

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA

JULY-AUGUST 1972

SPECTACULAR REPORT FROM KANSAS

Occupants Sighted in Australia

The Queensland Edition of the *Australian* for July 22, 1972, carried a short mention of the sighting of what was referred to as "six aliens" near Kuraby, Queensland in the early morning of July 19th. The witness was allegedly very frightened and confided in his wife who called the Flying Saucer Research Bureau in Brisbane and related the information. After the short mention appeared in the Press, the man called the Bureau himself and related the following:

At about 2 a.m. on the morning of the 19th, he was on his way to work and when at Kuraby, not far from Kuraby settlement, he became aware of about six objects on the passenger side of the road. The six objects became figures as he approached. They were a soft grey in color and as he came even closer five of the figures turned away, the remaining one stepped out toward the road and put out his hand.

The witness tried to determine the features of the remaining figure, and was surprised to see that, although he was not helmeted, his face was covered with a "sort of faceted covering". He compared the face to a diamond, coming to a point and with no features visible.

The man had been traveling about 45 m.p.h. when he first sighted the figures, but after seeing the faceless figure, and spotting a large, solid, silvery object on the opposite side of the road, adjacent to or possibly touching the power lines, he accelerated his car and got away as quickly as he could. At the place where the object was seen are new high tension power lines.

During the sighting the man said he kept hearing a strange noise which he could best describe only as "p-doing-p-doing", etc. It gradually faded out as he proceeded along the road but he could still hear it when he arrived at Kuraby railway station.

The foregoing information was furnished by APRO member Lindsay McKeon and we hope to make direct contact with the witness in this case.

Those Iowa Craters

In early July of this year unusual appearing depressions began showing up in soy bean fields in the state of Iowa. The *Des Moines Register* (Des Moines, Iowa) carried a brief article about the craters at the Mervin Teig farm at Story City, and the Donald Slaikeu farm at Goldfield.

Investigator William Atkinson saw the story and went to visit the Teig farm. However, Mr. Teig had cultivated through the crater area and there was little evidence left. While Atkinson was still at the farm, a call came in for Mr. Teig from Jerry Dean of Laurens, Iowa. Mr. Dean said that he, too, had found mysterious markings in his soy bean field. Mr. Teig handed the telephone to Mr. Atkinson who got the basic information, then told Mr. Dean that he would start for Laurens immediately.

When he arrived at the Dean farm, Atkinson was taken to the field to examine the craters. There were two of them, one approximately 1 yard across, the other a little smaller. The soy beans were withered and yellowed in an area approximately 30 yards in diameter. Clods of dirt were found around the crater areas as if dirt had been pulled out of the crater and dropped. In the center of the largest crater, which was approximately 24-30 inches deep, was a hole approximately 2 inches across which penetrated the earth to a depth of 3½-4 feet in a gradual spiral, the sides of which were quite smooth. This was determined when Mr. Dean and Mr. Atkinson excavated the hole.

Mr. Dean said he felt the crater was made on Thursday, July 6th. At 7:30 p.m. that day, Mrs. Dean was in the kitchen when the room was suddenly lit up, the light failed, the telephone receiver jumped up off the phone and lit on the counter. A loud "pop" was heard and a few seconds later the lights came back on. The phone functioned normally also. There was a storm in the area but no thunder or lightning. Further investigation of the bean field revealed a huge clod of dirt on the ground approximately 30

Although UFO sightings made in July in the state of Kansas are featured elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*, the Colby sighting of August 19th is given separate treatment because of the nature of the detail.

Our principal witness is Officer Paul Carter of the Colby, Kansas Police Department. He reports that there had been UFO activity in that general area (north and northwestern Kansas) for about two weeks prior to his experience.

In the early hours of August 19th (Saturday) Officer Carter and Officer Dennis Brown were on patrol in separate cars. A man called in from Gem township to report a UFO in his vicinity. He was very disturbed about it. Colby Police Department referred him to the Thomas County sheriff's office because Gem is out of their jurisdiction.

Approximately five or ten minutes after the Gem report, (2:07 a.m.) Officer Carter was patrolling east of Colby on Highway 24 when he saw an object sporting alternately flashing red and green lights almost directly ahead of him. It was at approximately 200-300 feet altitude and heading southwest. Carter turned south and headed out of town toward Interstate 70, pacing the object at about 50-60 miles per hour. He stopped at the overpass, whereupon the object, which was ahead of him, swung back over I-70 and came to a stop over a pasture east of Carter's car. Carter was parked so that the car was facing east and he got a good look as the object, red and green lights flashing, blotted out stars and some of the terrain. He could clearly see a terrace in the field in front of the object (between his car and it) but a terrace on the far side of it, as well as telephone poles which he should have been able to see, were not visible.

Just after the object settled to its position 10-15 feet above the ground, it turned to an intense, bright white light which illuminated the field and surrounding area, as well as the interior of his car. He said that he even spotted a couple of jackrabbits in the pasture. However, the light was so bright he had to turn his head away and close his eyes because it blinded him.

During the time that he chased the

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The manual will be in loose leaf form so that material can be added or subtracted if need be. It will be mailed first class and free of charge to all field investigators. The field investigators need only invest in a three-hole loose leaf binder of his own choice. We also recommend that all Field Investigators acquire a box of crayola brand color crayons in the 64-color box to help with color identification associated with sightings.



New Consultant

Dr. Mohammed A. Athar, microbiologist, has joined APRO's panel of scientific consultants.

Dr. Athar was born on March 9, 1939. He received his Bachelor of Science degree with Microbiology major from the University of Karachi, Pakistan in 1957. In 1959 he received his Master's degree in Microbiology from the same school where he also became a research fellow. He later lectured at a University junior college.

