

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — JANUARY — FEBRUARY 1971

FALL OF BURNING MATERIAL IN KANSAS

Follow-Up Report

SUFOI of Kastrup, Denmark, through Chairman Erling Jensen, has forwarded the following verbatim report of police officer Evald Hansen Maarup, which was mentioned in the September-October 1970 APRO Bulletin.

"I was driving alone in my patrol car on Thursday (August 13) at approximately 10:50 p.m. Suddenly the car was surrounded by a bright bluish-white light, and at the same time the car engine stopped. The lights of the car also went out, even the dashboard lights. I drove to the side of the road and stopped. The bright neon-like light outside was so dazzling that I could see nothing. With my arm shielding my eyes—to protect them against the light—I succeeded in groping my way to the radio. When I got the microphone and tried to call the station, it appeared that the radio was just as dead as any of the other electrical parts of the car.

"The temperature inside the car was increasing and it became pleasantly hot. How hot I cannot tell, but it could be compared to the heat you feel when you drive against the sun on a summer day. After a while the light was rising. It was a conical light with a diameter at the bottom of about 4-5 meters (13-16 feet). When I was bending forward and looking up I could see that the light cone ended at the bottom of a big grey thing. Not a sound was heard.

"After a few seconds the light was 'drawn' into the thing. It is difficult to explain how; the light was not extinguished, but the bottom of the light was rising so that it became dark under the cone. It took about 5 minutes for the light to be drawn up. I stepped out of the car and saw how the last remnant of the light cone disappeared into the bottom of the thing in a hole with a diameter of almost a meter (40 inches).

"When the light had disappeared into the thing, this started moving. In a few seconds it vanished vertically into the air. It accelerated swiftly—still without sound. When the object moved away, all lights in the car's system returned. It

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Occupant Sighting from Missouri

The following incident took place some time ago, and would have been presented in the *Bulletin* had not the investigator withheld the information from APRO. Fortunately, the investigator involved is no longer with APRO and Mrs. Davis, the witness, has consented to let her name be published. We would like to ask the membership not to contact Mrs. Davis and bother her; all information available has been obtained and is presented here.

Mrs. Davis, now a member of APRO, attended the Midwest UFO Conference, co-sponsored by APRO and APCCI of Peoria, Illinois last June but did not have the opportunity to contact Mrs. Lorenzen who was one of the speakers. However, she later wrote to Mrs. Lorenzen concerning her experience and Field Investigators Allen Benz and Ted Phillips were informed of the case and recently submitted their full report. Mrs. Davis was given the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Test, which showed her to be stable, and an honest individual. This test was administered by the investigators and evaluated by Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, APRO Consultant in Psychology. The following is the condensed basic information:

Mrs. Davis was in the northwest bedroom with her daughter, who was ill. She was not sleeping soundly because she was making regular temperature checks. The exact date is not remembered, but the experience took place in the first or second week of January 1969.

She suddenly found herself sitting up in bed and looking at the window, although no sound was heard. She had no idea why she suddenly woke and sat up. At the window she saw an unusual looking object with an occupant in it who was looking in her direction. Unable to believe her eyes, she punched herself, hit herself, jumped up and down, trying to make sure that she was awake. She even ran into the bathroom and bathed her face. After returning to the bedroom she sat down in the middle of the bed by the window and once again peered at the entity outside the window. "He" seemed to

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On Thursday, February 11, a press clipping was received at this office forwarded by Louella LePage. It contained information pertaining to the fall of something on the property of Mr. Fred Lundin of Delia, Kansas. Mrs. Lorenzen, whose responsibility is to dispatch investigators, immediately called the Sheriff's office at Holton, to learn that the residue which had been picked up had been forwarded to Dr. Hynek at Northwestern University. She then contacted Field Investigator Clancy Tull, who left immediately for Delia, where he interviewed Mr. Lundin that evening. During a later conversation with Dr. Hynek, he indicated that when the material was received by him a portion of it would be forwarded to APRO for analysis by Dr. Walker, APRO Consultant in Metallurgy, thus producing two separate analyses of the same material.

The basic information is the following:

On the first of February, at 8:30 p.m. Mr. Fred Lundin, 64, was watching television in his home at Delia. He heard a sound like a shotgun blast and about 1 minute or more later the room was lit up with a red light. Mrs. Lundin, who was with her husband, got out of her chair and rushed to the window which faces north. Mr. Lundin looked out also and at the time noted that he could see a white house and the yard between it and his home "as plain as day." The house is located some distance from the Lundin home.

Mrs. Lundin then rushed out of doors to locate the cause of the light and told her husband something had hit the ground near the trash barrel and was burning causing the red light which illuminated the inside of their home. The object burned for a short time (two to three minutes was the estimate) after which the red glare subsided and went out. Mrs. Lundin estimated that the "object" which fell straight down, was about the size of a 3-gallon bucket, and elongated.

Mr. Tull learned that right after the light of the object went out Mr. Lundin called the Deputy Marshal who lives in Delia, and about 30 minutes later he, Harold McQueen, arrived at the Lundin home. Mrs. Lundin called the neighbors who live in the white house mentioned

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APRO Enters 20th Year

In January of 1971, APRO entered its twentieth year of operation. Founded at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, in January, 1952, by Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen, APRO later moved to Alamogordo, New Mexico, in 1954, and to Tucson in 1960.

The *APRO Bulletin*, mailed for the first time to 52 members 19 years ago, has been published regularly ever since and is known throughout the world as an informative and accurate publication on aerial phenomena. The persons who make up APRO's membership come from all walks of life. Throughout the years, a growing number of scientists and engineers (the basis for APRO's Field Investigators Network and panel of Consultants) have become increasingly interested in the UFO problem and have decided to participate in one way or another. It has been encouraging to see new, young scientists with open and unprejudiced minds, support APRO's objectives. The average age of APRO's Consultants is 42. Hopefully, we will not have to wait another 20 years before some of the answers to the UFO problem have been settled.

Eastern Symposium A Success

Hundreds of people gathered at the Ballroom of the Holiday Inn in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, on the afternoon of January 23 at 3 p.m. to hear five speakers on the subject of UFOs. They were: Professor Theodore Spickler, Mr. Thomas Olsen, Dr. Berthold Schwarz, Mrs. Coral Lorenzen and Dr. J. Allen Hynek. Although all presentations were thoroughly enjoyed, we concur with Dr. Hynek in his appraisal of Professor Spickler's address which was not only a dissertation on plasmas and UFOs, but a lesson in physics which demonstrated that ball lightning or plasma do not offer a logical solution to most UFO sightings.

