

# THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO — SEPTEMBER, 1958

## SOUTHWEST HOST TO SMALL "FLAP"

### "LANDING" IN OHIO

An unidentified, disc-shaped object of a brilliant red color which approached the ground in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fitzgerald of 934 East Drive, Sheffield Lake, Ohio, is the prime topic of a report forwarded by member George Popowitch and included in this issue at deadline. Mrs. Fitzgerald was preparing for bed at 3 a.m. Sunday, 21 September, after watching the late show on television. Suddenly a brilliant light outside the window, which lighted up her bedroom, attracted her attention. She went to the window, drew the blinds and was startled to see an object about 8 feet in diameter, and about 3 feet thick which was hovering close to the ground over her driveway. As she watched, the thing gave out a puff of "pinkish-grayish-purplish smoke," moved across a neighbor's lawn, then over to her front lawn, rising to about 7 feet above the ground. After it completed two short, circular maneuvers, Mrs. Fitzgerald said, it moved out of her sight over her home. She attempted to rouse her husband, but couldn't. Her step-son, in the next bedroom, also saw the object and his description apparently jibes with his step-mother's report.

A neighbor boy reported that his mother had heard the whistling sound made by the object, but had not been curious enough to investigate.

Capt. Charles H. Reinecke, Fifth Area administrative assistant for the Ohio attorney general's office, investigated the Fitzgerald report, and Mrs. Fitzgerald said that he examined the family car for damage, and looked over the area for "physical proof" of the saucer's visit. She told the Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper that he might possibly examine the area with a geiger counter.

Mrs. Jack P. Stewart, of 206 Washington Ave., Lorain, Ohio, reported that she had also seen the object and had called it to the attention of her husband who paid little attention to it.

This, apparently, is similar to the sightings made in the Lakeville, Ohio area in November 1957, and if such a trend persists, we would like to urge all members to be on the lookout for such reports and investigate them as fully as possible.

### THE RIO STORY

*The July Bulletin headlined a picture from Brazilian AF files. Here now are additional details furnished by Special Representative Olavo Fontes.*

The incident was reported to the AF in December, 1954. An AF Intelligence officer requested the original negative for examination. It was carefully studied by AF's photographic experts. Visual examination (by slide projection), microscopical studies, as well as granulation tests and measurements of the image brightness were performed. The results showed the negative as being **genuine**; and the possibility of a falsification or photographic trick was definitely excluded.

The original negative was not returned to Mr. F. C. (the photographer). The AF kept the photo in its files and never released any statement about it for the public. The press was not informed about the case and the picture, for this reason, was not published till it appeared in the July 1958 APRO Bulletin.

The original negative of the photograph was not available for obvious reasons. A duplicate positive transparency directly made from it, in the same size, was obtained—as well as some of the enlargements made for the AF General Staff. My examination of the photograph was based primarily on these duplicate transparency and enlargements. Other copies increasing and diminishing the contrast were also made, in order to study detail in the UAO.

The duplicate positive transparency from the original negative shows the

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If UFO's are hallucinations, mis-identified conventional objects, balloons, reflections, astronomical or atmospheric phenomena, **why did the Air Force cancel a certain mission at Holloman Missile Development Center in the third week of August 1958 because a UAO was hovering over a certain missile impact area at an altitude of 50,000 feet?**

After months of comparative quiet which yielded few if any sightings of UFO throughout the world with only spotty activity, the UAO made an appearance in the early weeks of August, exhibiting themselves in a three-state area in Southwestern United States.

The first report to reach APRO was the sighting at Durango, Colorado, of a round, silver ball-shaped object which roared like a jet, and was estimated to be flying at from 35,000 to 40,000 feet over that city on the 27th of July. Mrs. Elton Highland, aircraft observer and supervisor of the Hermosa GOC post north of Durango, reported the object, said it moved on a straight course for 45 seconds, from southeast to northwest.

On the 7th of August, Associated Press carried a report of what was described as a sonic boom accompanied by unidentified sky objects. To this date, there has been no official public identification of the huge, black object observed by many individuals in the Salt Lake City area, at the same time that a couple of "chase planes" (still unidentified) were also observed. Odd-appearing "balloons" approximately four feet long and 18 inches in diameter which were tied together with "firecracker string" and which were separated by a tissue-like paper, were also observed. These odd balloons (which were disclaimed by the military and the weather bureau) came to earth southeast of Salt Lake City, leaking an odd-smelling gas. The disposition of these "balloons" is not certain, although we have been informed that they were picked up and taken away by AF officials.

On the evening of the 8th of August, Friday, a staff sergeant from Holloman Air Force Missile Development Center, reported that he had observed a box-shaped formation of disc-shaped objects flying low over Alamogordo, in a southeasterly course, at 10:10 p.m. Although his name is in the APRO files, he has asked that his name be withheld from publication. The sergeant was standing on the corner of 1st Street and Pennsylvania avenue and saw an estimated 35 to 40 objects in a square box-like formation go over from the northwest

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A COOPERATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO THE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT ENIGMA

## THE A. P. R. O. BULLETIN

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## The Rio Story . . .

