

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — JULY-AUGUST 1971

APRO UFO SYMPOSIUM IN TUCSON

UFOs IN LATIN AMERICA — 1971

APRO is indebted to various Representatives and Field Investigators in Latin America for the following information on UFO reports in that area. We are also indebted to our Assistant Director, Mr. Richard Greenwell, who acts as liaison with Latin-American Representatives and Field Investigators.

Argentina, May 24, 1971. Mendoza. At 12:10 p.m. (local time) Mr. Julio Suarez Marzal observed a UFO for about a minute and a half. It was observed "floating silently" from east to west at about 3,000 feet altitude, and was described as having a grey/dull-blue color. By watching a luminous reference point on the body of the object, the witness became convinced that it was slowly revolving. The object was seen to fall and approach rapidly and was then described as a bronze-colored cylinder. It darted forward and backward and around brusksly, according to the witness, as one might do with a zoom lens while focusing. He had the distinct impression that it was under intelligent control. The object then moved away in the same manner and finally disappeared in the south.

At one point during its close-up maneuver, the witness claims the object was stationary for about 8 seconds and he obtained a good visual sighting in complete sunlight; he described various structural details. Another witness, a medical doctor who was with Mr. Suarez in the downtown Mendoza building, left to obtain a pair of binoculars, but the object was almost gone when he returned. Mr. Suarez is a plastic arts teacher and claims to have had no particular interest in UFOs prior to his observation.

Chile, May 8, 1971. Bernardo O'Higgins Army Base, Antarctic. Between 11:30 and 11:52 p.m. (local time), members of the base observed a UFO for 12 minutes, during which radio interference was noted. Representative Pablo Petrowitsch confirms that the object was much larger than any star or planet but further details were not made available by the Chilean Army.

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OFFICIALS WATCH UFO AT BRAZILIA

The capitol of Brazil was the setting for a rather spectacular UFO sighting on August 25. Information to date has consisted only of press clippings but the detail given warrants early coverage in this Bulletin.

According to the press, Federal Deputies as well as judges observed a "great luminous ball" which maneuvered over the Brasilia Airport and the adjoining road for 15 minutes before it flew out of sight over the horizon.

One of the men who witnessed the apparition was Deputy Dirceu Cardoso of Espirito Santo who made inquiries among other officials at the Capitol to learn whether the sighting had been reported. He then told of his own sighting. He had been in his car en route to the Capitol from the Airport on that evening and noted a number of vehicles had stopped on the road and the drivers were outside the cars standing in little groups and looking up at the sky. Cardoso stopped his car and went out to see what the attraction was.

At that moment he spotted a ball of light which came very close to the ground and which looked much like the full moon. It began to rise and fall and move from right to left and back again. In speaking to the others at the scene Cardoso learned that they had been watching for approximately ten minutes when he drove up.

Some of the witnesses were foreign Supreme Court justices who were at Brasilia to participate in an International Conference of Magistrates.

The foregoing information was forwarded to APRO by Field Investigator Irene Granchi at Rio and hopefully we will be able to locate and interview some of the witnesses mentioned in press releases. In that event a follow-up on this case will be presented in a future issue of the *Bulletin*.

NOTICE

Will members in the San Diego area who have not previously contacted J.F. Herr please do so at 291-8386.

Final plans are underway for holding APRO's UFO Symposium at The University of Arizona, Tucson, on November 22nd and 23rd (not 20th and 21st as previously announced). The Symposium is being officially co-sponsored by three student bodies of the University: the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society of Automotive Engineers. Members of these student bodies form part of the University's Department of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering.

The Symposium, which will commence at 10:00 a.m. on November 22nd with an introductory presentation by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, will be held at the Gallagher Theatre, in the new Student Union building on campus. APRO consultants presenting papers during the two-day meeting are listed below, together with the titles of their papers. No Admission Charge.

Physical Sciences

Dr. John S. Derr - "Earthquake Lights: Present Theories of Causes and Relationship to UFOs."

Dr. B. Roy Frieden - "Evaluation of UFO Photographic Data."

Dr. Richard C. Henry - "Astrophysical Considerations in Interstellar Space-flight."

Dr. Walter W. Walker - "Analyses of Alleged UFO Materials."

Biological Sciences

Dr. Kenneth V. Anderson - "The Morphology and Physiology of UFO Occupants."

Dr. Harold A. Cahn - "Possible Paranormal Implication of the UFO Phenomenon."

Dr. John C. Munday - "Biophysical Data Associated with Close Encounter UFO Reports."

Dr. Frank B. Salisbury - "UFOs and the Current Status of Exobiology."

Social Sciences

Dr. Robert F. Creegan - "The UFO and Theory of Knowledge."

Dr. Robert S. Ellwood - "Shamans, Spiritualists and UFO Contactees."

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Proceedings of Eastern Symposium Available

The complete text of the proceedings of the Eastern UFO Symposium, held at Baltimore, Maryland on January 23, 1971, will be available shortly through the APRO office. The proceedings, set in type in booklet form with soft cover, will be available to readers at \$3.00 each in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and \$3.50 elsewhere in the world. This price includes postage and handling.

We would like to urge all members to order this booklet, not only for the information contained therein, but also because the sales will help to finance other symposiums and projects in the future.

Some of the highlights of the Symposium were Professor Spickler's presentation dealing with plasmas in which he quite ably disposed of that phenomena as an explanation for UFOs; Dr. Schwarz' description of a UFO sighting by a colleague, Mr. Olsen's talk concerning computerized UFO files and of course Dr. Hynek's talk. The question-and-answer period included Mrs. Betty Hill of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in addition to the speakers.

Many members in the Eastern sector of the United States traveled many miles to attend, and the printed transcript of the Symposium is a means by which APRO is presenting the interesting material composing the Symposium for the membership at large.

The proceedings of the Eastern Symposium is in its final stages of printing and by the time this Bulletin is delivered orders will be accepted. Please make checks or money orders payable to APRO and state that the sum is in payment for the Proceedings. Let's see a good response to this new APRO Project!

RAAF COMMENTS ON UNIDENTIFIEDS

The Sydney, Australia *Daily Mirror* for July 26, 1971 carried a feature story on page two concerning an RAAF statement about seventy cases they had received in the last two years. Of the seventy, they said, seven remained a mystery. "Possible causes" were applied to the other sixty-three reports.

Two of the cases were recent ones, including a June 3 case at Mildura in which a man saw two small red lights and when he approached them he saw an object as large as a semi-trailer. This object rose vertically from the ground with a loud whistling noise and disappeared.