Dr. Hynek also pronounced the Symposium to be the first scientific symposium on the subject and a definite step forward for UFO research.

A highlight of the Symposium was the appearance of Mrs. Betty Hill who, on her way to Florida, stopped by Baltimore to meet Mrs. Lorenzen. They had several enlightening and enjoyable talks during the two days that Mrs. Hill was in Baltimore, and Mrs. Hill took a seat on the podium with the Symposium speakers during the question and answer period.

For those who may not be familiar with her name, Mrs. Hill is the lady who, with her husband, underwent hypnotic sessions in the early 1960s to obtain information concerning their capture and examination by occupants of a UFO in 1961.

During her stay in Baltimore, Mrs. Lorenzen appeared on a radio show in Philadelphia. She was scheduled to appear on "Panorama", a Washington, D.C. television show the day before the conference, but problems (including traffic) prevented her from arriving in time to participate. However, fortunately for APRO and the Symposium, Field Investigator Bill Thornton was on hand and did a superb job of promoting the Symposium on the show.

Special thanks go to Mr. and Mrs. Al Graziano, Mr. Donald Ratsch and Gerald Blackwell for their support and planning of the Symposium. The prices and types of tapes of the Symposium are to be found elsewhere in this issue.

Western UFO Symposium Planned

Because of the success of the Eastern UFO Symposium (mentioned elsewhere in this issue) Headquarters decided to sponsor a similar Symposium in the West. Mr. Rayford Sanders, APRO Consultant in Aeronautics, Mr. Paul Smith of APRO's Computer Committee and Mr. Norman Duke, staff artist, were contacted to make the arrangements. Mr. Duke is designing a poster which will be printed in large numbers and distributed to colleges, technical firms and industries in the Los Angeles area.

Speakers at the Symposium will be Mr. Sanders, Mr. Smith, Dr. Philip Seff, of Redlands, California, APRO Consultant in Geology; Mr. Lorenzen, APRO Director; and Dr. James Harder, APRO Consultant in Civil Engineering, of the University of California, Berkeley.

The program will commence at 3 p.m. on Saturday, June 12th, and will adjourn at 5:30 p.m. for the dinner hour. The proceedings will begin again at 7 p.m. when Dr. Harder and Mr. Lorenzen will make their presentation. The evening session will be followed by a general question and answer period.

Tickets will be available directly from APRO headquarters at \$3.50 each, so mail your order in now and make arrangements to attend. Dinner *not* included.

The Symposium will be held at the Saddleback High School Forum at 2802 S. Flower, Santa Ana, California.

Kansas

(Continued from Page One)

earlier, but they had not observed the object.

The next day Mr. and Mrs. Lundin searched the area for residue and found a small pile of ashes about 3 or 4 inches in diameter at the spot where they had seen the object fall and burn the night before. Also present was what looked like white double buckshot or BB shot. Mrs. Lundin picked one up and it crumbled into powder. The "BB shot" was aluminum colored but when picked up it disintegrated into whitish powder. The material picked up by the Lundins and later forwarded to Northwestern University appears to be five very small pieces of metal covered with the "BB shot" substance.

In his report, Mr. Tull states that he paced off the distances and that the material actually fell about 100 feet north of the trash barrel, or 130-150 feet due north of the Lundin home. The area where the ashes and pellets were found commenced at a row of tiny hedge trees and extended about 4 feet west into a field which had been plowed and disced, and was approximately 4 feet square. Because of new snow, Mr. Tull was not able to actually locate the spot but Mr. Lundin told him that tiny weeds which grow in the area gave the appearance of having been burned. No impression was found in the ground where the material was found.

Mr. Tull has made arrangements to interview two other people in the neighborhood, one of whom apparently observed the red glare, and the other of whom heard the gunshot sound. This further testimony will be carried in the "Follow-up" column in a future issue of the *Bulletin* and any metallurgical findings will also be published.

Occupant

(Continued from Page One)

would have placed him about 7 feet off the ground level. When first seen, the occupant was about 6 feet from Mrs. Davis and seemed to be working on something below the window and looking downward.

Mrs. Davis said that the occupant suddenly raised his head, his mouth dropped open and there was a definitely surprised look on his face. He continued to look at her for a brief time, then resumed his work below the level of the "window." After a short time he looked up again, reached upward and to the right with his right hand for something which Mrs. Davis could not see. It seemed to her that he couldn't reach whatever he was after, for he turned slightly and reached with his left hand. He then turned and looked at Mrs. Davis, and the object in which he was located began to back slowly away

from the house. As it moved away she could see a white light beam coming from the base of the object, projected downward. It made a bend and illuminated a small cedar tree. This light was the only light observed by Mrs. Davis except for the light from the interior of the object. No sound was heard at any time.

The object then moved back about 10-12 feet, stopped, and the white light went out. After the object stopped, it started turning slightly and moved to the northwest and as it turned Mrs. Davis could see that the windows were tinted blue. The back side of the object was identical to the front except for the window area. The frame around the window area was visible but a shield covered the window section, which was the same color of the object itself: army green. A dark vertical marking was observed extending from the top edge of the window framing.

Mrs. Davis again went to bathe her face and when she returned to the window again she noted that the leg on the far side of the object was about 3 feet off the ground and the near leg about 5 feet above the surface. She could only see about half of the back side as it turned and the object was last seen as it moved slowly northeast at very low altitude (just above the ground) and it disappeared behind the corner of the house.

After the object left, Mrs. Davis went into the living room and smoked a cigarette. It was at this time that she noted that the furnace fan (which is not automatic and runs constantly) was not opera-

ting. A minute or so after she sat down it started running again, indicating to her that the electricity had been off. The next morning, Mrs. Davis found that the electric clocks were 20 minutes slow. She checked with neighbors but they reported no electrical failure.