bright image of an "egg-shaped" object projected against the dark background of the night sky. This background, however, is not homogeneously black. Very faint whitish smears are scattered all over it, contrasting with irregular, small areas of more intense blackness. These almost indistinct shapes can be seen only in the transparency and in enlargements with little contrast. They disappear entirely when the contrast is increased—and the background changes to a uniform black color. These faintly luminous shadows might be the images of clouds scattered through the dark sky, reflecting some light from the city below. They might become visible if the time exposure was long enough to get their faint brightness. This detail is not very important, of course, but it probably corresponds to the broken clouds described by the observer in his report. It explains also the few stars appearing on the photo. In fact, only very bright stars could be seen through a thin cloud layer, unless they were placed in cloudless areas. There is a very bright star on the photo, placed above and slightly to the left of the UAO; two faint ones are seen in the space between the two images; but another similar image on the right side of the transparency and at the same level seems more a defect of the film than a star (when examined against a strong light). Three tiny pinpoints of light seen close to the right margin of the slide are also stars, in my opinion. There is still a cluster of very small, bright dots of light below the object,

four others near the upper margin of the slide (forming a figure which resembles the Southern Cross), and many more scattered everywhere; these might be stars too, but I am not sure. They are so faint that they can only be seen when the transparency is carefully examined against a clear background—they didn't appear on the enlargements. The problem could be solved in a more detailed and accurate analysis by a photographic expert.

The image of the object is sharp and dense—not nebulous and filmy. Its edges are sharply outlined and it has a good optical density—as it happens with a definitely solid object. It apparently is not **self-luminous**, for part of it (that part, incidentally, pointing toward the sky) is in shadow, and the other part (pointing toward earth) appears to be illuminated by an outside source. (The photo was erroneously inverted in the July Bulletin.) The UAO was illuminated by the lamp lights in the streets below, according to the witness' report.

The actual diameters of the object's image on the duplicate positive transparency was 133 mm. (max.) and 1.0 mm. (min.). Focal length of the lens on the camera used was 133 mm. In the enlargements studied, the object's image was magnified **20 times**. These measurements, as well as the distances reported by the observer, can be used to approximate the real size of the object.

A close examination of the object's image shows the presence of detail which could only exist in a definitely solid, artificial device. Optical phenomena and astronomical bodies are obviously excluded. These important details in the UAO are clearly defined even in the duplicate positive transparency from the original negative, but appear better in the enlarged photos—especially when contrast is increased. They give to the UAO a very peculiar appearance, unlike any aircraft or missile ever built on our planet. There is an outer rim or flattened ring at the periphery of the "egg" with a more polished surface, which appears as a bright, broad, oval band around the central part of the object. A thin, dark line runs inside it, that seems to follow the outer edge's curvature. The central part of the UAO, on the other side, shows a definite convexity, appearing as a dark, oval structure limited externally by a darker ring (which might be the shadow of a narrow depression between it and the outer rim). This central, oval-shaped, more prominent part of the "egg" reflects less light than the other—perhaps because it was made of a different material, or not polished. Three small protuberances, symmetrically arranged, are visible inside it. Their shape and relative size cannot be properly estimated—but they **might** correspond to the "three-ball landing

gear" sometimes described in similar objects sighted by daylight. Their small size, however, speaks against such a possibility.

Only one side of the UAO is seen in the photo. As it was motionless in the sky, the other side was not sighted. But a small, pointed projection arises beyond the object's outer edge at an eight o'clock position (10 o'clock in the Bulletin version). This very bright protuberance seems to be the top part of "something" placed on the other side of the "egg." It might be a light on top of some turret or dome, or merely the polished extremity of some metallic structure.

These possibilities were suggested by Major Magalhaes Motta, a very responsible AF officer, who is considered one of our AF's best UAO experts. After studying carefully the original negative through a powerful lens, he stated he recognized the "egg-shaped" object as being identical with two similar UAOs sighted over Gravatai AFB, Rio Grande do Sul, on October 24, 1954. Those UAOs remained in sight for more than three hours, at daylight, and he had observed them through binoculars together with many other AF officers, sergeants and soldiers.

Colonel Adil de Oliveira, former chief of AF's UAO investigation, told me that this photograph was the most impressive picture of a "flying saucer" kept in the Brazilian Air Force's files. He has no doubt about its authenticity.

## Comment

This UAO report shows that we are in the presence of an intelligence, an amazing intelligence, an intelligence possessed of powers which enables it to study us at will, come close undetected or easily elude our swiftest interceptors, by means of an unnumbered fleet of curiously varied craft. No known optical or celestial phenomenon fits the facts in this case. No known or projected aircraft, rocket or guided missile fits the appearance and behavior of this "egg-shaped" craft photographed over Rio de Janeiro. The oddest fact about it was not something it had, but the thing it didn't have—the strange light, the eerie glow emitted by all kinds of UAOs when sighted at night. It is easy to understand that such a kind of UAO, not self-luminous, **cannot** be sighted from the ground in a moonless night if it remains at a convenient altitude. If this one had not come so low—to observe the Army plant—it would not be visible even for the casual observer who was looking at the right place, in the exact moment. In the same way, it might be there yet long after it "disappeared," hovering at a higher altitude and still watching the plant—but "invisible," no more illuminated by the city's lights. The fact that

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## Photographic Analysis of The "Fortune" Photo

By John T. Hopf

(Taken on Oct. 16, 1957, near the Holloman North Test Range.)

This report is based on my examination of the original slide and enlarging copies made therefrom, and deals only with the photographic questions involved. I must leave to others more qualified the discussion of whether a cloud this compact and brilliant could actually form and remain motionless under the atmospheric conditions existing at the time the photograph was taken.