On May 14 at Richmond, an extremely bright white-green-red object was ob-

served for 34 minutes, from 11:40 p.m. Another sighting which defied explanation was that of Mrs. V. Klein of Downer, who is secretary of the Canberra Unidentified Flying Object Research Society. Mrs. Klein claims that one of the Society's UFO detectors began buzzing and she went outside and saw a grey cylinder performing maneuvers over the radar tower at Mt. Majura, near Canberra. She said it was too far away to be seen well with the naked eye but that she and her companions "got a good look with our binoculars". She also said that the object appeared to be quite large, was shaped something like a bullet and followed a "square path" in the sky. "We telephoned Canberra Airport and they said the object was not registering on radar because Mt. Majura was a 'blind spot'" she told the *Mirror*.

The *Mirror* article stated that more than a dozen separate sightings were made in Canberra from June 12 to July 7, and that on June 30 at least 11 people in different parts of the A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory) reported seeing one or more cigar-shaped objects performing odd maneuvers in broad daylight. "In one case", the *Mirror* stated, "six people at the Watson shopping center said they saw two cigar-shaped objects and up to 20 smaller objects flying in V formation near Black Mountain."

An interesting observation can be made here, in conjunction with the reports from South America (elsewhere in this issue). As in 1967, after months of little UFO activity, the "big flap" has been preceded by many sightings of objects apparently emanating from the South Pole. On the front page of the May-June 1967 *Bulletin* we noted Dr. Fontes' opinion that possibly the UFOs were approaching earth in the vicinity of the South Pole in order to avoid contamination by the Van Allen radiation belt. However, another reason should be considered: The globe is infested with radar sites, and particularly the area which lies between the U.S. and Russia, i.e., the North Pole. On the other hand, Antarctica, the South Pole, is almost devoid of such installations and fleets of interplanetary vehicles could easily approach earth, enter its atmosphere undetected and then proceed northward to pre-selected targets.

We do not say that this is necessarily true for indeed we have not proved that UFOs are interplanetary; however, the foregoing is a logical interpretation of the facts available.

THE FLAP IS ON

The 1971-1972 UFO activity which was predicted several years ago by APRO, is apparently with us. As usual, space limitations prevent us from printing all

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Symposium

(Continued from Page One)

Dr. Emerson W. Shideler - "A Metaphysic for UFOs."

Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle - "Some Characteristics of UFO Percipients."

No doubt many new ideas will be exchanged and all members (as well as non members) are urged to attend.

UFO's

(Continued from Page One)

Chile, May 15, 1971. Presidente Eduardo Frei Air Force Meteorological Center, Antarctic. Sargent Domingo Saldias and Corporals Jose Bustamante and Eduardo Fritz observed a UFO for 15 minutes in the southwest. One witness stated the object hovered during that time at about 35° elevation; another claimed it was at 15° elevation. Its color was described both as red-green and grey-blue. The sky was reported clear, there was no wind and the Moon was visible. No electrical interference was noted in this case, except a slight weakening in 3,200 kc communications. Mr. Petrowitsch is attempting to obtain further details through Air Force Commodore Sergio Bravo, Director of the Chilean Meteorological Office, who is charged with official UFO investigations.

Colombia, May 20, 1971. Botoga. Representative John Simhon is still conducting his investigation into this color-photography case of a UFO observation. It is hoped that the negatives will be loaned for analysis sometime in the future. The two witnesses, Eduardo Ponce Melo and Jairo Castro Zarate, both 16 year old students, were hiking in the northern hills of Bogota when they observed, at 12:30 p.m. (local time) what they first thought was a bird. As they watched, they noticed that it was not a bird, but an object flying in a straight line. During the 10-15 second observation, 3 color photos were taken with a 35 mm. Voigtlander (vitomatic II), focused on infinity.

During the course of his investigation, representative Simhon interviewed the parents of Ponce a Mexican family living in Bogota, and obtained original color prints. The boys estimated the object to be about 12-15 feet in diameter and about 10 feet thick. Its altitude was thought to be about 1,500 feet and its flight was described as brusque and erratic, from east to west. At one point, the object, according to the witnesses, turned "upside-down" and they had the impression that it was spinning. Its speed was described as being similar to that of a DC-4 (prop) aircraft. Simhon was not able to locate any further witnesses who

lived in the area of the observation. The photos will be analyzed by APRO.

Mexico, April 29, 1971. Coyoacan. Dozens of residents of Coyoacan, just south of Mexico City, observed a UFO between 1 and 3 a.m. (local time). The first witness was Mr. Jorge Bazan Mota, who saw a "bright object" of a blue-white color. He immediately awoke other residents in the area to watch the object. Various witnesses were skeptical and stated that the object was probably some sort of optical phenomenon. After a while, Mr. Bazan called the police and patrol-car 401 arrived at the scene; the patrolmen observed the phenomenon together with the local residents for about two hours. The object reportedly disappeared by turning on its own axis and flying up at great speed. Many witnesses remained outside for as long as an hour hoping to see the object again, but no further reports were received. The patrolmen returned to their station, where they prepared a report for police authorities, which was signed the official Rafael Zamorano Amador.

Little details are available concerning the object observed. APRO's Representative in Mexico, Mr. Roberto Martin, has promised a report after his investigation.

Mexico, July 2, 1971. Villahermosa. Mr. Miguel Rodriguez, a local businessman, claimed he observed and photographed a UFO at 3 a.m. (local time). He had been developing prints in his darkroom during the night and stepped outside to get some fresh air. Upon seeing a strange, luminous object, he entered his house and obtained a Nikon F camera (135 millimeter lens). The disk-shaped object, which seemed to emit "silver flames," was suspended over the south-southeast section of Villahermosa at an elevation of about 45 degrees above the horizon. After watching the object "for a while" and taking one photo, it flew away at great speed towards the south.

Mr. Rodriguez is considered to be an honest, reliable person in his community. He did not inform the press and release the photo until August 2, one month after the observation, claiming he was reluctant to do so because of the "unjustified criticisms" he knew would follow. APRO has a reproduction of the photo and is trying to obtain the original negative. No explanation has yet been offered concerning why only one photo was taken.

Ecuador, June 21-27, 1971. Guayaquil. UFOs were reported nightly between June 21 and 27, in Ecuador's second largest city. Details have been lacking but APRO has been informed that hundreds of people called radio and TV stations and the local newspapers, reporting their observations. The objects were referred to as "flying saucers" and they were described as moving quickly and flashing red, green and yellow lights. Some witnesses claimed that the objects made

loud noises. One witness, Mrs. Maria Elizalde, claimed she saw a UFO at 10:15 p.m. (local time) that remained suspended for several minutes. The observations were reported until dawn on the dates mentioned.