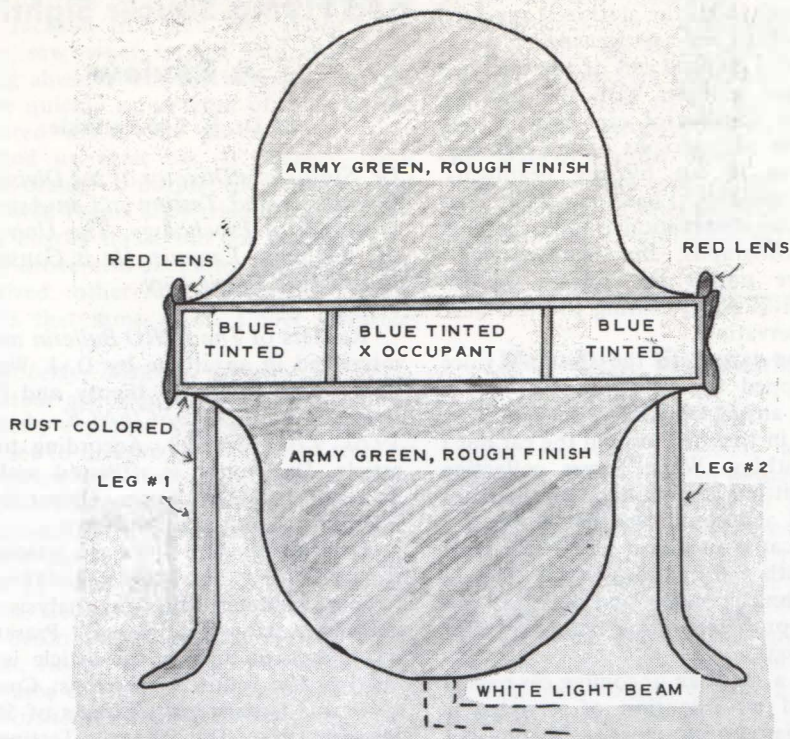
In their report, Benz & Phillips noted that at one point during its presence the object was in a position where it could have touched or pushed the power line to the Davis home. The power line is some ten feet above the ground and tree branches which were pushed back by the object are about nine feet above the ground.

Mrs. Davis was not frightened by the episode, and went to bed and slept soundly after the object left. The next morning, however, she felt extremely nervous, a condition which persisted throughout the entire day.

We have produced on this page a drawing of the front view of the object furnished by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Benz. To save space, we will only describe the occupant: He was wearing dark clothing with a cap resembling an army fatigue cap. No hair was noted, and the eyes, rather slanted and wide-spread, had "fuzzy" or indefinite pupils. He wore a dark jacket with an opening down the front and a small upright collar with scalloped edges and a scarf.

We would like to thank Mrs. Davis for her cooperation in this investigation and reiterate her wish that she not be contacted by the general membership.

MISSOURI # 75
FIGURE # 4
FRONT VIEW



Follow-up

(Continued from Page One)

started quite normally, and I was able to get in touch with the station. I reported to them what I had experienced.

"Before I stepped out of the car I had taken three pictures with the fastened camera of the patrol car. Now I took three more photographs of the highway, which was lit up by my headlights. Honestly speaking, I have no idea at what time in the observation I took the first three photographs, but instinctively I must have pulled the release of the camera—presumably during the last part of the observation.

"Having talked to the station I once more stepped out of the car to see if there was any residue or evidence left by the thing in the area around the car but I found nothing. While I was collecting myself a little I laid my hand on the front mudguard and could feel that it was still hot. The car is an almost brand-new Ford Zodiac with a 6 cylinder engine. It is in good technical shape and has had no technical problems either before or after the observation.

"After a while an oncoming car passed but I had no intention of stopping it because there was no more to be seen. If I should describe the thing I can only say that it was circular and about 10 meters (about 30 feet) in diameter as seen from my position below it.

"It had a luminous hole in the bottom from which the cone of light erupted. This hole was about one meter (40 inches), consequently about 1/10 of the total diameter of the thing. The object had two extensions or domes at the underside. These were about 1½ meters in diameter. When I saw the thing through the windshield I will estimate it was about 20 meters (60-65 feet) from me." Unquote.

The camera used by Maarup is a Japanese product, FUJAXA and capable of taking one picture per second and has automatic delivery of the film so that the film is moving one picture ahead as soon as one has been taken. Also, it has an automatic diaphragm. The film used was Neopan SS film.

Maarup went home after his experience. His wife told him he looked pale and he told her of the incident. The next day he had the film developed and when he saw that he had actually gotten something on the film he reported the incident and delivered the film to the Air Force base at Skrydstrup.

To date, there has been no official or unofficial explanation of the Maarup sighting nor the spot of light which showed on the photos which Maarup took. We include herewith two drawings from the SUFOI special report on the Maarup case which depict the second and third phase of the incident.

Status Inconsistency Theory and Flying Saucer Sightings:

A Review

by Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle

Dr. Sprinkle is Director of the Division of Counseling and Testing and an Associate Professor of Psychology, The University of Wyoming, Laramie. He is Consultant to APRO in Psychology.

Readers of *The APRO Bulletin* may be interested in an article by D. I. Warren, "Status inconsistency theory and flying saucer sightings." *SCIENCE*, 6 Nov. 1970, 170, 599-603. According to the article, Dr. Warren is affiliated with the School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Description. The five-page article carries a subtitle: "This sociological theory is further validated through analysis of a national survey of sighters." Presenting six figures or graphs, the article is outlined in the following sections: Concept of Status Consistency; Effects of Status Inconsistency; The Theory; Testing the Theory; Do UFO Sighters Reject Establishment Values?; and Summary. The author's theme is that sightings of UFOs (Unidentified Flying Objects), although widespread in occurrence throughout the world, can be described within a context of the "societal positions" of particular individuals.

The author briefly summarizes the 1966 Gallup Poll data as presented in a chapter of the *Condon Report*: 1) Most Americans (96 per cent) have heard of flying saucers. 2) About 2.5 per cent of the population claim to have seen a flying saucer. 3) About one-half of the population feel that the UFOs are real. 4) About one-third feel that there are people on other planets. 5) People who are better educated are more likely to have heard of flying saucers. 6) Sighters do not differ from the nonsighters with respect to education, region of the country, age, or sex.

The author argues that the development of a testable and plausible sociological theory of flying saucer sightings must define a social pattern which can be linked not only to the general population, but also to the individuals in society. Such a theory would link three variables: (1) a social condition of status discontinuity, producing (2) a psychological state of marginality, resulting in (3) a form of individual alienation that expresses itself in a *partial* rejection of the individual's own social position and a *partial* rejection of society's evaluation. The individual is open, then, to a "search for a new definition to his proper posi-

tion in the world."