In 1962 Dr. Athar received his master's degree in Public Health from the University of Michigan after having been chosen to come to the United States as a Fulbright scholar. From 1963 to 1965, he worked at the Microbiology Laboratories of the University of Michigan Medical Center. In August 1965 he joined the Holy Cross Hospital at Calgary, Alberta, Canada where he was in charge of the Bacteriology Laboratories.

Dr. Athar was selected to join the University of London, England as a research fellow in 1966 and received his Ph. D degree from that university in 1969.

Since the beginning of 1970, Dr. Athar has been working as Microbiologist at the

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Editorial

As of this writing the expected 1972 UFO "flap" is in full swing. The staff usually mails a postcard to acknowledge receipt of clippings and/or reports but under existing conditions this may not be possible. We hope the membership will understand.

Mrs. Lorenzen is in charge of reports and investigations. Her health is considerably improved but she is still not able to shoulder the full workload. Therefore it is hoped that the membership will continue to honor her request that correspondence needing an answer be kept at a minimum.

Field Investigators are being contacted via telephone when a report involves occupants, landings or close-up sightings of UFOs. If the members encounter leads on such cases, they may notify headquarters via a collect telephone call. However, we urge the members to realize that we operate on a tight budget and only important cases should be called in

to Headquarters, and even then, the caller should limit his conversation and only give cogent facts. This will help to facilitate the investigation at the earliest possible moment. The office telephone number is: Area code 602-793-1825. An extension in the Lorenzen home enables the Lorenzens to answer after office hours which are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Bear in mind, however, that the staff must get some rest and the hours from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Arizona time (we are not on daylight savings time) are off limits for telephone calls.

We have had several inquiries concerning the "Field Investigator's Manual" which, incidentally, is not its official name. It is in the final stages and will go to the printer during the week of August 27-September 2. The printer assures us we will have the finished product within two weeks. The staff is prepared to mail the "Manual" to field investigators via first-class mail the day it arrives from the printers.

Consultant

(Continued from Page Two)

ly Cross Hospital and as lecturer at the University of Calgary. He is the author of over ten papers on various aspects of medical microbiology. APRO's staff feels that Dr. Athar is an important addition to our staff of consultants.



Mr. Allen Benz
Staff Librarian

Benz — Staff Librarian

Mr. Allen Benz has become APRO's Staff Librarian, operating out of Twin Falls, Idaho. Mr. Benz received a B.A. in History at the University of San Diego in 1967 and an M.A. in Library Science at the University of Missouri in 1971. He is currently the head of the technical services division of Twin Falls Public Library. He was formerly a teacher at St. Andrews School, Tipton, Missouri.

The functions which Mr. Benz will perform in this new Staff position will be the creation of cross-referenced card catalogs for facilitation of UFO data retrieval. He recently spent a week at APRO Headquarters studying the problems involved and discussing the matter with other Staff members. He has a copy of the first microfilm of APRO reports and further microfilms will be sent to him for the project. The card catalogs will take several years to complete.

Dr. Hardy Passes Away

It is with the deepest regret that APRO must announce the death of Dr. Rene J. Hardy, Consultant in Physics, at Toulon, France, on June 13, 1972.

Dr. Hardy joined APRO in January of 1963 and has since been one of the Organization's staunchest European

supporters. He became a Consultant in July of 1965 and was invaluable in all matters related to electronics, propulsion and magnetic (and other) detection of UFOs. In 1970, Dr. Hardy's paper *The UFO Phenomenon and the Physical Universe* came in third place in APRO's Scientific UFO Research Award and Dr. Hardy received an Honorable Mention and a special plaque.

Rene Jean Hardy was born in Bordeaux, France, on July 11, 1908. He studied at "La Sorbonne" and the "College de France" and obtained a Ph.D. from the Faculty of Sciences of Paris University. Since 1938, he worked for subsidiaries of ITT and RCA, various French Government laboratories in the aerospace field and was Scientific Consultant to MATRA (1963-1966) working on the first French satellites. Since 1968 he was employed by the French Navy at Toulon as a Scientific Consultant to the Department of Naval Weapons Development.

Besides being the author of many scientific papers of the French Academy of Sciences, Dr. Hardy was the holder of more than 250 patents throughout the world in electronics, ultra-sonics, guidance infrared and quantic-optic applications. He brought about the first European self-directional system for missiles. His advanced research in physics led him into the fields of astrophysics and mathematical philosophy.

Dr. Hardy received various French distinctions: Laureate of the *A. Viard* award, 1958; Grand Officer of the Order of Merit for Research and Invention, 1961; Medal from the Society of Arts, Sciences and Letters (Paris), 1969. He was a member of the Science Academy of Rome (Italy) and the New York Academy of Sciences. Dr. Hardy also had a personal interest in the field of parapsychology and was the author of 20 papers on the subject.

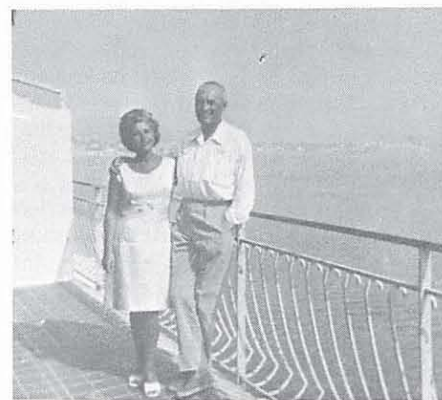
APRO has lost a valuable supporter and friend. Expressions of sympathy have been forwarded to the family.

ETI Subject of APA Address

by Dr. Robert F. Creegan

Dr. Creegan is a Professor of Philosophy at the State University of New York at Albany and is a Consultant to APRO in Philosophy.

On December 28, 1971, at 9:00 p.m., at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City, Dr. Lewis W. Beck, III, delivered the Presidential Address to the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association (APA). The subject was extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI).



Dr. Hardy relaxing with his wife, at their home in Toulon, France, in the summer of 1969.



