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the apro bulletin

VOL. 33

TUCSON, ARIZONA

NO. 6

OBJECTS REPORTED OVER POLAND

THANK YOU, FRIENDS

Since the Volume 33, Issue No. 4 of the Bulletin was mailed, I have received a flood of condolence cards and messages from members and friends, for which my children and I are most grateful. I will try to answer some of your questions in this Bulletin so that I may concentrate most of my available time on APRO and Bulletin needs:

Jim's and my children have been very supportive and helpful to me as I hope that I have been to them. We are a small but close family and very important to each other.

It was Jim's wish that I refrain from making any hasty decisions about anything, including APRO, but that I should continue with the work if I was physically able and intellectually and spiritually so inclined.

There is much work to be finished and we are some distance from a complete solution to the UFO mystery. Inasmuch as Jim and I were actually the first people to recognize and fill the need for a civilian UFO group, I would like to continue the effort. I will need all the support that my friends and colleagues are willing to offer and will certainly be grateful for any received.

ALL IN THE FAMILY

In the fall of 1986 when we realized that APRO's computer was sadly lacking in some respects (mainly it was terribly slow at sorting) I invested in another system and Mr. Marsland staked APRO to the needed software. We shortly realized that it would require a lot of time that we didn't have to learn to operate the computer and had to turn to professional program technicians. That, however, was not financially equitable inasmuch as those folks have a going rate of \$45 plus per hour.

We had gotten very spoiled as Mr. Lorenzen had been our computer expert and it was just another of many areas in which we felt his absence. However,

(see "Friends" - page two)

Associated Press reported on June 27, 1987 that Zolnierz Wolnosci (the Army's official newspaper, "Soldier of Freedom") headlined a UFO incident, but didn't give the exact date. The AP story was carried in a few U.S. papers which did not identify the dateline of the newspaper, but the story ran on the 26th of June so we can assume that the paper, identified only as the Sunday edition, probably carried the June 21 dateline. This does not give us the exact date of the incident; however, the details, such as they are, follow:

PILOT REPORT AMONG MANY

The headline of the paper read: "Object Sailed Without a Sound - Unidentified Objects over Poland", and went on to quote the pilot of an AN-2 plane: "I saw a plane passing about 60 yards below me with a plume of bright fire trailing it. I was surprised, because I should have heard the roar of a jet engine, while the plane passed by me without a sound." The AN-2 is a single-engine aircraft capable of carrying 12 passengers.

Another military pilot was quoted concerning another UFO sighting, but his report wasn't dated either. His quotes: "That night we were to practice interception. All of a sudden someone cried out to look up. Right above us an object was sailing eastwards at an altitude of some 600 yards. It was literally sailing by, as no sound could be heard. Physically, it seemed impossible."

THIRD INCIDENT

Another military incident is cited which reportedly occurred in July 1983 when two pilots received orders to intercept an airborne object.

"After I got to a distance of 300 yards, I noticed its strange shape," Lt. Marek J. was quoted. "It was something that did not resemble anything flying in the air. The object was an oblong cylinder." According to the lieutenant's report, the object seemed to toy with his jet fighter until finally, "as if bored" it sped out of sight. The officer's surname was not noted.

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"Friends"

(continued from page one)



Lesli Lorenzen Stryker

when I mentioned our quandary to our daughter Lesli, she offered to take over and help APRO get checked out with half the time and none of the expense. She did, and we are happy to introduce a very pretty and talented young woman who helped Headquarters in its time of dire need. Her photo is included with this article so that the membership will be acquainted with our newest consultant.

Again, thanks to one and all for your support in the past and we hope for your help in the future.

Coral Lorenzen, Editor

July 15,, 1987

APOLOGY

In Volume 33, Issue #4, Mr. Lorenzen's Memorial issue, we failed to list his publishing accomplishments. Inasmuch as the Lorenzen books are collectors' items, this oversight is almost unforgivable, and we note for the record that he collaborated with his wife on the following volumes: "FLYING SAUCER OCCUPANTS", "UFOs OVER THE AMERICAS", "ENCOUNTERS WITH UFO OCCUPANTS", "UFOs, THE WHOLE STORY", AND "ABDUCTED".