The author briefly reviews the concept and application of *status inconsistency*, emphasizing two related concepts: *marginality*, a social condition in which an individual views himself as occupying two social worlds and thus sees himself as partially excluded from both worlds; and *cognitive dissonance*, a psychological consequence which results when an individual perceives himself in a situation with conflicting information about himself and the systems in which he operates. The alternatives open to the individual who is experiencing cognitive dissonance are to either distort information coming to him or to alter the system of evaluations which bring about the dilemma.

The author argues that the flying saucer phenomenon provides an appropriate link between the social condition of alienation and its individual expression; the ambiguity of the situation could permit the flying saucer observer to express his own interpretation of his personal status situation as well as to provide him with an opportunity to reject or to question the conventional "morality" involved in observing and reporting flying saucer sightings.

Next, the author argues that the Gallup Poll of 1966 permits an empirical test of the theoretical ideas which he has presented. Since the Gallup Poll indicated that an estimated Two and a half per cent, or five million people, of the adult US population are flying saucer sighters, it is possible to evaluate the hypothesis: "Status inconsistencies are more likely than other persons to sight flying saucers and to report such observations." Respondents were classified on the basis of three achieved statuses: income, education, and occupation. For example, a white Protestant executive would be classified as "status consistent," since he would be rated as "high" on income, education, and ethnicity; a semi-skilled Catholic blue-collar worker would be considered "status consistent," rated as "average" in income, education, and ethnicity; a Negro day laborer would be rated as "status consistent," with "low" income, education, and ethnicity. Examples of "status inconsistencies" would be an Episcopalian high-school teacher who would be rated "high" on education and ethnicity, but "low" on income; a Catholic tool and die maker who would be rated "high" on income, but "average" in education and ethnicity; a Negro physician who might be rated "high" in education, but "average" in income and "low" in ethnicity.

The author states, when total UFO sightings are considered, that the "special inconsistency associated with racial and sex roles makes the overall sample of responses refute the hypothesis advanced

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Status

(Continued from Page Four)

by the author." (Figure 2, page 601.) However, the author argues that the hypothesis is supported by data dealing with white males who are either "moderate" or "sharp" in their "status inconsistency" indices; these persons are more likely than their "status consistent" peers to claim flying saucer sightings. The author states (page 602-3):

"These men are 16 times as likely to see UFO as their status consistent counterparts (Fig. 4). In other words, it is not low income alone, but low income with moderate to high education or occupational status that produces a high level saucer reporting . . . it is not, therefore, the uneducated, credulous, or uninformed individual who reports saucers. Rather, it is the individual whose reward structure is out of line with his investment—that is, the status inconsistent male who has the highest education ranking but a moderate or low income occupational ranking."

The author discusses his findings with the question: "Do UFO sighters reject establishment values?" The author seems to prefer the interpretation that "status inconsistencies" may report flying saucer sightings as a reflection of their "rejection of the established society and its values." However, he recognizes that the question (of whether "status inconsistencies" who see saucers do so in response to their position of ambiguity and marginality) is not answerable—without establishing the extraterrestrial meaning of the UFO sightings. Thus, he summarizes the analysis as an attempt to employ sociological theory to account for observed regularity of patterns of UFO sightings; however, another procedure for organizing the data might provide an equal degree of explanatory consistency.

Interpretation. In the opinion of this reviewer, the article is well organized, with an excellent blend of theoretical concept and possible interpretations of the available data. The thesis and methodology utilized by the author provide an opportunity to compare a segment of sociological theory with a segment of empirical information about a sample of US adults. Analysis of the data indicates that, although total UFO sightings are not related to the hypothesis that status inconsistent persons are more likely to report UFO sightings, analysis of white males of 21 years of age and over indicate that college educated, sharply status-inconsistent individuals claim more UFO sightings than other groups of persons. Interpretation of the results indicate the possibility that status-inconsistent persons are possibly claiming flying saucer sightings as a result of their status dilemmas, although other interpretations of the findings are quite possible—depending up-

on one's theoretical orientation or personal bias.

Despite the appearance of "scientific objectivity," the likely impact of the article, in the opinion of this reviewer, is to provide a message which comes through "loud and clear": Flying saucer sighters are persons who are not only "small" in numbers, but "unimportant" in their numbers; thus, the reader (who is not familiar with the problems and findings of UFO investigations) need not bother with this sub-culture of persons who are "on the fringe."

An unsophisticated reading of the article might lead the reader to assume that the majority of UFO sightings and reports are obtained from persons who are "trouble makers" or, at least, who are dissatisfied with their social status, and thus they are able to partially "reject" the contemporary values of society as well as to partially "build" a different world.

In the opinion of this reviewer, the author has presented an excellent thesis, although the reputation of *SCIENCE* for emphasizing "old" science rather than "new" science (see Kuhn's book, *Revolutions In Science*) would suggest that the impact of the article may be directed toward "putting down" the minority view rather than to "opening up" a new line of inquiry.

The suggestion seems to have gained support from the events which follow the publication of Warren's article: nothing. No editorial comment, no letters to the editors, and no other articles—to date—have been published in weekly issues of *SCIENCE*. However, "no news" does not necessarily indicate a lack of interest. The reviewer knows at least one person who was interested enough to write to the editors of *SCIENCE* and to present a letter regarding Warren's article:

November 19, 1970

SCIENCE Editor
1515 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Editor:

SCIENCE Editors are to be commended for publishing the interesting analysis by D. I. Warren, "Status Inconsistency Theory and Flying Saucer Sightings," 6 November 1970, 599-603.

The application of the status inconsistency theory to flying saucer reports (or is it the other way around?) is most interesting and the author has done a commendable job of presenting his findings to the reader. However, there are two questions which seem pertinent to this specific analysis: a) Did the author intentionally omit the last two summary statements of the "Condon Report" regarding 1966 Gallup Poll data? b) Is there a distinction between "flying saucer" sighters who report their sightings and "flying saucer" sighters who do not

report their sightings?

The "Condon Report" (1) contains a chapter, by Aldora Lee, which summarizes the analysis of the 1966 Gallup Poll data; however, Warren's article omitted two summary statements (p. 215):

No. 7. "Age, sex, and education all appear to be related to whether flying saucers are considered to be real or imaginary. That is, younger persons, women, and those who are better educated tend to be more inclined than older persons, men, and the less educated, respectively, to consider flying saucers to be real."