Colonel Raul Gonzalez A., APRO Representative in Ecuador, is on a prolonged diplomatic mission to Paraguay and is unable to investigate further at this time.

Peru, June 9, 1971. Huancayo. A 41 year old miner, Hugo Meza Arce, observed the fall of an unidentified object at about 2:30 p.m. (local time) in the Azapara mountains, near the town of Sapallanga. He described an elongated, red object that came straight down and created an explosion when it crashed several miles distant. The observation lasted 7 seconds. A buzzing sound was also heard during the observation.

Meza later spoke with local indian peasants who witnessed the phenomenon and reportedly located the exact spot of the fall on June 12, about 27 miles from Huancayo, located in the high, rugged Andes mountains. Rumours circulated that Meza had found metallic material, consisting of a tube-like object, 3 feet long and 8 inches in diameter, which remained encrusted in the rock. Various expeditions to the site were organized. It was later announced that another person, Juan Lobato, had found the material and had hid it. Lobato is a local peasant. Another rumor had it that superstitious peasants had buried various metallic tubes found in the area.

Some investigators from Huancayo stated that the object was probably a meteorite. Others stated that an artificial satellite fall was more likely. APRO has checked the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Satellite Re-Entry listing, which shows no re-entry for June 9, although the Soviet Cosmos 424 re-entered at 0343 hours (GMT) on June 10, location unknown. APRO hopes to obtain further information on this case.

Peru, June 16, 1971. Cuzco. Dozens of Cuzco citizens reportedly observed a UFO fly over the city at 10:00 p.m. (local time). The object was described as oval and it shot out blue orange, green and red lights. It appeared in the west and disappeared in the east. APRO has not been able to obtain further details to date.

Peru, June 20, 1971. Trujillo. A UFO was seen over Trujillo between 9:45 and 10:00 p.m. (local time). The first witness, Mr. Jorge Rosell de Cardenas, called neighbors to watch the object from his garden; it was reportedly emitting pink, violet, blue and red sparks. Mr. Rosell de Cardenas later described how the object remained stationary for a moment, would then move from south to north and return in a zig-zag fashion to its original

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UFO's

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position. Other witnesses confirmed this maneuver. (Trujillo is 400 miles south of the Ecuadorian city of Guayaquil, which reported UFO sightings the following six nights. APRO's Peruvian Representative, Mr. Joaquin Vargas Figallo, has contacted Mr. Rosell de Cardenas to obtain further details.

Flap-

(Continued from Page Two)

sightings received since mid-June, but we attempt to present a representative number. In order to keep the membership apprised of the scope of the "flap", we are listing press reports, and following up on them in later issues when complete reports are received from our Field Investigators.

The Field Investigator's Manual is still in preparation, as is the new report form and inasmuch as these are being written in his spare time by one of our investigators we cannot guarantee a mailing date. However, Investigators are urged to undertake investigations as they have in the past, and submit written reports. As soon as the manuals are ready they and copies of the new report form will be mailed to all Field Investigators, Consultants and Representatives.

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PRESS REPORTS

Caracas, Venezuela, July 7, 1971. Dr. Guilherme Arguello de la Motta informed a local newspaper that on this date he and his friend Dr. Antonio Arrocha and family were at some property owned by Arrocha when they witnessed a strange spectacle: At 6 p.m. they observed two men dressed in black and wearing red ties and black caps. They were getting out of a late model red "Mustang" and stood about 300 meters (about 1100 feet) from the group. After about five minutes of apparently talking together, they put on wide, orange-colored belts which had a metallic disc on the front. Suddenly a brilliant object was seen to come down from the sky and it quickly neared the ground where it hovered at about 60 centimeters altitude (about two feet). The object was round, bell-shaped on the bottom with a "tower" on top. It appeared to be about 30 meters (97 feet) in diameter. What most impressed the witnesses were the lights on the object which changed in rapid succession from light orange to blue to white. A small paraboloid ladder came down and the two men observed previously walked up and into the craft. The ladder went up again, tilted gently sideways and took off into the sky on a slanted trajectory at

very high speed. No sound accompanied the object's appearance or takeoff. Under investigation.

Gulf Breeze, Florida, July 14, 1971. A woman who requested anonymity reported to a local paper that between 8 to 9 p.m. on this date she and five other members of her family located at a beach cottage observed an oblong object with a gray area "down the middle" for about 15 minutes as it travelled from east to west. She said it had an orange light on each side and a tail with another light at the end. The object was observed during a severe thunderstorm and she saw the body of the object during lightning flashes. She estimated it was several hundred feet above the water of the sound. At one point during the observation one of the lights apparently left the object and approached the shore line whereupon the family retreated to the cottage. Then the "light" returned to the "craft" which continued its east-to-west motion until it headed north and turned into a "big ball of fire" and disappeared. When the light approached the shore it illuminated the cottage. The object had initially been over what appeared to be a ship on the sound, and when the object left the area, the "ship" appeared to turn over in the water and disappear. "It looked like the ship sank", the woman reported. Under investigation.

Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1971. Police Sgt. B.G. Hodnett reported that he observed an object shaped somewhat like a Maltese cross studded with 12 to 20 blinking lights hovering in the sky early on this date. Hodnett ran to his car to get a camera but by the time he got back the object had sped away in a "fraction of a second". Police at Atlanta said they had received 40 to 50 calls about the object. Under investigation.

Westminster, Md., August 1, 1971. Charles Paul Kenyon of New Windsor reported sighting an egg-shaped aircraft with bright colored lights on its underside which flew about the sky west of Westminster at about 10 p.m. According to Kenyon he, his wife, four children and a niece were watching the thunderstorm from his pick-up truck which was parked on Route 31 when they noticed what they thought was an airplane flying under the clouds toward Frederick. Suddenly the object disappeared, then reappeared going north above the railroad tracks which run parallel to Route 31. Kenyon said the aircraft was egg-shaped, without wings, had colored lights in 2 rows of 4 each along its bottom and a pulsating amber light on its top and a bubble-shaped protrusion, like a cockpit. The object effected some maneuvers, then turned on what appeared to be a white landing beacon and went over Fitzhugh hill and out of sight. Kenyon attempted to follow the object over the hill but

when he reached the crest nothing was visible. He pointed out that "you can see the skyline for 30 or 40 miles from that hill. There was nothing". He further added that when the object passed near his truck he heard a noise like "vacuum cleaners swishing" or "a jet warming up." Under investigation.