Also of particular note is the fact that Mr. Lorenzen's first article dealing with violin-making was completed and accepted for publication in Volume VII, Issue #4 of the prestigious JOURNAL OF THE VIOLIN-MAKING SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. Titled "The Sound Post as a Phase Regulator", it saw print in the fall of 1984. All draftings and photography were accomplished by the author.

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JACKIE GLEASON DEAD

Jackie Gleason's obituary probably appeared in hundreds of thousands of papers throughout the world, so we won't attempt any kind of tribute here, but would like to recall some short but sweet memories of him. He was a subscriber to the Bulletin from 1961 through the 1970s. His original contact was a short note from his financial manager asking that his name be put on the mailing list.

HIYA PALLY!

During the early 1970s (some will think we should have made some note of this and it may be on a telephone log somewhere) Jackie called the office to find out what had become of his bulletins as he

had not received any for some time. Mr. Lorenzen answered the phone and after the problem was cleared up (someone had failed to send in his renewal) Mr. Gleason and Mr. Lorenzen fell into conversation about show business. (Mr. Lorenzen had played in orchestras who backed up comics for many years). When the conversation was finished, Jackie invited Jim to get in touch if he were ever in Miami.

Several years later, Jim was in Miami for a two-hour layover between planes and called Jackie. Jim had doubted that Gleason would remember him but he did immediately and gave him the famous greeting: "Hiyah, Pally!" "It was as if we'd talked just a couple of days ago," Jim said later.

It has occurred to many of us here at Headquarters that perhaps now that they have more leisure time the two of them will get around to some really serious talk about show biz and UFObiz.

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RELATIVITY II: A NEW APPROACH TO UFO PHYSICS

As UFO Studies have matured, moving from data collection towards analysis and synthesis, scientists and other serious researchers have done increasingly sophisticated work in UFO data. Simultaneously, the UFO investigating organizations have improved their investigative techniques and data collection technology. Both researchers and investigators have contributed to a marked improvement in the quality of UFO data and the credibility of the subject. Now that we have abundant high quality UFO data, it is imperative that we find a clear theoretical structure which can interconnect patterns in the UFO data and provide a basis for understanding underlying processes. Such a theoretical structure is essential if UFO research is to become a true scientific discipline. The present discussion will introduce what I believe is a first order theory of UFO physics, perhaps the first step towards a full theoretical structure for UFO science.

In order to establish which phenomena are credible, and therefore useful for the physics analysis, it was necessary to look for patterns in the UFO case data. Thousands of reports were examined for that purpose. Most of the reports were found in case catalogs, in the more credible UFO books and in newsletters of investigating organizations. (The quality of UFO case material provided by APRO has been vital to the pattern search. Thank you, APRO). Such case reports are generally the best available

material. Greater weight was placed on physical trace cases, instrumented recordings, photo cases involving multiple witnesses and other high credibility data. (Close encounter and abduction cases were not excluded, but they were treated with caution because perceptual distortions may be present in such cases.) The pattern search emphasized physical phenomena such as magnetic field effects, UFO propulsion capabilities, UFO light beams, UFO appearance changes, occupant capabilities, time rate effects, weight changes near UFOs, etc. The nature of these phenomena is such that they are probably not the product of intentional illusions presented by UFO intelligences. Therefore, I have studied the UFO case data assuming that all credible physical patterns are real phenomena. Case data patterns were accepted as credible only if several independent reports showed similar phenomena. (Those cases involving hoaxes and witness errors were recognized by careful analysis and by comparison with the credible case data patterns.) The resulting set of credible patterns shows that UFO phenomena have a striking uniformity, the same phenomena occurring over and over again in reports from widely scattered sources. The coherent nature of these phenomena indicates that we are generally dealing with competent witnesses and careful reporting.

The credible UFO phenomena include numerous examples of phenomena which suggest the existence of a new, previously unknown, physics. For example, UFOs reportedly often move with very high accelerations, on the order of 300 Gs. At other times they hover or levitate without substantial reaction thrust. They can fade to invisibility or they can change their apparent shape. Such exotic physical effects invite investigation.

