THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

The A. P. R. O. Bulletin is the official copyrighted publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (A.P.R.O.), 4145 E. Desert Place, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Orgazination is a non-profit group dedicated to the eventual solution of the mystery of the unidentified objects which have been present in the skies for hundreds of years. Inquiries regarding membership may be made to the above address.

TUCSON, ARIZONA — SEPTEMBER, 1963

THE CASE OF THE FRIGHTENED COWS

Solar Transit Made By UFO

On February 15, 1963 at 10:16 a. m., EST, Mr. Cyrus Fernald of Tangerine, Florida, witnessed the transit across the sun of an unknown object. The equipment used was a Questar telescope using a 40x eyepiece. Seeing conditions were good.

The object was perfectly round and well defined and appeared to be black in color. No sunlight showed through it. The apparent size was between 1/30 and 1/20 the sun's apparent diameter, something over one second of arc. The passage was almost a central transit and total time in transit was about 20 seconds. As the object left the sun's disc, its edge remained perfectly sharp. Mr. Fernald's wife observed the transit also. There were no other people involved.

An explanation has ben offered by Mr. Clinton D. Ford which was published in the April Abstracts of the AAVSO. He feels that it is possible that Mr. Fernald saw a Saturn C-5 rocket end on or nearly so for the 20 second duration of the transit. Any other man-made device could possibly account for the conditions if it were located within a few miles of the earth's surface. Mr. Ford feels that the Saturn C-5 rocket is the only apparent explanation for the observed round shape. though he views this with some skepticism.

Blue Light Seen In Ark.

Mr. Frank Hudson, APRO member, observed a rapidly-moving unidentified object on the night of 2 July 1963, at 9:15 p. m. He was located 1½ miles southwest of Huntsville, Arkansas, when the light was first seen about 70 degrees above the northern horizon. The light emitted a steady blue-tinged glow and passed directly over the observer. No noise was heard nor were there any other visual phenomena other than those mentioned. Mr. Hudson said the object's speed was faster than a jet plane. He used 6x30 binoculars during the observation. The UFO was lost from sight as it passed behind clouds while traveling toward the south.

Disc Buzzes House

In the early morning hour of June 26, 1963, Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Gilberti of Weymouth, Mass., experienced a most unusual and interesting encounter with an unconventional flying machine.

At 1 a.m. (Eastern Zone, Daylight Saving Time) they were awakened by what sounded like a low-flying, slow-moving jet aircraft. Looking out a window, they saw a low-flying object that resembled two saucers which were inverted, edge on edge and placed together. Around the outer periphery was a "lip" where the two "saucers" joined. On the top and bottom of the vehicle were two lights, the shape of which resembled Turkish fez hats.

These two lights were described as being as bright as lamp post lights and enabled the observers to distinguish the outline of the machine. The UFO hovered momentarily and then moved slowly on. It was at an altitude of about 100 feet and was estimated as being "about the size of a 10-wheel trailer truck," or approximately 30 feet at its largest dimension.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Merrill, neighbors of the Gilbertis, heard the vehicle although they did not see it. On the morning of the 26th the Gilberts called the local Naval Air Station and found that no jet aircraft were active in the area at the time of the sighting.

It may have been this vehicle which was photographed accidentally when Mr. Richard Pothier, a newspaperman was photographing star trails. (See this story elsewhere in this issue). Other individuals also apparently saw the same object but in different localities.

Ice Fall In Russia

Russian scientists are studying fragments of ice—11 pounds of it, which fell from the sky in an orchard at Domodedovo near Moscow. The Soviet News Agency Tass said tests were being run on the ice and that the scientists assuming it was part of an ice meteorite which came from space although science does not know of any precedent.

At about 7 a. m., on the morning of 15 February 1963, Farmer Charlie Brew and his son Trevor were milking the cows when a disc-shaped object descended out of the rain at an estimated height of about 70 to 100 feet. At the appearance of the object, the cows became very agitated and the horses reared in panic, Brew told investigators later. His farm is located near Moe, about 80 miles southeast of Melbourne, Australia.

Brew described the object as about 25 feet in diameter, battleship gray in color, with what appeared to be a band of perspex (plastic) or glass around the circumference and a number of scoop-like protrusions.