No. 8. "Age, education, and respondent's region of the country appear to be related to whether it seems possible that there are people on other planets in the universe. That is, younger persons, those who are better educated, and individuals from the East, Midwest, and West are more inclined than older persons, the less well educated, and those who reside in the South to think that there are 'people somewhat like ourselves in other planets in the universe.'"

Is it possible that the respondents' age, education, and region of the country are related to whether the individual is "status consistent," "moderately inconsistent," or "sharply inconsistent"? Would an analysis of these factors provide greater support (or lesser support) for the author's thesis?

Next, the question of whether the Gallup Poll data provide distinction between sightings of UFO observers who are willing to report their sightings and sightings of UFO observers who are not willing to report their sightings is, to this reader, an important one. In the same chapter, No. 7, Lee (2) stated that one of the Colorado UFO Project questionnaire studies was summarized as follows (p. 226):

"The primary finding from the sighters' question is that 87 per cent of sighters indicated that they reported the sighting to no one other than family or friends. It would seem, then, that most sightings have little chance of coming to the attention of an agency, whether official, semi-official, or private. The failure to report UFO sightings appears to be more prevalent, 87 per cent, than the failure to report crime, 51 per cent, as indicated in the Ennis reports (1967a, 1967b).

"By contrast, only 16 per cent of the nonsighters indicated that they would notify no one save family or friends. In addition, over half of the nonsighters, 56 per cent, indicated they would notify the police. There is (sic) clearly, a considerable discrepancy between results for sighters and for nonsighters."

These finds would suggest that not only are there differences between sighters and nonsighters but, also, there may be differences between UFO observers who claim sightings and who are willing to report their sightings and those persons who claim to observe UFOs and who are not willing to report their sightings. It may be an important distinction, not only for "status inconsistency theory," but also for the question of the "scientific respectability" as well as the "social respectability" of being UFO observers or "flying saucer" sighters. Ruppelt (3) concluded that the USAF Air

(See Status - Page Six)

Status

(Continued from Page Five)

Technical Intelligence Center received reports of 4,400 UFO sightings between 1947 and 1953, and he estimated that only 10 per cent of all UFO sightings in the USA were being reported.

In addition, it is interesting to note that Lee suggests two possible explanations (p. 226) which may account for the discrepancy between what people say they would do and what in fact they do: "(1) The number of sighters in the study is small and thus may not accurately reflect the actions of all sighters; (2) Entertaining the hypothetical situation of having seen something suspected to be UFO and actually being confronted with the decision precipitated by the sightings are quite different events."

As one individual who claims to have experienced two occasions during which he observed anomalous aerial phenomena or "flying saucers," I recognize that it may take some "courage" (acceptance of one's potential "status inconsistency?") for persons to claim such sightings. Warren's findings might be interpreted as raising another question: Are "status inconsistent" persons more likely to report anomalous aerial phenomena than "status consistent" persons, as well as claim more "flying saucer" sightings?

I sincerely hope that the article by Warren, as well as other studies, e.g., those by Baker, Hall, and Shepard (4), and Saunders (5), will stimulate further investigation into the social and behavioral aspects of UFO observers and their reports.

Respectfully submitted,

R. Leo Sprinkle, Ph. D.

1. Lee, Aldora. Chapter 7: "Public attitudes toward UFO phenomena." In Condon, E. U. and Gillmor, D. S. (Eds.) *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects*. NY: Bantam Books, 1968. P. 215.
2. Ibid., P. 226.
3. Ruppelt, E. J. *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*. (Revised) Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Company, 1968. P. 210.
4. Baker, R. M. L., Jr. Statement (Pp. 126-189); Hall, R. L. Statement (Pp. 100-112); Shepard, R. N. Prepared paper (Pp. 223-235). In Roush, J. E. (Chairman). *Hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics*, U. S. House of Representatives, 90th Congress, No. 7, July 29, 1968. [Clearing House for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22152 (P B 179541, \$3.00)]
5. Saunders, D. R. "A factor analysis of UFO-related attitudes," *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 1968, 27, 3.

NOTE: In the original letter, a "Freudian Slip" allowed the omission of two other references:

Bowen, C. (Ed.) "Beyond Condon," Special Issue No. 2, *Flying Saucer Review*, June 1969, and "UFO Perceptants," Special Issue No. 3, *Flying Saucer Review*, Sept. 1969.

Schwarz, B. E. "UFOs: delusion or

dilemma?" *Medical Times*, Oct. 1968, 96, No. 10, 967-981.

On December 17, 1970, the editors of *SCIENCE* sent the following note:

Dear Dr. Sprinkle:

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to consider your letter for publication in *SCIENCE*. I regret to say that we have decided not to publish it. However, we are forwarding it to Dr. Warren for his information and possible reply.

The Editors,
SCIENCE

Hopefully, Dr. Warren will choose to reply, and hopefully, other social and behavioral scientists will contribute to a better understanding of the psychological and sociological aspects of UFO reports. Perhaps, someday, evidence will be available which not only can shed light on the UFO problems but which can refute the paragraph with which Dr. Warren began his article: "The discussion of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) at the recent meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science again indicates that this phenomenon has been inadequately studied by the behavioral sciences. The Condon Report contains a single chapter on attitudes, which is 36 pages long and which represents approximately 4 per cent of the total length of the report. Such token analysis of the social dimensions of flying saucer sightings reflects both the low priority assigned to a behavioral science interpretation and the lack of available data."

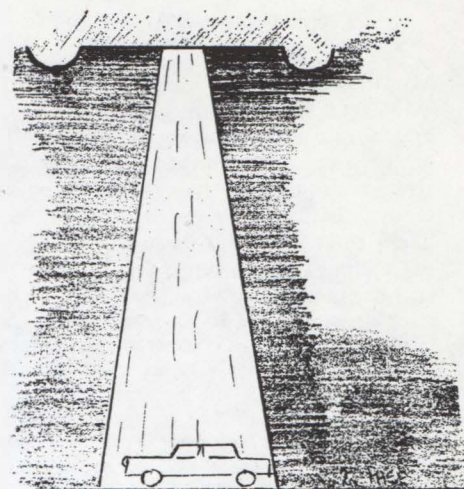
Press Reports

We continually receive requests for more press reports in the *Bulletin*. A larger number have not been included in the past because by and large, press reports are quite often incomplete or inaccurate, or both. Currently there seems to be a "flap" in effect, but a perusal of investigated reports weighed against press reports indicates that many of the incidents consist of ordinary things seen under extraordinary circumstances or ordinary things being viewed by people who are unfamiliar with same.

