but it must be entertained: that is, that the object was not only very



bright, but that it actually slowed down or stopped some 15 or 20 times during the time the shutter was open, and achieved truly fantastic accelerations between such stops. This inference is not forced by the present evidence, for which the flashing light hypothesis is perfectly tenable, but by further photographic evidence that was published in the January 1973 issue of *PhotoGraphic* magazine, pp 35-37. APRO has so far been unable to examine the original Kodachrome transparency of the picture published therein, so our conclusions are only tentative. However, the picture published shows three distinct images of a classical UFO domed disc, and it appears that the images could not have been produced by just a flashing light, insofar as it is the *background* that appears obscured in three places by an opaque object. From the data provided, the average speed of the object seems to be on the order of a thousand feet per second, only a few percent of the speed inferred from the Flagstaff photograph. However, this is fast enough, together with the inferred stop-and-go character of the motion, to raise very basic questions about the mode of propulsion of these

UFOs.

A final question may be raised concerning the authenticity of the photographs. Without the original transparency, the Oregon (*PhotoGraphic* magazine) photo is hard to evaluate; but the authenticity of the Flagstaff photograph is well established. Apart from the character of the original photographer, the analysis of the original negative, and the circumstances of its being found quite by accident, there remains a very cogent argument for authenticity: who would think to fake a UFO picture of this sort? If one were to set out to fake a UFO photograph, surely he would fake a clear, close-up, detailed picture! And naturally, of a UFO standing still.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Always include old and new
Zip Codes.

Space Probe From Epsilon Bootis

As a follow-on to our initial article in the Jan-Feb. 1973 Bulletin concerning Mr. Duncan Lunan's work with long delayed echoes, we present a summary of Mr. Lunan's paper published in *Spaceflight Magazine*, which he was kind enough to furnish us, preceded by Mr. Lunan's letter to APRO's Brad Sparks and Mr. Gatland's introduction.

Space limitations and copyright considerations require that we abbreviate and paraphrase but we have made every effort to include all important points of information. We are considering means of making the complete paper available to those members who wish to study it in its entirety. Mr. Lunan's complete list of references, even though some may not apply to the abbreviated version, is included.

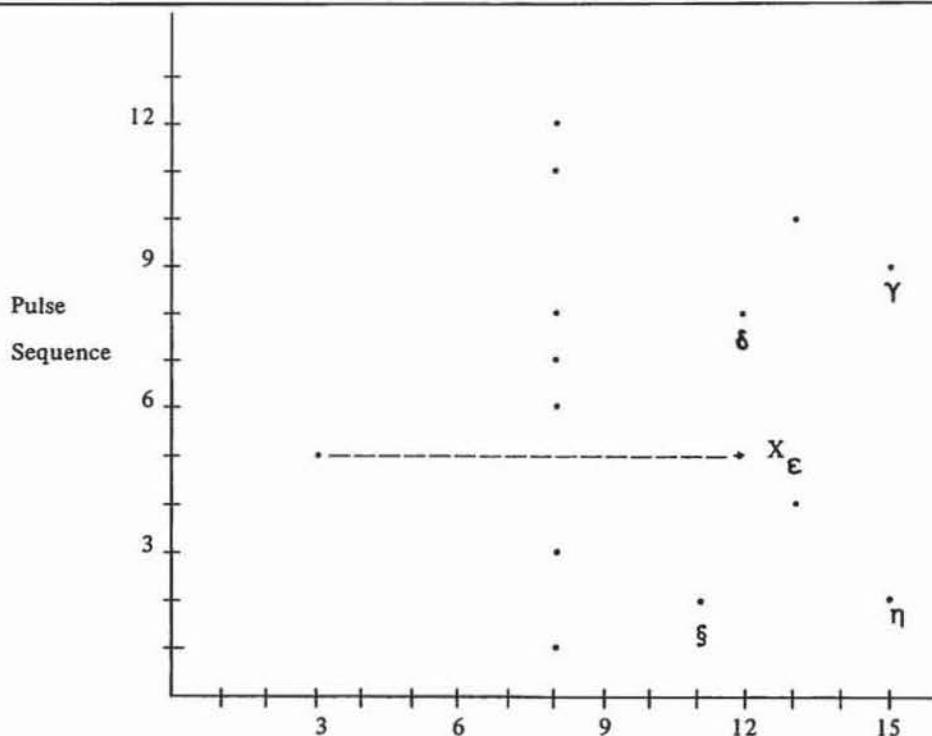
Dear Mr. Sparks,

Thank you for your letter of 15th March and your interest in my work on the long delayed echoes of the 1920's. I am taking the first opportunity to send you a copy of "Spaceflight" containing my paper on the subject; for reasons apparently beyond everyone's control, copies reached me only yesterday. In the meantime, certain misconceptions have arisen about the nature of this work. May I therefore emphasise, with reference to Mr. Gatland's introduction to the piece and the line of argument pursued in it, that I have assumed for the sake of argument that the long-delayed echoes of the 1920's came from a space probe, as Professor Bracewell suggested in his 1960 paper. The interpretation I have offered on that basis has aroused such interest that a serious attempt will begin shortly to contact the hypothetical space probe, using equipment supplied by EMI Limited, under the direction of Mr. A.T. Lawton of that company.

I look forward to any comments you have at this stage.

Yours Sincerely,
D.A. Lunan, M.A.

The astonishing idea that our Solar System had been visited by a space probe from another civilization was widely reported in December. The theory stems from original work by Mr. D.A. Lunan, a graduate of Glasgow University, who found that certain long delayed echoes of equally spaced radio signals transmitted from Earth could be interpreted in the form of a code. The data used by Mr. Lunan are those recorded in the 1920's by Norwegian, Dutch and French experimenters, who noted that delay times of the echoes varied from one signal



Echo Delay

Figure 1

to the next. This paper, which attempts to interpret the patterns so formed, suggest that a space probe in the vicinity of the Earth may have been trying to make contact by returning our own signals. It is suggested that the signals of October 1928 were star maps, identifying the probe's origin as the double star Epsilon Bootis and putting its arrival here at 13,000 years in the past. Although more evidence is required to support this hypothesis, the logic of Mr. Lunan's work is of interest in its own right as a contribution to the problem of interstellar communication. We leave the reader to decide for himself: (a) the reality of the long-delayed echoes as anything but a purely natural phenomenon; and (b) the validity of the interpretation that has been placed upon them.

Kenneth W. Gatland

In 1960 R.N. Bracewell suggested that advanced communities might use space probes as a means of communication.⁽¹⁾ He suggested that such probes might listen for our radio signals and repeat them back to us after obvious delays such as those reported in the 1920's. "Should we be surprised" Bracewell wrote, "if the beginning of its message were a TV image of a constellation?" In 1965 James Strong suggested that the probe might still be orbiting the earth.⁽²⁾

American experimenters Taylor and Young first reported echoes coming from apparent distances of 2900 to 10,000 Km

in 1927.⁽³⁾ Hals, an engineer, reported to Carl Stormer of Oslo⁽⁴⁾ that echoes of 3 seconds delay had been heard at Eindhoven, Holland. On 11 October 1928 Carl Stormer, with Hals, helped by Van der Pol transmitting from Eindhoven, picked up 3 second echoes on 31.4 meters which changed to echoes varying from 3 to 15 seconds (signal pulses were transmitted at 20 second intervals.) Echoes were received in the following delay sequence: 8, 11 - 15, 8, 13, 3, 8, 8, 8 - 12, 15, 13, 8, 8. In two cases two echoes were heard, 4 seconds apart.⁽⁶⁾

Says Mr. Lunan, "If these echoes were returned to earth by a space probe, it seems incredibly unlucky that it should have happened at a time when they were assumed without question to be natural phenomena."

To the author, the series of 3 second echoes without Doppler shift constitute the statement, "here I am in the orbit of your moon", while the varied series means something much more elaborate. Inspired by Bracewell's remark concerning constellation figures, he graphed the delay time of each echo of the Van der Pol series against its position in the sequence presenting double echoes on the same line. Graphing delay time on the vertical axis produced nothing significant but when delay time was graphed horizontally the result was a striking but incomplete resemblance of the constellation Bootes. Epsilon Bootis

(See Probe - Page Eight)

Probe

(Continued from Page Seven)

was missing but when the 3 second point was transferred from the left of the vertical barrier formed by the 8 second points, it completed the constellation figure by marking the position of Epsilon Bootis (See Figure 1). This is interpreted to mean that Epsilon Bootis is the origin of the probe. Also, that if we had returned the pattern with Epsilon Bootis in its proper place, (showing that we understood the code) we would have triggered release of the probes' complete contact program.