Dr. Beck pointed out that ancient and renaissance thinkers were hospitable to the idea of ETI. In the ancient world, for example, such men of letters as Plutarch, and such philosophers as Democritus and Lucretius asserted a plurality of worlds with life, including some life of human and even higher level. This opinion became less common in the early phases of modern thought, and during the last century it was often assumed that probably the Earth was the only seat of life.

Scientific developments during the last one or two decades are re-establishing the belief in extraterrestrial life and ETI, according to Dr. Beck. Such developments include results of analysis of meteorites and the results of spectrographic analysis of energies coming from deep space.

Would we recognize contact with such life if it occurred? This is a difficult question and much of the address was devoted to it. What is the difference between a message and random inputs of energies? What is the difference between signaling behaviour and behaviour without such intent? No conclusive answers were attempted and no specific mention was made about UFOs. Illustrative material was drawn from the field of radio-astronomy and closely related fields, and the discussions were highly speculative.

Several persons expressed a certain disappointment. It was a good topic and a good opportunity but it was widely thought that the address was little more than a "pot boiler." That a President of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association would take such a topic, however, is of historical

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Kansas

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object Carter had been in touch with Officer Brown who was halfway between Colby and Gem, via the radio. When Carter notified Brown that he was in pursuit of the object, Brown started back to Carter's position to verify Carter's report. Brown was on the street Carter had taken south out of Colby but he was not within viewing range of the object when it sat down. After Carter's last radio message to Brown telling him that the object was stationary, the object made a whirring noise, somewhat like a vacuum cleaner starting up, rose straight up and out of sight within 3 seconds. Brown, approaching from the north, saw the object in its vertical ascent. He was 1½ miles from Carter's location.

Two or three minutes later, what the officers thought might have been the same object, flashing red and green lights, came down out of the sky and headed southeast toward Oakley. Carter radioed Officer Jess Tillman at Oakley and told him he was chasing the object south, that it was about to go over the Mingo exchange and he was about to lose it on the horizon. Then Tillman radioed that he had spotted it and was watching it with binoculars. He later described it and the description matched that of the object observed by Carter and Brown.

At this point it would be natural to write this report off as one of those "meandering night light" sightings. However, the shape behind the flashing red and green lights was easily discerned—it resembled "an inverted oatmeal bowl", flat on the bottom, with a rim around the bottom. The lights were arranged in this manner: Red lights just above the ring, in a horizontal band. The green lights were located all over the top of the object. Carter did not notice any particular pattern or rhythm to the flashing of the lights—they simply went on and off.

The path of the second object was generally northwest to southeast, and Tillman observed it for 3-5 minutes before it turned white and streaked north and out of sight.

Brown and Carter drove back into Colby, had coffee, talked over their experience and then went back on patrol. They shortly received a call from a man in Gem who said that he had called the Sheriff's office several times but got no response. He said that an object was hanging directly over his trailer house and would someone please come out. He said it was so low that he felt he could touch it if he tried. The Colby area was quiet so Brown got into Carter's car and they headed for Gem which is 3 miles north of Highway 24. Before they left Colby, Brown and Carter had grabbed an instamatic camera, two pairs of binoculars and

a polaroid camera.

When the car reached the turnoff that led to Gem they saw an object like the first two they had observed, only with patches of white light this time, hovering over the Gem area. When the patrol car turned off the highway and onto the road leading to Gem the object headed in a northeast direction. When the officers reached Gem the object appeared to be in the Rexford area, which is approximately 15 miles ENE of Gem.

The men decided against going to Rexford as it was too far from their home base in Colby so they stayed in Gem and talked to a man who had called the Colby Police Department. Other residents of Gem said they had been awakened by their dogs barking and looked out and saw the object hovering.

Brown and Carter mounted the binoculars on a tripod so they would have a steady base for viewing and continued to watch the object. It still appeared to be over Rexford, had turned white and was moving—up and down, sidewise, in no particular pattern. Sometimes it would move out of the binoculars' field of view. Carter firmly states that the object was not a star—it constantly moved in front of stars.

While the observers were watching the object at Gem they scanned the sky and spotted other objects. Two, almost overhead, were the red-and-green lights with occasional white ones and were estimated to be at about 1 to 2 miles altitude. These objects would move together, stay together, maneuver side by side, split apart, and go in different directions. At one time two bright white lights came from the western horizon which the observers first thought might be jets. One went from the western horizon to the eastern horizon in a matter of 5 or 6 seconds. The other came halfway across the sky, stopped, and went back the same way it had come. Then another bright white light came out of the west at great speed, went to the object still hovering at Rexford. The observers couldn't discern if the object stopped there and stayed or went past and beyond, but they got the impression that it joined the Rexford object.

After this display, Brown and Carter headed back to Colby, driving west on Highway 24. As they approached the town they spotted another object with the same red-and-green light display, which came in from the west and appeared to be hovering over Brown's patrol car. The men got out of the car and Brown took two photos of the object with the instamatic. Carter snapped one with the Polaroid camera, whereupon the object streaked straight into the west and out of sight.

Officers Brown and Carter stayed at the eastern city limits for 1½ hours with a crowd of 15-20 people, and watched more

of the objects maneuvering in the area. During that time 36 calls were received at police headquarters from area residents reporting on the flying lights. One farmer reported that one of the things was hovering over his barn and that if it descended 2 or 3 feet it would have been sitting on his weather vane.

In concluding this report, it is important to note that Carter was a non-believer in UFOs prior to his experience. He still says he won't speculate on what they are or where they come from but says, "I was a non-believer until 2:07 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th of August, but there comes a time in a person's life when he can change his mind pretty darn fast."

Unfortunately the developed film showed nothing. However, Carter was able to estimate the size of the object as approximately 18-20 feet high and 35 feet in diameter, based on his observation of the hovering object. Also there is a possibility of electro-mechanical interference. When the object was directly overhead, Carter called Colby but received no answer. He then called in again and Colby answered saying that they had heard his call and answered but apparently he didn't hear their call.