Gulf Breeze, Fla. August 4, 1971. A glowing, spherical, partly gray and partly red object was spotted over Gulf Breeze by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duncan, neighbor Floyd Smith and his father-in-law at 8 p.m. Mrs. Duncan told local reporters that they watched the object move east to west "for no more than 25 degrees". It was many times larger than most satellites and had the brightness of the moon, she said. Mrs. Duncan said she spotted it first, then used 7x50 binoculars to view it, then borrowed a telescope to get a better look. "It had a grayish area down the middle, and on the sides were two bright lights", she reported. She also described what appeared to be a tail: "It was a straight line on which there appeared a very small light and where the tail joined the sphere was a red area like a light. The tail was moving." Under investigation.

Ozone Park, Long Island, N.Y., August 7, 1971. Sal D'Angelo was one of several Long Island, New York residents who reported a strange object in the night sky on this date. He described the object as disc-shaped with a "big dome with a rotating rim at the bottom and the rim had flashing red and white lights." One of the callers said she had seen it a second time and that it bore a printed sign saying "Allen Carpet Shops". D'Angelo said it was nothing like what the woman reported seeing, however. Under investigation.

Westminster, Ca. August 13, 1971. Gary and Cindy Croft of this city in southern California reported seeing a bright, saucer-shaped lighted object with "hundreds of other lights around it which slowly rotated" at about 11:30 p.m. A local flying advertisement company offered the explanation that the object was just an airplane towing one of their ads, but the Crofts maintained that they knew what the "flying billboards" looked like and that the object was not what they had seen. Under investigation.

Olney, Illinois, August 15, 1971. An object about the size of a baseball struck the ground and broke into pieces on the Jim Smith property northeast of Olney. Mrs. Smith heard the object coming down and reports that it shattered when it struck the earth and appeared to be similar to ice but blue in color. U.S. Weather Bureau authorities said no weather objects were in the sky on the afternoon the incident took place.

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Reports

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Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, August 15, 1971. Several residents of this city reported observing a slow-moving amber-colored light about 30 degrees above the northern horizon at between 10:30 and 11 p.m. This in itself is not spectacular. However, there were no satellites or military aircraft passing over the area, nor was anything picked up on radar. Captain Dennis Ryan of the Canadian Airborne in Edmonton said that two commercial airplanes were passing over the area at the time of the sighting, which gives rise to the question as to why these two aircraft were not picked up on radar and identified. His final statement was: "Whenever something like this is reported, your guess is as good as mine." Under investigation.

Aldridge, Staffordshire, England, August 16, 1971. A rather interesting situation has arisen in this particular UFO incident. Police Constable Les Leek claims to have taken 12 photographs of a UFO, and Chief Constable Arthur Rees of Staffordshire was reported to have sent the pictures "for examination by experts." *The Sun* under date of August 18, 1971 reported that Rees had "slapped a security ban on the photographs".

Leek informed reporters that he and other policemen had watched the object over Aldridge for two hours, and it could not have been a conventional object. It was moving against the wind, he said, and too low to be an airplane flying into Birmingham. According to *The Sun*, The Defense Ministry suggested that the object was Venus and Jodrell Bank suggested that it could have been Mars. In answer to this, PC Leek and his companions said that the UFO was stationary at some stages and moving at others and that they saw both sides of it from two separate positions.

On the 19th *The Sun* published one of the photos which showed an object which was nearly circular, bright, and with shaded areas. Further information about the sighting was that the object was estimated to be hovering at 1,000 feet altitude, and additional witnesses had come forward to report sighting the same object. Obviously the object recorded on film could not have been a planet unless Leek was using a very powerful telescope, which he was not. None of the clippings received mentioned the exact date, but we hope to have that information soon. Under investigation.

Penfield, New York, August 18, 1971. A "basket-shaped affair", cylindrical in shape, with bright headlights was reported to Monroe County Sheriff's office at about 8:40 p.m. Shortly after the initial report another man called from East Rochester saying that a UFO appeared to be hovering over the lake.

While he watched, he said, he saw one piece fall from it, then another about 30 seconds later. Then the whole affair burst into flames, he reported. A possible explanation of the first report was provided by the Irondequoit Seaplane Flying Club, based on Irondequoit Bay. Its planes are on floats and might look like a basket, they said. Two of their planes were flying in the Penfield area about 8:45 on the night of the sighting. Unfortunately, Penfield and East Rochester represent one of those areas which is a "gap" in our Field Investigators Network, and if any member is willing to undertake to look into these cases, we would appreciate it and would like to know if an investigation is initiated.

Goln St. Aldwyns, near Cirencester, Gloucester, England, August 19, 1971. A local newspaper (no name included with clipping) reported that a UFO had interrupted the "cuddling session" of two young people around the 19th. The two witnesses, Duncan Edwards, 19, and Judith Wills, 16, said that they were parked in their car when an orange light appeared in the sky about 100 yards away. Shortly another orange light joined the first and the two hovered in that spot. No information was included in the story about where the objects came from or the disposition of same. Under investigation.

UFOs: THE SEARCH FOR PROOF (Part II)

by Dr. G.K. Ginnings

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Without a UFO on hand to touch, to fly and to physically examine, proof that they exist would be most difficult to obtain. On the other hand, to obtain proof that they *DO NOT EXIST* would be even a more difficult task. The development of our civilization was in large part a result of an intuitive feeling for an idea that could not be theoretically proven. A professor of mathematics in a large western university once discussed the intuitive approach to the development of mathematics. He pointed out that the development of the structure of mathematics could be likened to a contractor who built a building beginning at the fifth level without first laying a foundation or even worrying about the intervening levels. In other words, the work began at the extremes and then to the middle and after a long period of effort the finished building was put up for sale.

As a college teacher of mathematics, I

find in my students a wealth of information about human nature. In the teaching of mathematics, one is often asked to prove the validity of a statement made about a problem. Many times, such proofs are difficult, if not impossible and the task of such proof serves as a topic for a graduate thesis. Similarly, I find the problem of proving the existence of UFOs a fascinating enterprise. I have had many students, in their attempts to prove a statement, make the remark, "I feel that this is true, but I can't prove it". In other words, their senses "perceive" reality, but they do not have the necessary key theorem, or are unable to verbalize sufficiently, to prove the statement. It is interesting to note that, to a large extent, our technological development over the past decades and over the centuries has come about in the absence of certain proofs of problems. The reality is there and technology has advanced *without* the theoretical proof. At some later date and after many have pondered the problem, the proof may or may not be forthcoming. Quite often these resulting proofs, which have perhaps taken decades or even centuries to construct, are presented by a professor in class in a casual way as if they had been accomplished overnight. Over the centuries, man has learned to work with those facts that are available and has been able to fit in the key pieces at a later, more convenient time. The history of science and of mathematics shows the advance of technology has been effected to a large degree on an experimental and intuitive basis.