The disc appeared about to land, but it suddenly shot off in a westerly direction at "2 or 3 times the speed of a jet" and disappeared into a cloud. Brew's son Trevor did not see the object but did hear the "pulsating, whooshing sound" as it traveled overhead. They both said the whole episode only lasted a few seconds.

The above are the basic facts about the sighting forwarded by Sylvia Sutton, Secretary of the Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society. A transcript of a tape recording interview of Mr. Brew by APRO Representative Mr. Peter Norris, which is most revealing, follows:

(Tape recorded interview with Mr. Charles Brew by Mr. Peter Norris, President, Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society).

Question: What time did you make the sighting, Mr. Brew?

Answer: It would be about 10 past 7, it was. Yes, 10 past 7, definitely.

Q. What were you doing at the time?

A. We were milking and half way — approximately halfway — through, I'd say.

Q. Yes. How did you first notice the object some down?

A. Well I was lookin' out over the cows as I referred to you a while ago and it came down very steeply out of the east. Oh, I'd say at about 45 degrees.

Q. And what did the object look like when you first saw it? What were your reactions?

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Published by
THE AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
4145 E. Desert Place
Tucson, Arizona

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Menzel's Book—A Further Extension on An Old Theme

In 1954 Dr. Donald Menzel, astronomer and science fiction writer, published a book called, simply, "Flying Saucers" in which he generally parroted the current authoritarian line that UFOs or flying saucers do not exist and attempted to back up his contention with gobbledygook about temperature inversion reflections. At the time it was generally felt by many who had studied the subject, and especially by people in countries other than the U.SS., that there was insufficient data to warrant any conclusion, whether it favored the reality or nonexistence of UFOs as space ships. However, Menzel jumped into the UFO publishing field head first and came out smelling like a rose because he had a reputation as an astronomer and because his book concluded what the public in general and the authorities and, therefore, the press, wanted to believe. The discs did not exist.

In 1963, 9 years and some 30 or 40 thousand sightings later which have yielded some damning evidence on the side of the reality of the discs, Menzel has found it necessary, in partnership with another science-fiction writer, Mrs. Lyle Boyd, to reiterate his predisposed conviction that UFOs are nothing but psychological abberations, tempature inversion reflections (naturally), misconceptions of conventional aircraft, etc.

Before going into any great detail, and we won't do that to any extent because the importance of the book does not warrant much space, we would like to emphasize the fact that Menzel's method, touted as scientific, leaves much to be desired and his motives are not above suspicion. Some observations:

Menzel and Boyd claim that although APRO challenged the AF to a joint test of the magnesium samples, we never did publish the results. This is not so. The entire report was published, in the book, "The Great Flying Saucer Hoax," and Menzel can hardly deny having read it, as he admits to being a reader of the magazine, "Flying Saucers" edited by Ray Palmer, which has carried a full-page ad concerning the book for the past year. We herewith invite Dr. Menzel to study the entire report, including spectrographic film, and a report by a metal historian at one of the U.S.'s top atomic laboratories. We also invite Dr. Menzel to reiterate his statement concerning the amount of magnesium found in meteorites. It is evident that Menzel was writing for a group of people, namely UFO researchers, whom he appears to be convinced are absolutely without scientific training.

As we said before, we cannot devote too much space to Menzel's diatribe, but the following is quite important: On page 181, paragraph 3, Menzel insinuates that James Stokes was a personal friend. Mrs. Lorenzen met with Mr. Stokes a total of four times, the first of which was a social introduction long before the Stokes incident took place. Two meetings took place after the Orogrande incident, in order to gather the information needed for a report. Of course, Menzel and Boy's definition of friendship may be considerably different than Mrs. Lorenzen's. If Menzel took someone else's word as fact in the above issue, he was being anything but careful or scientific. The fourth meeting was accidental and had nothing to do with Stokes' experience.

On page 278, Menzel says that Mrs. Lorenzen has published her conviction that nobody in the Air Force, the Navy or the Marines 'has the brains' to contrive so successful a scheme and that the alleged plot "could only be . . . ", etc. The reference given for this quotation by Mrs. Lorenzen is the October 1958 issue of Flying Saucers magazine, an article entitled "The Psychology of UFO Secrecy." It should be pointed out that nowhere in that article do the words 'has the brains' appear.