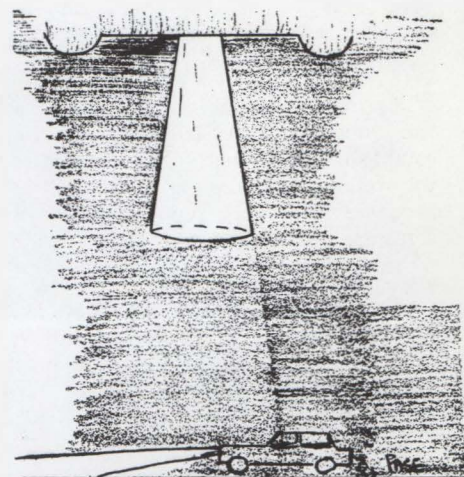
Presented here are a selection of what are felt to be outstanding press reports, many of which are currently being investigated by APRO Field Investigators.

Again we would like to urge members to submit clippings promptly so that investigations can be initiated more quickly.

Vader, Washington, December 7, 1971. Mrs. Wallace Bowers was called to the window by her children and when she looked out she observed "a gleaming, orange-colored, disc-shaped object" angling up over the nearby Bonneville power lines and off into the distance. She called the Sheriff's office and a neighbor



Second phase.



Third phase.

Seen above are sketches of Maarup case. See page One and Four for details.

to see if she could see it. Mrs. Bowers described the object, first seen at 7:10 a.m., as having a circumference "about the length of a car", with a dome in the center around which a larger circle seemed to be revolving. It was deeper orange in the center with the light diffusing toward the outer edge, and with a definite bright rim. It was in sight approximately 10 minutes. Under investigation.

Montesano, Washington, January 3, 1971. Keith Brown of Montesano reported to the Sheriff's office just before 4 a.m. that he had spotted three lights while driving along the Wishkah Road, near Montesano. They were flying low and toward the river, he said, and when they approached his car his engine failed. He said he was unable to start the engine until the lights moved away, then it started easily. Under investigation.

Whately, Massachusetts, January 6, 1971. Joseph Korpiewski and son David (See Reports - Page Seven)

UFO —*(Continued from Page Six)*

observed an orange lighted object which presented the appearance of a ball of frosted glass with an orange light inside. The son first observed the object upon returning home at midnight and aroused his father, who went outside and observed the object moving swiftly from north to south. It suddenly slowed and came to a halt, then moved to the east and then south where it disappeared in the distance. Under investigation.

Weyburn, Saskatchewan, January 13, 1971. Several residents of the Weyburn area reported seeing a stationary blue light with another, smaller blue light flashing in the sky southeast of Weyburn. An estimated 8 or 9 persons viewed the object. Under investigation.

Elkton, Maryland, January 21, 1971. Three residents of Elkton reported seeing an unknown object which they followed in their car. At first one object was seen, then it was joined by another, the two parted and flew off in different directions. Under investigation.

Norwalk, Ohio, January 22, 1971. Several residents of this area reported a UFO at between 8:30 and 9 p.m. Reports said that the object was diamond-shaped, had several bright lights and made a loud noise. Under investigation.

Willard, Ohio, 22 January 1971. Richard Williams, his wife and son were driving along Old River Road near Willard when they spotted a low-flying object approaching their car. "The object looked like a bat", Williams said, and further description was the following: "The wings were wider than the plane or whatever it was. On the middle of each wing there seemed to be an exhaust rocket engine or jet engine. It had red and white lights on each of the wings and on the tails." He said the object hovered close to his car, then took off again and headed east and appeared to circle Willard. Eighteen reports were phoned into the Huron County Sheriff's office by people claiming to have seen the object. Under investigation.

New Meadows, Idaho, January 21, 1971. The Brush Mountain area northwest of Zim's Plunge near New Meadows was the subject of an intensive search by law enforcement officers for a "flashing light, barking dogs and strange sounds". Jack Goforth of New Meadows claimed that he was traveling west on Highway 55 from the Goose Creek Store to Meadows when he saw what he described as a flash of light over Zim's Plunge Resort. He said the light did not move but changed color from red to orange before becoming engulfed in a cloud of "steam" which apparently extinguished it. At the same time, dogs at the Resort began to bark and the owner, who checked the outside, could find nothing to account for their upset.

Jackson, Ohio, January 25, 1971. Jay Chase, 19, and Ruth Spry, 17 both of Jackson, reported to police that they were driving on a country road near the old Jackson Iron and Steel Plant when they saw what looked like the moon rising ahead of them. They said the light came quickly up in front of their car and hovered above the ground until they backed up their car. It changed color from orange to purple, they claimed, and followed them. They tried to alert people at a nearby house but got no answer, so they drove into Jackson. Police said they received other calls reporting distant lights that same night. Under investigation.

Moberly, Missouri, January 31, 1971. Amateur astronomer W. E. Shewmon of Moberly reported that at 6:40 p.m. he was set to observe occultation of stars by the moon with his 6-inch telescope when he observed an object for which he has no explanation. He said its magnitude was -4 except that it was covered by a round spot of haze about one degree in diameter. He was using a 70 power eyepiece. He describes its movement, which was slight. No other clouds or other haze in this area of the sky. Under investigation.

Northern Finland, January 3, 1971. Martta and Mauno Talala were having their morning coffee when a luminous sphere landed in their yard illuminating the inside of the house and the surrounding landscape with a very bright light. It stayed in that position for about 1 minute, then it took off and headed into the southwest. Electricity in nearby houses was unaccountably cut off during the time the object was in the area. The Talala's 13-year-old son later found a triangular impression in the snow which measured 6 by 18 feet with dark green matter in the center. Under investigation.

Small Probe in Brazil

The following information pertaining to a recent sighting has been forwarded by Irene Granchi, APRO's Field Investigator in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

On the night of December 28th, 1970, Judith de Jesus heard some strange sounds coming from her kitchen as if someone was walking softly. She went into the room to see what was happening, but the lights went out. She and her children checked the fuses but found nothing amiss. Nevertheless, the lights would not go back on, so they checked the outside network which also proved to be without problems. The lights in surrounding neighbors' homes were still shining.

On the afternoon of the 29th, Mrs. de Jesus was at home in the company of her cousin. She went into the kitchen where-

upon a small, 18-inch diameter object emitting a blue light from the top, entered the kitchen. It gave off a soft hum, made several maneuvers around the kitchen, then flew out through an open window. Mrs. de Jesus was so terrified that she shouted for her cousin, who did not arrive in time to see the object but who was able to testify as to the frightened state of Mrs. de Jesus.