The proof required by the scientist exceeds the proof that would be required by the legal profession in the mechanics of a court trial. The UFO sightings made by the millions constitute a mass of circumstantial evidence. The case books of courts are full of cases that have involved nothing more than this type of evidence.

Those who advocate the existence of UFOs have the written history of man as a mass of circumstantial evidence to back their case. Obviously, we are dealing in matters that cannot be tried on the basis of what would be called ordinary evidence, in the sense that evidence which relates to our normal life would be classed as ordinary.

To the average person, evidence in the usual sense of the word is simply that which surrounds him in his everyday life. It is his preception of things going on about him that can be replicated, his observations of daily living; the activities of other people, etc. That these perceptions can be altered is evident by the fact that psychologists can so construct a room that a person with normal perceptions will perceive that he is leaning in

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Search

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one direction when in reality he is standing correctly and it is the room that is off balance.

It has been said that "necessity is the mother of invention" and I find it interesting to note that one of the by-products of wars is the advance of science in many fields. Apparently, scientists under the pressures of war and the availability of funds with which to experiment freely give ample consideration to ideas that, in normal times, might not cross their minds. An article by Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle commenting on the *Condon Report* demonstrated the reluctance of the scientist to consider new ideas. Sprinkle pointed out that, too often, change is effected only by the death of the older generation which is unable to absorb new ideas. Thus, this older generation has structured what is called "normal science" which contains those theories which have been accepted by the leaders of the field. Only as a result of some crisis or revolutution of scientific ideas does change occur in the scientific community and this leads to the establishment of a new leadership which in turn leads to a new normal science. This circular function then continues until another crisis causes change.

If one looks back into history one will note that advances of a major type appear to be in sudden large doses. One might think that scientific progress would take place in terms of small increments of knowledge over equal segments of time. However, history indicates that knowledge advanced for a time and then civilization began to falter under the yoke of whatever group was in power. Suddenly, there rose a person of great intellect who could see far ahead into things to come and this person was able to get the machine of knowledge oiled and operating again. Each of these great intellectuals caused, to some extent, the destruction of part of *normal* science which created a new leadership and the resultant rebuilding of a more efficient system than before.

Returning to the problem of UFO evidence, in the event that the physical object could not be obtained to examine, the scientist would be satisfied with the replication of the sighting. Historically many scientific conclusions have been drawn on the basis of mathematical calculations as to what could happen under certain conditions rather than what actually *did* happen. The scientific community then changes the rules to fit the need and too often this depends on who is paying the bill. Criticisms of the *Condon Report* are a case in point where the United States Government paid the bill for the study and one may wonder to what extent the conclusions were drawn

before the first step was taken.

In the spring of 1959 in Oklahoma City, the flight of a man-made "flying saucer" was to take place. As a skeptic and one of the curious of the human flock, I spent sometime awaiting the arrival of the saucer and its subsequent "flight to the moon." At various times, news items were provided by the director of the program to the effect some "minor repair" was being effected and the flight would take place shortly. Finally, the flight was called off after hundreds of spectators were exhausted from the wait and after their monies were spent on the killing of time. I did learn later that the problem was that of obtaining an electric cord which would connect to the craft and would be long enough to allow its flight to the Moon! The news media later carried the coverage that the designer had been indicted for selling stock for his craft without proper license in the State of Oklahoma.

One is often confronted with the dangling of the "proverbial carrot" in the face of the proof-hungry public. In particular, I am referring to one of the UFO writers who exploited the "Hollow-Earth Theory". It seemed that each issue of his publication would be the next to the last (and final) copy which would give the "final proof". I have yet to see the proof. Thus, we continue to pay for the final scene of a play that has been on the stage for years.

We are now in the third decade of UFO activity around the world. We are confronted with official silence or denials of any existence of extra-terrestrial or non-conventional craft. There are those who have resigned themselves to the fact that these beings are not here because "if they are, why haven't they contacted us". Such conclusions do carry some logic, of course. I will not attempt to predict the future nor speculate on the time when the UFO problem will be resolved. I do think that we should give our attention to matters relating to the manner in which we could make use of the facilities and knowledge at hand and establish the true nature of the phenomenon. I believe that our present technology has the know how to investigate and make this determination.

It appears to me that the UFO reports over the past few years lack one ingredient that is necessary in the final proof. This factor is that of a scientific approach to the problem. The University of Colorado UFO project was supposed to have corrected at least part of this deficiency, but there is indication that this study took a curious and negative approach in the analysis of most of the evidence. The present state of technology of this country is such that the scientific intelligentsia from the major disciplines could meet and structure a system of teams of investigators to be located at

pre-determined areas of the country for observing and recording of data pertinent to this problem. The equipment necessary for these teams could be made available from existing stocks of sophisticated instruments or could be designed with this specific purpose in mind. I find it hard to believe that our advanced society could not produce the tools necessary to fully investigate this problem. I find it almost inconceivable that this matter has not already been fully investigated by some agency.

With a positive approach to the problem and with cooperation between the scientific community and the public, proof of some kind could be forthcoming in the near future.

Follow-Up Report

The May-June *Bulletin* carried preliminary information about the June 26 sighting of a "classical" disc over Rumson, New Jersey. Field Investigator Hal Redner has completed his investigation and we are now able to give complete details:

At 10:30 p.m. on the night in question, Mr. and Mrs. A. (they still request anonymity) and their three teenage sons were returning to Eatontown, New Jersey after having attended church at Atlantic Highland. The A. family are Floridians, and were spending their vacation with another family at Eatontown. Mr. A. stopped the family car at Oceanic Bridge to wait for a boat going through (the bridge is a drawbridge and was in "up" position at the time). Mr. A. spotted a white light due south of them, commented that it was very low for an airplane, concluding that it must have been a helicopter. The boat went through, the bridge went down, and the family continued on their way. By now they were intrigued by the light. It had flown from their right (south) to the left and seemed to become stationary. After the car got off the bridge (which is 40 feet above the ground at its highest point) they lost sight of the object except for occasional glimpses through the trees. Proceeding almost due south on Bingham Road they occasionally saw the light, which became larger as they drove. The trees are discontinued near the school, so when the A. family approached Rumson High School they were able to observe the object as a glowing disc with "ports" or windows around its circumference. Instead of stopping at the dirt parking lot on Bingham Road, Mr. A. drove the car around the corner and onto the macadem parking lot on the school grounds, almost directly underneath the object.