Craters

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feet southeast of the largest crater. It was roughly two by 1 feet and in the middle of it was an impression which resembled that which would be made if one pressed a bowl, bottom down, into the dirt. It was split in two and when the men attempted to pick it up it fell apart. Like the clods in and around the crater, it was dry and crumbling, not at all resembling the other soil in the field, which was fairly damp.

Because of space limitations, we will not deal with each of the crater incidents separately because they (the craters) were all generally the same size, the same distance from each other, and the surrounding soy bean plants gave the same appearance—that of having been withered. However, another set of craters came to light on the Lesley Poling farm at Boone, Iowa, and Mr. Poling called Atkinson who proceeded to investigate.

Unfortunately, in most of these cases, the principals had not noted the exact date that the craters were found or that the attending phenomena took place. However, Mr. Poling related the incident to Mr. Atkinson which allegedly took place a night or two prior to finding the craters on his farm. At about 9:30 p.m. around the 15th of July, a "white sheet of light" illuminated the kitchen, a boom was heard and one of the kitchen windows shattered, scattering glass across the 15-foot room. Another window

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Craters

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cracked, the television went off for about 10 seconds. The next day the craters were found 250 yards out into the bean field in a straight line with the kitchen windows. In the smallest crater, which was slightly less than a yard across, a 2-inch diameter hole was found which went down to a depth of 19 inches. The hole then turned and ran parallel to the ground for approximately 19 inches, and then came to an abrupt stop.

As the press ran stories on the various crater locations, private individuals called to tell of their experiences at the time. A day or two prior to the finding of the Slaikau sighting, a Mr. Shaw was sitting at home in the late evening when a flash of light illuminated the yard outside and the inside of his house. The craters in Slaikau's field turned out to be between 250 and 300 yards in a direct line from the windows of the Shaw house which were illuminated by the light.

In the case of the Feig craters, a neighbor, Mrs. Bole, said that a night or two previous to the discovery of the craters she had been in bed, heard a tremendous crash which woke her up. She saw no light, but felt "paralyzed". She drifted off to sleep again, woke up an hour later but could not get up—still feeling strange. Two hours more of sleep and she woke up and got up, but feeling very shaky. There was no damage to the property. The bedroom windows where she slept were, again, 250 yards in a direct line from the craters in Teig's field.

At the time publicity was given to the craters, one of the farmers scooped up some of the dirt and sent it to the Bio-Assay Laboratory in Ames, Iowa. Dr. Robert Baughman who analyzed the soil samples said that his preliminary tests revealed that the craters had been made by lightning strikes.

At about this time, soil samples arrived in Tucson which had been taken from the Dean Farm, and they were turned over to Dr. Walter W. Walker, APRO's consultant in Metallurgy. Dr. Walker, an expert on fulgurites, which are artifacts resulting from the fusion of rock or sand during lightning strikes, said that the silvery or white-colored dust which adhered to the soil in the craters, was not caused by lightning strikes. The absence of fulgurites led him to that conclusion. A spectrograph of the dust showed it to be basically the same as that of the soil to which it clung. He deduced that sudden and intense heat caused the burning out of organic material, leaving the residual whitish dust. Mr. Walker is well qualified to offer an opinion on this as he has written several papers on lightning strikes to the ground and is considered an expert in this area.

In summation, it would appear that we do have a real mystery on our hands. In all cases intense light seemed to have been manifested a short time before the actual discovery of the craters. Although in each case the soy bean fields are surrounded by oat and/or corn fields, the craters appear only in soy bean fields. Although it was impossible to determine in the case of the Marvin Teig craters, all the other craters had holes in the middle of them, as if core samples had been taken, and all contained the whitish deposit. In no instance were there any tracks leading to or from the craters. In all cases the soy beans recovered and continued to flourish after a few days had passed. All of the farmers in the area who viewed the craters had ruled out lightning as the cause, being familiar with the effects of lightning strikes to the ground.

ETI

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significance in itself.

Dr. Beck has an M.A. and Ph.D. from Duke University, where I received my doctorate, and we were quite well acquainted for over a year. Our respective interests in UFOs, however, developed quite independently. He now holds an endowed chair of philosophy at the University of Rochester and has served as the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He is one of the leading authorities on the Kantian philosophy and has published books on that and other topics as well as numerous articles in professional journals. The Eastern Division of the APA includes the East Coast from Maine to Florida and many of the Americas oldest and most prestigious universities. Meetings of the Division are always attended by many persons from all over the U.S. and Canada and from other countries too. The Presidential Address will be published in the proceedings within a year or so. Meanwhile, no copy is available.

Kansas UFO Reports

At around the middle of July this year the small town of Dighton, Kansas experienced a considerable number of UFO sightings which indicated that an unidentified object was making repeat visits to that area.

Dighton, a small town of approximately 1500 people, is located in Lane County in the western part of the state. The initial press story which was carried by UPI quoted Police Chief M.R. Shelton who described the object as a "round, red-orange and white light—bright as a cluster of lights on a football field." According to the citizenry of Dighton, sightings of the object had been going on

"for several months" and it was seen by many of the residents of the area as well as the Chief of Police and several other policemen.

The UFO was seen several times each month starting in February, and usually between 11 p.m. and early morning. Shelton said that the object would usually remain stationary until an investigating officer radioed another car about it. It would then begin to move away, he said — "Every time we transmit it moves."

Shelton was quoted as saying that he had chased the thing in May at speeds up to 100 miles per hour and that it ran parallel to or slightly ahead of his patrol car.

Some people, including Shelton, at first speculated that the object might have been a military craft taking infrared photos of the area to check feedlot runoff, but a check with Forbes Air Force Base revealed that Forbes had had no low-level flights—low level being from ground level to 3,500 feet. The plane which takes infrared photos was described as flying "well in excess of 50,000 feet."