This incident took place at Ouro, Preto, Belo Horizonte, and is only one of continuing UFO sightings in Brazil.

UFO-Car Encounter in Norway

The following account, which appeared in the Norwegian newspaper *Verden Gang* was forwarded to APRO by member Nils Jacobsen of Norway:

Reidar Salvesen, 35 and a resident of Kristiansand, claims that while driving on the main road to Jaeren at 4:40 p.m. on October 29th, 1970, he was blinded by a very bright light. It was twilight time and he had just turned on his automobile lights. He pulled his car to a stop as he was not able to drive because of the brilliance of the light. After stopping, he opened the car door to have a look and saw a bright ball of fire which slowly drifted toward the car and stopped. It appeared to Salvesen that the object was about 20 meters (about 60 feet) across. Salvesen then got out of the car, whereupon the "light" was gone but a disc-shaped object was hovering above his car. He estimated its altitude to be about 10 meters (about 35 feet).

Although frightened, Salvesen decided he should attempt to sketch the object, so he took a pencil and paper from his pocket and started to draw. Comparing the object to the size of his car, he decided it was about 10 meters across, and 3 meters thick in the center, while about 15 centimeters at the edge.

A bulge on the underside appeared to be about 2 meters across and the front or side nearest him had a round cupola of about the same size. All around the circumference was a belt that shimmered a yellow color, but the material of the object was steel-blue in color. Salvesen said he did not notice any movement, sound or vibration. He stood beside his car door and wrote down his observations (the engine of his car had stopped when he pulled it off the road).

Suddenly, with no warning, Salvesen was knocked to the ground. He felt no pain, and held out his right hand to break his fall. At the same instant he heard the sound of breaking glass. Rising to his feet, he noted that the object was leaving at a high rate of speed and that the pulverized windshield of the car had landed inside as if a blow from without had broken it.

Display Material Stolen

During the proceedings of the Eastern UFO Symposium, in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 23 last, five of the large photos furnished by APRO for lobby display at the Ballroom of the Holiday Inn, were stolen. These were the Heflin Photo (Santa Ana, Calif.), the Balwyn, Australia photo (bell-shaped object), the Las Cruces, New Mexico photo (round object hovering between two hills), the Venezuelan photo of an object photographed from an airliner (the object's shadow is seen against the ground) and the Brazilian Greco photograph which shows a disc-shaped object spewing out a trail or smoke, and hovering under low-lying clouds.

These photo displays are large, about two feet by two feet, and bordered with white cardboard material. We hope that members will keep a lookout for these displays and notify headquarters if they are spotted. We have some idea of who made off with the material and the police have been notified.

Also missing was the series of 11 slides used by Mrs. Lorenzen to illustrate her talk. These include 2 slides of the power failure study which was carried in the March-April 1970, Bulletin, the Apache-land photo (in color), carried in the November-December, 1970, Bulletin, the four Yungay, Peru photos (in color), two exposures of the Ubatuba magnesium fragments (black and white) as well as the photo of the Alabama object (and a drawing) which was carried in the November-December, 1970, Bulletin.

All of the foregoing slides are copyrighted by APRO and any attempt to use them for purposes of publishing or illustrating lectures will be a breach of copyright laws. Any members who may have knowledge of the whereabouts of the foregoing material are asked to contact Headquarters.

Tucson: World Astronomical Center

Tucson, Arizona, is now regarded by most scientists as the "astronomical center of the world." Although bearing no relationship to UFO research, members may be interested in knowing what astronomical equipment is operational in APRO's home city.

The largest complex of telescopes is located on Kitt Peak, a mountain southwest of Tucson, operated by the Kitt Peak National Observatory, with offices and laboratories near The University of Arizona campus in the city. Considered the most well-equipped astronomical facility in the United States, Kitt Peak National Observatory is operated by a

corporation known as AURA (Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy), composed of the Universities of California, Chicago, Texas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio State, Yale, Harvard and Princeton. AURA is funded entirely by the National Science Foundation.

AURA operates the following optical telescopes at an altitude of 6,800 feet on Kitt Peak mountain: 2 x 16", 2 x 36", 1 x 50", 1 x 60" (the latter is the world's largest solar telescope) and 1 x 84." Under construction for operation in 1972 is a 158" instrument, which will be second only to the Mount Polamor scope in California.

Kitt Peak mountain is also the site of a 36 foot diameter radiotelescope operated by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, of Green Bank, West Virginia, and several optical telescopes operated by The University of Arizona's Astronomy Department. These are: the University's original (1916) 36" and a 90". In addition to these and its own 21" instrument at the Steward Observatory on campus, the University's Lunar and Planetary Laboratory operates the following scopes on the Catalina Mountains (altitude 8,300 feet), north of Tucson: 1 x 21", 1 x 28", 2 x 60", 1 x 61" and a 16" on Tumamoc Hill. The University of Arizona also boasts a new 2.7 million dollar Optical Sciences Center on campus, the largest optical research facility in the nation.

At Mount Hopkins, 40 miles south of Tucson, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory operates a newly dedicated 60" scope, a satellite tracking camera, a laser-ranging system, a 34 foot optical reflector and an assortment of other astronomical and meteorological instruments. This complex, located at 7,600 feet, is now the major field facility of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

Kitt Peak National Observatory conducts solar, stellar and galactic research. The University of Arizona does some work on solar astronomy on Kitt Peak mountain but specializes in lunar and planetary astronomy on the Catalina Mountains, although some stellar and galactic research is also done there. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory does research on stars, galaxies and gamma rays.

UFO Photos: Correction

An error was printed on page 7 of the November-December, 1970, *Bulletin*, concerning the photos APRO has for sale. Sets of 3" by 5" black and white prints, 5 in each set, sell for \$2.00 postpaid. The cost of individual prints, however, is 50 cents postpaid, not 25 cents as erroneously printed.

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Book Review

Invisible Residents

by Ivan T. Sanderson,
World Publishing Co.,
New York, 1970, 248 pp.