Menzel and Boy's account of the IGY photographs and incident is very incomplete. The thing that is puzzling is that so much evidence is left out and in view of the fact that Dr. Menzel was in Rio de Janeiro in February 1963 (and states so in a footnote) it is difficult to understand why so much fact is missing from Menzel's account. In the case of the official Navy release, Menzel leaves out a most important paragraph which reads: "This Ministry sees no reason to forbid the publication of pictures of said object, taken by Mr. Almiro Barauna—who was at the Island of Trindade as a Navy guest—in the presence of a number of elements from the NE 'Almirante Saldanha' garrison, aboard that ship from whic hthe photos were taken." This paragraph completely nullifies Menzel's claim that there were no witnesses to the actual photographing of the object.

The last paragraph, however, poses an even greater mystery, for this supposed scientist, Dr. Donald Menzel, or perhaps his co-author, Mrs. Boyd, either mistakenly or deliberately inserted a word which completely changes the meaning of the statement. The correct sentence reads thusly: "Evidently, this Ministry cannot make any statement about the object sighted over the Island of Trindade, for the photos do not constitute enough evidence for such a purpose." Menzel's version reads: "Clearly, this Ministry cannot make any statement about the reality of the object, for the photos do not, etc." In leaving out the words, "sighted over the Island of Trindade" and inserting the words "reality of the," Menzel effectively changes an official Navy release to suit his own purposes. Perhaps this is only a mistake, but that kind of mistake is not what is expected by a man who is ranked among the world's first-run astronomers.

The hanky-panky with the Official Brazilian Navy Release of February 22, 1958, becomes somewhat illuminated when we read Menzel's chapter which includes the IGY incident. He mentions, but only in a footnote, that he visited with astronomers in Rio who said the photos were a hoax. In a recent conversation with Dr. Fontes, the Dr. pointed out the fact that Menzel apparently did not visit the Navy Ministry in his quest for information, or he would have mentioned it. Also Menzel and Boyd insinuate that Bacellar, commandante of the Island of Trindade, had more or less disassociated himself from the incident. They also stated that there were no witnesses to the sighting and photography except Barauna and a friend. Without seeming to be pedantic, we will

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Cows . . .

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A. Well I thought it was a helicopter, at first.

Q. What made you think that?

A. On account of it being round and I've naturally never, ever seen one of these turnouts before. That would be asking too much!

Q. Yes, and what did you see when the object came fairly close to you?

A. Oh well, I noticed first of all the coloring and after that, the top 2/3 when it came down and hovered, was stationary and the lower section was turning in an anti-clockwise direction—noticed that—and also as I pointed out, those scoop-like protrusions around the side which I think was making the noise—the swishing noise, that is.

Q. And at this stage, how far was the object from you?

A. Oh I'd say 5 feet away—perhaps a little further—and about the same distance up in the air.

Q. How did you calculate the height of the object?

A. Well I calculated the height by those trees. I'd say they were approximately 75 feet hight. It might have been a shade higher than those, of course.

Q. Yes, that would be quite right I would say. Now once again, getting back to the general appearance of the object, can you describe the top part of the object?

A. Well, the top, the very top section, the dome section, that is, was sort of what we would call Perspex or glass material or whatever that was, I couldn't say. The middle section between the Perspex and the part that was rotating, was soft of battleship grey and looked to me like some bit of metallic material. I couldn't say for sure, of course, and the bottom as I said, was rotating on an anti-clockwise direction. Well I couldn't say what sort of material it was definitely made of but the Air Force chaps asked me that too. As near as I could say, it seemed something the same material as motorcars. 'Just by lookin' at it, you know.

Q. What was the size of the object?

A. Well I'd say as near as I could judge, about 25 feet across—perhaps a little more—if anything a little more.

Q. Well what about the height?

A. Oh I'd say overall, about 9 feet as near as I could judge. Might have been a bit more but of course it's hard to judge when you only see a thing for a few seconds, but I'd say 9 or 10 feet.

Q. You didn't actually see anybody in it through what appeared to be the glass portion on the top, on the dome?

A. No, on a clear day you may have but as I said, it was raining heavy and no, I can't honestly say I did see anybody although I was lookin' hard enough.