To date the mysterious flying lights have been sighted by hundreds of witnesses at Hays, Russell, Plainville, Stockton, Ellis, Phillipsburg, Great Bend, Lyons, McPherson, Colby (see other story this issue), Gem and Oakville.

Newsman Sights UFO

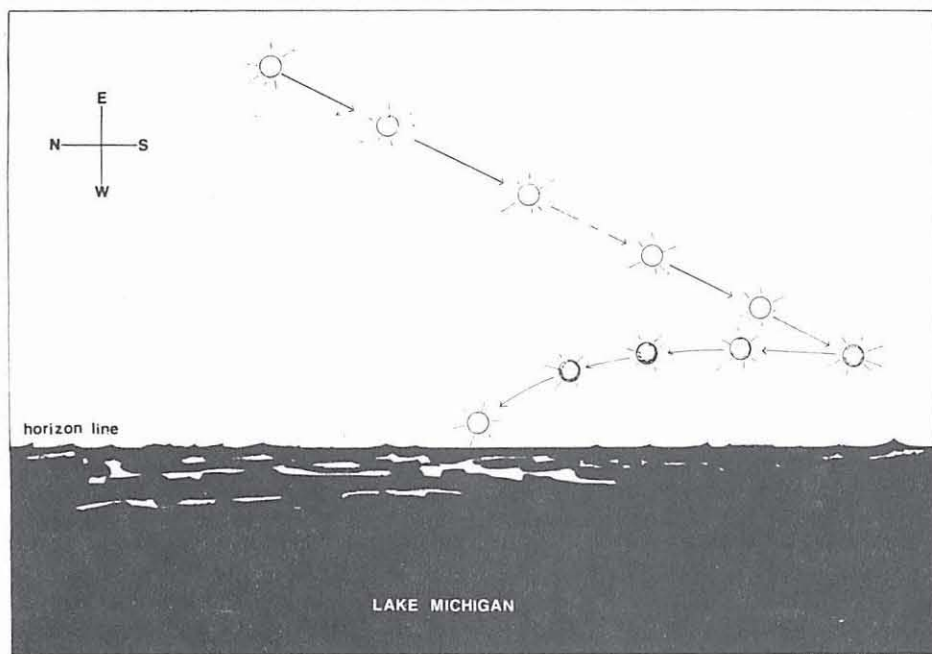
Peter Reich, aerospace writer for *Chicago Today*, describes an unexplainable object which he observed at 10:42 p.m. on July 19, 1972. He had just retired, switched off the light and glanced at the illuminated dial of the clock, then glanced out the window. He was surprised to see a blinking red light much like the flashing anti-collision light on aircraft. It was going from north to southeast over Lake Michigan.

Reich had no idea of the altitude of the object but pointed out that it was well above the level of his windows which are on the 38th floor. The windows face north and provide an unobstructed view of Lake Michigan and the sky.

The night was clear enough for Reich to see several stars toward the northeast. Reich estimated the speed of the object to be about 600 miles per hour and the object at a distance of no more than half a mile. Having been involved in aircraft and aerospace projects as a newsman he is eminently qualified to make the estimations involved with his sightings.

Reich points out that aircraft never fly that close to his building, and its maneuver before it finally blinked out took it out of the mundane category. As it flashed from north to southeast, it suddenly stopped, reversed course sharply

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and appeared to fly along a downward curve in the opposite direction. Then, when it approached a point near what would be the horizon in daylight, it suddenly blinked out and disappeared.

Reich points out that he is totally familiar with weather balloons, aircraft reflecting sunlight, satellites and parts of spacecraft burning up on reentry into the atmosphere, meteorites, lightning and reflections of ground light in the sky, but the object he saw was none of these. "But I have never seen any object that behaved so contrary to the laws of physics", he said.

Our thanks to Jacqueline Joseffer for getting the information on this one, and for the excellent drawing of the object (see above). We hasten to point out that the object seen by Reich was only a light and not clearly defined as in the drawing. However, the rendering was done using a round object to make a clear representation.

The Missouri "Monster"

News stories out of Louisiana, Missouri recount claims that a big smelly, black-haired creature is lurking in the woods near the Edgar Harrison home. The only actual witnesses to the creature were the Harrison children, Terry, 8, who was outside and saw it just 50 feet from the house just inside the woods. His scream brought sister Doris, 15, to the bathroom window and she saw the creature also. This incident took place about July 10.

Other townspeople allegedly heard the creature's screams and growls but beyond

the fleeting observation of the Harrison children there have been no other witnesses.

The "monster" caught the public's fancy and one enterprising "UFO researcher" attempted to hook up the sighting of the creature to UFOs with no success. The local *Tucson Daily Citizen* (Tucson, Arizona) contacted APRO concerning the UFO angle and Mrs. Lorenzen referred them to Ivan T. Sanderson, noted author and biologist who asserted that the creature was quite likely similar to the Yeti, Sasquatch and ABSMs which are indigenous to earth and make their homes in the rain forests around the world.

Although there is no connection between the "Missouri Monster" and UFOs or aerial phenomena, we include this item because of the many requests for information which have come in to Headquarters.

1886 Venezuelan Incident Studied

The following letter was published in the December 18, 1886, edition of *Scientific American*. It came to APRO's attention over a year ago through British Representative Anthony Pace. Mr. Nick Turner, a Birmingham University student and friend of Mr. Pace, came across the letter, which reads:

CURIOUS PHENOMENON IN VENEZUELA.

To the Editor of the *Scientific American*.

The following brief account of a recent strange meteorological occurrence may be of interest to your readers as an addition to the list of

electrical eccentricities.

During the night of the 24th of October last, which was rainy and tempestuous, a family of nine persons, sleeping in a hut a few leagues from Maracaibo, were awakened by a loud humming noise and a vivid, dazzling light, which brilliantly illuminated the interior of the house.