In the first Bootes figure, Alpha Bootis is misplaced. However, its position, because of its large proper motion⁽⁸⁾ corresponds to where it would have been approximately 12,600 years ago. A later transmission showed its current position as well. Presumably the probe had up-dated its star map. Why would the probe use the second as a unit of time? It probably learned from us. The first Eindhoven experiment sent groups of three pulses spaced over two seconds at five second intervals. The largest length of time that divides evenly into both 2 seconds and 5 seconds is 1 second.

When the spacing was increased to 20 seconds the probe was able to begin using its variable delay code. It is noted that when the time base was increased to 30 seconds on the evening of 11 October, the probe did not respond immediately but on 24 October, its next transmission, the full range of 3 to 30 seconds was utilized. Oslo and Eindhoven received 48 echoes on 24 October; only 21 were published to the Author's knowledge. When these are plotted they produce a sky map centering around the constellation Hercules. The north celestial pole location 13,000 years ago is given.

Hals heard delayed echoes again in February 1929 as did Andreas Kleve at Bodo⁽⁹⁾ and Appleton and Barrow at Kings College, London but apparently records were not kept.

In May 1929, the French Navel vessel Inconstant transmitted two dots every 30 seconds in a fixed musical sequence in a listening experiment conducted over a period of 3 days.⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾ Echoes ranged from 1 to 30 seconds plus two 31 second echoes and one 32 second. On two occasions when the operator omitted sending pulses he got "echoes" anyway — at 5 seconds and 10 seconds respectively. This suggests that the probe was beginning to anticipate the pulses from earth. The full results of this test were published⁽¹³⁾ and the author is currently working on a detailed report developing his decoding of the various panels. From a segment of this series which he calls

"Panel 7", he obtains the message "Our home is Epsilon Bootis, which is a double star. We live on the sixth planet of seven, counting outwards from our sun which is the larger of the two. Our sixth planet has one moon, our fourth planet has three, our first and third planets each have one; our probe is in the orbit of your moon," plus bits of information about their planetary system. Apparently they use the distance from their planet to their sun as an Astronomical Unit to measure distances in space as we do.

The Author discusses reasons why the twin suns Epsilon Bootis are unlikely candidates for planetary systems from the view of modern astronomy and invites discussion of information gleaned from the 7th Panel.⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁴⁾

He discusses also the possibility that his interpretation may be illusory and that the echoes may be a natural phenomenon. He says, "If two people attempt the Times crossword puzzle and one fails to solve it, that does not prove that the Times crossword puzzle is a natural phenomenon — and if they both produce the same solution that suggests but does not prove that the solution is correct."

Appleton and others apparently carried out further research in 1934 but the author has been unable to secure details. In 1947 through 1949 Budden and Yates carried on a search for long delayed echoes with negative results.⁽¹⁵⁾ In 1967 a program was initiated at Stanford. No results were obtained until February 1970 when three echoes were heard. (Man-made interference has been a major obstacle to both these programs.) Stanford is investigating an hypothesis concerning natural long delayed echoes.⁽¹²⁾ They have, since 1970, accumulated a record of 20 to 30 instances of what might be long delayed echoes. No long sequences have been recorded and never more than two echoes in one day.⁽¹⁶⁾

Between 1932 and 1969 the radio journal QST reports 40 convincing cases of long delayed speech echoes on various frequencies.⁽¹⁷⁾ Also, there are reports (as yet unverified) of long delayed echoes occurring as interference on satellite communication frequencies. "The persistent unimaginative use of echoes suggests that the 1920 signals were returned by a machine artifact rather than by *** piloted spacecraft."

The author closes by suggesting that we now attempt to contact the probe by laser.

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The APRO Seal

The Latin words impressed upon APRO members' plasticized cards read: AD VERITAT PETENDA which, translated into English means, simply: "Toward Truth". It is the official corporate seal registered with the Arizona Corporation Commission.

Celestial Events — June/July, 1973

JUPITER is the most prominent celestial body in June and July (1973), besides the Sun and Moon, with a visual magnitude of -2.1 on 1 June and reaching its maximum brilliancy in 1973 at the end of July (mag. -2.4). *Jupiter* reaches its apex ever earlier in the morning (morning star) as it approaches opposition on 30 July. (To locate the Sun, Moon and Jupiter, see table below.)

VENUS remains inconspicuous, despite its magnitude of -3.4, due to the proximity of the Sun. **MARS**, a morning star, is brightening considerably and by the end of July is mag. -0.6. **SATURN** is not notable in June and July.

SIRIUS (mag. -1.47) and **CANOPUS** (mag. -0.73), the two brightest stars,

attain their apexes in the evening in June and in the morning in July. *Canopus* is never visible North of latitude 41°N on the Earth's surface. (To locate these stars, see table below.)

CONJUNCTIONS of note are of *Jupiter* and the Moon at 2121 UT on 19 June and at 2153 UT on 16 July. In both cases, *Jupiter* is about 8 lunar diameters (4°) South of the Moon.

Major **METEOR SHOWERS** occur on about 29 May-18 June, 24 June-6 July, and 26-31 July. The *Arietids* (29 May-18 June), *Zeta Perseids* (1-16 June) and *Beta Taurids* (24 June-6 July) are the last daytime showers of the year. The only significant nighttime shower in this period, the *Delta Aquarids* (26-31 July), will be seen with very little obscuring moonlight (2-20% illumination; see table below). (To locate the points of meteor appearance, *radiants*, of all four showers, see table below.)

Astronomical Ephemeris³ (June-July 1973)

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec	Meteor Shower	Date of Maximum	Radiant ¹ GHA Dec
1 Jun	154° -53°	295° -18°	148° -17°	181° +22°	Arietid	8 Jun	211° +23°
1 Jul	183 -53	326 -18	178 -17	179 +23	Zeta Perseid	9 Jun	195 +24
1 Aug	214 -53	360 -19	208 -17	178 +18	Beta Taurid	29 Jun	190 +23
					Delta Aquarid	29 Jul	328 -17

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec
1 Jun	154° -53°	295° -18°	148° -17°	181° +22°
1 Jul	183 -53	326 -18	178 -17	179 +23
1 Aug	214 -53	360 -19	208 -17	178 +18

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec
1 Jun	154° -53°	295° -18°	148° -17°	181° +22°
1 Jul	183 -53	326 -18	178 -17	179 +23
1 Aug	214 -53	360 -19	208 -17	178 +18

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec
1 Jun	154° -53°	295° -18°	148° -17°	181° +22°
1 Jul	183 -53	326 -18	178 -17	179 +23
1 Aug	214 -53	360 -19	208 -17	178 +18

Moon²

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec
1 Jun	154° -53°	295° -18°	148° -17°	181° +22°
1 Jul	183 -53	326 -18	178 -17	179 +23
1 Aug	214 -53	360 -19	208 -17	178 +18

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec
1 Jun	154° -53°	295° -18°	148° -17°	181° +22°
1 Jul	183 -53	326 -18	178 -17	179 +23
1 Aug	214 -53	360 -19	208 -17	178 +18

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec
1 Jun	154° -53°	295° -18°	148° -17°	181° +22°
1 Jul	183 -53	326 -18	178 -17	179 +23
1 Aug	214 -53	360 -19	208 -17	178 +18

¹At 0000 UT on the date indicated (GHA increases about 15°/hour).

²Dates (UT) of lunar phases: New Moon (0% illuminated) 1 June; First Quarter (50% ill.) 7 June; Full Moon (100% ill.) 15 June; Last Quarter (50% ill.) 23 June; New Moon 30 June; First Quarter 7 July; Full Moon 15 July; Last Quarter 23 July; New Moon 29 July.

³See the January-February 1973 *APRO Bulletin* (pp. 8-9) for detailed explanation.

Formulas:

LHA = GHA - West long.

LHA = GHA + East Long.

sin alt. = (sin decl.) x (sin lat.) + (cos decl.) x (cos LHA) x (cos lat.)

sin az. = - (cos decl.) x (sin LHA) / (cos alt.)

Iowa Fireball

The "Iowa Fireball" of 1969 is a prime example of a daytime meteor reported as a UFO. Observers from Illinois to Colorado reported a bright green or silver-blue object (which later broke up) with a fragmented white trail on a heading of 280° at 2252 UT on 5 June 1969. (See *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin* July-August 1969, p. 6.)

Most witnesses correctly identified the objects as meteors. However, about two years later, NICAP, evidently unaware of the early contemporary accounts, located and interviewed a U.S. Federal Aviation Administration air traffic controller who saw the objects and believed them to be UFOs (*UFO Investigator*, February 1972, p. 2; my thanks to P.J. Klass for his analysis of this report).