Q. Looking at the object from the underneath part, what could you see there?

A. Well, when it was hovering, I could see those scoop-like protrusions, or whatever they were, which seemed to be making the swishing noise. After that, when it took off, it was the bluish or sort of pale bluish color underneath. That's as near as I can tell you, as much as I can tell you really, about the lower section.

Q. And when it took off, what did you notice? Well first of all, of course it did hover, didn't it, for some little time?

A. Well I'd say for a space of 4 or 5 seconds, which is not long, I know.

Q. Yes, and then after that it took off, did it, and if so, at what speed would you calculate?

A. Oh well, we reckon, Trevor and I reckon, a jet would probably have to add up speed to match the speed.

Q. And it took off instantly?

A. Yes, flying from a flying start—you know, not a flying start but a standing start—and very fast and very steep.

Q. It went straight up, did it?

A. I'll say it came in and went out at about the same angle of 45 degrees, as near as I could judge.

Q. Getting back to the appearance of the object, I think you said you noticed something on top of the dome?

A. Yes, it seemed to be an aerial sort of a thing—I'd say about 5 or 6 feet long and it did seem to be either chrome or some lightish metal thing. Whether it was the aerial or not, I couldn't say. I was speaking to the other chap and he said it was.

Q. I know there were some cows and other stock in the yard at the time of the sighting, Mr. Brew?

A. Yes, we had half done. We were half way, half of them were milked out and the other half still had to go through.

Q. What was their reaction to the sighting?

A. Well, as I said to your other chap who was here, they done everything but turn somesaults. They put in the paper that they did turn somesaults but that's carrying it a bit far! They certainly played up. I've never seen cows play up like that before and they never take any notice (quite happy before) of an ordinary jet. A jet can go over and they just take no notice at all, but they really played up this day.

Q. Did you have anybody helping you milk the cows?

A. Yes, we had Trevor there and as I said, unfortunately he never seen it, but he did hear it and he said: 'What was that?' and I said: 'A flying saucer,' and he said: 'Don't be so and so silly, you know those things don't exist' or something to that effect and I said: 'Well this was a flying saucer, definitely.' He said: 'Well it certainly moved off the mark, it travelled twice as fast as a jet.' I said: 'Well it certainly went away fast, just like somebody had it on a blooming Yo-yo or something. Really went off with a bang.'

Q. So he didn't hear it until it actually moved away and then of course, it was too late?

A. No, he didn't see it, unfortunately, but he certainly heard it go.

Q. Have you been interviewed by any representatives of the Government?

A. Yes, as I said, the C.S.I.R.O. were here and number one question as far as they were concerned—he asked me did I get a headache. I said: 'Well it's strange that you should ask me that because I thought it was too ridiculous, I would never have mentioned it. But I did get an awful headache just behind the eyes. I never suffer with headaches normally and I took a Bex and I went in but it didn't seem to have any effect. It just wore off itself toward night—took all day long to wear off.

Q. When did you first get the headache?

A. Oh when I was sort of gazing at the Perspex canopy business I noticed it.

Q. It came on immediately, did it?

A. Yes, more or less. Yes. Yes.

Q. What did the C.S.I.R.O. man say? Incidentally, do you know his name? What's his name?

A. Er, Mr. Berson. Yes, Mr. Berson was his name.

Q. And what did he say about the headache?

A. 'Well,' he said, 'that ties in with our theory, we always had the impression that it was . . . ' (what would you say?) he gave the impression it was electro magnetic or something to that effect — that's beyond me—but he said that would more than likely cause a headache and it certainly took all day to get rid of it anyhow. I know that.

Q. What else did the C.S.I.R.O. do?

A. Well as I said, he took away samples of rock—they were very interested in that—because he said being a sort of an iron-stone, it may have some attraction for it. And there is the reef as I said and winds right through here and it came over that reef, more or less parallel with it.

Q. How long after the sighting occurred, did the C.S.I.R.O. come down here?

A. They were here about 4 days after and the Air Force about a week, or near

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Cows . . .

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the best part of a week after that.

Q. Oh, the Air Force came down as well, did they? Who came down from the Air Force?

A. Well Mr. Murdoch was one of them, the only name I can recall.

Q. Was he in uniform?

A. Yes, they were all in uniform.

Q. They were officers, were they?

A. Yes, I would say high officers, high-ranking officers, anyhow.

Q. What did they do?

A. Well they photographed the surrounding country, that was the Baw Baws, Mt. Macdonald. Long distance cameras and took light, cloud and cloud plus, you know, how much blue was showing in the sky—all that sort of thing. It's a bit beyond me, some of the things they done but, all those things.