When this work began in December, 1972, I started formulating UFO physics models. My starting assumption was that UFO physics is not too far beyond our current understanding, and no radical modifications to physics would be needed. In other words, the normal equations and principles of physics, when reconceptualized or slightly extended, would provide a basic understanding of UFO phenomena. (Otherwise, analysis of the phenomena would be beyond my ability and there would be no need for me to study the subject.) I also assumed that UFO phenomena are a single coherent set of phenomena describable by one and only one truly comprehensive physics theory, not a variety of overlapping phenomena with diverse theories explaining each of them. After a year and a half of full time study I had a very promising UFO physics theory. It seems now that early success was because I made a reasonable starting assumption and not because of any superior analytical skill on my

part. My initial assumption, slightly revised, has been the basis of all work done since:

"UFO physics may be understood if the presently recognized equations and principles of physics are unchanged in and near UFOs while certain physical constants act like field variables."

Each model of the physics is a set of equations which describes relationships among newly recognized variables which in conventional physics are considered invariant physical constants. To formulate a physics model one seeks a set of relationships among these new variables which satisfies the principles of physics and which also provides an understanding of UFO phenomena. (Some of these newly recognized variables are: the speed of light, the time rate, certain atomic constants, and the particle and field energies.)

The preservation of the equations and principles of physics while permitting some physical constants to vary has several very important consequences. Primary among these, is that Einstein's principle of relativity applies to all observations made inside a peculiar region. That is, all observations made inside a peculiar region show that the physics is normal there and that the physics of that local region is indistinguishable from the physics of any other region. This is a restating of Einstein's principle of relativity extended to cover regions with peculiar conditions (like those in and around UFOs). I call this assumption the Principle of Relativity II.

For example, an observer looking from a normal region into a peculiar region would see all the normal laws of physics in effect within that region but would measure peculiar values for certain physical constants. Similarly, an observer within a peculiar region when looking out of that peculiar region into a normal region would find the normal laws of physics but would measure peculiar values for physical constants in the normal region. If, however, each observer were to do physics experiments limited to his (her) own region, then each observer would find the normal laws of physics and normal values of all physical constants.

Early in this work I tested a variety of UFO physics models. All the early models, including my own, failed to varying degrees when they were tested for physical plausibility, self-consistency and agreement with the full set of credible UFO phenomena. The most promising models were relativity II models. However, even the relativity II models gave an understanding of only a subset of UFO phenomena. Even so, the early studies did produce results which are simple enough to be independent of the model chosen. Primary among these is the evident variation of the speed of light near

UFOs. The bending of light beams near UFOs, the apparent UFO shape and size changes, their ability to merge or fission, their frequently diffuse edges and other effects argue for real light speed variations near UFOs. Light speed variations make these exotic phenomena understandable as consequences of light bending. The light speed variation concept was one of the keys to formulating the physics models. Since 1980, the speed of light has been treated as the root variable in all the relativity II physics models. That is, each of the physics models has specified relations between the speed of light and other new variables (like the particle and field energies and atomic constants). For example, a physics model might suppose that the masses of atomic particles are proportional to the local speed of light, while another model might have the particle masses unchanged even as the speed of light changes.

Because there are many exotic yet credible UFO phenomena and their interpretation is often uncertain even when using the best data, the testing of each physics model takes considerable effort. For example, consider judging the merits of these two physics models: model (A) gives a clear understanding of extreme UFO maneuvers and levitation but has difficulty with UFO appearance changes, while model (B) gives a clear understanding of nearly all appearance changes but has difficulty with extreme maneuvers. When faced with that choice, I considered both models imperfect or incomplete and I continued searching for a totally satisfactory physics model. Similarly, I had to judge the merits of models which had possible physics flaws yet seemed to explain more phenomena and other models which explained less phenomena but which had more elegant and self-consistent physics.

Physics model testing was my principle UFO research activity from 1977 through 1984. It was at times a very frustrating activity. Great effort was applied with, at that time, no definitive result. Even the best physics models did not provide an understanding of enough phenomena to be completely convincing. By late 1984, I was certain that emphasis on analysis of UFO case data would not permit finding a comprehensive physics model. It is now apparent that this was because subtle but fundamental flaws in the physics tended to go unnoticed in intense model fitting efforts. Clearly some additional input was needed to break this impasse, either input to simplify the model fitting process or some new data pointing toward a unique physics model. Searches for critical test phenomena in ball lightning physics and in observations of peculiar astronomical objects did not yield conclusive results.