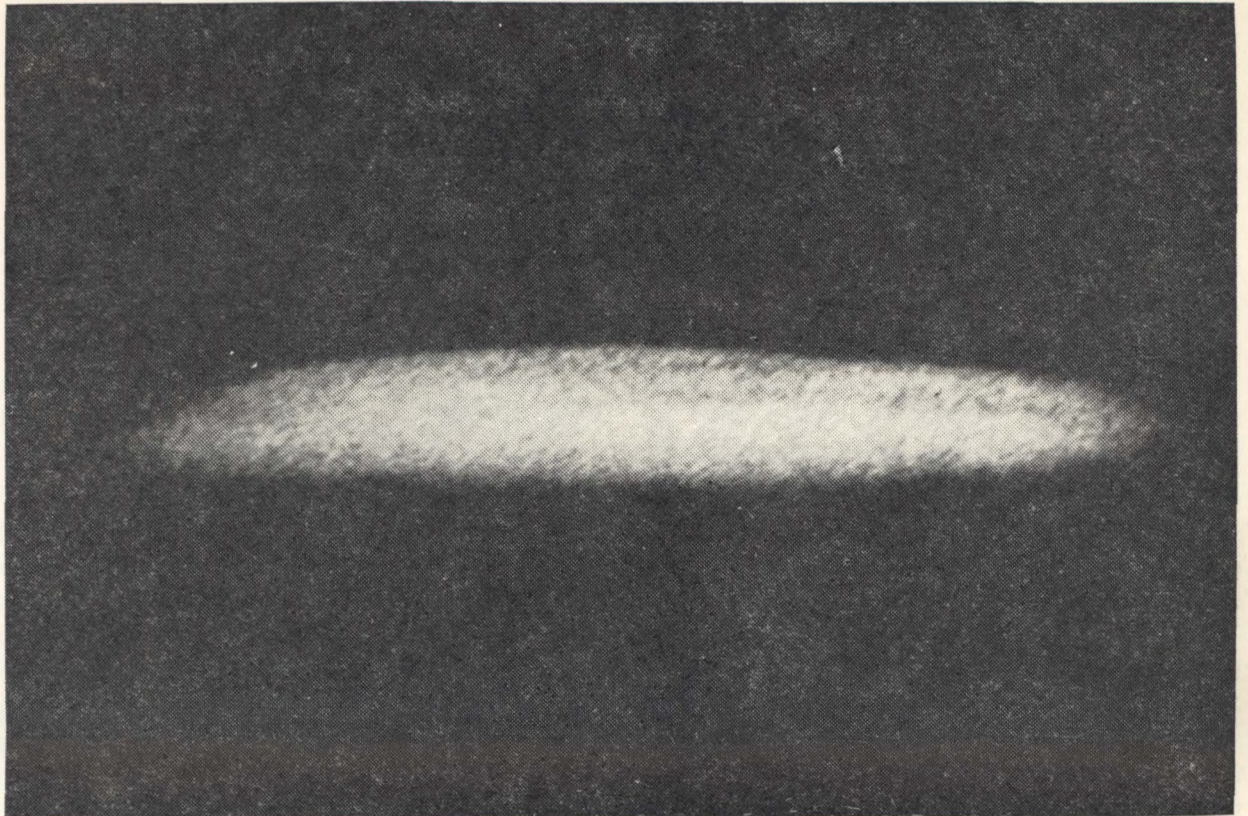
Miss Ella Louise Fortune should be complimented on her excellent technique in taking this fine photograph. The original 35mm Kodachrome slide is very striking as the object is a brilliant white with quite distinct form contrasted against the dark blue sky. The thin bluish-white trail coming from the left end of the object does not reproduce well in the black and white copies due to its faintness.

There is no question whatever that the photograph is authentic and is of an object at a great distance from the camera. Actual shutter speed with a camera of this type (Kodak Pony) is usually closer to 1/25th when set at 1/50th sec. Therefore the exposure given of 1/50th sec. at f16 with Polascreen checks well with observed density of the slide.

Persons who have seen only the black and white prints are invariably struck by the "third-dimensional" effect when the slide is projected. This is simply due to the high contrast between the white "object" and the dark sky caused by using a polarizing filter and a minimum exposure. Normal exposure for a scene of this type would be 1/50th at f11; however, the exposure used was exactly right to show maximum detail in an object as brilliant as this one.

Careful examination of the original and enlarged Ektachrome copies made from it indicate that the object was reflecting or producing at least twice as much light as the other clouds in the picture. A small cloud in the upper left and those at the top are quite blue by comparison and slightly underexposed. (See front page picture in May Bulletin.) I do not think that any ordinary cloud would produce such a strong exposure on the film.

The enlargement shown here is about 50 diameters from the original. On this scale the entire picture would be six (6) feet wide. The grain shown is that of the original film. Although with such extreme magnification even the sharpest lines appear slightly fuzzy due to residual aberrations in the camera lens and loss of resolution in the film emulsion, I still think that a solid object would



have produced a sharper outline, especially since no motion was apparent at the time of the exposure. Of course if the "object" were beyond the mountains, there would be some blurring due to atmospheric "boiling" over the mountains, but probably not enough to produce the unsymmetrical shape and the shaded points which indicate a form more cloud-like than solid. Although I feel that the "object" is not a solid one, it certainly is an unusual phenomena and should receive the attention of a qualified aerologist.

(Signed) John T. Hopf

The analysis performed by the staff when the original slide of the Fortune picture was received, was based on the slide as well as atmospheric conditions and Miss Fortune's testimony. Miss Fortune stressed her opinion that the object could not have been a cloud, that a rough triangulation gained by looking at it from points along the highway between Tularosa and Three Rivers indicated that it was considerably closer than the mountains—perhaps as much as 1/3 of the distance from the highway to the mountains from her position. We have yet to find anyone who can identify the object photographed by Ella Fortune.