Q. Did they have instruments?

A. Yes, they had the cameras and they lay tapping the rocks and took particular notice of the rock formation also. Don't know for what reason but they did. Yes, they said that after I drew them the sketch, that it was similar to other sighting to what had been seen in other countries. It tallied almost exactly with what's been seen over there, but they didn't think it was quite so big as that. Yes, they said it was, approximately, to the best of their knowledge, the lowest it had been and the best sightings.

Q. That was in Australia, was it?

A. Yes, from what I could gather, here.

Q. Did anyone else come down from the Government?

A. Yes, I had the Aeronautical expert from, I think liaison officer, I think that was the Sale Air Base. He asked similar questions and he wanted to know if there was any engine noise but we never heard any engine noise, not as we know engines today.

Q. To get back to the object itself, did you notice any light coming from the object itself at any time?

A. No. There was no light, no light in the dome busines sand no lights underneath.

Commonwealth of Australia

Department of Air
Canberra, A.C.T.
1 April 1963

In reply quote 580/1/1(11)
Mrs. S. Sutton
Hon. Sec.
Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society
P. O. Box 32
TOORAK, VICTORIA
Dear Madam:

1. I refer to your letter dated 8th March, 1963, regarding the investigation of a sighting of an unidentified object by Mr. Charles Brew.

2. Our investigation and enquiries reveal that there are scientific records of certain tornado-like meteorological manifestations which have a similar appearance in many ways to whatever was seen by Mr. Brew.

3. The information available is such however, that while we accept this as a possibility, we are unable to come to any firm conclusion as to the nature of the object or manifestation reported.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. McFARLANE,
Secretary.

Division of Meteorological Physics

Station Street.
Aspendale, S.13
Vicotria
8th April, 1963

Mrs. S. Sutton,
Hon. Sec.,
Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society
P. O. Box 32,
TOORAK.
Dear Madam:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of the 19th March last.

I visited Mr. Brew in company of a friend of mine, but we did not take any rock sample. But I know that somebody else did.

To obtain more information about the mentioned sighting, please contact the R.A.A.F, Dept. of Air, Canberra, who were investigating this case.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. BERSON.

Inquirer Says Mars Moons Artificial

The July 28, 1963 issue of the tabloid, "National Inquirer" headlined a U. S. plan to investigate the possibility that the Martian satellites are artificial. It quotes astronomers Shklovsky, Slipher, Sinton and Singer as endorsing the possibility—and Clyde W. Tombaugh as objecting on the basis that "such a satellite would severely strain the capabilities of a world rich in resources." The extreme poverty of mineral resources on Mars would have deprived them of the necessary materials, Tombaugh asserted.

The APRO Bulletin endorses both view points, pointing out that when all the evidence is considered it appears likely that the Mars satellites are artificial but originate somewhere other than Mars — probably some other solar system and that they are implements through which aliens established a base on Mars during the 1870s.

Do Scientists Stifle New Knowledge?

The September 23 issue of the National Observer contains an article entitled "Do Scientists Snuff Out the Lights of Learning?" by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago, and which includes the following nugget: ". . . that professors are somewhat worse than other people, and that scientists are somewhat worse than other professors. The foundation of morality in our society is a desire to protect one's reputation. A professor's reputation depends entirely upon his books and his articles in learned journals. The narrower the field in which a man must tell the truth, the wider the area in which he is free to lie. This is one of the 'advantages' of specialization."

Our hats are off to this brave professor. The art of lying seems to be more important these days than such silly pastimes as research. The latter entails work, the former merely a reputation, a whale of an ego and a glib tongue.

High Altitude Satellite Type Object Seen

On the night of August 16, 1963, at approximately 9:41 p. m., Kevin Fitzgerald of East Hartford, Conn., observed a satellite-type object which he described as being like a large bright star in appearance.

Its speed was approximately three times that of the American Echo Communications satellite as it moved from South to North through the sky. The object was at high altitude and seeing conditions were good. Pulsing at four second intervals, the white object moved in a straight line from the upper part of the contellation of Delphinus to about five degrees under and at a slight angle to the star Eta Cassiopeia.