In early 1985, my studies moved towards finding self-consistency and simplicity in the physics

models. After trying several physics concepts, it became apparent that the principle of energy conservation, when reconceptualized in a relativity II context, is of great value for this purpose. In this application conservation of energy supposes that an observer inside a peculiar region, when measuring and comparing various kinds of energy in that peculiar region, would find all forms of energy as expected from normal physics. Simultaneously, an outside observer measuring these same inside energy values would find all forms of energy scaled by a factor which is related to the peculiar region's speed of light.

In late 1986, I applied the reconceptualized principle of energy conservation to a generalized relativity II physics model. The result was a set of exceptionally elegant physics models. This particular set of relativity II models is simpler in concept than earlier models and these models describe many more UFO phenomena than previously understood. Furthermore, these models give a basic understanding of ball lightning and peculiar astronomical objects like quasars. Each model of the physics postulates that in a peculiar region all forms of energy vary together and that all forms of energy are proportional to the speed of light raised to some power n , where $n=0,1,2,3$, etc. Between October, 1986, and January, 1987, I tested this set of relativity II models against the UFO case data patterns. Apparently only one of these models truly fits the widest range of UFO case data patterns. Furthermore, this same relativity II physics model seems to require less modification to conventional physics than other physics models. Therefore, I believe that this particular physics model is the key to understanding of UFO phenomena. It is very pleasing to find that one comprehensive theory does seem to explain all the phenomena.

Although this relativity II physics model provides a useful tool for understanding relationships among the newly discovered variables, it does not as yet provide an understanding of the source process. The source process is the process which triggers or generates the peculiar physics effects. The source process presumably connects some set of unusual conditions with resulting changes in the speed of light and other physical constants. Since peculiar physics effects apparently occur spontaneously and naturally in ball lightning, quasars, and other exotic astronomical objects; I believe that with the aid of the present relativity II physics model and greater knowledge of these peculiar objects we may be able to pin down the source process.

Available results indicate that relativity II physics gives an understanding of UFO appearance changes and invisibility; extreme UFO maneuvers and levitation; UFO associated time rate changes, in-

cluding localized time loss and time advancement; UFO associated high strength magnetic fields; UFO generated electrical disruption and interference; UFO occupants who walk through walls; UFO associated light beams and light beam bending, UFO light beam weapons; faster than light travel; and the ability to travel between parallel space-times. I believe it is just a matter of time until the source process is understood. We should then be able to build devices which replicate these phenomena. Ultimately we may build UFO-like vehicles and with them do many things which are not presently foreseeable. It might even be possible to follow UFOs to find out their point of origin and purpose here.

If you would like to get involved in this research by collecting relevant UFO data, by critiquing the physics, or by learning more about this research, then please contact:

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BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF DR. DANIEL H. HARRIS

Dr. Daniel H. Harris was born on Nov. 17, 1942, in Los Angeles, California. He received his B.S. in physics (98th% physics on GRE), from Calif. State University at Los Angeles and his Ph.D. in astronomy from the University of Arizona in 1976. As a graduate student he worked on various NASA lunar research projects and tracked Apollo spacecraft to and from the moon. In 1972, he used a new analytical approach to demonstrate that the interstellar dust has uniform optical properties over the observable portion of our galaxy, a view unpopular at that time. For his doctoral research he probed dense interstellar dust clouds demonstrating for the first time that interstellar water ice is very rare.

Dr. Harris had a distant UFO encounter in 1967, while observing as a graduate assistant at the U. of Arizona's Mt. Lemmon observatory. This daylight sighting was very compelling. To discuss his sighting he contacted Dr. James McDonald, senior professor and atmospheric sciences researcher, at the U. of Arizona. Dr. McDonald, then consultant to the Air Force UFO investigation, reported the Harris sighting and gave Harris an introduction to the better quality UFO material of the time. Later, at the Lunar and Planetary Laboratory of the U. of Arizona, Harris assisted Dr. William K. Hartmann in his analysis of UFO photographic cases, also for the Air Force study.