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Donald E. Keyhoe of NICAP, Washington, D. C., has asked us to inform the membership that George A. Adamski is **not** an honorary member of NICAP—that the membership card which Adamski carries was an error in addressing.

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If **you** do not receive your Bulletin within a reasonable length of time, please drop a note to the secretary, marking the envelope "Bulletin" so that we can rectify the situation.

## APRO's ANSWER TO "SAUCER NEWS"

By L. J. LORENZEN

James W. Moseley, a young man who publishes a fan sheet called "Saucer News," puts forth a typical comment in his "Newsletter #8—Confidential" dated 20 August 1958 as follows: "APRO (Aerial Phenomena Research Organization) of Alamogordo, New Mexico, has just made claim that they have obtained physical proof that flying saucers come from another planet. It is known, incidentally, that APRO is badly in need of funds and new members, and this claims smells very much like a publicity stunt to us."

Okay—now for what we **really** said: On August 9, 1958, I released a statement to UPI at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The main content of the release was concerned with clarifying Dr. Jung's stand on the UFO problem. In closing, I added: "Through the efforts of our worldwide organization (APRO) physical evidence has recently come to hand indicating a material extraterrestrial basis for at least a portion of UFO reports. We are now in the process of checking this evidence."

Now—categorically:

1. Claiming an indication is not claiming proof.
2. I said "a portion of UFO reports," not "flying saucers" (to omit the qualifying "some" to insinuate "all").
3. I said "extraterrestrial," not "another planet," a fairly reasonable extension, Master Moseley, but there is a difference.
4. Concerning APRO's "needs" for funds and new members—we recently succeeded in enlarging our local staff to the point where we can handle additional members and

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## SPACE EXPLORATION

By B. V. Wilson

Articles have recently been written in several different publications on how we are planning to travel through space, to visit the moon and later on Mars. All the best educated thought on this subject envisions first getting a space vehicle, like Sputnik or Explorer, to either hit the surface of the moon, or to orbit around it. Our scientists would like to know what the surface of the moon looks like and is made of; what lies on the side of the moon we never see; and whether it has any kind of atmosphere at all. They would also like to visit Mars, to see if there is any life on that planet; what the so-called canals really are; what kind of atmosphere surrounds it; what kind of civilization, if any, exists there; and answers to innumerable other problems in astrophysics.

Now all these articles envision several stages of this space exploration subject: First, we must get to the moon with some new and larger "Explorer," which will involve some intricate problems in astronavigation in the entirely new field of astronautics. Some scientists think we might hit the surface of the moon with a hydrogen war head, the explosion from which could easily be seen from this earth. Next they talk of orbiting the moon with another type of space vehicle, equipped with some kind of television eye, which could transmit back what it sees. Then they talk of sending a man or men in a much bigger space ship, who could maneuver it closer in order to scan the surface with telescopes and cameras. Only after this detailed aerial reconnaissance has been thoroughly completed would we endeavor to land on the moon, because, although most scientists assume there is no life there, it is quite possible some of our space visitors may be using it as a base for their earth operations.

Looking further into the future, the scientists talk of travelling through space to Mars, where they think some form of life quite probably does exist. They are already planning how they will make the first preliminary reconnaissance of that planet. To begin with, they talk of orbiting it with their space ship, which would have to be much larger than the manned moon ship. This would be necessary because such a space ship would require provision for much more equipment, including more food, oxygen, and more personnel. They talk of orbiting Mars first of all outside of its atmosphere, so that they could determine exactly what that atmosphere consists of, and so that they could see, if possible, what lies on the surface. Also, and very significantly, some of them talk of the possibility of using one of Mars' moons as a base for closer operations. They envision that a

great many exploratory trips would have to be made before it would be safe to penetrate very far down into Mars' atmosphere, but they would try to bring back samples of that atmosphere, and also as much information as possible about the magnetic field which surrounds the planet, and the force of gravity there, without which knowledge they could not know how to construct a reconnaissance vehicle which could operate within that environment.

After a great many such exploratory trips had been made, which might take years, then, and only then, would they try to launch some form of unmanned reconnaissance vehicle from their orbiting space ship, which could penetrate down into the lower atmosphere to scan the surface with television eyes or automatic cameras. These reconnaissance vehicles would, they hope, be able to establish whether Mars is inhabited and whether the Martians, if any, are hostile—also how far advanced the Martians, if any, are in civilization. Later on, if the inhabitants proved to be friendly, they would then endeavor to land on the surface, in some fairly remote spot, to make sure the landing vehicle could take off again. Only after this had been done several times would they try to explore the surface from outside the vehicle. How would they go about this exploration? The answer is very significant: they talk of using robots, or else human beings in space suits who would look very much like robots, as a matter of fact. The main objective would be to find out what the surface is made of, which could be accomplished by picking up rocks, earth, plants and taking samples of any liquid which might be found. These robots or space men would then return to their landing vehicle, which would, in its turn, return to the mother space ship orbiting above.

The next stage would be for manned space vehicles to orbit lower down, inside the atmosphere, after it had been established that this could be done without too much danger from friction and heating damage. The final stage would be for one of these manned space vehicles to land on the surface, so that our space men, in space suits, could carry out a more detailed exploration in force. Obviously, they do not talk of risking this until it was definitely established that the ship could take off again and the space men could safely return to it.