The controller was observing flight procedure aboard an airliner near St. Louis, Missouri, when the co-pilot called

his attention to a "formation" of four moving objects. The larger of the four appeared to be "hydroplane-shaped," about 18-20 feet long, 12-14 feet wide, and 7-8 feet thick (though there was no way he could have estimated the size). All were described as having the color of "burnished aluminum" with bluish-green "power sources" in the rear. The three smaller objects in NICAP's drawing resemble LGM-30 (Minuteman) ICBMs!

A stream of meteors sighted under unusual conditions became a flight of UFOs due to reliance upon: The testimony of only one seemingly credible witness interviewed long after the occurrence; his recollection of an apparently unconnected radar contact as possibly lending weight to the original observation; and a description that did not seem to correspond to any known conventional phenomena. (Who ever heard of daytime meteors?)

We would do well to heed Dr. J.A. Hynek's advice, "Beware of UFO reports from single witnesses; one can never be too careful, even in instances in which the reporter is adjudged to be reliable."

Brad Sparks
A.P.R.O. Member

APRO Informationsblatt Für Österreich

Mr. Alexander G. Keul, APRO's Representative for Austria has forwarded a copy of "APRO Informationsblatt Für Österreich" which is an information sheet in German which Mr. Keul is distributing in Austria to people interested in the UFO mystery. It is rewarding to see a plan brought to fruition and Mr. Keul informs us that he has recruited his first member as a result of the information sheet.

The staff hopes that other overseas members and Representatives will follow Mr. Keul's lead and attempt to bring in more members and keep the public informed via this method.

Please Note:

Quite often we dispatch investigators to interview witnesses of UFO sightings which come to us via newspaper clippings. It is imperative that those who forward clippings give us the name of the paper, the city and state, and the date. This may simply be penned in on the clipping, as long as it is included.

Address Changes

Addressograph plates are filed by zip code. In view of the fact that over 2500 membership plates are filed, it is difficult to locate a member if he or she does not include his old zip code along with change of address. Please help the office staff to operate smoothly and efficiently and include old and new zip codes with address changes!

Next Issue

Latest information concerning the alleged crash of a UFO on April 17, 1897 in Aurora, Texas, will be featured. Illness and a death in the Lorenzen family prevented this issue from being mailed on time.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA

MAY-JUNE 1973

CLOSE ENCOUNTER IN BRAZIL

The Aurora, Texas Case

The alleged crash of a UFO on April 17, 1897, has been hauled into the focus of the news media again. For new members who may not have read the basic story, we will recount it briefly again:

A. Mr. S.E. Hayden, a "stringer" for newspapers (one who provides local news to big-city newspapers) submitted the story to the Dallas Morning News on April 17, 1897. In effect, it said that at about 6 a.m. a huge, silver-colored, cigar-shaped object appeared over the southern horizon, showing two gasoline engines along each side. Both of these engines turned propellers and another propeller, which "bored through the air" was mounted on top, apparently for vertical lift. This is the general description furnished by several people in several areas prior to the Aurora incident.

It was estimated that the object was 200 to 300 feet long and 50 feet wide. Seven windows (at least, according to the story) were strung along the bottom, and a strong headlight flashed out of the nose. Depending on who was telling the story, it was piloted by one of several persons, some of whom were wearing blue sailor suits.

This was the general description of a strange "airship" which had been reported throughout the United States that year. However, in the case of the Aurora "ship", it was piloted by only one individual — a "Martian". Hayden said it came in low over the Aurora town square, zoomed north above Judge J.S. Proctor's house which was located on a hill and struck the Judge's windmill and exploded. Debris was allegedly scattered far and wide and when the citizens of Aurora rushed to the site of the wreck they found the badly disfigured body of the pilot. T.J. Weems, allegedly the U.S. Signal Corps Service Officer and also an authority on astronomy, made the pronouncement that the pilot "came from the planet Mars."

Further, the story read, papers were found among the wreckage but the writing could not be deciphered. According to Hayden, the local citizenry cleaned up the debris and at noon that day gave the pilot a Christian burial at the Aurora cemetery which is located on a hill near the town.

(See Aurora — Page Three)

Artifact Found — Disappears

Mr. Donald Worley, APRO's Field Investigator at Connorsville, Indiana, has submitted the following interesting report of a UFO incident which took place on a farm between Gaynorsville and Milhousen (Decatur County) Indiana on the morning of March 10, 1972. As usual, Mr. Worley has furnished complete details of a most intriguing UFO report.

At a little after 4 a.m. on the 10th, Mr. K.G. (name withheld upon request) awoke with a "terrible pain" in his stomach. It was so severe that he got out of bed, then laid down and rolled on the floor. He thought at the time that he might be having a heart attack (despite that fact that he is only 35) and awakened his wife, M. The pain began to subside so he got up and paced the floor.

Shortly, both Mr. and Mrs. G. spotted a great orange glow beyond the trees to the southeast on Mr. G's father's farm. It lit up the area and seemed to change in intensity. After a while Mr. G. felt well again and went back to bed; however, his wife stayed up and watched the glow for about an hour, after which an orange-colored glowing boomerang-shaped object ascended from the area where the glow was, and flew west. When it was south of the G. home, it appeared to be about the size of a "flying boxcar" aircraft, and only about 150 feet away from the house. She estimated that the object was about the size of a grapefruit held at arm's length — in other words very large and very close. It flew at the speed of "an ordinary aircraft", she said, and disappeared into the southwest at an elevation of about 45 degrees.

Both Mr. and Mrs. G. agreed that there had been no wind, no precipitation, no moon, and only one light in the vicinity — a dusk to dawn yard light about a half mile from their house.

On the next day, Mr. G's father and his son were letting hogs into the field on the elder Mr. G's farm, when they found a very strange orange-red (not glowing but very bright, they said) "stone." They found it too heavy to carry back to the farm but did roll it a few feet. The stone was flattish and had purple-colored pits

(See Artifact — Page Three)

The following is preliminary information on an incident which took place at dawn on the 22nd of May 1973 between Itajobi and Catanduva:

Onilson Papero, who is employed with a firm in Oswaldo Cruz, a district in S.J. do Rio Preto, reported that at dawn on the 22nd of May he observed a very intense blue light that caused his car to become transparent, interfered with the radio and the engine of his car, made a noise like a turbine and attracted him toward it as if "it were a magnet".

It was 3 a.m. when Onilson, who had taken a girl home to Itajobi, was driving to Catanduva on State Route 321. When near km. 7 his engine started to fail and at the same time the radio which had been working well, began to register a considerable amount of interference. Onilson started to gear his car (an Opala) down from high to second and then to first gear in an attempt to keep it running. By this time the interior of the car was lit up, giving Papero the feeling that something had gone wrong with the electrical system. Then a beam of light hit him straight in the face and he had to pull the car to the curb. Until this time he thought that a truck was approaching him, but nothing passed. When the beam of light struck him he had put his hands over his face. When no car passed he lowered his hands, opened the door and saw, at an altitude of about 10 meters (about 36 feet) and a distance of 15 meters (about 50 feet) a strange-appearing object. By this time the temperature had begun to rise and Papero was gasping for air.

Then, Onilson said, a kind of curtain or net appeared to cover the object and the temperature fell to normal and he was able to breathe with more comfort. It was at this time that he saw a tube coming down out of the object and he started to run but felt as though something was pulling him back. He looked back and saw only a beam of light over the car covering it and turning it transparent. The object was opaque, he said, but the light around it as bright as day. He ran a little further, he said, and then lost consciousness.

At about 5 a.m. two young men came upon the Opala with the door open and Papero lying some distance away in the road, on his back, in the rain. Some

(See Encounter — Page Three)

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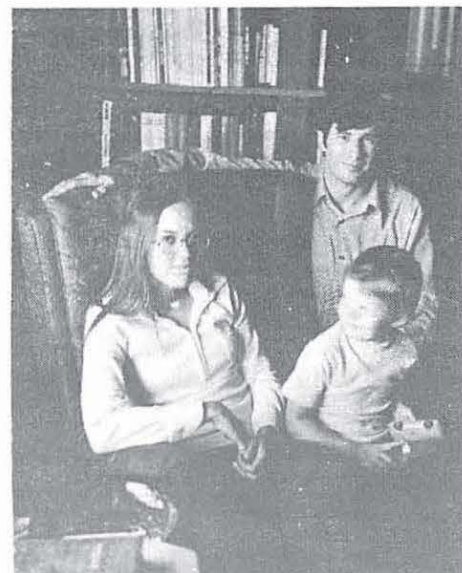
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James Visits APRO



Brian James, one of APRO's staff artists whose work has graced the *Bulletin* on several occasions in the last year, visited Tucson and APRO on the 17th and 18th of June. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen were pleased to play host to Brian, his wife Karen and son Michael whom they found to be a lovely family. More of Mr. James' work will be seen in future issues of the *Bulletin*. They are pictured above in the living room of the Lorenzen home.