Mr. and Mrs. A. got out of the car to

(See Follow-up—Page Seven)

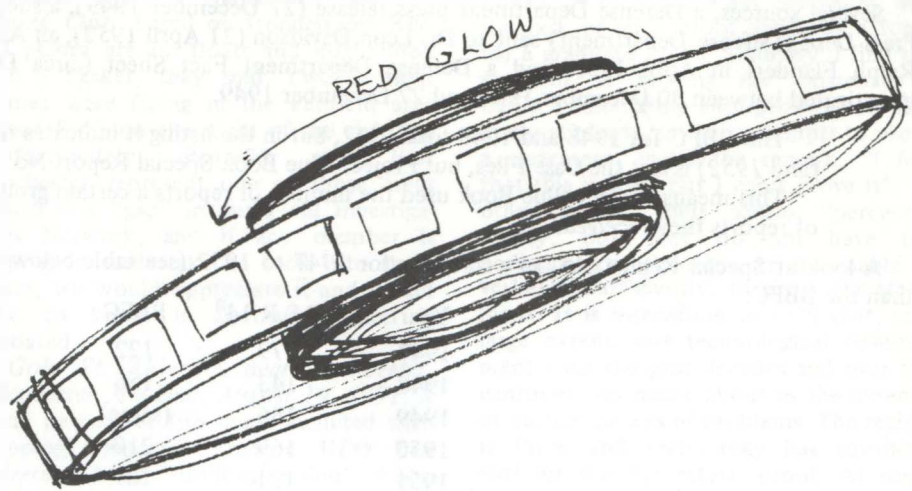
Follow-up

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get a better view of the object and the boys thrust their heads out of the window to see it. The object was at a "60 degree angle", they all agreed, and after watching a bit Mr. A. began to flash the car headlights on and off.

The object hung above the parking lot at an estimated 150-300 feet altitude. It was circular, with a bottom and top protrusion. The whole thing had a soft white glow, with a reddish glow at the top (see diagram). Mrs. A. pointed out an interesting feature of the disc: She said the "windows" (which she actually did not think were windows) glowed in a rotation around the circumference, somewhat like a theater marquee; "that is, one window was always dark but it sequentially made its way around the perimeter."

The group had no difficulty looking at the object's bright lights and there were no after-effects. At the end of about 10 minutes of watching the object Mrs. A. suddenly felt afraid and asked her husband to leave so he started the car (no problem with the car at any time, incidentally) and started maneuvering to get out of the lot. At that time another car drove up, containing a young man, a woman and an infant. They told the A's. that the object had hovered over their house. The A's. did not learn the identity of the couple, and left for home. As they drove away from the school they noted several cars parked on Ridge Road with some of the people standing outside watching the object.



When they arrived at home the A's. called the police and reported what they had seen, including the time and location.

Mr. Redner contacted the police during his investigation and the police claimed they had no UFO reports at all. The A's. were hesitant to estimate altitude and size of the object but felt that it was about as big as a four engine jet.

Further information of interest: Fort Monmouth, the Communications and Research Center for the Army, is located only two miles from Rumson. Three miles northwest is the Earle Naval Ammunition Dump. Three miles southwest is another Naval Ammunition Dump. Other military installations in the area are Fort Dix, McGuire Air Force Base and Lakehurst Naval Air Station.

Project Blue Book's UFO Reports Statistics

Introduction

The U. S. Air Force has frequently maintained that they had received so-many-thousands of UFO reports and that they have explained all but so-many-hundred reports.

This has been going on for so long that the early press releases and articles are largely forgotten, and when they are chanced upon, no one takes notice of the discrepancy in the statistics given *then* and those given *now*. Thus, when the Air Force ended its overt UFO responsibility on 17 December 1969, its final total of 12,618 reports¹ went unchallenged.

In most cases the situation is what we would expect: the official files have become more complete through the years and their latest statistics are slightly higher than their earlier ones.²

But there are disturbing indications from various sources that point to a large *decrease* in the number of reports for certain time periods. We would probably interpret this to mean that in some cases the official files have become *less* complete.

Therefore, we must regard *all* figures as minimum values: in no instance can we assume any statistic to represent complete files.

L. J. Lorenzen, and his wife, Coral, were the first to point out a discrepancy of this type in 1967³, and to my knowledge, no one else, until now, has ever brought attention to any others.

To simplify presentation, the abbreviation BBFC (Blue Book Final Catalogue) will be used to indicate Project Blue Book's final statistics.

Brad C. Sparks
11 April 1971

In his book, *The Report On Unidentified Flying Objects*, Edward J. Ruppelt (the late former Project Blue Book chief) states:

By the end of 1948, Project Sign had received *several hundred* UFO reports. Of these, 167 had been saved as good reports.⁴

Project Sign was set up on 30 December 1947⁵, so these statistics apparently are for the year 1948, as Ruppelt indicates later:

In 1948, 167 UFO reports had come into ATIC⁶...

The BBFC for 1948 is 156.

Several sources, a Defense Department press release (27 December 1949), a summary of early press releases from the Air Force Press Desk (Defense Department) sent to Dr. Leon Davidson (21 April 1952), an Air Force-distributed form letter given to Senator Ralph Flanders in April 1953, and a Defense Department Fact Sheet (circa December 1953)⁷ state that 375 reports were investigated between 30 December 1947 and 27 December 1949.

The BBFC for 1948 and 1949 totals 342, but in the listing it indicates that the source of information for 1949 (and 1952) is *not* the Case Files, but Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14.

This means Project Blue Book used the number of reports a certain group had *studied* to represent the number of reports they *received*.

A look at Special Report No. 14's statistics for 1947 to 1952 (see table below) will show that its values are considerably lower than the BBFC:

Year	B.B.S.R.14 ⁸	BBFC
1947	79	122
1948	143	156
1949	186	(same)
1950	169	210
1951	121	169
1952	1501	(same)

Note: the BBFC for 1949 and 1952 were taken from Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14

Looking at the BBFC, the most noticeable characteristic is the low number of reports for the period 1947-1951. The yearly numbers range from 122 to 210, while later years range from 375 to 1,501 (with the exception of the post-Condon year, 1969).