Now let us analyze just what the space visitors we have been sighting in recent years have been up to. First of all, for over a hundred years, some space ships have been sighted by a great many people, usually in some force, and always, in the beginning, fairly high up. No estimates could be made of the height back in those early days, because since the airplane had not been invented, the ob-

servers had nothing to go on. These first exploratory visits must have been very safe, because at that time we had no planes, no anti-aircraft artillery, and no aerial missiles which might have been used to attack them. It was much later on, after the atomic bombs had been exploded at Alamogordo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that we began to have visits, well within our atmosphere, by the so-called flying saucers. The first of these came in flights of several in company; later on some single saucers came quite low down, usually over sparsely populated areas, and some even landed. Some of these saucers were so small in size, they could not possibly have been manned vehicles; some larger ones, much thicker through the middle, probably were manned. I do not believe any of these saucers came from another planet under their own power, but I think they were launched from orbiting space ships high up, which did themselves come from outer space. I feel sure these flying discs were and are being used purely for reconnaissance purposes, just like a big ship will anchor well off shore and put off small boats to explore a hostile land. Quite naturally, whoever mans these big space ships would not risk them close down until it was established beyond any reasonable doubt that the earth people would not attack and destroy them. Recently some smaller egg-shaped space ships have been reported fairly close down, and these do not behave like saucers at all. They probably use a different form of propulsion altogether than the rotating discs.

Now the interesting thing about this whole picture is that they are doing to us exactly what our scientists are talking of doing to Mars, for example, only they are doing it whereas so far we are only talking about it. They started off high up, just like we talk of doing; they then penetrated lower down into our atmosphere with their saucers, which were probably unmanned; they then risked a few single saucers low down over single houses or farms, like we talk of doing. Finally, there have been reports of creatures getting out of thick saucers which have landed, gathering samples of rocks, soil and water, and returning to their ship again. Usually these reports emanate from ignorant natives, but in several countries they contain many things in common: they are small, sometimes hairy creatures, which occasionally get down on all fours when in a hurry to get back to their landing vehicle. Now it is entirely possible our space visitors may have trained some form of animals, like our monkeys, to carry out these exploration trips for them. Animal trainers in our own circuses have trained monkeys to do many things just like humans. Therefore, quite possibly these hairy

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## The Rio Story . . .

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no other person sighted it, that night, cannot be considered as unusual in this particular case—it was to be expected.

It might be interesting to know that, two days after Rio's sighting, at exactly 4:30 a.m., a luminous "egg-shaped" object was sighted in the skies of the town of Indaiatuba, Sao Paulo State. Flying slowly to the east, it disappeared in 15 minutes. It was seen by eight persons. Its size at naked-eye was about 2/3rds of the moon's. The witnesses also reported that only one side of the "egg" was luminous, for part of it was in shadow. This means another UAO apparently illuminated by an outside source, i.e., not self-luminous like the one photographed at Rio. It might even be the same UAO.

What about the photography presented here? There is no doubt about its authenticity. Does it constitute a proof? I have seen many pictures of UAOs taken at night, but in most of them the "unknown" appears as a mere blob of light and the photo is discarded as useless. "The object was beyond the resolving power of the lens used and no one can speculate about what it was," say the skeptics. Or: "lack of detail in the object's image makes impossible to speculate about its true nature," say the scientists. But this photo is of a different kind. There is a lot of detail in the object's image, and the UAO was not beyond the resolving power of the lens used.

It may turn out to be the most important UAO picture we have ever seen.

The September-October issue of "Flying Saucers" contains an article, "The Psychology of UFO Secrecy" by the Director. The opinions expressed in this article are the author's and do not necessarily outline an official attitude of A.P.R.O.

In "Flying Saucers," Ray Palmer, Editor, attempts to bring various important aspects of the UFO picture to the public at large. Although we are not always aligned with him editorially, we are grateful for the opportunity he is providing us to reach his vast reading audience with our own ideas and are fully aligned with his stated endeavor to get people to think about the subject. For the latter reason, we will be contributing regularly to his publication from now on.

If "Flying Saucers" is not available at your local newsstand, a letter to Ray Palmer, Amherst, Wisc., will bring you details as to how it may be procured.

## APRO's Answer . . .

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pursue additional research with the resultant extra funds—this was explained in a recent Bulletin.

5. Concerning "publicity stunt"—publicity, yes—stunt, no. The full report, when ready, will bear this out.

In all fairness it should be pointed out that there are only five errata in two sentences of Moseley's accusation.

Our Hero goes on to repeat a previous offer—\$1,000 in cash to anyone who can produce irrefutable physical proof of space visitations. The question naturally arises, "of what does refutation consist in J. M.'s definition?"

His offer brings to mind a certain evangelist who offered \$1,000 to anyone who could show him a contradiction in the Bible. Said evangelist never paid the premium simply because he never would accept any such contradiction.

But just in case this offer is sincere (it's not considered beyond the realm of possibility) I hereby make this proposal: That our report, when finalized, be submitted to a panel mutually acceptable to both parties with the agreement that the judgment of the said panel be accepted as to validity of the proof in question.

## Space Exploration . . .

*Continued from page 4*

creatures are not the space men who man the big space ships, but they may quite possibly be animals trained by them to do this work for them. It is also possible some of these so-called creatures may be space men in some form of space suit, or, as our director has theorized, they may well be robots, just like we talk of using on Mars.