Sanderson's latest book deals with the UAO [abbreviation for both Unidentified Aerial Object and Unidentified Aquatic Object]. The subject of unexplained phenomena at sea related to unknown objects has long needed someone to attempt an organization of the many reports into some semblance or order and importance. This book does not have as its goal the listing of all reported cases for, as Sanderson points out on page 8, over 50 percent of all "sightings" have occurred with the UFO over, or either entering or leaving, a body of water. Sanderson dislikes the "seed catalog" reporting of UFOs and is not so much interested in "what" happened, but in "how" and "why" some event occurred. This approach makes for better and more interesting reading even if the author finds himself in more controversial areas.

The book is divided into three basic parts. The first part consists of nine "mysteries" which are not just individual cases but are chapters dealing with a common problem or sets of events related to UAOs or other phenomena at sea.

(See Review - Page Nine)

Review

(Continued from Page Eight)

The second part contains three chapters which deal with the "facts" of the mysteries and attempts a correlation with the "facts" of science.

The third part has two chapters, and is a summation of the problem, along with the author's philosophy and hypothesis on underwater civilizations.

For the general and scientific reader, Parts I and III should be extremely interesting reading. It is rather surprising to learn of some of the cases that have occurred but which have not been reported in the American press. A good example of this is given in the beginning of the book. A UAO surfaced through 37 feet of ice in the Antarctic near an icebreaker of the U.S. Navy's "Operation Deep Freeze." A Brazilian scientist observed the incident and a report was issued to the Brazilian press by the Navy but not to any other nation's press. Later, the report was officially denied. The author, in another chapter, describes an event in which a 150-knot underwater object was tracked by 13 ships and aircraft of the U.S. Navy near Puerto Rico. The book contains many other interesting encounters between UAOs and ships, and I leave the reader to discover these in Sanderson's book.

Part II, dealing with the "facts," was rather disappointing to the reviewer. The first two of the three chapters contained in this Part are really speculation on the existence of vortices. The third chapter is more straightforward from a factual point of view but contains a number of errors and misconceptions. This is notably true in the areas of sedimentation and sediment distribution in the marine environment.

Part III, in the reviewer's opinion, is Sanderson at his best. I think when one considers the very complicated subject of UFOs, one must, of necessity, leave a great deal of room for speculation and creative thinking. It is by doing this that man takes his giant steps. The last two chapters are excellent in summarizing the author's viewpoint on UAOs and his feelings on the whole subject of unknown events. Sanderson suggests that there is a civilization, or civilizations, living underwater beneath the bottom interface of water and solid matter; these civilizations have been on this planet for a very long time and have either evolved here much earlier than man did on the surface, or have come here from elsewhere a long time ago.

Dr. Dale E. Brandon,
Houston, Texas.
Consultant to APRO
in Oceanography.

Brazilian Consulate Publishes UFO News

In its December (1970) issue, the *Brazilian Bulletin* published an article on the UFO sightings over Belo Horizonte and various towns in the State of Minas Gerais on and after November 24, 1970 (see *The APRO Bulletin*, November-December, 1970). The *Brazilian Bulletin* is published by the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau's office in the Brazilian Consulate General, New York City.

The article states: "The report of the Minas Gerais 'saucers' came a few days before the New York report (sent out by United Press International but not published in the press) of 'flying saucers' seen over Central Park in New York City by a sports figure and UPI reporter. The two reports coincided in their description of the objects. . ." As published already by APRO, the "sports figure" was no other than controversial heavyweight boxer Cassius Clay.

The *Brazilian Bulletin* quoted Hulvio Brandt Aleixo, head of a Brazilian UFO research group, as stating: "The consistency of the information, coming from many responsible people, the clear perception of strange characteristics, the duration of the phenomenon over a wide area — these are factors which exclude the hypothesis of illusion or self-deception."

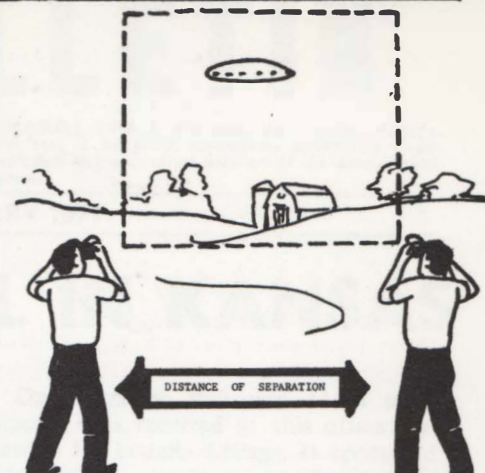
The Brazilian Government article concludes: "Brazil has reported several thousand sightings of 'flying saucers' in the past 15 or so years. As a general rule, its newspapers, unlike those in the United States, have continued to report the observations."

Technique to Aid Analysis of UFO Photographs

by William F. Boomer

Mr. Boomer is a professional photographer and an APRO Field Investigator.

In cases where a UFO is hovering motionless (or landed) and where foreground is visible, a stereo pair of photographs would be as valuable as gold to a photoanalyst. This can be accomplished as follows: The photographer snaps a first shot, marking that position, then moves to another position along a line 90 degrees to the direction of the object. At this position, the photographer then takes a second photo. The distance between the two positions is measured and this information supplied with the photos for analysis. This provides the analyst with a known base line from which object size



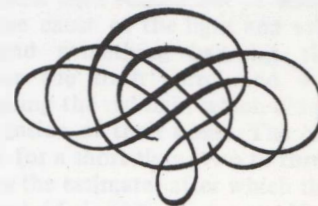
and distance can be determined through triangulation. If the photographic conditions are good, such as daylight, and the object is not overly brilliant, this technique could also reveal the actual shape of the object. The latter would hold true where the object's distance is not too great and would depend upon the separation distance between the two photos.

For determining a good separation distance, a rule of thumb would be to try for at least 10% of the distance to the object (example: object is 200 feet away—separation distance should be at least 200 feet). If there is time, the photographer need not be limited to two photos (so long as the positions and distances are marked). The more information, the better.

Photo Case Confirmed Hoax

The November 26, 1970, case at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (mentioned on page 9, November-December, 1970, *Bulletin*), has been exposed as a hoax by APRO's Field Investigator Arthur Bray.

The case involved 2 students who took a photo of what appeared to be two saucer-shaped objects in the sky. In a recent communication, Mr. Bray stated that he investigated the case "and confirmed that it was a hoax. This was admitted by the photographer."



Membership Increase

Due to new membership recruiting methods, APRO membership is on the upturn. Despite this, we would like to urge all members to increase our numbers. Application blanks can be obtained from Headquarters for promotion purposes.