The occupants, completely terror stricken, and believing, as they relate, that the end of the world had come, threw themselves on their knees and commenced to pray, but their devotions were almost immediately interrupted by violent vomitings, and extensive swellings commenced to appear in the upper parts of their bodies, this being particularly noticeable about the face and lips.

It is to be noted that the brilliant light was not accompanied by a sensation of heat, although there was a smoky appearance and a peculiar smell.

The next morning the swellings had subsided, leaving upon the face and body large black areas. No special pain was felt until the ninth day, when the skin peeled off, and these blotches were transformed into virulent raw sores.

The hair of the head fell off upon the side which happened to be underneath when the phenomenon occurred, the same side of the body being, in all nine cases, the more seriously injured.

The remarkable part of the occurrence is that the house was uninjured, all doors and windows being closed at the time.

No trace of lightning could afterward be observed in any part of the building, and all the sufferers unite in saying that there was no detonation, but only the loud humming already mentioned.

Another curious attendant circumstance is that the trees around the house showed no sign of injury until the ninth day, when they suddenly withered, almost simultaneously with the development of the sores upon the bodies of the occupants of the house.

This is perhaps a mere coincidence, but it is remarkable that the same susceptibility to electrical effects, with the same lapse of time, should be observed in both animal and vegetable organisms.

I have visited the sufferers, who are now in one of the hospitals of this city; and although their appearance is truly horrible, yet it is hoped that in no case will the injuries prove fatal.

Warner Cowgill

U.S. Consulate, Maracaibo, Venezuela.
November 7th, 1886.

Struck by the similarity between this report and modern day reports of UFOs and close encounter UFO reports, APRO attempted to obtain further information and to have the report evaluated by scientists. Venezuelan Representative, Askold Ladonko, was unable to find any

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local press reports due to the fact that no real newspapers were being published in Venezuela in 1886.

Dr. John C. Munday, APRO Consultant in Biophysics, requested cooperation from the Department of State. A letter dated July 14, 1971, from Dr. Milton O. Gustafson, Diplomatic Records Specialist in the Legislative, Judicial and Diplomatic Records Division of the National Archives and Records Service (General Services Administration) stated that "a search of Dispatches from United States Consuls in Maracaibo, 1886, among the General Records of the Department of State, and the Maracaibo Consular Post Records, among the Foreign Service Post Records of the Department of State, has not revealed any information relating to a meteorological phenomenon on November 17, 1886 in that region."

During his recent stay in Tucson, APRO approached Dr. Philip Morrison on the subject. Dr. Morrison, who is the book reviewer for the *Scientific American* and has a passive interest in UFOs, requested a search for possible additional correspondence from Mr. Cowgill in other issues of the *Scientific American*, but nothing further has been found as far as APRO knows. Consequently, APRO is now prepared to release the evaluations of its Consultants.

In his preliminary evaluation, Dr. Horace C. Dudley, Consultant in Radiation Physics, noted that the report "... coincides rather well with certain reports which have appeared over the past ten years. . . the writer of the report was using the then popularized term 'electricity' as an undefinable 'something.' His report coincides exactly as would be expected if persons (or trees) were exposed to a heavy dose of penetrating ionizing radiation; perhaps a mixture of microwaves, gamma- and/or X-rays. Observation of such biological effects due to X-rays and radium were not reported until about 1905." Dr. Dudley also observed that "Maxwell's equations postulated that light was an electro-magnetic wave phenomena (1864). Hertz experimentally proved it with rather long penetrating em waves in 1884. The electron was not discovered until 1896, and electricity as electron flow was still not generally accepted even in 1940."

Although in his first, preliminary evaluation Dr. Dudley called the report perhaps "one of the most important early reports of direct contact of humans with UFOs" he later suggested that natural

phenomena could also explain the incident. "At least it should be considered as an alternative" he wrote. Noting that the Venezuelan case took place during a stormy period, Dr. Dudley observed that "ball lightning is a phenomenon that is most often observed during stormy weather, and recently explained on the basis of magneto-hydrodynamic theory. . . . it may be postulated that the effects observed in the people and the plants in Venezuela resulted from ionizing radiation produced in a self-contained, gaseous, electrical system (plasma) which generated a rather wide spectrum of radiation: visible, gamma, X-ray and/or micro-wave."

"In any case" concluded Dr. Dudley "the description given in 1886 of the radiation effects, is certainly a classical example of keen observation describing an event which had no controlled scientific counterpart for more than a decade."

The report by Dr. Benjamin Sawyer, APRO Consultant in Medicine, is reproduced below:

This is a most impressive report: (1) It is by a man presumably intelligent, an employee of the U.S. Foreign Service, who was interested enough in it to follow the case by a hospital visit; (2) It was communicated to and published by the *Scientific American*. It is to be noted that this magazine published reports of this sort far more frequently in the past than they do now, though the letters column and the section "Fifty And A Hundred Years Ago" often still contain such items of curiosa, and was probably published in this column in 1886.

The pathologic symptoms and signs related are characteristic of burns which, in general, regardless of source, produce these effects. Burns are classified thermal, chemical, mechanical, radiation. The radiation can roughly be divided into ultra violet ray, infra red, micro wave sources (radar), ultra sound and finally x-ray, and x-ray like wave band sources. The most appealing conjecture leads first to ultra violet exposure, then to micro wave, finally beta and gamma x-ray radiation. The pathology is interesting - sudden onset of vomiting and edema (swelling) very frequently occurs with micro wave exposure, though it is not by any means consistent in this. It does not produce desquamation and epilation (i.e., skin peeling and hair loss. The black areas are likely to have been incident to area of severe

erythema and subsequent intradermal bleeding, which in nine days would appear very dark-colored, or black, and could be produced by any radiation source. After the skin loss, secondary infection occurs, this then is the appearance of any severe burn at about nine days (described accurately as virulent raw sores).