Fiery Object Over Fijis

New Zealand Naval and Air Force personnel as well as civilians and police witnessed the passage of a huge, glowing green and white object with a long orange tail on April 3, 1963 at 3:20 a. m. The New Zealand Navy survey ship HMS Cook was also within range and personnel aboard saw it.

The direction of travel across the Fiji Island was from northwest to southeast. At 3:25 a. m. the object was visible from the Royal New Zealand Air Force Station at Lauthala Bay. This and other reports correlated in time and description.

Menzel . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

refer Dr. Menzel to the May 3, 1958 issue of O Cruzeiro, in which Bacellar's full statement is printed, and to the 25 February 1958 issue of Folha Da Tarde and O Estado De Sao Paulo, both of which are Sao Paulo newspapers and which list names of witnesses and include their statements concerning the incidents. In the event Menzel and Boyd should attempt to claim the Air Force files furnished them with the official Navy release, we would like to point out that in paragraph 5 of a letter from Lt. Col. Tacker, on page 188 of Mrs. Lorenzen's book, the word "reality" does not appear in the third paragraph as claimed by Menzel and Boyd.

Inasmuch as the original text in Portuguese is on file here at headquarters, along with a Portuguese-English dictionary, we also invite Dr. Menbel and/or Mrs. Boyd to study the IGY file and to do their own translation if so desired.

At the time the book was sent out for review, this office contacted Dick Hall of NICAP concerning Menzel's statement that Donald E. Keyhoe had refused to allow the authors of the book, "The World of Flying Saucers" to quote from his writings. In a statement which will be presented elsewhere, NICAP and Keyhoe expressed their opinion that Menzel tended to misquote and quote out of context and therefore permission was not given. It appears that this was a very wise move.

Although the authors of "The World of Flying Saucers" mentioned Aime Michel, and his book "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery," they failed to comment on the straight lines or orthoteny, mentioning only "the little men" it documented. Another example of omission is the authors' failure to mention either Mrs. Lorenzen's book or "Flying Saucers—a Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Sky" by Dr. Carl Jung, although considerable space was given to various cult leaders and their writings. This omission may be due to the fact that both of the above-named books were not too generous in dealing with Menzel's theory and convictions.

Last, but not least, we feel the membership will be interested in the following incident: In March of 1963, Mr. Lorenzen was asked to come to the office of a superior at Kitt Peak Observatory Laboratory to discuss an article published in Flying Saucers magazine, and bearing his name and a mention of his employment. When first considering changing positions from Holloman to Kitt Peak in 1960, Mr. Lorenzen discussed quite thoroughly his activity in the flying saucer field with the man who interviewed him. It was agreed that what he did in his spare time was his business. It appeared, however, during the discussion in March, that "someone" on the Board of Directors had read the article and objected to Mr. Lorenzen using his connection with Kitt Peak Laboratory in a forward to the article. Actually, as Mr. Lorenzen pointed out, he had not written the forward, only the article. The article in question was an answer to a criticism of Mrs. Lorenzen's book written by a Frank Patton who is suspected to be a woman and a member of APRO who is favorably inclined toward the "contactee" cult .

Mr. Lorenzen has stated that he resents being sniped at "from an Ivory Tower." Although he said he felt he should know the name of the sniper, this information was not given him. It is interesting to note, however, that Dr. Donald Menzel, admitted reader of Flying Saucers magazine, science fiction writer, astronomer, chief of the Harvard Observatory, is also on the Board of Directors of Kitt Peak National Observatory.

Keyhoe On Menzel's Book

In a footnote on page 10 of "The World of Flying Saucers," Dr. Menzel alleges that one recalcitrant UFO author, Major Donald E. Keyhoe, prevented a "scientific" presentation of the beliefs of UFOlogists by refusing permission to quote from his (Keyhoe's) books. The truth of the matter is that Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., publishers of "Flying Saucers from Outer Space" and "Flying Saucer Conspiracy" had misgivings about apparent misquotes and misrepresentations by Dr. Menzel of books they had published, and on their own initiative had sent the galleys to Major KeKyhoe so he could judge the matter for himself.