According to Special Report No. 14, the Air Force accumulated about 1,300 reports between 1947 and 31 March 1952⁹. The BBFC for this period is 898.

The BBFC for 1952 is 1,501. Two sources, a Defense Department Fact Sheet (circa December 1953), and the U. S. Air Force Summary of Events and Information Concerning the Unidentified Flying Object Program (circa October 1954), state that 1,700 reports were received in 1952.

And, as pointed out by the Lorenzens¹⁰ the Robertson Panel Report states that 1,900 reports were received through intelligence channels in 1952.

This presents an interesting step-like decrease for 1952:

- 1,900 reports received through intelligence channels
- 1,700 reports received by the Air Force
- 1,501 reports received by Project Blue Book

The most surprising data comes from Special Report No. 14 (and is also confirmed by Ruppelt):

Originally, the problem involved the preparation and analysis of about 1,300 reports accumulated by the Air Force between 1947 and the end of March, 1952. During the course of the work, the number of reports submitted for analysis and evaluation *more than tripled*, the result of the unprecedented increase in observations during 1952. Accordingly, this study is based on a number of reports considered to be large enough for a preliminary statistical analysis, approximately 4,000 reports.¹¹

The Summary portion of Special Report No. 14 is more exact as regards the last figure in the above quote. It states:

Official reports on hand at the end of 1954 totaled 4834. Of these, 425 were produced in 1953 and 429 in 1954.¹²

Subtracting the 1953 and 1954 figures from the 1947-1954 total gives the 1947-1952 total:

$$4,834 - 854 = 3,980$$

According to Ruppelt, a total of about 4,400 reports had been received up to the end of 1952¹³. Even as late as 1971 this figure has been quoted without the slightest indication that a discrepancy was noticed¹⁴; the BBFC for 1947-1952 is 2,344.

By subtracting the 1947-31 March 1952 total from the 1947-1952 total we find:

$$4400 - 1300 = 3100$$

And this is only for a 9-month period in 1952!

The BBFC for the first 3 months of 1952 is 55. Previously, we have seen that the BBFC for 1947-31 March 1952 is 898, while the Special Report No. 14 figure is 1,300. Adjustment of the BBFC for 1 January-31 March 1952 would be approximately:

$$55 \times \frac{1300}{898} = 80$$

Hence, the total number of reports for 1952 should be about:

$$3,100 + 80 = 3,180$$

Compare with the BBFC for 1952 of only 1,501!

The Air Force's explanation for the large number of 1952 reports was that they were "possibly stimulated by several articles on the subject in leading popular magazines."¹⁵ Or more specifically:

A second type of data consisted of letters reporting sightings sent by civilian observers directly to ATIC. Most of these direct communications were dated subsequent to April 30, 1952, and are believed to be the result of a suggestion by a popular magazine that future reports be directed to the Air Technical Intelligence Center. As could be expected, a large number of letters was received following this publicity.¹⁶

The 7 April 1952 *LIFE* article did *not* suggest that reports be sent to ATIC, but "to the nearest Air Force installation." The suggestion went as follows:

Further, for the first time since Project "Saucer" was changed from a special-type project to a standard intelligence function, in December 1949, the Air Force invites all citizens to report their sightings to the nearest Air Force Installation. All reports will be given expert consideration and those of special interest will be thoroughly investigated. The identity of those making such reports will be kept in confidence; no one will be ridiculed for making one.¹⁷

And, in *LIFE*'s follow-up (9 June 1952), Robert Ginna states:

The number of reports of new flying saucers did not increase after the *LIFE* article, but it has not diminished either.¹⁸

According to Ruppelt, 1956:

was a big year for Project Blue Book. According to an old friend, Captain George Gregory, who was then Chief of Blue Book, they received 778 reports. And through a lot of sleepless nights they were able to "solve" 97.8% of them. Only 17 remained "unknowns."¹⁹

There is no mistake in that figure: 97.8% of 778 is 17 less than 778. And it is confirmed by Lawrence J. Tacker²⁰, and in three Department of Defense (DOD) press releases: *Air Force's 10 Year Study Of Unidentified Flying Objects* (5 November 1957)²¹, *Air Force UFO Report* (29 January 1960)²², and *Air Force UFO Report* (21 July 1960)²³. However, the BBFC for 1956 is only 670.

In the 5 November 1957 press release, the Air Force stated that they had received about 5,700 reports from 1947 to 30 June 1957. The BBFC for 1947-30 June 1957 is 4,762.

According to Ruppelt²⁴ and the 5 November 1957 press release, 250 reports were received in the first half of 1957. The BBFC for 1 January-30 June 1957 is 207.

A 6 October 1958 DOD press release gives a total of 928 for the last half of 1957²⁵. The BBFC for 1 July-31 December 1957 is 799.

According to Tacker²⁶ and the 29 January 1960 press release, 701 reports were received in the last three months of 1957. The BBFC for 1 October-31 December 1957 is 600.

The sum of 250 and 928 gives the total for 1957: 1,178. This figure is confirmed by Ruppelt²⁷, Tacker²⁸, *Newsweek* (5 August 1963)²⁹, the 29 January 1960 and 21 July 1960 DOD press releases. The BBFC for 1957 is 1,006.

Newsweek (11 August 1958) said that the Air Force had received a total of nearly 7,000 reports³⁰. The BBFC for 1947-31 July 1958 is 5,906.

An article by Bulkley Griffin (7 October 1958) gave a total of 6,736 reports.³¹ The BBFC for 1947-30 September 1958 is 6,055.

U. S. News & World Report (22 August 1966) reported that the Air Force received 646 reports in the first 7 months of 1966³³. Project Blue Book's October 1968 figures³⁴ for 1 January-31 July 1966 total 641.

On 6 November 1957, the Air Force stated that they had received a total of 5,700 reports, evidently from 1947 to 30 June 1957²⁰.

Because the BBFC for 1947-30 June 1957 is 4,762, I strongly suspect that an error was made in the first digit of the figure 5,700: it should have read 4,700. This would also explain why *TIME* (18 November 1957) gives the figure 5,700, while *Newsweek* (18 November 1957) gives 5,800. *TIME* dropped the last two digits (of the incorrect 5,762), and *Newsweek* rounded to the nearest hundred.

This error was still unnoticed when *Newsweek* (11 August 1958) said that the Air Force had received a total of nearly 7,000 reports.²¹ The BBFC for 1947-30 June 1958 is 5,906, or for the period 1947-31 July 1958 it is 5,969. (The *Newsweek* article did not specify the time period to which the figure applied.)