(see "Relativity II" - page 6)

Relativity II

(continued from page 5)

In late 1972, graduate student Harris discovered a modification of existing physics theory which seemed to provide an understanding of a wide range of UFO phenomena. After a year and a half of full time study, the theory looked very promising but definitely needed more work. On completing his doctoral work late in 1976, he again did mostly full time UFO research, this time for three and a half years. The result was a set of possible physics theories each explaining a large subset of UFO phenomena. From mid 1979, through 1984, other work took up much of his time and UFO physics was treated as a hobby. Then in early 1985, Dr. Harris discovered a reformulation of the UFO physics which became the basis for a far more appealing and simpler theory, one which also gives an understanding of phenomena like ball lightning and quasars.

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TRIANGLE OVER CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA. Bakersfield, July 12, 1986. Andy Hoyt was driving east on Highway 178, about 15 miles northeast of Bakersfield with his sister, Lisa and her 16-year-old son Joey, in the early morning hours. They pulled over for a brief rest and Hoyt saw "three red lights and a dark image behind them like an upside-down "triangle."

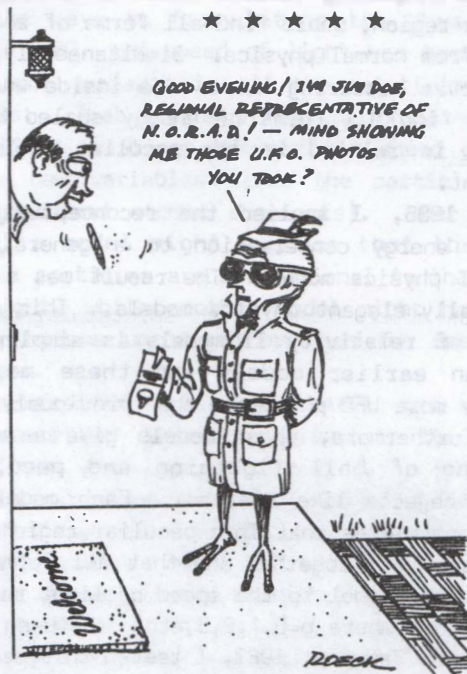
Hoyt grabbed his camera and managed to take two or three pictures before the object disappeared over a hill. Then, a pair of explosions "lit up the sky like it was daylight out." After reporting the explosions on an emergency roadside phone, the party continued to its destination.

PHOTOS CLAIMED MISSING

A call to Edwards Air Force Base upon returning home brought a sudden response from the Air Force, Hoyt said. The next day, Air Force officers took Hoyt and his sister and nephew to a command post a few miles from the crash site. After developing the film in Hoyt's camera, the Air Force returned two sets of prints of the family camping trip - minus the frames that could have shown the descending aircraft.

Defense experts said Hoyt's description of what

he saw fits the most educated guesses of the configuration of the top-secret F-19 Stealth fighter - a plane the Air Force will not confirm even exists. The Air Force sealed off a large area around the crash site and would only confirm that a plane crashed, killing the pilot.



SCIENTISTS BAFFLED BY OBJECT

The scientific community was baffled by a mysterious, burning light spotted in Westmoreland County and throughout the Eastern United States and Canada on August 12, 1986. The answer may lie with photographs of the object taken by a 15-year-old amateur astronomer from Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Mark Griskey said he was talking with two friends in front of his house at about 10 p.m. when he spotted the light. He quickly brought out his 6-inch diameter reflecting telescope, but since the light was so large, he could not view the entire thing. "I then ran for my camera and I think I got some shots of it," Griskey said.

Griskey said the light was stationary for a few minutes and then began to move in a clockwise direction. He described it was "a bright light, a little bigger than the full moon, but the moon was off to the left. There was a cloud connected to the light, like a tail. The tail got longer as the light moved in a half circle. When the light caught up to the end of the tail, the light faded out and all that was left was the cloud. And then it dissipated." Griskey's description closely matched those of hundreds of other witnesses.

Paul Oles, planetarium director at the Buhl

Science Center in Pittsburgh, said, "Our most logical explanations have been totally ruled out. It now falls into the category of an unidentified sighting. Meteors were ruled out because the object was so broadly visible."