The galleys (available for inspection at NICAP) show that Dr. Menzel at numerous points combined partial quotations with incorrect paraphrasing, creating a seriously misleading effect; lumped Major Keyhoe's name in with several other authors in a statement enclosed in quotation marks—a statement including comments Major KeKyhoe had never made, which were not and had never been his beliefs.

Dr. Menzel also attributed certain details of sightings and witnesses' statements to Major Keyhoe's imagination, when in fact these details and statements were taken verbatim from Air Force Intelligence records specifically declassified and released to Major Keyhoe in 1952 and 1953, with a signed clearance letter and signed clearance sheet. Under such circumstances, Major Keyhoe told APRO, no author would allow his views to be so completely misrepresented. (He can say that again and again!—The Ed.)

RNZAF Pilot Spots UFO

At 7:30 p. m. (NZ time) on March 26, 1963, Flying Officer Hosie of the RNZAF, while piloting a Canberra light bomber, sighted an unidentified object. He was the only witness as his navigator was busy performing his duties.

The altitude of the plane was close to 20,000 feet and sky conditions were clear. The ship's speed was between 380 and 400 knots ground speed. There was no radio interference during the observation and the object was apparently beyond radar range of ground installations at Wellington, NZ. At the time of observation the plane was 40 miles northeast of the Ahakea RNZAF Base.

Flying officer Hosie saw a rapidly flashing light ahead of him at 10 o'clock, a position somewhat above his ship, and moving at about the same speed. The light was moving on nearly an easterly heading and the Canberra was moving on 60 degrees true by the compass.

The flashing light was clear white in color and very bright. Two flashes per second were observed for the full minute of the observation, and the brilliancy of the light did not change at any time.

Careful checking showed that there were no known aircraft in the area except Hosie's plane, and no chase was given as the Canberra was required to carry out its flight exercise.

Strange Substances Falls On Ranch In Washington

Larry Robinson of Sequim, Washington, found an unkown object on May 2, 1963 which apparently fell from the sky. He made the discovery on his ranch which is located on Sherbourne Road near Sequim, Washington.

Several pieces of the "thing" were found in a corral. The largest piece measured about 12 inches long, 6 inches wide and 3 inches thick. It appeared to be lava-like and porous. Its color is described as grey, but the pieces were covered on the outside by a white powder. Tiny bits of crystal appeared underneath the powder. When tasted, the stuff had a salty taste.

A local science teacher, Mrs. James Scott, felt that after microscopic examination the object was not a meteorite, primarily because of the deterioration of the white powder. A piece of the stuff was sent to the University of Washington Geology department for analysis and no results have been announced concerning their findings.

Strange Lights Over Long Island

The Long Island press reported on Tuesday, 26 March 1963, that mysterious lights were seen in the skies over Long Island, the preceding night. Witnesses included police officers, residents and officials at MacArthur Airport in Islip Town. The witnesses gave various descriptions of what they saw, such as "lights in the sky" and "streaks of light."

The most detailed account was given by Mr. Victor Agne of Garden City, N. Y. At 10:08 p. m., he saw an object which he described as traveling at a speed "five times that of a jet." He said it was similar in shape to a jet and was fluorescent green in color, and gave off white fire streaks from the rear.

Added Data On Long Island Sighting

The following information which adds to the Long Island sighting of 25 March reached this office in time to include in this issue: At 10:00 p. m., two interesting observations of unidentified lights over Long Island were made. A Dr. Lang of Mount Crane Road, Port Jefferson and Mr. Victor Agne of 38 Kilborn Road, Garden City, were the witnesses.

Dr. Lang reported seeing a streak of light plummet into Long Island Sound off Crane Neck. Mr. Agne while driving along the Long Island Expressway in East Hills at 10:08 p. m., saw an object which he described as being circular and giving off a fluorescent greenish light. It trailed white sparks. Its speed was estimated to be about five times that of a jet plane. It moved in a southerly direction and was above the level of clouds in the area at that time. At Islip Town, MacArthur Airport officials also saw lights in the sky. No aircraft were considered as a possible explanation.

Blue "Satellite" Over Ark.