However, there is no error in Ruppelt's figures for 1957, which were confirmed in a *Newsweek* (5 August 1963) article long after the errors (noted above) were corrected.

According to Ruppelt, 250 reports were received in the first half of 1957²². The BBFC for 1 January-30 June 1957 is 207.

According to Ruppelt²³ and *Newsweek*²⁴, the Air Force received 1,178 reports in 1957. The BBFC for 1957 is 1,006.

According to Dr. Jacques Vallee³², more than 100 reports were received in August 1964. The BBFC for August 1964 is 85.

U. S. News & World Report (22 August 1966) reported that the Air Force received 646 reports in the first 7 months of 1966²⁵. Project Blue Book's October 1968 figures²⁶ for the first 7 months of 1966 total 641.

Summary and Conclusions

A revised catalogue can now be constructed from the data developed in this report (the BBFC is given for comparison):

Year	BBFC	Running total	Revised	Running total
1947	122		122	
1948	156	278	c300	422
1949	186	464	238*	660
1950	210	674	210	870
1951	169	843	169	1,039 (1,220)
1952	1,501	2,344	3,180	4,400
1953	509	2,853	509	4,909
1954	487	3,340	487	5,396
1955	545	3,885	545	5,941
1956	670	4,555	778	6,719
1957	1,006	5,561	1,178	7,897
1958	627	6,188	627	8,524
1959	390	6,578	390	8,914
1960	557	7,135	557	9,471
1961	591	7,726	591	10,062
1962	474	8,200	474	10,536
1963	399	8,599	399	10,935
1964	562	9,161	577	11,512
1965	887	10,048	887	12,399
1966	1,112	11,160	1,117	13,516
1967	937	12,097	937	14,453
1968	375	12,472	375	14,828
1969	146	12,618	146	14,974

*Note: this has been adjusted from the BBFC.³⁵

The question that immediately comes to mind, is, Of what importance are these "missing reports"? Perhaps the Air Force was simply doing us a favor by eliminating the "bad" reports.

I will attempt to answer that question, as follows:

As we have seen, Ruppelt stated that about 4,400 reports were received by Project Blue Book (and its predecessors). Of these, Blue Book analyzed 1,593.

Only the best reports we received could be personally investigated in the field by Project Blue Book Personnel.³⁶

Even then, only some of the reports were ever examined to see if they could fit into any of the various categories of explanation:

All except 1,593 had been immediately rejected for analysis.³⁷

What kind of reports were "immediately rejected"?

"Insufficient Data for Evaluation" [reports were] dropped into the dead file . . . Next to the "Insufficient Date" file was a file marked "C.P." This meant crackpot. Into this file went *all* reports from people who:

- had talked with flying saucer crews
- had inspected flying saucers that had landed in the United States
- had ridden in flying saucers
- were members of flying saucer crews

By Project Blue Book standards, these were not "good" UFO reports.³⁸

It is easy to see that all Type-I landing and occupant reports would be filed under "C.P." But less obvious are the types of reports that could conceivably end up in the "Insufficient Data" file. Having thoroughly examined Project Blue Book files, Dr. Jacques Vallee states:

In the air force's files, most of the Type II [cloud-cigar] phenomena we found bore the note "insufficient information."³⁹

This clearly demonstrates that the reports most likely to have been discarded (or those most easily removed) were just as important, if not more so, than those which remained.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A thorough search of early press releases, newspaper clippings, magazine rticles, and other UFO literature should prove fruitful in either confirming what is already known or in bringing to light further instances of "missing reports."

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 2. The most recent example of this appears in the figures given for 1966. Originally, the number of reports in 1966 was listed as 1,060, but in 1969 some 52 reports were added to this total, and the number of unidentified reports was increased by 2 to total 32.
 3. Leslie James and Coral E. Lorenzen *UFOs Over The Americas* (Signet, New York; 1968) pp. 196, 233n, 242, 253
 4. Edward J. Ruppelt *The Report On Unidentified Flying Objects* (Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York; 1956) p. 46 (emphasis added)
 5. Directive—Major General L. C. Craigie to Commanding General of Wright Field—Disposition and Security for Project "SIGN" (30 December 1947)
 6. Ruppelt (1956) p. 141
 7. From: Leon Davidson *Flying Saucers: An Analysis Of The Air Force Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14* (Ramsey-Wallace Corp., Ramsey, New Jersey; July 1966) pp. A3, A5, A9, A11
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 9. *Ibid.*, p. 2
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 11. Battelle Memorial Institute (1955) p. 2 (emphasis added)
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 21. News Release No. 1083-57 (misprinted as 1083-58), p. 3
 22. News Release No. 98-60, p. 1
 23. News Release No. 812-60, p. 3
 24. Ruppelt (1959) p. 254
 25. News Release No. 986-58, p. 2
 26. Tacker (1960) p. 83
 27. Ruppelt (1959) pp. 258, 260
 28. Tacker (1960) p. 82
 29. *Newsweek*, vol. 62, no. 6 (August 5, 1963) p. 44
 30. *Newsweek*, vol. 52, no. 6 (August 11, 1958) p. 85
 31. Donald E. Keyhoe *Flying Saucers: Top Secret* (Putnam, New York; 1960) pp. 243-244
 32. Jacques and Janine Vallee *Challenge to Science* (Henry Regnery Co., Chicago; 1966) p. 30
 33. *U. S. News & World Report*, vol. 61, no. 8 (August 22, 1966) p. 59
 34. I do not have monthly BBFC figures. Monthly totals that are probably identical to BBFC (except for 1966) appear in: *Scientific Study Of Unidentified Flying Objects* (Bantam, New York; 1969) p. 514.
 35. As can be seen from Table 1, the BBFC for 1949 was taken from Special Report No. 14. The BBFC values (not taken from Special Report No. 14) are higher than the B.B.S.R.14's. To adjust the B.B.S.R.14 figure for 1949 to the possible BBFC value, the 1949 figure is multiplied by the sum of the BBFC values for 1947, 1948, 1950, and 1951 divided by the sum of the B.B.S.R.14 values for 1947, 1948, 1950, and 1951:
- | | | |
|------|------|--|
| 79 | 122 | |
| 143 | 156 | |
| 169 | 210 | |
| +121 | +169 | |
| 512 | 657 | |
- $$186 \times \frac{657}{512} = 238$$
36. Ruppelt (1956) p. 140
 37. *Ibid.*, p. 210
 38. *Ibid.*, p. 10 (emphasis added)
 39. Vallee (1966) p. 174