(Editor's note: This description is disturbingly familiar. It sounds like the light and cloud phenomena accompanying some sort of upper atmosphere experiment, involving a rocket shoot. Would members in that area please try to run down any further news coverage of this incident? A similar phenomena is occasionally sighted from Phoenix, Tucson and Yuma, Arizona, and repeated investigations through the years revealed that upper atmospheric experiments were being carried out from the Point Mugu Naval Station or Edwards Air Force Base in California. It is the sort of thing which is so spectacular that the witnesses do not want to believe the actual solution when confronted with it).

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1987 WISCONSIN SIGHTING

The Madison, Wisconsin, STATE JOURNAL of April 12, 1987, carried a story in which unnamed townspeople told of seeing an object "like an airship". In a time when airships were experimental - none in the Madison area - the airborne object was seen on the northeast end of town on the night of April 11 and again on April 14.

The cigar-shaped object reportedly had a propeller at the rear and its lower portion composed of white appearing "metal" was shaped like a ship's keel. The thing "wavered up and down" and brilliant lights were seen, "especially by those who used opera glasses".

A second early sighting in the Madison area occurred on September 21, 1910. A number of family members saw "a ship approaching from the north, headed south across Lake Mendota". They described it as "slowing down, descending, hovering, as if seeking a place to land, then flying off to the southwest".

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MYSTERIOUS ENCOUNTER OVER WEST VIRGINIA

All official sources, it seems, are denying any relationship with an object encountered by Flight #1083 of the Delta Airlines fleet while flying between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Atlanta, Georgia at 29,500 feet on Thursday morning, June 27th, 1987. The National Weather Service "doubts" it was theirs, The Federal Aviation Administration could only say

that no one is likely to find the object.

The pilot of the airplane said that an object "which appeared to be a missile" seemed headed straight for his Boeing 737 before passing to the side and slightly below.

MIDGET WITH FINS

The pilot described the object as a rocket or missile about four feet long, with fins that were each about a foot or a foot and a half in height, said Bill Berry, a spokesman for Delta. Kathleen Bergen, of the FAA's regional officials in New York said that it could have been "a blimp-shaped balloon". The jet, which carried 60 passengers, was 31 miles northeast of Charleston when the incident took place.

HIGH SPEED, NO EXHAUST

The pilot further said that the object was heading north at a high rate of speed and he could detect no exhaust. The National Weather Service pointed out that the jet stream, a fast current of air at high altitudes, was not crossing West Virginia at the time of the encounter and wind in the area was not strong enough to make an unpowered object such as a balloon move at high speed.

Investigators learned, however, that the time for Thursday's regular weather balloon launch was just 25 minutes before the encounter and the nearest station which sends up such balloons is just 50 miles west of Charleston. This information came from a meteorologist at the National Weather Service.

The Pentagon spokesman, one Major Larry Icenogle, said that he could only say that "The Defense Department had nothing going on yesterday that would have anything to do with that."

We've had several clippings on this case, but the most detailed was from the San Francisco Chronicle for June 27. Further information will be gratefully received.

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PRESS REPORTS

by Dorie and Joe Graziano

KENTUCKY - Oneida, July, 1986. Even though flight specialists at the London Airport said the UFOs were airplanes of unusually large size, residents in the Oneida area continued to see what they called "unusual" spacecraft throughout July. "This was no airplane I saw," said Roosevelt Spurlock, a forestry ranger with the Peabody Ranger Station.

Spurlock was one of several Oneidans who

reportedly saw strange craft hovering over Oneida. Flight officials said the plane was a C5A Galaxy, the world's largest airplane, but Spurlock and other witnesses refuse to believe that is what they saw.

Powell, January 5, 1987. When a police scanner in the radio station indicated a UFO sighting, WSKV-FM disc jockey Jim Chadwick headed for the area. When he arrived, around 7:45 p.m., nearly 20 people were already there, gazing into the sky.

Some of the witnesses said they saw three flashing objects, one of which appeared to explode. Chadwick said he saw a "real bright round light with multicolored surroundings." One report told of another white light being "sent" from the object. The latter light appeared to go downward and disappear.

Professor Thomas Boone, director of the Rauch Memorial Planetarium at the University of Louisville, said the object was likely a star called Sirius. "This is the star that some people call the 'Star of Bethlehem' or the 'Christmas Star'. Sirius stands out above everything else in the sky," Boone said. He attributed the size and color changes to atmospheric conditions.