The time lapse of nine days is also typical. The burn source could have been some unknown or any one of the radiation sources I noted in the classification. The objections in comparing radiation sources with symptoms at times of onset leads to several contradictions in pathologic signs.

Ultra violet exposure produces no sense of heat and does not cause swelling and vomiting on even intense exposure. Micro wave exposure frequently produces edema and nausea, but the skin and tissue damage occurs at planes of structural discontinuity where structural density varies widely, i.e., skin to clothing, etc. Ultra violet exposure, even intense as it must be in this case, if it were the source, does not produce sensations at the time of exposure and practically never causes hair loss, nor do any of the other sources produce hair loss, except x-ray like radiation and other sources of hard radiation. Any of them could produce the plant effects noted, and perhaps exfoliation, in many circumstances which might be conjectured.

It is mentioned that the hair fell off on the side that happened to be underneath (underneath what, head or the source of radiation?). One can only suppose that the writer meant direct exposure rather than the opposite side of the body, to the side of direct exposure, though this is equivocally stated. It is to be noted that this was accompanied or was a perceivable light source (dazzling light and brilliant illumination). Color is not mentioned (i.e., red, purple or white). It is likely ordinary light would accompany ultra violet or infra red radiation, but not likely with micro wave or ultra sound sources.

The report from Dr. Munday follows:
a) The report suggests but does not specify that the "light" was inside the house, only that it illuminated the interior.

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- b) Injuries were most serious "upon the side which happened to be underneath when the phenomenon occurred,..." Since it is difficult to accept that injury would be most serious on the side away from the phenomenon, it is presumed the author in saying "underneath" meant the side toward and under the phenomenon.
- c) The reported injuries are suggestive of damage by ionizing radiation (far ultraviolet or shorter wavelengths). However, ionizing radiation intense enough to cause vomiting and swelling at the time of the incident would probably have caused death within a few days; yet, the author claimed they were in hospital more than three weeks afterward.
- Long-wave (i.e. infrared, microwave or radio wave) radiation is contraindicated by the statement that the "light was not accompanied by a sensation of heat". However, in traumatic circumstances, there is the possibility that a sensation of heating and burning might go unnoticed. More data are needed in order to decide on the cause of the injuries.
- d) The features of the phenomenon and the injuries it (apparently) caused suggest an unusual phenomenon. Perhaps it was ball lightning. The possibility of ball lightning should be examined by a ball lightning expert. (See Attschuler, House, and Hildner, 1970, *Nature* 228(7): 545-547; Singer, *The Nature of Ball Lightning*.)
- e) Since the phenomenon is as yet unidentified, and apparently was aerial in character, it can be labelled UFO. However, this label should not be construed as allowing the possibility of extraterrestrial involvement; the existing data do not at all warrant speculation in the direction of ETH. Rather they indicate some natural phenomenon whose characteristics at present are only vaguely known.

What at first appeared to be physical injury caused by a UFO (which would certainly be the earliest on record) now appears explainable by ball lightning phenomena. Even so, the reported injuries are the earliest and probably the most extensive on record related to ball lightning. This report is still an open question. Comments from other scientists would be welcome by APRO.

Press Reports

Beginning with this issue an attempt will be made to list all reports received so that members will be apprised of the geographical distribution of reports. Because of lack of space, however, except

for outstanding sightings, only the date and location will be given.

May (no exact date) 1972, Stillwater, Pennsylvania. Various described as "blimp-shaped" with lights and lights on swept-wing airplane.

May 23, 1972, Pikes Creek, Pa. Mushroom-shaped object, glowing white.

July 5, 1972, Brisbane, Australia. Silver, cigar-shaped object reported by many.

July 6, 1972, Mayne, Australia. Glowing football-shaped object over railroad yard.

July 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1972, Campbell's Bay, Ontario, Canada. Strange orange-red light observed on consecutive nights by many.

July 25, 1972, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Red and green arrow-shaped object reported by scores of witnesses.

July 27, 1972, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. Spherical ball of pale white light seen by three witnesses.

August 11, 1972, Portland, Oregon. Object resembling space ship in TV series "Lost in Space" observed by two separate groups of people.

August 11, 1972, Lombard, Illinois. Football-shaped object that glowed orange and hovered 60 feet off the ground at a distance of 200 feet from highway observed by many motorists. Under investigation.

August 18, 1972, Holyrood, Kansas. A disc-shaped object described as dipping and gliding gracefully, seen by three youths.

Soccer Crowd Observes UFO Formation

On July 26 at 10:30 p.m., two thousand Brazilians including the opposing soccer teams entirely forgot the game and stood fascinated as they watched a group of unidentified glowing objects pass above the field.

This incident, probably one of the very few mass-witness sightings, took place at Campos, about 130 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. There were eight objects in all, and they glowed with an orange color. One of the witnesses, Attorney Benedito Rubens, said that the objects appeared to be at great height but were very easily seen. The lead object was considerably larger than the seven which followed it.

When the players stopped the game to watch the formation, the radio announcers who were broadcasting the game, began to give a running description of the objects, their flight path and the fact that they had interrupted the game.

Later, the Brazilian government's National News Agency said that civilian and military authorities were flooded with telephone calls from people inquiring

about strange and brilliant lights that flew over the city of Vitoria, about 250 miles north of Rio that same night.

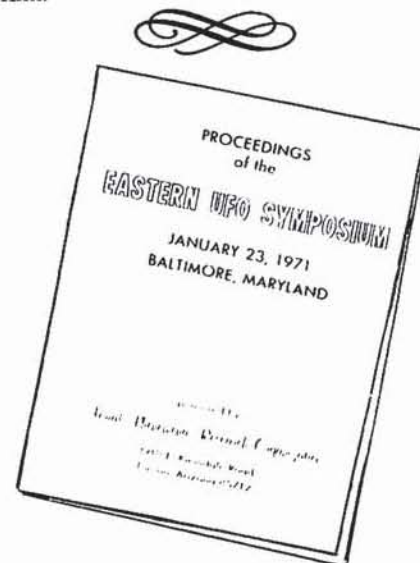
"Mother Ship" Over Perth

On June 25, 1972 at 12:50 p.m., a small UFO was alleged to have left the ground and joined a large, delta-shaped craft over the sand hills near Melville (West Australia—near Perth).