We do definitely know these facts: we have visitors from outer space who have been systematically conducting a reconnaissance in force and great detail of our planet for a great many years; they have followed almost exactly the same pattern we talk of following when we eventually get to Mars; they use several types of vehicles — large elliptical space ships, small elliptical ships which come lower down, rocket-type vehicles which give off fiery exhausts, rotating discs, some of which are too thin to be manned and some thicker ones which probably are manned. What seems incomprehensible to me is this: how can our Air Force any longer doubt that we do, in fact, have visitors from outer space, in the face of so much overwhelming evidence from their own pilots, radar screens, Navy pilots and radars, airline pilots and personnel, scientists, and many trained observers. If we have succeeded in reaching space as we have with the Sputniks and Explorers, and if we talk of reaching the moon and Mars, why

## Southwest Host . . .

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to the southeast. They appeared to be luminescent and gave off their own light. There was no sound or contrails, he said, and their shape was oval. The sergeant gave no reference as to size or speed but felt that they were at a very low altitude because as they passed over town, some of the lights were reflected on their pearly-colored surface. After passing to the southeast of Alamogordo, they still retained a pearly-colored glow, and were observed for one full minute. The observer is engaged in research at Holloman, in such a capacity as to be a qualified aerial observer.

The next evening, the 9th, Radio Station KALG received a report of a "cluster of lighted objects" which had passed over town at about 10:30 p.m. The objects split into two groups, disappearing into the northeast and northwest, and appeared to be ascending as they moved out of sight. Mr. Clarke, our Assistant Director of Public Relations, immediately proceeded to the location of the sighting and questioned observers. The objects had been seen at 10:30 p.m. by at least five different individuals. At 11:30, while talking to the observers, Clarke spotted a group of oval-shaped lighted objects traveling in a cluster formation, coming out of the southeast. The objects appeared to be maneuvering within the formation, and in and out of high clouds. They disappeared into the northwest.

Three days later, at 9:25 p.m. on the 12th of August, Mr. Thorne Haas, his wife and children were lying on a blanket on their front lawn watching meteors. Suddenly, their 12-year-old son cried out and pointed to the northwest, above their house. Mr. and Mrs. Haas turned around in time to see an oval-shaped object with "mottled surface" which was traveling an apparent north to south course, reflecting the lights from the streets. The object had the characteristic "dipping" motion in flight and computations based on observations indicated that it was a small object, and apparently quite close. It made a sound like that of "rushing wind."

Mr. Haas is an electronics engineer at Holloman AFB and a former UFO "skeptic."

in heaven's name cannot we believe that beings from other planets could visit us? Quite obviously whoever mans these visiting space craft are streets ahead of us scientifically, having solved the problems of astronautics which we are only now talking about solving. It is high time that we face the facts and that the Air Force trust the public to stand the shock of the indubitable fact that we do have such visitors.

## EDITORIAL

Based on records of past UAO sighting influxes, we expect to see a pronounced increase in the sighting of unconventional aerial objects starting about the 15th of September. In order to facilitate an efficient tabulation and evaluation, Page 8 of this Bulletin is dedicated entirely to a specific sighting report form which will serve as a format for all sightings submitted in the future. We would like to ask that members investigate sightings whenever at all possible, entering information on duplicates of the Page 8 sighting form. Additional information may be attached on separate pages. In order to make tabulation faster duplicate forms should be made on 8x10 paper, either lined or unlined.

In the past, we have depended heavily on newspaper accounts of sightings. In the future we would like to have more accurate information along with details not considered to be relevant by the press. This is the reason for the report form. Quite frankly, we think little can be accomplished by mailing out report forms from headquarters to the observers—people seldom like to take the time to complete a form and mail it. Also, putting a sufficient number of report forms in the hands of the members in areas which receive a large number of reports would be expensive and cumbersome to the staff which is already overburdened. Therefore, we have reasoned that members can more easily carry out form duplication and completion themselves, at the time and place where sightings occur.

If and when a sighting or sightings occur in a member's area, he or she should approach the editor of the local newspaper, point out affiliation with APRO, explain its functions, and ask for a newspaper mention. A display of the Bulletin would be sufficient by way of introduction, and the member could then ask that the citizenry make reports to APRO or its local representative.

Many are waiting for an explanation for TIME magazine's obvious errors in their August 3 edition, pertaining to the Jung story. Their first error was in saying that Mr. Clarke mentioned Die Weltwoche—he didn't. When he was called by TIME'S Albuquerque reporter, he quoted from the FSR article which was his only source at the time. TIME had not been able to reach Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen for comment; the letters and "Ein Moderner Mythos" which would have clarified the whole situation, were not immediately available to Clarke at the time, being in the correspondence files at the Lorenzen home.

On the 22nd of July, the Lorenzen's 8-year-old son underwent major surgery in El Paso. The time between then and

the Jung fiasco was spent as is usual when attending a very sick little child. On the 2nd of August, the Lorenzens and their two children attended a picnic at the White Sands National Monument which was given by Mr. Lorenzen's company. They left home at 6 p.m., and arrived back at 8:20, to find that TIME had called. On Saturday night and several times Sunday and Sunday night, Mr. Lorenzen attempted to contact the TIME reporter at Albuquerque, but he wasn't in. It is obvious that Jonathan Leonard, Science Editor of TIME magazine, took advantage of the Lorenzen's 2½-hour absence to insinuate the ridiculous into his article. Just as he failed to give the true picture of Jung's views in the October 1954 TIME issue, he failed to give a true picture of the situation last August. In view of the established fact that he is definitely hostile to UFO research, we were not surprised.

Some individuals apparently felt that Dr. Jung had done an about-face, and others even attempted to look for some way in which to re-interpret his statements so as to make them say something more appropriate to the physical reality of the UAO. This would be wholly dishonest, and in this instance where personal ethics are involved, we cannot with conscience compromise our personal values for the sake of expediency. It is a great tragedy to misinterpret or misrepresent a man's opinion, and we cannot be proud of our error.