At least two of the witnesses don't believe they saw a star. Bill Hobbs described the object as being oblong with red and green strobe-like lights. He said it would wobble "like a punching bag" and then the middle portion exploded.

Powell County Constable Marcus Banks described the object as round, with white light in the center and alternating red and green around the edges. He said it was "as big as a gallon jar" when he first arrived.

Another witness, who watched the object through binoculars, described it as round with different color horizontal lines.

PENNSYLVANIA, Connellsville, August 31, 1986. Several people traveling up both lanes of Route 119 observed a low-flying object they thought was going to crash or land at about 9 p.m. Apparently the object disappeared behind a bend or a hill and when the people who had seen it came around the bend, they saw a fire on the hillside. Several people jumped from their cars and put out the fire.

The fire burned a circle about 9 feet in diameter and another spot near that. The areas were photographed and samples taken, but no test results are available yet.

The object was described as elongated, about the size of a Lear jet fuselage, with multiple rows of yellowish-green lights. Among those who sighted it was a FAA air traffic controller passing through the area, who did not feel it was "a normal aircraft."

WASHINGTON, Zillah, September 4, 1986. Brian Buschini, a reserve officer with the Zillah Police Department, received a call from the Wapato Police Department a little before 5 a. m. to say they had seen strange lights over the Zillah area. Buschini went out to take a look and saw a light in the Granger/Sunnyside area.

"I drove in that direction to get a better look and while I was watching a red light came out of the first object. It just hovered there next to the first one for a few minutes and then they both continued east toward Zillah, said Buschini.

"I ran outside of the station and just looked up and I saw this thing," said Buschini. "It seemed fairly close to the ground, probably about a mile or so up in the air and appeared to be the size of about half of a football field. The bottom of the object was oval shaped, and it was definitely a solid mass because it blocked out the stars. And there was absolutely no noise."

One side of the object was covered with a light that kept turning different shades of green and blue while the other part was shades of red and orange. The bottom was covered with "hundreds of bright white strobe lights blinking."

The object moved slowly northeast and Buschini again saw the first pair of objects. Several other sightings were also reported by area residents.

KANSAS, Circleville, September 28, 1986. The Jackson County Sheriff's office received five telephone calls beginning at 8:48 p.m. The callers all reported seeing a light in the sky that slowly descended to the ground.

A 14-hour search over a three-mile area was abandoned the following afternoon when local law enforcement officials satisfied themselves that no plane crash had transpired. The FAA reported no planes missing in the area.

PEABODY, December 31, 1986. Peabody Mayor Jay Cook and Rural Mail Carrier Larry Watts were going to a deer blind location before dawn when Cook saw a strange light hovering over a hill to the east. When they stopped and began moving into the field, the light was seen a bit further south. It hovered there for a few minutes, then took off, passing up and over the men and up into the clouds.

The object was described as having a half-moon row of bright lights with a red and green light underneath. It made a slight "swooshing" noise, unlike any plane or helicopter either of them had ever heard.

Jerry Foth, who was hunting in a nearby area, also reported seeing the light, but did not see it move up and away. A passing truck driver also saw and reported the light.

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1973 - MAR/APL, NOV, DEC
1974 - JAN/FEB, MAY/JUN, JUL/AUG, SEPT/OCT, NOV/DEC
1975 - JAN/FEB, MAR, APL, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, OCT, NOV.
1976 - APL, MAY, JUN, AUG, SEPT, OCT, NOV, DEC.
1977 - JAN, FEB, MAR, APL, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT
NOV, DEC.
1978 - JAN/FEB, MAR/APL, MAY/JUN, SEPT/OCT, NOV/DEC.
1979 - JAN/FEB, MAR/APL, MAY/JUN, JUL/AUG, SEP/OCT, NOV/DEC
1980 - VOL. 28, Nos. 7 & 8, 9 & 10, 11 & 12.
Vol. 29, Nos. 1 thru 12
Vol. 30, Nos. 1 thru 12.
Vol. 31, Nos. 1 thru 12.
Vol. 32, Nos. 1 thru 10.

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