Professional photographer Graeme Harris reported that he had been covering a rough-country car test and had stopped for lunch when his driver, Peter Lynne, let out a yell from the top of the sandhill. Upon looking up he and Lynne saw a small dark object rise from the ground into the sky toward a delta-shaped craft cruising slowly overhead. Harris said the operation was "just like a lunar module rejoining its mother-ship."

Immediately after the two craft met, he said, the larger object accelerated at a fantastic rate and disappeared within moments. Harris claimed he managed to photograph it just as it zoomed away but its speed was so great that even though his camera photographs three frames per second it was gone by the fourth frame.

This information was carried in the *Perth Sunday Times* and it is hoped that one of our Australian members or Field Investigators will be able to procure more information and possibly a copy of the film.



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

Early Bulletins Available

APRO has a limited supply of very old issues of *The APRO Bulletin* which are for sale at \$1.00 each. They are regarded as irreplaceable collector's items; they will never be on sale again.

The *Bulletins* in question are:

July, 1952 (the first issue ever published); 5 copies left.

November, 1954; 4 copies left.

December, 1955; 40 copies left.

Members are urged to mail their checks for the items required immediately, as the above stock is not expected to last long. The sale of these *Bulletins* for \$1.00 each has no connection with the *Bulletins* for sale listed elsewhere in this issue, which are available at 50c each.

Back Bulletins Available

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

1958 - Jul., Nov.

1959 - Mar., Jul.

1960 - Mar., Jul., Sep., Nov.

1961 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.

1962 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.

1963 - Jan., Mar., May, Jul., Sep., Nov.

1964 - Jan., March.

1967 - Nov., Dec.

1968 - Mar., Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.

1969 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug.

1970 - May-Jun., Nov.-Dec.

1971 - Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-Jun., Jul.-Aug., Sep.-Oct., Nov.-Dec.

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FSR Special Issue

The British magazine *Flying Saucer Review* has published a Special Issue No. 4 titled "UFOs in Two Worlds" containing articles by Rev. Norman Crutwell, Mr. Gordon Creighton, Mr. Vicente Juan Ballester Olmos and Dr. Jacques Vallee. The publication may be obtained for

US\$1.80, postpaid, by ordering directly from FSR at 21, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., London WC2, England. Make checks payable to FSR Publications Ltd.

In Future Issues

Since the publication of the *New York Times* article in June of this year, many who had not heretofore reported their sightings of UFOs have contacted APRO. Some of the more outstanding cases follow, although we will not include too much detail at this time because all cases are under investigation.

A sighting which dates back to 1962 involves a woman and her mother who observed a UFO hovering over their summer home boat dock in northern Minnesota. Occupants were silhouetted in the lighted cabin.

Another old sighting which dates back to the 1950s was mentioned in one of the Lorenzen books. One of the witnesses has been located and interviewed and the second witness is in the process of being located. In this case, the two men observed small objects hovering over and "mining" slag heaps in the wilderness of Idaho while a larger object hovered overhead.

In Iowa, in 1968, a woman and her two children watched a hovering, cigar-shaped object through the windows of which they could plainly see several occupants.

Also in the 1960s, a professor of art and a colleague watched a hovering UFO over Lexington, Kentucky. Several occupants were seen through the lighted "windows".

Probably one of the most spectacular is a single-witness case in Texas which occurred in November 1971 and involves a huge object hovering, a smaller object with two occupants as well as two "creatures". The latter were small in size as were the occupants of the craft. This is an interesting case as the small vehicle closely resembles the small craft seen on other occasions.

We also have in our possession at this time the negative (color) and print of what may be the first photograph of an occupant. Because the negative is very small it will require special processing and may take some time before we will have satisfactory prints to present in the Bulletin.

At this writing the Lorenzens are personally investigating an interesting case in Arizona which took place around the middle of August and involves several witnesses, an object which lit up the ground underneath and its passage coincided with the power failure in the home of one of the witnesses.

One of the projects being currently undertaken by APRO is the up-dating of our files on certain cases, specifically

those which involve physical injury. Quite often in the distant past APRO did not have competent scientific help for case analysis, but it is felt now that our consulting staff is quite complete and that we can therefore go back through the files and re-evaluate and re-assess certain cases.

Domed Object Over Texas

Field Investigator Francis D. Sewell forwards the following interesting report: On August 24 at 9:50 p.m. some teenage boys sighted a disc-shaped object with a dome on the upper portion and a flat lower surface near the construction site of the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport.

The boys ran into the house to get their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Lane who came outside to view the object. The couple estimated it to be 30 feet in diameter, with red and white lights on the lower surface and a row of red lights around the top of the dome. A row of what appeared to be windows was located just below the red lights of the dome and the surface appeared silver-colored. The object rotated slowly on its own vertical axis as it moved in slow circles.

Six observers watched the UFO for a total of about seven minutes. They watched it from overhead to about a mile distant for four to six minutes when they saw four aircraft approaching from the southwest at a higher altitude than the object. They appeared to be military jets in formation. The object then made one more circle and moved away, climbing toward the northwest "a little faster than a jet liner", making no sound and leaving no trail.

Mrs. Lane checked with nearby Southwest Airport about the object the next day and was told the object was a weather balloon. Carswell Air Force Base at Fort Worth, however, acknowledged that they had a report of a UFO and had sent aircraft to investigate. They said they received the report from the Mexico tracking station.

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