At 8:35 p. m., CST, on June 29, 1963, Frank Hudson of Huntsville, Arkansas as well as other members of his family, observed the passage of a fast-moving UFO. Seeing conditions were good and there was moonlight. 6x30 binoculars were used during the observation. The UFO, described as being a light larger in size than the Echo I Communications satellite, had a bluish tinge and was moving faster than a jet plane. It maintained a steady sped and did not pulsate. It noislessly moved from south to north, traveling a distance of 135 degrees in a minute or slightly less. No vapor trail was seen and all witnesses agreed that it was not a conventional aircraft or a meteor.

Strange Object Over Canada

On August 1, 1963 at 8:30 p. m., two Canadians, Lyle and Kim Crosbie of S. W. Calgary Alberta, saw an orange-red colored object described as being shaped like a piece of pipe. The coloration was as metal would appear if heated until it became red hot. The observers described its length as being approximately that of the sun's diameter.

The UFO came from a high cloud and moving at a speed described as about 8 times that of a jet plane, traveled horizontally toward the southwest. As the vehicle's speed decreased, its color changed to a grey such as that associated with the moon. The observers noted that when the orange color changed, the vehicle seemed to "shrink" in size.

From the rear of the object came other strange objects, apparently some type of contrail, shaped like written "i's." As one disappeared another would appear. The main object then assumed a vertical attitude. At this point an object described as being dome-shaped appeared on the side of the UFO. From the "dome" came flashes of "white lightning." Five flashes or strokes were observed. The "dome" then disintegrated "like plant cells dividing under a miscroscope." The UFO, still in its vertical attitude sank slowly until it disappeared from view behind obstructions on the horizon.

Phoenix Lights Seen On Three Nights

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Vaughan of Phoenix, Ariz., observed the passage of some UFOs on the nights of July 6, 7, and 8, 1963. All objects were at a very high altitude and of a bright white color. The instrument used for the observations was 7x50 field glasses mounted on a tripod.

The first object was seen on July 6, 1963 at 8 p. m. as it traveled from north to south. At 9:35 p. m. that same night another UFO type object made its appearance, traveling roughly in the same direction. Both lights traveled in straight lines.

The night of July 7 brought the appearance of object number three. At 8:30 p. m. it traveled from the northwest to the southeast. This object made an alteration in its course in an easterly direction before proceeding on. The maneuver occurred while at the zenith.

On July 8 at 8:45 p. m., the fourth object made a passage from the southwest to the east. Its path was a straight line but was confined to the southern half of the sky. Mr. Vaughan expressed his doubts that all the objects involved were man-made satellites. He felt their origin was somewhere other than this planet.

Cloud and Light Phenomena Observed by Ship Crew

At 0500 GMT on April 4, 1963, the Captain and Junior Second Officer of the Swedish Motor vessel Kungsholm observed a strange, white cloud bearing 315 degrees by the compass and at an elevation of 45 degrees. The Kungsholm was running between Honolulu, Hawaii and Los Angeles, Calif.

This particular cloud appeared more noticeable than others in the same area. Seconds after spotting the strange cloud broke up into several concentric rings. These then began to spread out and in the middle of the inner ring 6 or 7 bright star-like dots appeared. Cloud and all were moving westward swiftly. After a period of about 3 minutes the dots broke up into two groups. One group remained inside the inner ring but the other turned away and vanished.

The total time of the observation was approximately 7 minutes and visibility was good.

Greek Ship Sights Strange Fireball

At 1630 GMT on March 18, 1963, the second officer and Captain of the Greek M.V. Hellenic Laurel observed a bright fire-ball type object. The ship was proceeding from Bombay to Port Sudan. Her position at the time of observation being latitude 16 degrees, 49 minutes N., longitude 63 degrees, 41 minutes east in the Arabian Sea.

The UFO traveled from 290 degrees by the compass to 45 degrees. In appearance it was white and about the apparent size of the moon. A bright white, thick contrail was left behind as it moved across the sky. The time of visibility was one minute, and seeing conditions were very good.

Whining Object Seen At Invercargill, NZ

Witnesses have reported a strange encounter with an oval-shaped obpect which was also described as silver in color with a blue hue. The object made a whining or whirring sound.

The incident took place on February 24, 1963 at 1 a.m. The object was both heard and seen by residents and one man chased it in his car. Some alarm was expressed by those involved. The same clipping which reported this incident also cited the observation of a slowly moving cigar-shaped light blue object over Half Moon Bay in June 1962.