Australian Scientist on Extraterrestrial Life

While attending the annual general meeting of the Australian Academy of Science Professor R.D. Brown of the chemistry faculty of Melbourne's Monash University, was interviewed by the press concerning his views about the possibility of life on other planets. Professor Brown recently discovered the existence of molecules in space which could be the "building blocks" of organic matter, and his discovery points to the existence of biologically active matter in space.

While delivering a paper dealing with organic matter in interstellar space at the symposium on the origin of planets and life, he said, "Our solar system is now believed to be a typical one, and half of the stars you see in the sky could have similar systems around them. It is probable that virtually all of these systems have at least one terrestrial planet - like earth - with a similar distance from its sun and other factors which would give a fair chance for life to evolve.

"Other planets like earth are now believed to be rather common throughout the universe. Only about 20 years ago, planet systems were thought to be very

(See Scientist - Page Six)

Another Apology

At this writing it is hoped that the May-June Bulletin will be on schedule (in the mail before July 15). However, the extreme tardiness of the March-April issue was due to another set of unforeseen and sad circumstances.

On the 23rd of May Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen were called to the bedside of Mr. Lorenzen's father in San Francisco. He passed away on the 25th and the ensuing funeral required that the Lorenzens be away from Tucson until May 30th. The coming months will be difficult for Mr. Lorenzen as he was named executor of his father's estate and the work involved in disposing of same will take a considerable amount of his spare time.

We hope that the membership will understand any further delays in the near future and we at Headquarters hope that

with the new volunteer help things will be on an even keel before too much time passes.

Transitions

We are saddened to announce the passing of two of our oldest supporters and field investigators, Mr. David V. Lansden of Cairo, Illinois and Mr. Clancy D. Tull of Kansas City, Missouri. The membership will recall their names from the pages of the Bulletin in the past years when their investigations were published in its pages. Both were attorneys.

It is at a time like this that we realize just how long APRO has been in the field of UFO Research when we begin to lose valuable people such as Mr. Lansden and Mr. Tull. We extend our deepest sympathy to their families.

Encounter

(Continued from Page One)

papers were strewn about but it was later found that nothing was missing, although there had been two checks among the papers.

The men called a patrolman to proceed to the area immediately and succeeded in waking Papero who became panic-stricken and told his story. The policeman took him to the Pedro Abino Hospital where Dr. Elias Azis Chediak examined him. He was put under observation until 7 p.m. that evening and nothing unusual was observed so he was sent home to Catanduva.

It was noted that Papero's normally brown hair turned completely black on the night of his experience but has since returned to its normal color. Also, some yellow spots which showed up on his body several days after the experience have disappeared. They caused him no discomfort.

Onilson Papero is one of those individuals who used to scoff at the idea of flying saucers, and now says he never wants to see another one again.

It was later learned that at least six other witnesses had seen the object of the 22nd including two businessmen in Catanduva, and a member of the congregation of the Catanduva Parish Catholic church.

Artifact

(Continued from Page One)

distributed across its surface. They decided to come back to the field the next day and retrieve the strange rock. However, when they returned the stone was gone. They searched the general area thoroughly but it was not to be found.

It was determined later that the stone was in approximately the same area where the G.s had seen the glow the night before. They theorized that perhaps fox hunters had carried the thing off and went so far as to query fox hunters they encountered in the area. Their questions were met with ridicule as the general feeling was: "what would we want with a rock?" There were no tracks of vehicles found on the ground in the field which would account for the mysterious disappearance of the strange artifact.

Field Investigator Worley suggests that no human acquired the rock and that perhaps it was retrieved by the vehicle which dropped it in the first place.

Aurora

(Continued from Page One)

Those, basically are the alleged "facts". Most UFO researchers are familiar with the "Airship" flap of 1897 when unidentified airships were reported in various states across the country. It has yet to be proved what the things were, if, indeed they existed at all. The accounts would be much more easy to verify if the descriptions had been more detailed and not tinged with so much emotion.

But—back to Aurora. A little background is helpful here. Aurora was in pitiful straits in 1896 and 1897. An epidemic of spotted fever had decimated the population and a lot of people left town because of it or the failure of the cotton crop or the bypass of Aurora by the railroad or a combination of all three circumstances. What had been a thriving country town was now a ghost town. S.E. Hayden, a cotton buyer, was in as bad a fix as anyone else.

Seventy years passed and the question of the Aurora crash was brought up again by UFO researchers during the furor of the 1966 "flap" when the Condon Committee was commissioned to investigate UFO reports and determine whether or not UFOs really existed.

Wise County (where Aurora is located) historians pronounced the whole tale a hoax but few believed them. The only qualified scientist to investigate the affair was Dr. Alfred E. Kraus, then Director of the Kilgore Research Institute at West Texas State University. He made two visits to Aurora during which he carried out a careful investigation. On his second trip he used a metal detector to search the supposed crash site but turned up nothing of interest. What he found, he said, were old stove lids, rings used on horse bridles and some 1932 license plates, but nothing which could be interpreted as having been a part of a "flying silver cigar".

Dr. Kraus also interviewed people who had lived in Aurora at the time and they denied any knowledge of a crash. One, Oscar Lowery of Newark, was a resident of Aurora and 11 years old at the time. He had been visited by no less than a dozen newspaper and magazine reporters, one of whom offered him a large sum of money to verify the crash story. But he stuck to his story and would not budge, even with the offer of money.

It has also been learned (and this can be verified by Jerry Flemmons, reporter with the Fort Worth Star-Telegram) that in the early 1960's an aging telegrapher confessed that the stories had begun with a telegraph operator in Iowa and had spread to Texas, and had no basis in fact.

Now we come to the present. Around the middle of April, a UFO buff who has a reputation as a gadfly who flits hither and yon as circumstances allow

when a midwest area is infected with UFO reports, brought up the Aurora case again. He apparently had not done any research to speak of because he was not aware of the basic history involved.

As this individual began to get attention from the news media, others jumped on the bandwagon and the controversy flared anew. This new crew of Aurora "investigators" included a newspaper reporter who showed up at the little town wearing a jacket emblazoned with the NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) emblem and leaving the impression that he was a representative of NASA. He made no attempt to identify himself as other than that, either.

But — he produced bits of "fused" metal resembling aluminum, which he claimed he retrieved from the "crash site". During a telephone interview with Mrs. Lorenzen, the *Bulletin's* editor, he said that immediately upon finding the metal he had "sent it out of the country" to be analyzed because he was afraid that government authorities might confiscate it. Daily newspaper articles in Dallas papers said that the metal had been sent to a government research laboratory in Canada, and another sample to a scientist in this country. But the reporter and his cohorts refused to identify the latter.

Because Dr. J. Allen Hynek was mentioned prominently in news articles as planning to visit Aurora to investigate the findings, Mrs. Lorenzen put in a call to him and asked him if he had any knowledge of Dr. Kraus' investigation to which he replied that he did not. She also pointed out that Kraus' investigation in 1967 had yielded no mysterious metal. Dr. Hynek then informed her that he knew the name of the scientist who had examined the mysterious metal and that the man was legitimate. She asked him if the metal was unusual. It was a fairly common aluminum alloy, he said.

Referring back to the file on the 1897 crash, including recent clippings from Dallas papers, the APRO staff noted that while quite a bit of very mundane metal was found by the current investigation, the new metal was found to be an aluminum alloy which could not have been manufactured on earth before 1908 but later. While the mundane metal (iron) was badly rusted, the aluminum alloy, according to the unnamed scientist, was in good condition. A check with members of the Consulting Staff of APRO yielded some interesting information concerning this turn of events:

Aluminum alloy manufactured prior to World War II contained copper and had it been buried for such a long period it would have been badly corroded. Alloys developed and manufactured during and since World War II are much harder and would stand up under the elements much better. However, even the

(See Aurora — Page Four)

ADDRESS CHANGES

Always include old and new
Zip Codes.

Aurora

(Continued from Page Three)

newer aluminum alloys would not be in "good shape" after being exposed to the elements for 76 years. Yet the metal found in May, 1973 are described by the investigators as being in remarkably good condition.