Throughout, Dr. Jung was most kind. We mistook his acceptance of honorary membership, quote: "I accept my nomination as an honorary member of APRO with appreciation and many thanks," to mean that he could be listed in the Bulletin. Although his name has been withdrawn from our list of officers and consultants, Dr. Jung wrote: "I don't want to resign my membership in A.P.R.O." Previously, he had written, in a personal letter, "I appreciate your critical attitude and common sense . . . I hope you will continue your courageous fight for the truth."

Those few words are sufficient to spur us on in this endeavor. Whereas the Doctor would have been justified to condemn us for our mistakes, he did not. We are grateful for that. Knowing his true opinion, we did not find it diverse to that of the article we printed. Those few words, "Despite my own eight years' compilation of all that has come to hand, I must admit that I am no more advanced than at the beginning: I still do not know what these Flying Saucers are," qualified the whole article as speculation, in which light it was accepted by the Editor.

All in all some interesting sidelights gave us an insight into official attitudes: A Pentagon officer is reported to have

got on the wire to Holloman officials and said, "If that Dr. Jung works for you out there—shut him up!" The only disclaimer our "authorities" could dig up was a psychiatrist in a **government** mental clinic who stated he knew no **American** psychologist who held the opinion that the saucers are real. This is illustrative of the general American attitude that an individual is not qualified in any field of endeavor unless he is an American. TIME magazine, recalling the October 1954 interview, decided to check with the Doctor—possibly thinking he **may** have changed his mind, but hoping otherwise. NEWSWEEK dug up an Air Force officer who made a stupid remark about "headshrinkers" (a pretty good description of the general run of American psychologists and psychiatrists with whom a military man would be familiar). U. S. News and World Report was the most chivalrous and honest of the whole lot. They printed a retraction.

All in all, although APRO suffered in the process, the Dr. Jung fiasco did comprise an interesting study in mass psychology. The book "Ein Moderner Mythos," is recommended by this writer with no reservations—a tremendous contribution to the subject of UFOlogy.

One thing is sadly apparent—of the many UFO groups in the world, APRO was the first to recognize the importance of enlisting the aid of a psychologist; also the importance of getting Dr. Jung's professional opinions on the mythological and psychological aspect of the UAOs. This is **fully as important** as our investigation of the **possible physical reality!**

We would like to thank Major Keyhoc and NICAP for their article on the Jung situation in their current issue of "UFO Investigator" in which they quoted a clarifying letter from Dr. Jung which said, in closing, "It is a curious fact, that whenever I make a statement, it is at once twisted and falsified. The press seems to enjoy lies more than truth." Unquote.

We are including for the general membership a short biography and picture of John Hopf, of Newport, Rhode Island. His report of the Fortune picture appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

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The Theory of Relativity critically re-examined. Absurdities in basic assumptions, mathematical development and conclusions pinpointed, 54 pages, \$1.00 postpaid. Dudley Associates, 120-41 F Springfield Blvd., Cambria Heights 11, New York.

## Dr. Jung's Position Clarified

By L. J. LORENZEN

Now that the shouting has died down, a few words of clarification seem appropriate—even imperative. As noted in the last Bulletin, our Carl Jung article was a reprint from the "Flying Saucer Review." We were in no way aware that this article was misrepresentative but in over one year of occasional correspondence with Dr. Jung we had never checked the accuracy of this material with him—a very serious oversight on our part. Now it appears that the FSR article was somewhat wishfully translated (from his 1954 interview for *Der Weltwoche*) and shortened.

In a personal letter to Mrs. Lorenzen, Dr. Jung points out a very important statement which appeared in the original interview but not in the FSR version. "Unto now I have not even succeeded in ascertaining the empirical foundation from which one could draw conclusions." (as to the nature of the UAOs).

The interpretations appearing in the press had Jung first saying that UFO are physical realities—then that they were psychical manifestations only; neither expresses his true opinion. Virtually unknown in this country is a statement released to UPI, by Dr. Jung on 12 August 1958. It is as follows:

"As a result of the information published in the APRO Bulletin, the news was spread through the press that in my opinion the UFOs would be real. This news is completely false. In a recently published writing (*Ein Moderner Mythos* Zurich, 1958), I say expressly that I can't speak out on the question of the physical reality or lack of reality, since I don't have enough evidence available for or against. I deal therefore only and alone with the psychic aspect of the appearance about which there is a great deal of material available. The position I take in regard to the question of the reality of UFOs, I have expressed in the following sentence: "Something is seen, but it isn't known what." This formulation leaves the question of "seeing" open. Something material could be seen; or something psychic could be seen. Both are realities; but of different kinds.

My relations with APRO are confined to the following: That when I gathered material for my above-mentioned essay, the APRO Bulletin approached me in a friendly manner. When this organization recently asked me if they could consider me to be an honorary member, I consented. I sent my book to the APRO to inform them about my position in regard to the UFO question. The APRO advocates the physical reality of the UFO with much zeal and idealism. I therefore regard their erroneous information (i.e., the publishing of the FS article—Ed.) as a

regrettable accident."

One more error on our part needs to be explained. Though willing to furnish psychological advice if needed, Dr. Jung feels that his being listed as such in this publication has the appearance of using his name for advertising purposes—and objects on that basis.

What final result all of this unfortunate publicity will be in the long run cannot be prognosticated at present.