Now some pieces of the puzzle begin to fall together, if we consider the facts available. Dr. Kraus found that there was no T.J. Weems of the Signal Corps in Aurora in 1897, but Jeff Weems was the local blacksmith. Dr. Kraus found no unusual metal, aluminum alloy or otherwise in 1967, yet it allegedly showed up on the crash site after the initial flurry of publicity in April of this year.

The most recent "finding" is a stone with a triangular inscription etched on it which the current investigators hint might be the stone used to mark the grave. The news articles dealing with this discovery describe the inscription as being cigar-shaped whereas it is actually a triangle.

Two elderly people have been located who declare they remember their parents talking about the "airship crash" and allegedly having gone to the scene and describing it later. They also said they could locate the grave, which they did, but each sent the investigators to a different grave site.

It is amazing that the 1973 Aurora "investigators" have not taken the obvious route: examination of cemetery records would be of prime importance. It is strange, too, that the Wise County Historical Society, which has carefully and laboriously recorded the history of that county (the spotted fever epidemic, the failure of the cotton crop and the railroad bypass of Aurora) did not record such an historical happening as the crashing of an airship, especially since there were no airships in those days.

An examination of all the "evidence" leads us to an obvious conclusion: The aluminum alloy arrived at Aurora after 1967 when Kraus examined the crash site and therefore has no bearing on the mystery whatsoever. Whether the aluminum was brought to the scene by publicity-seeking UFO buffs or by people who wanted to inject some life into a ghost town (Aurora was re-incorporated in 1972) we may never know but it seems certain that we should relegate the story of the 1897 Aurora, Texas airship crash to the hoax bin.

Moving?

Please send address changes!

Object Photographed in Canada

Our thanks to member John Revenboer for forwarding the accompanying photographs and the details about same. On the 16th of March 1973, Bert Harvey of Sese kinika, Ontario, Canada sighted one and then three strange glowing objects in the northern sky. The objects appeared to be hovering in the general direction of Canadian Forces Base Ramore so he telephoned the Provincial Police who in turn phoned the Base but were informed that nothing was visible on radar in the vicinity.



Original Photo

Harvey said the objects were constantly changing colors from red to green to blue, that they started moving about and at one point two of them appeared to merge and then separate again.

Harvey watched the mysterious trio from 9 p.m. until 2:30 a.m. in the company of his wife Ada and his son Rod of Toronto, and Dave Barnacal, a conservation officer for the Swastika branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

On Thursday evening the objects were spotted again by Mr. Harvey but this time they appeared to be much farther away. A news photographer, Mr. John Scott Watson was called to the scene. He later described the objects as each looking very much like a very bright star and said that every now and then they appeared to move very slowly in different directions "Each one of them kept changing color", he said, "but were too distant to enable me to take photographs."



Blowup of Original Photo

Several hours later, however, Mr. Watson returned to Sese kinika and observed two of the objects— one in the northeast and the other, much closer, in the northwest. He took time exposures at 5, 10 and 15 seconds. The photo shown on this page is one of the blow-ups which appears to show either an object with two lighted portions or two separate objects. Watson said, "I would not swear that any of the things I saw tonight were unidentified flying objects. But at the same time it seems strange to me that five stars would be changing color at the same time and moving in different directions."

Engineer Observes UFO

On the 22nd of March, Mr. Oscar Wills, Chief engineer for the Central Illinois Public Service Company at Grand Tower, Illinois, observed a UFO hovering over the 69,000 volt transformer yard.

Wills, who was working the 3 to 11 p.m. shift, said that at about 9:15 p.m. he received a call from the company turbine operator, Mr. Willis Hughes, who informed him that he was watching an unusual object which was apparently a bit north of the power station. Wills walked out the north door of the station and immediately spotted the saucer-shaped object hovering over the transformer yard. He estimated its height at about 1500 feet and added that the sight amazed him. The object had a large number of pulsating lights around the edge of it, and it changed color from bright red to white and sometimes to amber. He thought its diameter was

(See Engineer - Page Five)

Engineer

(Continued from Page Four)

approximately 25 to 30 feet and that the lights numbered about 30 which entirely circled the craft except for an area of about 6 or 8 feet.

Wills estimated the object's distance to be about 300 yards, and ventured 50 yards closer to it and although he was feeling "shaky" he walked another 100 to 150 yards toward the object. At that point he was about 100 yards from it. Because he was alone he decided to go back to the plant and alert others, and as he began walking he looked back over his shoulder and saw it begin to move. It moved over the west side of the plant, across the Mississippi River and stopped again. Wills then walked around the plant to the sea wall where he could observe the object hovering over the sea wall.

The loudspeaker announced that there was a call for Wills so he went into the plant where he took another call from Mr. Hughes who wanted to know if he had seen the object, and said that he was still watching it from his home about a mile and a half from the plant. When Wills went back outside again the object was gone. He estimated that he had watched the craft for 7 or 8 minutes, and Hughes said he had watched it for 20 minutes before his first call to alert Wills.

After the second call from Hughes, Wills went back outside and stayed there for another 30 minutes hoping to catch a glimpse of the object again, but all he saw were four jet aircraft which he assumed to be military because of their high speed, which made several passes over the plant and the Mississippi River as though searching the area. After 8 or 10 passes which lasted about 8 minutes, the jets left.

Wills was definite in his description and said that the object was definitely solid and not just a gaseous mass.

Five days after the incident, the *Santa Ana Register* (California) queried the Air Force about the jets but was told by an Air Force spokesman that Headquarters North American Air Defense Command had said that no planes had been scrambled in the area of Grand Tower and that no report of UFOs had been received by the Air Force.

Eastern UFO Symposium

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

Australian Mystery Rings

The *Australasian Post* for May 10, 1973, carried an article titled "Riddle of the Rings" which dealt with strange markings on the ground at the farm of Mr. Geoff Bibby at Navarre, 145 miles northwest of Melbourne.

First discovered by Mr. Bibby in September 1972, they are two circular strips of bare ground two feet wide and a short distance apart. Within and outside the circles the grass grows normally except for a few patches of bare earth inside the rings. Bibby paced them out and found that they were 78 to 84 feet in diameter.

In May, 1973, the rings were still devoid of vegetation and became a source of concern to Mr. Bibby as he feared that whatever had caused them might spread to the rest of his property. He decided to take a look at the soil itself and dug down into one of the circles. Whereas the soil appeared normal on the surface, the soil he dug out was heavily impregnated with a white substance unlike anything he had seen before. He dug up other samples and found that whereas the soil inside the bars rings and outside them was as normal as the rest of the pasture, the bare patches all contained the strange white substance.

As the rings gained the attention of outsiders, tests were made for radioactivity but none was found. Soil samples were examined in an attempt to identify the white substance but at the time of the publication of the account it was only known that the substance was neither animal or vegetable in origin.

This mystery is recounted in the *Bulletin* because of the similarity of the description of the white substance to that found in the soil in Iowa (U.S.A.) bean fields in July 1972, as well as the soil in the white patch on the Johnson farm at Delphos, Kansas (see the headline story, page 1 of the November-December 1971 *Bulletin*). The white substance in the Iowa bean field case was not identified and the markings were erroneously identified as the results of lightning strikes.

Because curious ground markings have been known to result from UFO landings, Australian researchers theorized that the Navarre rings may have been caused by a UFO. The Bibbys had not seen any unusual aerial objects, but a neighbor, Mrs. Lorna Slorach who lives on a 2850-acre farm adjoining the Bibby property, said that she had seen an unusual object in November 1969, about three years before Mr. Bibby found the rings. It happened about midnight, she said, but she couldn't recall the exact date. She noticed a bright light moving across the sky from the southwest and as it approached and was "about halfway up the sky", she could see that it was actually a circle of lights made up of large

and small lights arranged alternately. She couldn't discern whether the lights were around the middle or bottom of the object, but did note that it travelled in complete silence. Her mother-in-law saw it, and her father-in-law who was in the car was told to look up but he thought she was pointing to a tree and turned on the car headlights in order to see better. The instant the lights were turned on the lights in the sky went out abruptly.

One further detail about the white substance is that when a piece of it is extracted from the soil and rubbed between the fingers, it completely disappears.

The *Bulletin* will publish any further information when it is received.

Students Observe UFO in New Hampshire

Thanks to Field Investigator Basil Woods and our new Consultant, Walter N. Webb for the details on this case. The initial information came to us from the Portsmouth Herald of April 3 which said that three Belknap College astronomy students, Gene Major of Stamford, Conn., Harry Bridges of Philadelphia, and Bruce Wingate, of Compton, Plains, N.J., observed a dark red sphere from 8:15 to 8:40 p.m. on the night of March 28th from the Belknap College Observatory. Mr. Bridges' testimony follows:

On March 28th, 1973, Bruce Wingate, Eugene Major, and myself, Harry Bridges, did see and observe the following in relation to an Unidentified Flying Object:

At about 8:15 + - 2 min. Gene pointed out a flashing red light to the SSE in direction and about 6 - 8° above the true horizon. We estimate brightness to be of perhaps +1 to -1. The object remained the same apparent magnitude throughout the entire sighting. At 8:24, I got a sighting of the object through our twelve and one half inch reflecting telescope. It appeared a dull red glow with a fuzzy perimeter, oval in shape; slight, though, almost a flattened sphere.

The disc had a bright red flashing light about 1/8th its diameter which flashed at one second intervals at different horizontal points on the object, but in the same vertical plane, indicating possible rotation. Gene and Bruce also observed this phenomenon.

At about 8:30, they both went downstairs to the 6-inch mounted on the lawn where they had been doing variable star observations the previous hour. The six as well as the twelve has excellent optics. All of us saw the object move horizontally with a slight incline from SSE to SSW twice then vertically to a standstill (we know it was stationary because we sighted with scopes through a nearby tree) where it stayed about 45 (See Students - Page Six)

Students

(Continued from Page Five)

seconds, then dropped below horizon. After about 2 minutes it reappeared in the SW, then dropped rapidly, not be seen again.

While stationary, I alone observed through the 12 inch a second fainter similar object to it's left, about $\frac{1}{4}$ it's angular size and brightness. It also blinked. It quickly vanished. Bruce also saw the second object, but with binoculars (7 x 50). The weather was excellent and our eyes adjusted. We reported the incident the next day to a local radio station and omitted that there was a second object. Some people mentioned that a second fainter object appeared and disappeared while they were watching.

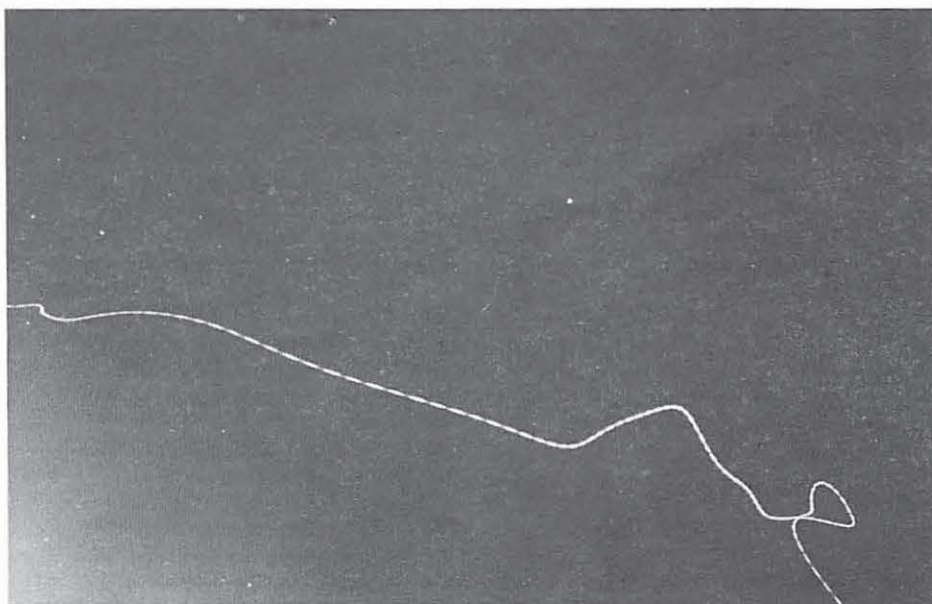
As also stated, no contact or communication took place during the incident. Also, no sounds or noises were heard and no exhaust or heat convection waves seemed to be present either on the ground or on the object. So far as we can determine, no helicopters, planes (save one that we clearly saw with *three red and white flashing lights*), or balloons were in the area at the time.

UFO Track Photographed in Japan

Mr. Jun-Ichi Takanashi, APRO's Representative for Japan has forwarded a black and white photograph (seen on this page) of an alleged UFO trail photographed by Kazutaka Fujita, a Kosaka Junior High School boy, on the night of May 18, 1972. The boy had been taking pictures of a star field as he usually does each evening. A strange lighted object appeared from the south, he pointed the camera hurriedly and opened the shutter for about 30 seconds from 21h 14m 42s to 21h 15m, 12s. The resulting photo shows the flight pattern of the object which curved and wound freely and described an intermittent glowing line in the night sky.

Mr. Takanashi points out that we cannot definitely label this photo as one of a UFO, but it seems fairly certain that it is not the track of an ordinary airplane nor artificial satellite because of the intricate path it describes.

Mr. Takanashi compares this photo with one which was published in the November-December 1966 *ARPO Bulletin*. Briefly, the details are these: John T. Hopf; APRO's Photoanalyst, also an amateur astronomer, was trying to record the flight of the Geminid meteor shower at between midnight and 3:10 a.m. on December 13, 1966 with his four Kodak Medalist cameras set up in his



UFO Track Photographed May 18, 1972

roof-top observatory. Whereas his cameras picked up only three meteors during that time, one of the cameras (f3.5, 4" focal length, lens wide open) recorded no less than twelve magnificent curving paths of unidentified, intermittently pulsating bright light sources in the night sky. These paths were apparently recorded on the film when he was changing the film in two of the other cameras with his back turned to the south, in which direction that particular camera faced. After analyzing the facts available (there had been no sound, for one thing) Hopf could find no mundane explanation for what he had recorded on film.

And so it would seem that Mr. Hopf and Kazutaka Fujita photographed the same type of phenomenon.

Scientist

(Continued from Page Two)

rare indeed." He further said that other planets did not have to have things exactly the same as on earth for life to evolve and that if single cells existed on suitable planets it would seem that the development of intelligent creatures would be "inevitable".

When queried about "flying saucers", however, Professor Brown had this to say: He does not think any intelligent creatures on other planets would be interested in looking at us, and, "There are so many other likely stars that would require visiting and it takes so long to travel the vast distances, that trips to any one part of the universe would be very infrequent." He does go along with the theory that the earth may have been visited thousands of years ago and possibly a couple of times since, but as

for people who say they have seen "flying around with little green men and so on", he dismisses them as "cranks". And he rules out "flying saucers" simply because they are reported "too frequently".

Please Note:

Quite often we dispatch investigators to interview witnesses of UFO sightings which come to us via newspaper clippings. It is imperative that those who forward clippings give us the name of the paper, the city and state, and the date. This may simply be penned in on the clipping, as long as it is included.

Back Bulletins Available

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

1958-Jul.
1959-Mar.
1960-Jul., Sep., Nov.
1961-Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep.
1962-Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
1963-Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.
1967-Nov.-Dec.
1968-Mar.-Apr., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.
1969-Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr.
1970-Nov.-Dec.
1971-Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., Jul.-Aug., Nov.-Dec.
1972-Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., July-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.
1973-Jan.-Feb.

Tasmania

(Continued from Page Seven)

giving TUFOIC its busiest period since the New Norfolk sightings of December 1971.

On the evening of March 27th at 9:30 p.m. a Lenah Valley resident reported a bright orange light that descended the northern slopes of Mt. Wellington. The light circled halfway down the mountainside, then returned over the mountain top to the SW. This was followed on the same night by a sighting at 3 a.m. (28th) from Kempton of a flame-red light atop White Hill. The round half-moon-sized light was in sight for about a minute. The light then seemed to drop down behind the hill and no sound was heard at the time. The DCA said there were no planes in the area and the weather was overcast. A search of the hilltop shortly afterwards by TUFOIC failed to find any marks or explanation of the sighting.

Red light reports continued to come to hand, the next being from Chigwell at 8 p.m. on the evening of the 28th. This time a red light was seen by several people as it travelled north over the hills in the Old Beach area. The light was in view for a minute or more. What puzzled the witnesses most of all was when the light dropped to the ground in the Old Beach area, then shortly after just went out. No exact location could be given where the light landed and inquiries at Old Beach itself proved negative. The DCA once again said that no planes were flying at the time of the report.

The red light saga continued when TUFOIC learned that at 7 p.m. (just prior to the Chigwell report) a shimmering grey egg to football-shaped object with two infrared lights had been seen at Adventure Bay. Dover, where the first sighting was reported, is 15 miles west and Hobart 30 miles north of Adventure Bay.

An Adventure Bay resident and her daughter saw the larger than moon-sized object for about 15 minutes. A red flash drew the daughter's attention to the object which was stationary in the northwestern sky with the two red lights on its lower side. The object disappeared while the witness was inside and when they came out to view the object again they were unable to locate it. The weather at the time was fine and clear with no aircraft in the area.

In the space of 24 hours TUFOIC had five red light type sightings, none of which could be attributed to aircraft or astronomical phenomena. The following week brought about a dozen reports including strange whining noises heard at Warrane and Mole Creek, but TUFOIC was able to find possible explanations for these cases.

A further red light incident occurred on April 5th when a red light was seen floating down in the Lauderdale area but TUFOIC was unable to follow up the details of this sighting. However on April 10th at 10:05 p.m. a witness saw from East Moonah the last of the red light reports. Our witness was looking to the east from his home when he noticed a bright matchhead-sized light (red) at 10° elevation and travelling to the south. The light performed a 90° turn and headed away out of sight towards the east. It had been in view for some 15 seconds. With no planes in the area and the sky overcast there seems to be no explanation for the light.

Flap Over Rhode Island

(The following is a report condensing details of 1973 sightings in the vicinity of Kingston and southern Rhode Island, compiled by Field Investigator Donald Todd. Sightings taking places in other areas are so specified.)

March 5, Monday, 2:00 p.m. The first daylight sighting. Mrs. Ann Gardner reported seeing an object moving in front of Shannock Fire Tower. Tower and hill are 445 feet in height. She watched the object move slowly from southern horizon to northern horizon. It was round, flatish, disc shaped, about the size of a dirigible. It showed no lights, made no sound and had the appearance of an aluminized disc.

March 5, Monday, 9:00 p.m. Mrs. Ann Gardner saw the same object she has been seeing regularly, moving across the horizon. It had brilliant white lights with a large, red glowing top. As it moved westward, the lights flashed out abruptly.

March 6, Tuesday, 8:30 p.m. A woman in Hope Valley watched a helicopter go overhead. It was heard plainly at slightly higher than treetop level. As she watched it disappear, she noted what she thought was a second helicopter following the first. As the second object flew overhead, at the same height, she realized that the object was round, with brilliant, white flashing lights and with two blue-white beams shining from the front. There was absolutely no noise coming from it, which startled her. It appeared to be following the helicopter. The dogs in the yard put up an awful racket.

March 13, Tuesday, 2:15 a.m. Two girls attendants at the Ladd School for the retarded, 5 miles north of the Kingston rotary, reported seeing an object hovering in the sky about 200-300 feet up. The object was revolving on its own axis while hovering. It had three windows with bright lights. After about 20 minutes it faded and then just disappeared.

March 18, Sunday, 9:00 p.m. A family watched a set of flashing red lights come in low off Block Island Sound in the area of Shelter Harbor. There was no sound, the object looked to be about the size of the moon when low on the horizon, and it proceeded north-eastward becoming lost to sight.

March 20, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Ann Gardner reported an object moving slowly from southwest to northeast, flashing bright red and white lights. There was no sound at all from the object.

March 21, Wednesday, 6:45 p.m. Mrs. Ann Gardner reported an object lower than she had ever seen it before. It was extremely low in the valley, lower than the opposite hill. It moved slowly in a northerly direction. It was flashing with the largest red lights she had ever seen. Then it began to flash red and white. A plane approached the area and the object's lights went out instantly.

March 21, Wednesday, 7:15 p.m. Shortly after Mrs. Gardner's call to me, Ray Sereebetz and I proceeded along Rte. 138 and viewed an object moving slowly northward along the trees and flashing red and green lights. No sound came from it and it appeared to be making a large circle. We lost the object over the trees. We proceeded south on Rt. 2 toward Wood River Jct. and approximately 2 miles further we again saw the same object flashing red and green. With binoculars resting on the jeep roof, we could not resolve any shape. Since the object now appeared to be paralleling our course, we proceeded to Wood River via Shannock Hill keeping the object in view. As we drove down into the opposite valley however, (Wood River Jct.) the object was lost to view.

March 23, Friday, 7:30 p.m. Mr. Anthony Calouri of Snake Hill Rd. Gloucester, and family saw a bright, luminous object moving erratically across the sky from southeast to northwest at about 1000 feet. It changed speeds frequently, rose, descended but maintained its original direction. It was observed from two to three minutes. No sound was heard from it. As several planes approached (in the normal approach to Hillsgrove Airport) the object dimmed to an orange-red glow and moved away.

March 24, Saturday, 4:00 a.m. Mrs. Ann Gardner reported seeing an object with brilliant, white lights hovering over the United Nuclear Plant in Wood River. It hovered over the plant for five or six minutes from the time Mrs. Gardner first saw it, then it moved away in a westerly direction.

March 25, Sunday, 7:30 p.m. Two couples going south on Rte. 2 in Sun Valley, saw an object lighted brilliantly white, coming over the trees. The object passed overhead then turned and

(See Rhode Island, Page Nine)

Celestial Events. August/September 1973

MARS competes with **JUPITER** for celestial prominence as it approaches *opposition* (Sun-Earth-Mars alignment) late in September. During the August/September period the magnitude of Mars increases from -0.6 to -1.9, as it reaches its apex in the sky ever earlier in the morning sky (*morning star*). Jupiter, now an *evening star*, diminishes in brightness from mag. -2.4 to -2.1. (To locate Mars and Jupiter, see table below.)

VENUS is emerging from the glare of the Sun as an evening Star of mag. -3.7 at the end of September. **SATURN** remains dim during this period. Stars **SIRIUS** and **CANOPUS** reach their zenith in the

morning sky. (To locate the Sun, Venus, Sirius, and Canopus, see table below.)

The most significant **CONJUNCTIONS** in August and September are of Jupiter and the Moon at 2124 UT on 12 August and 2346 UT on 9 September (in both cases Jupiter is 3° or 6 lunar diameters South of the Moon), and of Venus which is 2° (4 lunar diameters) North of the Moon at 0418 UT on 30 September. (To locate the Moon, see table below.)

The only major **METEOR SHOWER** occurs on about 10-14 August. This nighttime shower, the *Perseids*, will be obscured by moonlight (85-100% illumination; see table below). At 0000 UT on 12 August (the date of the *Perseid* maximum), the radiant is at 274° GHA* and +57° declination. (*GHA increases about 15°/hour.)

Astronomical Ephemeris² (August-September 1973)

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Mars GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec	Venus GHA Dec
1 Aug	214° -53°	360° -19°	286° + 6°	208° -17°	178° +18°	149° +10°
1 Sep	244 -53	34 -20	304 +10	239 -17	180 + 8	146 - 6
1 Oct	274 -53	65 -20	333 +11	269 -17	183 - 3	142 -20

Moon¹

Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Frac. Ill.	Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Frac. Ill.
1 Aug	151° + 4°	7%	17 Aug	329° + 4°	91%
3	128 - 7	22	19	306 +14	76
5	105 -17	41	21	280 +22	55
7	82 -23	60	23	252 +25	32
9	58 -25	78	25	222 +21	13
11	35 -22	91	27	195 +12	2
13	12 -16	99	29	171 + 1	1
15	350 - 7	99	31	148 -10	10
2 Sep	125° -19°	25%	18 Sep	296° +23°	69%
4	101 -24	44	20	267 +24	46
6	77 -24	63	22	240 +18	25
8	54 -20	80	24	214 + 8	8
10	31 -13	93	26	191 - 3	1
12	10 - 3	99	28	168 -13	2
14	348 + 8	98	30	144 -21	12
16	323 +17	87	2 Oct	120 -24	28

¹Dates (UT) of lunar phases: First Quarter (50% illuminated) 5 August; Full Moon (100% ill.) 14 August; Last Quarter (50% ill.) 21 August; New Moon (0% ill.) 28 August; First Quarter 4 September; Full Moon 12 September; Last Quarter 19 September; New Moon 26 September.

²See the January-February 1973 *APRO Bulletin* (pp. 8-9) for detailed explanation. Formulas:

$$\text{LHA} = \text{GHA} - \text{West long.}$$

$$\text{LHA} = \text{GHA} + \text{East long.}$$

$$\sin \text{Alt.} = (\sin \text{Dec.})X(\sin \text{Lat.}) + (\cos \text{Dec.})X(\cos \text{LHA})X(\cos \text{Lat.})$$

$$\sin \text{Az.} = -(\cos \text{Dec.})X(\sin \text{LHA})/(\cos \text{Alt.})$$

Report from Tasmania

Mr. William K. Roberts, APRO's Representative for Tasmania, has forwarded the following information on UFO activity in his area:

Mrs. Alvera Marks of Dover was awakened at 3:15 a.m. on Wednesday, March 28th by a noise similar to the "whirr or scream of an electric motor". Going outside onto the veranda she saw a large round reddish light in the northern sky. Mrs. Marks woke her husband and a friend of the family who was holidaying with them to come and see the mystery object which they watched for the next 15 to 20 minutes.

The witnesses estimated the light to be well under the overcast sky at little more than 100 ft. altitude and 300 yards away above the tree tops. The object appeared as a two thirds-moon-sized round light that did not give off any rays and seemed to them to be a very dense light. The noise fluctuated throughout the sighting growing louder at one stage when two smaller lights appeared just to the west of the main object. Toward the end of the sighting the light seemed to diminish in size, then the light expanded, the noise grew louder and it suddenly disappeared, the sound stopping also.

Investigation by TUFOIC (Tasmanian UFO Investigation Center) ascertained that the cloud level was about 2000 to 3000 feet and that there had been a thunderstorm sometime prior to the sighting but that at the time the light was seen the storm had passed. The DCA said there were no aircraft in the area at the time. It was also discovered that the combined fire/burglary alarm at the Dover shop had been activated and this could have accounted for the noise associated with the UFO. Both the shopkeeper and the resident next door to the shop noticed an orange glow behind the trees in the direction of the Marks sighting. They were unable to see the cause of the glow. When the alarm was finally turned off it seemed to be "running down". The Police could find no signs of fire or burglary.

A Weather Bureau spokesman said that a strong discharge in the area and a surge of power could have triggered off the shop's alarm system. This would have required a very strong electrical storm of the type not usual in Tasmania. He also commented that the glow from a fire started by a lightning strike could have accounted for the UFO but no evidence to this effect has been forthcoming. The only remaining explanation is ball lightning but generally this only lasts a matter of seconds to a minute and is seen during a thunderstorm. Currently the light must remain unidentified.

The resulting publicity in the press and on Television produced a flurry of reports

(See *Tasmania* - Page Eight)

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page Eight)

followed them for approximately a mile and a half. It then veered away blinking red, green and white. The object was round, spinning and about the size of a harvest moon. The couples were extremely frightened when I talked to them.

March 27, Tuesday, 8:45 p.m. Mrs. Ann Gardner reported an object with bright lights making a half circle turn over the United Nuclear Plant. The object had white lights and began blinking red as it moved slowly from south to west. It passed very low over the trees and the plant.

March 27, Tuesday, 12:15 a.m. A man returning home from work at Rhode Island Hospital (Providence) going south on Rte. 95, noticed a roundish object glowing orange-red and flying parallel to him. The object was approximately 200-300 feet up. The driver of the car was maintaining the speed limit, 55 mph and the object was keeping pace with him. He thought maybe it was a reflection in his windshield so he stopped the car and got out. The object stopped ahead of him and was pulsing. He listened for a noise but heard none. He got back into his car and continued. The object accompanied him for about another 15 miles and then just before the Rte. 138 Kingston Interchange, it veered off and flew away to the west.

March 28, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m. Two girls saw an object with a rough triangular shape hovering over the trees on Stony Lane, Exeter. The object glowed with brilliant white lights. It had smaller green and red lights at the points of the triangle. The object was up about 200 feet and made a slight buzzing sound as it moved away.

April 5, Thursday, 7:30 p.m. A man and woman watched an object glowing orange-red pass from the east then turn north at treetop level on top of Shannock Hill (367 ft.). The object seemed to glow stronger then weaker, then stronger again as it moved in fits and starts.

April 6, Friday, 7:00 p.m. Mrs. Ann Gardner watched a red pulsing object move toward Shannock Fire Tower. The light was of a pinkish red and very large, much larger than helicopter lights and pulsing, not blinking.

April 6, Friday, 8:00 p.m. A man reported seeing an intensely bright light hovering over Rte. 1 for about 20 minutes. It then became a sort of greenish glow and moved slowly toward Alton where it changed to a brilliant white again and seemed to dip down toward the trees.

April 7, Saturday, 9:00 p.m. Jane Sweet saw a red glowing object moving west adjacent to Rte. 1. It turned white then red, and then back to white again. The underside seemed to have white dots

moving in a circle. The object was not very high over the trees and it moved with no noise.

April 7, Saturday, 10:00 p.m. A woman saw a bright white object circle her farm near Alton. The object passed over three times. It lit up the whole yard and shone a bright, white light from beneath onto the yard. It made no noise as it circled overhead. It was much larger than the moon and had a sort of whitish-green vapor about it. It finally flew away toward the west.

April 8, Sunday, 9:00 p.m. Several residents of Brookfield Hills (near Providence) reported a disc-shaped object with flashing green and red lights. It was spinning as it moved across the sky. There was no noise and it flew low and slow. "Sort of eerie like. It was scary," they said.

April 9, Monday, 7:15 p.m. Two men standing by the Wood River Junction Post Office looked up to see a bright, white object, approximately 40 feet across moving slowly east over the trees, about 100-200 feet up. No noise came from the object and it passed over the Wood River Jct. intersection. Suddenly it turned a cherry-red then dimmed down to an almost invisible orange and sped away eastward. A moment or two later a twin engine, radar plane (E1B) came in over the trees going in the same direction as the glowing object.

April 10, Tuesday, 9:00 p.m. Mrs. Joseph De Blasi driving west on Rte. 1 saw an orange-red object moving in slowly from the north. She thought it was a helicopter and dismissed it. About a mile further down the road, the object passed directly over her car and the lights and ignition began to falter. The object flew off in a westerly direction low over the trees. At this time, it was a yellowish-orange with a green vapor or haze all around the outside edges. The object was the full width of the road. (42 feet)

April 11, Wednesday, 10:30 p.m. A glowing, red object was seen moving south across the sky at about 500 feet, off Newport. The U.S. Coast Guard investigated and reported that the object was an aircraft with red running lights on. The local residents disagreed, saying that the object was one, single red glow, moving erratically and with no noise.

April 12, Thursday, 8:30 p.m. Curtis Sherman (a co-worker) at home on Pt. Judith Rd. Narragansett, watched an orange-red object moving slowly over his house toward the north. It was about 400-500 feet up. It was the size of a large plane and made no noise as it moved overhead. It seemed to have a green ring around it and seemed to go bright and dim alternately.

April 12, Thursday, 9:00 p.m. While over at Wood River Junction observing, the following occurred over my own

house:

My Neighbor Warner Sweet observed an object moving westward, adjacent to Rte. 1, at about 200 feet maximum. It moved erratically and slowly. Mrs. Sweet brought out the scanner scope and they watched the object move along at a snail's pace. The size was larger than the Cherokee plane Warner pilots and was orange-red with a green haze around the outside. The object made no noise and moved westerly over the trees.

April 13, Friday, 9:15 p.m. From the roof of my house, I observed an object moving directly toward me from the north. It was at treetop level, moving hesitantly. It shone with a half-circle of extremely bright lights with a pulsing red one either in the middle or on top. It was soundless and approached to within a quarter mile or less when suddenly it made an abrupt "U" turn and accelerated north. (An aircraft could not have made such an acute "U" turn) Almost immediately the area was flooded with helicopters and small craft.

Press Reports

The following are, as usual, only a few of the many press reports forwarded to APRO. Some are under investigation and when completed will be carried in the *Followup* column in a future issue.

Easton, Pa., U.S., March 22, 1973. At shortly after 10 p.m. Allentown *Morning Call* photographer Tel Toulomelis was stationed in Hackett Park when he spotted an unidentified light which moved to the left, then the right and began to speed up. Using a 200mm telephoto lens he began shooting pictures. On the following night Toulomelis was in Hackett Park again with several other spectators and they saw two lights moving in the same fashion as the night before. The latter were later identified as jetliners coming in to land at the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Airport. However, the photograph obtained by Toulomelis on the night of March 22nd shows a slightly blurred, oval-shaped object.

Nazareth, Pa., U.S., March 22, 1973. Todd Jones of Nazareth was out watching the sky in hopes of seeing a UFO which had been reported by many in the area. At between 9:05 and 10:05 p.m. he claimed he saw several objects moving slowly south to north which he and a companion said looked so bright through binoculars that they could hardly continue to look at them.

Los Alamitos, Calif., U.S. March 23, 1973. Karen Harper and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H.W. Harper of Los Alamitos were outside their home at 8:30 p.m. when they observed a red light below the clouds which turned to a white flash and disappeared into the cloud cover.