However, I feel that one fortunate result is fairly certain; Jung's new book, "*Ein Moderner Mythos*," will receive wide attention in the United States. Here at last we have an authoritative frame of reference for evaluating the motivations of the cultists who are constantly clouding the issue with their warmed-over metaphysics and re-focused theology. The motivations of the charlatans and opportunists who exploit and promote the cult movements for their own selfish ends can be understood by almost anyone (except their followers) but the tremendous "will to believe" which supports this phenomenon has long wanted elucidation.

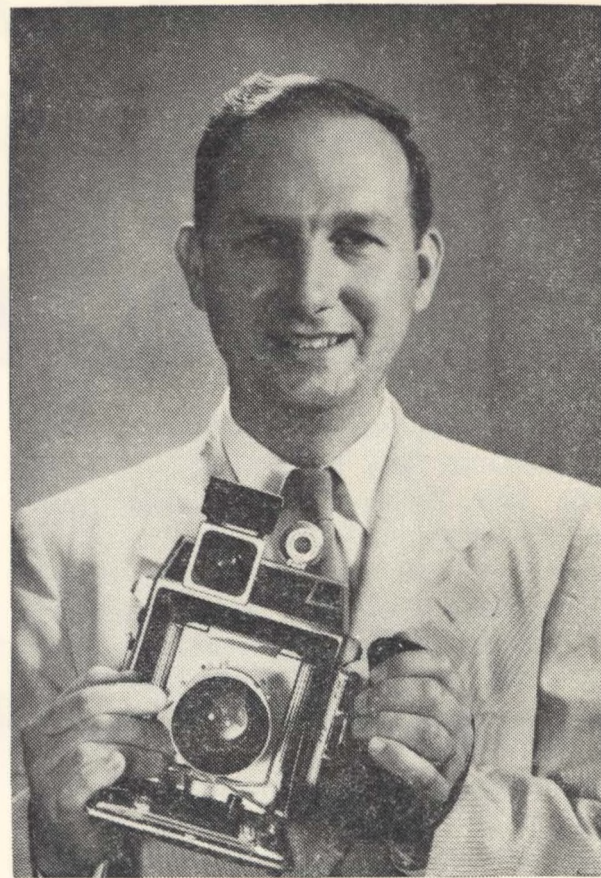
"*Ein Moderner Mythos*" has been read for us locally by Mrs. Paul Small. Since Mrs. Small readily admits she is not a psychologist and for this reason may have missed some of the subtler meanings, we will not use any direct quotes at present.

Concerning the general content, we would like to emphasize that there are no special theories presented to solve special problems. Logical extensions of established Jungian concepts are shown to encompass and explain much of the UFO phenomena.

And in true scientific tradition, Dr. Jung, as usual, does not infer that he has by any means said all there is to say on the subject. In one of the latter chapters he points out that a purely psychological explanation does not do the situation, as it appears today, justice.

We heartily recommend that you read this very important document for yourself. At present it is available in the original German from: Rascher and Cie. A. G., Zurich, Switzerland. The English translation is planned for December 1958, published by Bollingen Series, 140 East 62nd St., New York 21, New York.

An exception to the "members only" rule where Bulletins are concerned, is being made in the case of libraries, and various organizations. In these cases, subscriptions will be issued on the premise that educational institutions who feel the UFO subject is interesting enough to display Bulletins, should be allowed



John T. Hopf, our photographic consultant, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1920. He is a graduate of Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass., and worked for several years at U. S. Naval establishments in the Newport area as a civilian photographer. At the end of World War II he started his own commercial and aerial photography business in Newport.

His interest in astronomy goes back over 20 years. During this time he built two 6" telescopes. Photographs of the recent comet Antonin Mykros taken with equipment built by Mr. Hopf were featured by two Rhode Island newspapers.

Starting at the time of the Kenneth Arnold sighting, his interest in UFO has steadily increased and during the past two years he has actively supported APRO by appearing on several radio programs, writing newspaper articles on UFO, and recruiting members in his area.

As a professional photographer with many years experience in aerial and legal evidence photography, he is intensely interested in obtaining indisputable photographic proof of the interplanetary nature of the UFO. He feels that none of the photos offered so far would stand up in court and is looking forward to the day when such a photograph appears.

to subscribe. This may be done by having a librarian or other official sign the application blank on behalf of the library or other institution involved. In these instances, the membership application blank will constitute a request for subscription rather than a request for membership.

UFO Report Form

1712 VAN COURT  
ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO

UFO REPORT FORM

DATE:

TIME:

EXACT LOCATION:

Environmental Factors:

Wind from the \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ M.P.H.

Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ Barometric Pressure \_\_\_\_\_ Humidity \_\_\_\_\_

Table with 2 columns: Cloud Types (enumerate layers) and Percentage coverage of each (%). Rows 1, 2, 3.

Visibility \_\_\_\_\_ Miles Limiting Factors (fog, haze, darkness, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Location and Condition of:

Sun:

Moon:

Venus:

Jupiter:

Mars or other:

Flight path of object(s): (Give degree of arc and elevation where possible) (describe maneuvers, if any)

Physical Description: (color, shape, protrusions, shape, emitting or reflecting light, etc.)

Size: (relate to apparent size of full moon or coin held at arm's length)

Physical References: (describe any noted relationship to fixed physical objects - mountains, telephone poles, buildings - from which angular data could be derived)

Duration of Incident: (Because many individuals are not expert at estimating time intervals, use this as a reference: "Mary had a little lamb, it's fleece was white as snow, and everywhere that Mary went the lamb was sure to go," takes approximately 5 seconds to recite at normal speaking speed.)

Special Data: (Sound - formation if more than one object, etc.)

General: Give narrative of incident including any reactions and/or interpretations of witness(es).

Background and qualification of witnesses: