

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.), 3910 E. Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona, and is issued every other month to members only. The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization 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 — MARCH-APRIL 1965

THE FLORIDA "LANDING" INCIDENT

UFOs Over D. C.

The Amateur Radio Magazine of March 1965 carried a short mention of a recent report of a total of 12 speedy discs flying over Washington, D. C. It seemed one worker in an office spotted the first discs and alerted five fellow workers. They all stood and watched the first six which were shortly followed by a half dozen more.

The writer went on to say that when the observers notified a Washington paper they got a big turn-down. When a local TV Station interviewed one of the men, high government pressure was allegedly brought to bear and the other five observers were told to be quiet about what they saw. Seems the building was government owned and the windows therefore government property and so the observers were looking at a classified sight.

The Washington Post for 13 January 1965 carried an article which identified the building involved as the Munitions Building on 19th Street and Constitution Avenue N. W. and said the date of the incident was 11 January 1965. It read: "According to Paul M. Dickey Jr. and Ed Shad, who were two of a dozen observers at the windows, there were 12 to 15 white, oval-shaped objects moving in erratic courses about 12-15,000 feet above Capitol Hill. And they were being chased by two delta-winged jet planes. The sight was visible for several minutes, they said. The Defense Department, which has been up to its ears in reports of unidentified flying objects so long that the things are now known by initials, UFO, said simply: "There was no such incident; it just didn't happen." A spokesman for military installations in the Washington area had the same comment. Nevertheless, Dickey and Shad and three other Communications Specialists employed by the Army—Sam Webb, Jack McBride and Sam Marrone—are convinced they saw what they think they saw. They agreed on the shape and approximate number of the discs and the fact that the things were speeding faster than the jet interceptors. They agree
(See "D. C." page 5)

UAO Photographed Clearly In Australia

An object described as a bright orange glow with a "dent" on top and a "knot" on the bottom, has been photographed at sea by a ship's steward who is also an amateur photographer.

Mr. Walter Jacobs, steward on the freighter Iron Duke, said he saw the object soon after 10 p.m. on March 17, 1965, when he began to photograph a moon-cloud effect while at sea on the way to Newcastle.

Astronomical experts in Adelaide have been unable to positively identify the object. Professor J. H. Carver, Professor of Physics at Adelaide University and patron of the Astronomical Society of South Australia, said on 4 April that the described behavior of the object was consistent with that of an aircraft equipped with a very strong spotlight.

An RAAF spokesman said that to his knowledge there had been no planes using powerful spotlights in the area at that time. Another expert said he thought the object could only have been a satellite orbiting the earth and illuminated by the moon.

There was no information in the Melbourne Herald article concerning the exact geographical location of the freighter. Neither did the article state whether the movies were black and white or in color or still or moving pictures although the articles seem to indicate the photos are color motion films.

Radar UFO "Diagnosed"

On 29 December 1964 the press wires throughout the U. S. buzzed with a momentous news that two radar operators at Patuxent Naval Air Station in Maryland had tracked two unidentified radar returns 30 miles south of the base and traveling at 4800 miles per hour. They approached the Base, executed a tight turn and disappeared from the scope still flying in formation. The exact date is not known, but several days later, the AF charged with investigating the report, said there was no object—no mystery—the "objects" were "false radar returns."

On the 3rd of March 1965, 65-year-old John Reeves of Weeki-Wachi Springs, Florida, walked into the office of Radio Station WWJB in Brooksville and told a strang story of his purported encounter with a robot-like creature and its space ship on the the preceding day. His story:

At about 1:55 in the afternoon of the second, he was walking about 1 1/2 miles from his home when he saw "out on the flats" an unusual looking object. He approached it via a circuitous route and when about 150 feet from the object he stopped and just looked at it. Shortly he was startled to see in an area a small distance from the "craft", a spacesuited figure which came out of the brush and approached the object. It had traversed about half the distance between its original position and the craft, when it stopped, turned, spotted Reeves and started toward him. It got to within 15 feet of Mr. Reeves, stopped, pulled a squarish black object with rounded edges "out of its left side", and held it at chin level. The object flashed, "like lightning at night", according to Reeves, whereupon Reeves turned and ran. In running he knocked his glasses off on a bush, stopped to get them and his hat fell off. Sitting there in a crouched position, he looked around and the "robot's" object flashed again. Then the creature turned and walked back to the "saucer" and entered it. Shortly the object rose into the sky at high speed and disappeared.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

As of 1 July 1965, APRO's new address will be 3910 E. Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona. All communications should be sent to that address.

After the craft left, Reeves walked over to the place where it had sat and found four holes where the landing gear had been, and two sheets of kleenex-like paper neatly folded and lying on the ground. He picked them up and took them home with him. He also noted an abundance of strange footprints.

(See drawings and photos for gear imprints, footprints and shape of UFO).

The "robot" described by Reeves was
(See "Landing", page 3)

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Editor

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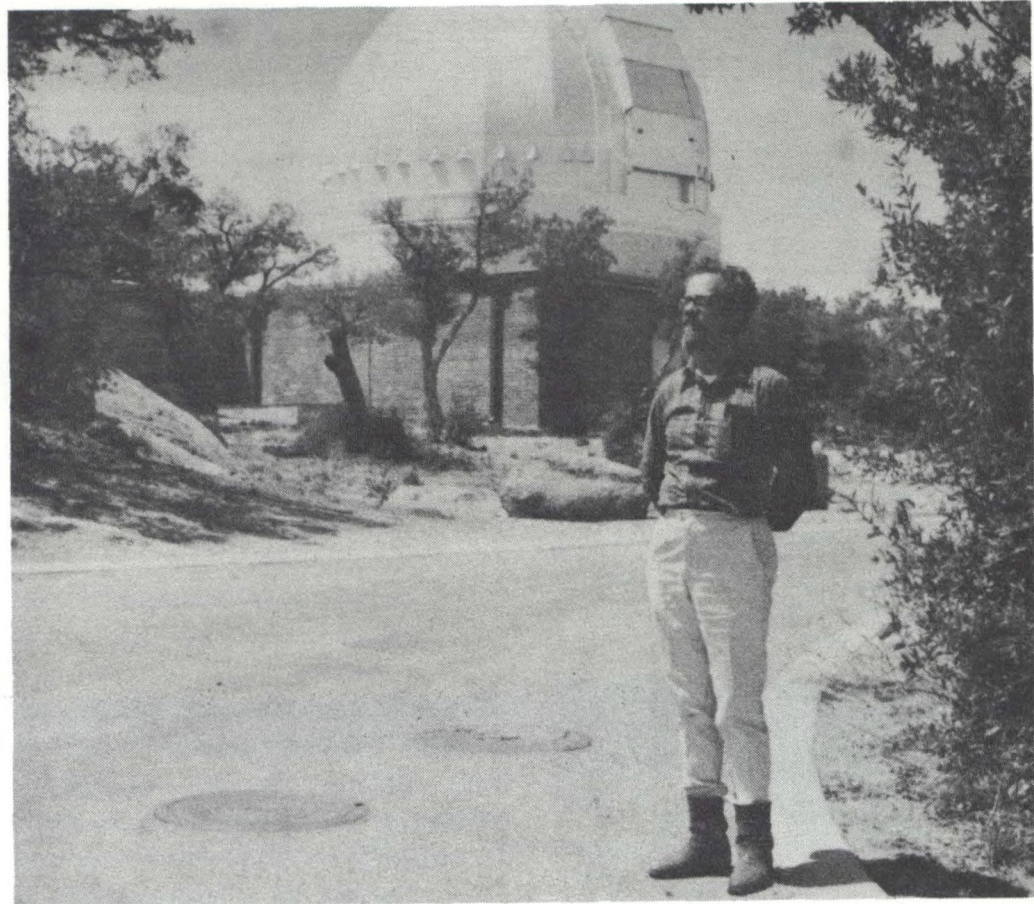
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From The Director To The Members:

Elsewhere in this issue is the notice that I have become the new Director of APRO. This change was indicated by several factors. To name a few—Mrs. Lorenzen has had health problems recently, APRO's growing prestige (and workload) were becoming a burden to her, and circumstances have given me more time to spend on the UFO problem.

No policy changes are contemplated at present. APRO will continue to operate on the premise that the UFO mystery can best be solved through the building of the scientific case. To this end we will continue to compile a "sighting" catalog on which to base statistical studies while remaining alert for that one conclusive case which could justify all of our efforts.

I will continue in my position at the Kitt Peak Observatory since APRO cannot afford to pay a salary. And, lest there be any doubt, let me make it clear that the Observatory has no official interest concerning UFOs and therefore does not endorse my position on the subject. Nei-



Mr. Lorenzen at Kitt Peak Observatory with the dome of the remote-controlled telescope in the background. The Communication System through which a computer operates this telescope is one of Mr. Lorenzen's responsibilities. His work at Kitt Peak is not connected with UFO research in any way.

ther do they oppose it. The attitude of my employer is simply that what a man does on his own time is his own business.

Landing cases seem to be on the increase and the question always arises as to the best way to investigate these cases. The question is not one that can be easily answered since each case presents its own special problems.

Experience suggests, however, that certain equipment be available:

1. A good camera.
2. A geiger counter or scintillation counter.
3. A split-image transit.
4. Plaster of paris kit.
5. Containers for soil samples or other residue.
6. A 50-foot tape measure and a shorter scale for small measurements.

It is of prime importance, of course, that the investigator know how to use these devices when the opportunity arises.

APRO members are encouraged to show a cooperative attitude toward all local law enforcement officers and military investigators. Experience has shown that a promise to share with them the results of our investigation his usually elicited full cooperation from them. The Air Force Investigators sent out by local bases are usually unbriefed and uninformed (on UFOs) and appreciative of any help given.

Law enforcement officers can sometimes be prevailed upon to "rope off"

landing sites and thus prevent curiosity seekers from destroying valuable physical evidence. It should also be kept in mind that it is a scientific investigator's job to gather evidence and ask the proper questions—not to make snap judgments.

Witnesses with physical evidence such as photographs or artifacts should be informed of their rights. Evidence of this sort cannot be appropriated by government officials without the consent of the owner.

If a good "hardware" case occurs in your vicinity, (i. e., one which seems to present good physical evidence), do not hesitate to call this office for help. . . .

L. J. Lorenzen.

About The New Director

Mr. Lorenzen was born Leslie James Lorenzen (called Jim by his friends and family) on 2 January 1922 in Grand Meadow, Minnesota. During his high school years he taught himself bass viol and guitar with his eye on professional music. He graduated from High School at Elkton, Minnesota in 1938 at the age of 16. He was Salutatorian of his class.

After High School he pursued his career as a musician in and around Austin and Rochester, Minnesota until 1942 when he moved to Los Angeles, California. In November of that year he joined the U. S. Army Air Corps and took his

(See "New Director", page 5)

Landing . . .

(Continued from page 1)

roughly five feet tall and clothed in a silver gray, stiff-appearing suit, atop which was a helmet much like a glass bowl inverted over its head and resting on its shoulders. The head inside was covered by dark material which covered the hair area. The ears, mouth and nose appeared normal but the eyes were large and very wide set, with a "flat area" between. The hands were covered by mittens which appeared to be very pliable and the same color as the suit. Reeves did not notice the footgear.

The craft was about 20-30 feet in diameter, and approximately 8 feet thick. Around the circumference of the airfoil were "slats" which resembled "venetian blinds". Shortly after the "creature" got into the craft, these slats began to open and close and a rumbling noise was heard. Then the airfoil began to turn counter-clockwise, and the rumbling was replaced with a whistling sound. The object elevated, the gear lifted and became horizontal with the ship and then slid into the belly of it. The overall color of the object was "like a soap bubble"—iridescent, with red-purple and green-blue predominating.

When the "creature" got into the object he entered by way of a cylindrical shaft ((actually a half-cylinder) into which was set disc-like flaps. As the creature shifted his weight from one to another, the lower flap folded up into place. When the creature disappeared into the ship the cylinder-like ladder drew up inside.

Very little of the foregoing information was gathered from the press—most of it came from Reeves himself, via telephone conversations and direct contact by a Florida APRO member. Some very queer and interesting situations developed during the course of the investigation.

On the face of it, it would seem, at first, that the sighting was a genuine one. Reeves, although not technically knowledgeable, did not seem to be unreliable and seemed to be a good observer. Various points about the craft and the "creature" correlated with known facts about the UFO sightings in the past. The "pointed chin" correlated with a sighting in Brazil in 1957 which had not, at that time, been published. The "strange eyes" and the helmet-like covering of the hair correlates with types described by Michel in his latest book on UFOs (*Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*). The shape of the craft is, of course, similar to the well-known Saturn shape (such as the famous IGY Trindade Island object).

When questioning Reeves, we found it noteworthy that he saw no pockets,

and could not be convinced that there was one when he didn't see one. He also did not notice foot gear which is unusual in the case of a hoax. Usually the hoaxer has an answer for everything.

One of our members in St. Petersburg, Florida, Mrs. Helen Hartman, (to whom we are indebted for voluminous information regarding this case) was relayed information by members of another UFO Group which, as it turned out, was not exactly reliable.

Life Magazine supposedly was interested in the story. They also reportedly had a lie-detector test given Reeves and the test indicated that Reeves was not telling the truth.

Unfortunately, the physical evidence (footprints, gear prints, etc.) was destroyed by rain on the night of the third. Unfortunately, also, the photographs taken by news photographer Frank Fish, which were hawked to interested parties for \$30.00 per set, were photographs of a couple of the footprints only, whereas distance photos of the area showing all of the footprints or a large number of same, should have been made. To our knowledge no measurements or other tests were made.

The question arises: Why did Reeves wait a whole day to report his experience? This has not been satisfactorily explained—he says he stayed awake the whole night trying to decide what to do about the whole situation, and doubted that anyone would believe him.

Reeves arrived at the Radio Station at noon on the 3rd, and Woody Johnson, manager of WJJB, called MacDill Field. Three investigators from MacDill showed up about 3:30—a record where UFO investigations are concerned. The questioned Reeves at the station, then went with him to the site of the purported landing and viewed it, questioning him further.

On the basis of what we had learned, we dispatched another Florida member who after discreet investigation said he felt a hoax was afoot. Meanwhile, having paid \$30.00 for the picture, including the writing (reproduced here) we were concerned about our position concerning the whole situation.

We were assured by Woody Johnson that he and Frank Fish were the first and only individuals to interview Reeves before the Air Force arrived. When we finally received the photos from Johnson, the accompanying letter read, verbatim: "Thank you very much for your letter of the 13th, enclosing check for glossy prints, which we believe you will find most interesting. As agreed these prints are not to be released or reproduced (those containing symbols) without written consent of Frank Fish or W. W. John-

son. The enclosed prints have been released to APRO on advice of NICAP.

"Information on other sightings included in your letter of the 13th, was most interesting. We would like to have your opinion and comments regarding the enclosed prints after review." Unquote.

Mr. Lorenzen had written to Johnson and had asked pertinent questions about the landing site, none of which Johnson was able to answer. The only thing we were able to gain was the pictures which showed little. The footprints are so clear that they look as though they could have been made with a weighted object; there is no characteristic scuffing. The sequence of footprints indicate a very short stride, and a rather "duckfooted" walk. This is not out of line, however, for a "robot" who walked with a stiff-legged gait.

On the 1st of April, Air Force spokesmen announced their decision that the Brooksville incident was a hoax. They said it had been investigated by MacDill AFB personnel and Dr. C. W. Bemiss, Pan American Airways technical staff man. Tests of the pieces of paper were conducted at the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wisconsin, and according to the AF report, "we found to be composed of fibers common all over the world and corresponded to the fibers used for lens tissue or stencil paper." This statement, although probably not too well represented by the press, is not exactly enough for a scientific evaluation. The type of paper and its make should have been identified. Johnson had informed APRO that the paper would not tear, and a burned sample burned almost explosively. This description does not fit lens or stencil paper.

The Air Force statement also said that the AF found it "extremely doubtful" to believe that a 20-30 foot object could have taken off at the alleged rate of 5,000 mph in vertical ascent and been seen for any more than five seconds. Taking into consideration that Reeves admits he is not knowledgeable in technical matters and estimation of speed, etc., his estimate of the time it took for the object to disappear from sight is not a point to be seriously questioned and used for evaluation of authenticity.

The "hieroglyphics" were found by the AF to be "the work of an amateur" and they were deciphered by "simple substitution". We can agree with the latter, but there are certain facts about those glyphs which should not be overlooked. Using the AF's translation of the one page, we found they did not apply to the second page and that indeed, of the 18 symbols (out of a possible 25 in our

(See "Landing", page 4)

Landing . . .

(Continued from page 3)

alphabet) used on the first page, only the letters D, E, C, and M were repeated on the next page, and a considerable number of new glyphs appeared on the second page—too many for the missing 7 letters of the alphabet.

The two pages of "writing" seemed to have been written rather than drawn, and the two pages appeared to have been produced by two different writers.

One small paragraph in the AF's statement of the Reeves case was puzzling: "The Air Force concluded that it wasn't feasible to expend any more funds to analyze and decipher the second sheet." With the code broken on 18 of the 25 letters of the alphabet, it should have been comparatively easy and inexpensive to solve the mystery of the second sheet—unless the initial breakdown didn't work on the second sheet, as we found to be the case.

In the April-May issue of the NICAP Investigator, it is stated on Page 8 column two, under the heading, "Reeves Story", that a NICAP Sun Coast Subcommittee interviewed Reeves before AF investigators. We had been assured by phone that outside of him and Fish, no one had interviewed Reeves before the Air Force got to him. It is a mystery to us why any UFO Investigator would stand idly by and let material evidence such as the pieces of paper (there were two) get out of his hands.

The Investigator also states that the message on the paper read, in part: "Planet Mars, where are you . . . ?"

The actual message reads: "Planet Mars—are you coming home soon—we miss you very much—why did you stay away too long." This in the interest of accuracy.

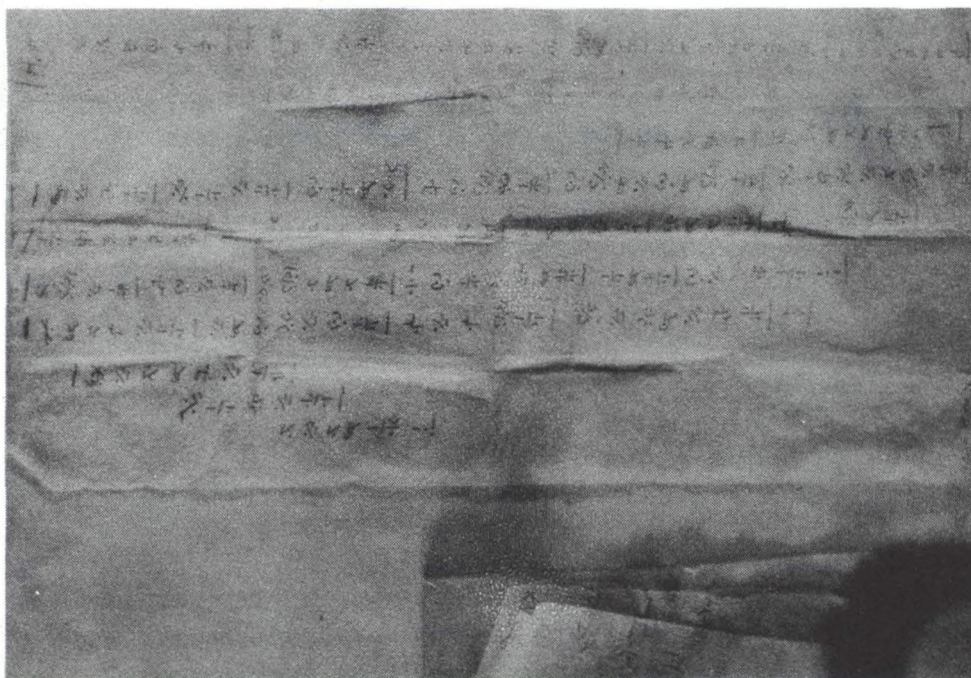
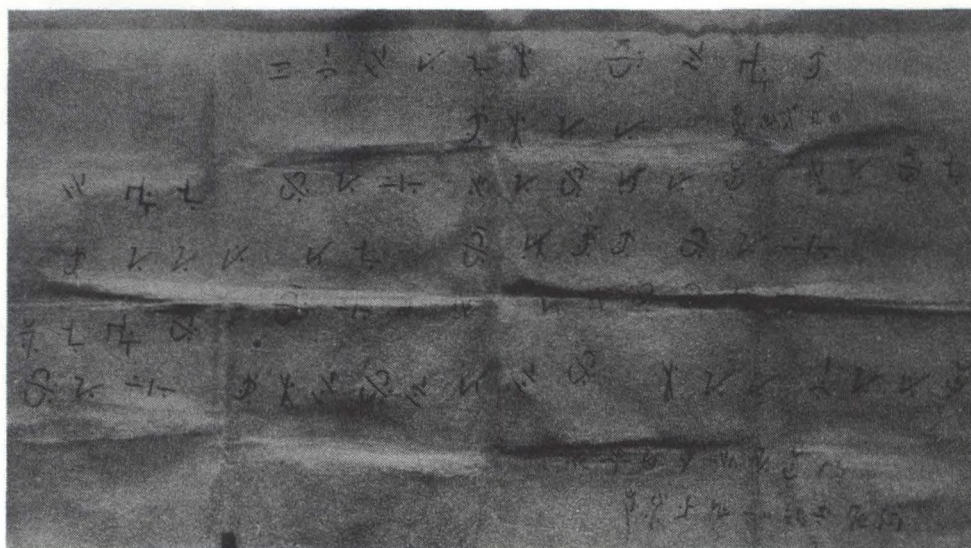
Which brings up another point: There is a strange breakdown in the English of the last sentence of that "message". It sounds as though someone not entirely conversant with the English language wrote it.

Johnson now claims that the paper returned to Reeves by the AF is not the same which Reeves gave them.

Adding all these facts up, we cannot turn our backs on the two possibilities.

1. That the whole incident is a hoax. If this is so, Reeves had help—possibly hypnosis was used. Whoever participated in the hoax, however, would have had to have a very intimate knowledge of UFO lore. Then we must search among ourselves.

2. The whole incident was real and the most important evidence—the paper



The above script on "strange paper" was allegedly dropped by "space man" in Weeki-Wachi Springs Incident.

—was in part a hoax. This would be possible if UFO occupants kept an easily translatable fake or cover message folded in with any written matter in their possession to throw investigators off the track or to label any inadvertent observers of them or their craft as hoaxers.

The facts and the strange goings-on in Florida indicate the former and it is the opinion of this office that this case cannot be called completely closed—not yet.

The latest development in the Reeves' case is a polygraph test conducted by the Edwards Polygraph Service of Orlando, Florida, the results of which were kindly forwarded to APRO by Mr. Robert S. Carr of Clearwater, who is a well-known author and UFO researcher. We quote from the letter:

"This Polygraph examination was conducted in the home of Mr. John F. Reeves, Brooksville, Florida on May 13, 1965 at approximately 3:30 P.M. There were seven tests conducted in all and testing was terminated at approximately 5:15 P. M. The first three tests were indoctrination tests to determine his ability of reacting to guilt deception. The

four following tests were conducted specifically on the main pertinent questions regarding his sightings.

"RESULTS: In my opinion, the indoctrination tests reflected that he was a normal reactor and had guilt complex reaction when he attempted deception. It is my further opinion, that after careful examination of the four separate tests in which the pertinent questions were asked regarding the sightings, there was no indication of any deception to any of the pertinent questions asked.

"CONCLUSION: It is therefore my opinion, that John F. Reeves has answered all pertinent questions truthfully, regarding the experience he had when as he stated he saw a UFO and occupant on March 2, 1965 at Brooksville, Florida. A further and most significant point of interest is at the conclusion of the tests, Mr. Reeves first remarked: "now would you like to see the place where I saw the saucer?" The usual reaction of a guilty subject with respect to not answering truthfully would have more likely been, "well, how did I make out?" There

(See "Landing", page 6)

New Director . . .

(Continued from page 2)

basic training at Sioux Falls, South Dakota where he turned down an opportunity for Officers Candidate School and Army Intelligence. He explains: "I didn't want to be a career soldier."

In 1943 a month after his marriage to Coral Lightner (Mrs. L.), Jim was assigned to the CBI theater of operations where he served for 15 months as a flying radio operator on the India-China-Burma "Over the Hump" run. He flew 624 operational hours during that period and made 156 flights over the "hump" (Himalayan Mountains). Mr. Lorenzen received the Air Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster and the Presidential Unit Citation.

Discharged from the Army in 1945, Lorenzen and his wife returned to Los Angeles where he re-entered the music field. For the next five years he worked as a guitarist and bassist in clubs and theatres throughout California and Arizona. During that time he studied Statistical Psychology and Music Theory and Elementary Psychology at Arizona State College at Tempe, Arizona.

In 1950 Mr. Lorenzen undertook to change his major profession and attended Electronics Technical Institute in Los Angeles. He received his First Phone License that year and went to work for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. In 1952 he and the family moved to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin where he worked as a radio engineer and announcer for WGOR. He remained there until 1954 when he accepted employment with Telecomputing Services at Holloman Air Force Base. After six years with T.S. he accepted a position with Kitt Peak National Observatory, under Associated Universities for Research in Astronomy, where he is now an electronics engineer in the Space Division.

Mr. Lorenzen's interest in UFOs dates back to 1947 when Mrs. L. observed a UFO in Douglas, Arizona. Both he and Mrs. L. spent five years collecting and researching information connected with UFOs before forming APRO in 1952.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen have two children, Leslie Jaen 19 (a girl) a Freshman at the University of Arizona, and Larry, 15, a Sophomore in High School in Tucson.

Mr. Lorenzen plans to begin manufacturing one of his electronic inventions in Tucson during the calendar year of 1965. He also maintains his skill as a professional musician by performing part-time at private parties and social gatherings in the Tucson area.



Mr. Lorenzen, APRO's new Director, and Mrs. Lorenzen, in front of their home in Tucson, Arizona.

Mystery Vapor Trails

The Melbourne, Australia Herald of 15 January 1965 carried an article about seven unexplained vapor trails observed 250 miles off the New Zealand Coast over the Tasman Sea at 6:45 p.m. on the 13th (Wednesday) of January. "The RAAF has failed to identify flying objects reported over the Tasman Sea on Wednesday night", the lead sentence read.

Captain D. Shannon and the crew of his Electra which was at 20,000 ft. altitude reported seeing the trails at 35,000 feet, going west to east. The trails "seemed to split", into seven directions, indicating a flight formation, Shannon reported.

An RAAF spokesman in Canberra said no aircraft cleared officially from Australia was in the area at the time. Inquiry had shown that no aircraft authorized to operate over or out of Australia could have been in the area at the time. The Australian radar station at Brookvale had turned in no reports of unidentified objects.

The initial story was sadly lacking in detail but it is indeed strange that an experienced pilot would turn in a report on such a mundane item as contrails when one would expect a pilot to expect to see contrails.

Regardless, on the same day the Sydney Sun carried an explanation, to wit: "The RAAF now believes that vapor

trails seen by Qantas pilots (apparently others besides Shannon observed them—Ed.) in the sky over Tasman were a natural phenomenon . . . a Qantas official said that "the Electra crew sighted what appeared to be contrails from high-flying planes."

Let us hope our Australian colleagues were treated to a more detailed explanation—the planes *should* have been identified.

Additional information reaching this office indicates a radar confirmation of the sighting but the location of the radar was not made explicit—it could have been radar contact by Shannon's plane. The clippings which divulged this information did not specify.

News sources also said the report had been officially explained as "ice crystals" although two top-ranking RAAF officers said the evidence indicated a formation of military aircraft capable of high speeds and long-range performance.

Professor Reports E-M Phenomena

A University Professor at Victoria, B. C., informs us that on Sunday, March 7 he drove from Vancouver to his home at Victoria, B. C., and caught the 11 p.m. ferry from Tsawwassen to Swartz Bay. He drove down to Victoria from Swartz Bay as usual when, on the last 100 yards before turning down the lane which leads to his home in the country, all of his auto lites went out, and then came on again. This happened four times in quick succession, during the space of some 20 or 30 yards.

The next day he took his car in for a check of the wiring and the mechanics found nothing. The Professor later learned from his Cello Instructor who also lives in Victoria, that early in the morning hours of March 8th he was awakened by a high-pitched noise zooming over his house at terrific speed. The instructor did not think it could have been an aircraft.

These might be considered unrelated incidents and possibly they are—but they both indicate the presence of unusual phenomena occurring in one area within hours. And both of the phenomena have been observed in conjunction with UAO phenomena.

D. C. . . .

(Continued from page 1)

that they saw a commercial aircraft near the flying things. An Eastern Airlines plane landed at National Airport at about that time but Eastern reported no unidentified objects."

Landing . . .

(Continued from page 4)

was in Mr. Reeves a complete unconcern about the Polygraph tests outcome. It is my opinion therefore, that he was truth-telling in all respects.

"Further corroboration was determined from the handwriting analysis of Mr. John F. Reeves obtained March 14, 1965 relative to his character. From the examination of his writing it is my opinion that he is a man who gives average attention to details and does not reflect an imaginative nature. There is a moderate degree of aggressiveness in his makeup and he has an I don't care attitude regarding what others might think about him. Generally he is not too talkative and close friends are chosen carefully. There is generosity reflected as well as philosophical thinking. He has determination but his enthusiasm is not of long endurance. He has a practical nature and no indication of being credulous.

Unquote. Signed by E. J. Edwards, Examiner.

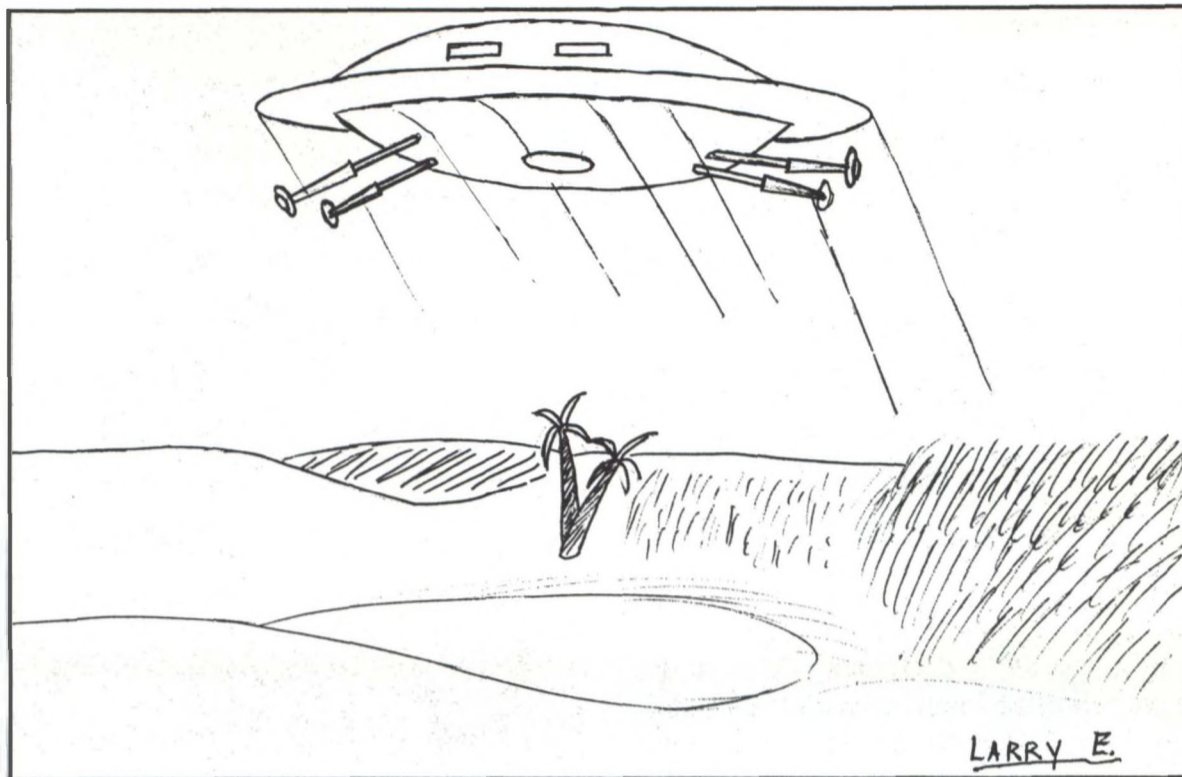
The latter puts an entirely different light on the purported polygraph test supposedly fostered by Life magazine. It also leaves only one other possible way for the incident to have been a hoax, and that is for Reeves to have been hypnotically conditioned (via post-hypnotic suggestion) with the details of the story he later told.

Wailing Light In Washington

"It was like a Science-fiction thing you see on TV," said Donald Peterson of Seattle, Washington, of the object he, his wife and another couple observed while staying at the Peterson's cabin on Whidbey Island, Washington.

On the night of the 3rd of April 1965 the two couples were outside when they heard a wailing noise like a dog howling. "It is usually so quiet up there that we noticed at once," Peterson told reporters later.

Peterson first saw a reflection in the water, then looked up and saw a bright object apparently hovering over the Lake in the direction of Bremerton and Olympia. He looked at it through a rifle scope but could see no details because of its brilliance. Peterson then shot his rifle into the air to see if that had any effect. It apparently didn't. Fifteen minutes later the bright object disappeared leaving clusters of different-colored lights behind.



Object described by John Reeves of Weeki-Wachi Springs, Florida, which allegedly landed on 2 March, 1965.



Hole left by one of "space ship's" gear at the Weeki-Wachi Springs landing.

Police Chief Views UFO

On January 2nd 1965 Police Chief Joseph Snedic and Officer Edward Grossklaus observed a UFO hovering SE of Rockdale, Illinois near a waterway. They watched it for 15 minutes and attempted to come closer to it in their patrol car but it moved away. They went to the station to obtain binoculars and when they returned the object had left. Grossklaus, a former member of the AF, said he'd never seen an aircraft maneuver like the object did. It made a circular movement at low speed at 1,000 feet. Occasionally a large bright light like an aircraft landing light would come into view and then fade. They also observed two orange and 1 blue light come into view. No other details. Time: 4:50 p.m.

Cloud UFO At Phoenix

An unidentified object hovered over the desert northeast of Phoenix, Arizona on May 22, 1964. News and government agencies received calls from many observers. Luke AFB requested the Phoenix Air Defense Sector to run a radar check. They reported: "Objects altitude between 0 and 17,000 feet—10 miles in length—nothing mechanical—stationary. The only thing we can figure it to be is a stationary layer of heavy smoke or smog."

The weather bureau said it had no equipment in the sky and "had no idea what it was."

Renew NOW! . . .

\$3.50 Per Year

Incident In Australia

Officials Excited!

A report forwarded by the Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society is most interesting although now a year old:

"On May 3, 1964, an incident occurred which sent officials of the U.S. State Department to rush out reports to the CIA, the National Security Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Army and the Navy. The incident was investigated by the Scientific Attache of the American Embassy at Canberra, Dr. Paul Siple and two NASA engineers.

Just before day near Canberra, a large, white glowing object travelled across the sky in a northeast direction. The object was wobbling and appeared to the observers to be out of control. Nearby a smaller UFO hovered, showing a faint red light. The large UFO moved in a straight line very fast for about four seconds and appeared to collide with the smaller UFO. The impact seemed to cause both to bounce. There was no explosion.

The large UFO then turned, no longer wobbling, moved slowly away from the smaller UFO, then accelerated away at a very high speed.

Lights Over Arkansas

Amateur Astronomer and APRO member Frank Hudson of Elkins, Arkansas, reports the following observation of UFO on the designated dates. He asks that anyone who has information on similar sightings at these specific dates and time, to get in touch with APRO. Any possible explanation will be appreciated.

"February 26, 1965: Time 7:10 CST. Weather clear, wind calm. No moon. I observed in NE about 30 degrees from eastern horizon a light about the size of Echo 2. It was going faster than a jet and too slow for a meteor. It was going south. The large light brightened and dimmed about every four seconds. It was white. It dimmed out in the SE, about the same distance from the horizon. I saw it for about 10-15 seconds. There was no noise, sparks or tail that I could see.

"February 27, 1965: Time 6:55 P.M. CST. Weather clear. South wind 10 mph. No moon. I saw a white light in east about 25 degrees up from horizon going SE about jet speed. It was blinking at about one second intervals, but not going completely out. I tracked it with my 60X scope, and saw it was one light, or a reflecting light from a tumbling body. Toward the end of the sighting, the light was amber color and was steady. It faded out in SE, well above the hor-



"Footprints" of "robot" reportedly observed by John Reeves

izon. Sighting lasted about 30 seconds.

"February 27, 1965. Time 7:15 p. m. CST. I saw in the west a light going SE about 50 degrees up. Light was similar to light observed on February 26, but the light went completely out between blinks in the first part of the sighting. Blinks about 3 or 4 seconds apart. Was going jet speed or faster. Tracked last part of sighting with 60X scope as object was in south. The light was not going completely out through scope. The light faded above horizon. Sighting lasted about 30 seconds.

March 8, 1965. Time: 7:15 p.m. CST. Weather clear. Light north breeze. Moon up about 50 degrees in the west. I saw a light in the south about 25 degrees up. It was moving east about jet speed. Through 60X scope it showed one white

light, and steady. It disappeared over a mountain about a minute or less watching time.

I have tracked jets with my 60X scope and can see their red and green running lights. It is a tricky and jiggly business, but I believe I could tell that there were no running lights near the above lights. The speed of these objects seem to rule out satellites."

UAO Photographed By Saturn Trackers

An Eastern member informs us that during the launching of the 6th of a series of launchings programmed to place a boilerplate capsule in orbit, a UFO was found on a film taken with the camera in the SV-4-B stage of the separation.

In Brief:

Hanover, Mass.—Six men in a carpool observed a speedy, brilliant, pulsating UFO at the intersection of Rt. 3 and 139 in Hanover. It reversed its direction and cut across in front of their car Takamusu, Japan—Two civilian pilots reported being buzzed by a UFO. The case was reported to an Air Safety Officer in Southwest Japan about the 13th of March, 1965. One observer was the pilot of a Convair 240 Airliner, the other piloted a Piper Apache. They agreed the object was disc-shaped, about 45 feet in diameter and giving off a greenish glow. It approached their craft at an estimated speed of 20 miles per hour, turned abruptly and flew alongside them for three minutes before accelerating and leaving them behind. . . . Woodlawn, Canada—On or about 16 March 1965 an oval object which appeared to have multi-colored lights and a blue exhaust was reported by Ernest Dick of Woodlawn and others on the Eastern Seaboard. Pilots over Maine (USA) also reported similar object. . . . Riverside, Calif.—On January 14, 1965, a 14-year-old newsboy who is the son of an AF Major, reported a 100-foot-long football shaped object in the sky as he delivered papers in southeast Riverside at about 5:30 a.m. When first seen, the object was stationary overhead—he estimated the altitude as about 450 feet. He rode under it to deliver a paper. As he retraced his route, it made a “180 degree turn” and headed toward Corona at “3 times the speed of a jet.” The object was brilliantly lighted with four red lights showing. They did not blink. It made a slight “whining noise”—no smoke or contrail. . . . Gilroy, Calif. A number of County Park employees including Tom Goold and his son observed an object “larger” than an aircraft and of a bluish translucent color. Goold reported the incident and said he spotted the object over the Park’s main office at 4 p.m. when it “circled past” in an east-west direction. It then seemed to halt in flight and made a right turn and proceeded into the south above the clouds. Goold said his son observed a similar phenomena about 2 p.m. the same day (28 December 1964) while riding bikes on Day Road and it appeared to be flying over Mt. Madonna. Goold said it didn’t appear to be a weather balloon which ordinarily floats in one direction. . . . Kankakee, Illinois. On 21 December 1964, 13-year-old John Phillip reported observing an oval, “shining bright” object flying across the river at high speed at 3:10 p.m. . . . Montrose, Colorado—St. Highway Patrolman found the image of a UFO on film exposed at 11 a. m. on 13 December 1964. He was shooting pictures

of the Bureau of Reclamation Operations Office south of town. He first thought the object was a speck of dust but by enlarging it 20 times he brought out a clear image of an object with “definite markings.” Lindquist is mystified—saw nothing while taking photo. . . . London, Ontario, Canada—At 10 p. m. on 13 December, 1964, 17-year-old Melvin Robertson observed an oval-shaped object which flew low from southeast to northwest. The object was bluish and gave off red, white and blue smoke. The Control Tower at London Airport said nothing was observed there but did not scoff at the report. . . . Houston, B. C., Canada—At 1:30 a. m. on 6 December 1964 two members of the B. C. Forestry Service observed a dark object in the sky east of Houston. They stopped their car and watched. The object is described as being “darker than the sky”, lit up inside with the light showing through in about four places. The object made no noise, remained stationary. As the men got out of the car for a better look the object simply disappeared. When they reported their experience on the Monday following, they were unaware that others on the mainland had a similar experience approximately an hour earlier. No further details. . . . Longmont, Colorado—Deputy Sheriff Walt Dunbar, riding in a northern direction with Mrs. Dunbar, at 9:37 p.m. on 27 November 1964, saw a brilliant white object travelling about 20 degrees above the horizon in the north and which went from southwest to northeast in about 10 seconds. Just before it disappeared, bright streaks shot out from the object’s sides diagonally to the path of flight. The object was also seen by Deputies Chuck Waneka and Hugo Ziegler, who were cruising in a patrol car. . . . Lolo, Montana—At 6:15 a.m. on 16 November 1964, Jim Fisher, Service Station operator, was opening his place of business when he saw a shimmering circle of light flying noiselessly about 3 miles west of Lolo. After flying over the Valley for several minutes the object veered sharply to the north. It had a light on top similar to the light on top of a police car. . . . Concord, New Hampshire—On January 24, 1965, a man reported that the motor, lights and radio of his car failed after a strange object making a humming noise flew over Rt. 4A between Wilmot and Enfield. In Manchester, M. Rybczyk reported his TV stopped after a “mystery object” with a humming sound hovered over his house.

Connecticut Has January Flap

With all the other Eastern states getting their share of UFO reports, Connecticut came into her own in late January,

1965. On Wednesday, 20 January, Charles Clinsky, 15, of Hartford, reported he and friend William Ullman, saw a metallic-appearing disc like a “big nickel” over Avon Mountain at 5 p.m. They said it made a high-pitched whistling sound and disappeared toward the Eastern horizon.

A 10-year-old Glastonbury girl reported an “object like a soap dish on its side” in the southwestern sky at 3 p.m. on the 20th. It had “flashing blue lights.”

At 8 p.m. that same night a Hartford woman and her two children saw a saucer-shaped object rimmed with blue light in the southeast sky. The three sightings comprise an almost straight line extending northwest about 12 miles from Glastonbury to West Hartford.

Alaska Lights Stump AF

On the 27th of January, multi-colored, flickering lights mystified authorities at Anchorage, Alaska.

One bright light hung due south of the city, 30 to 40 degrees above the horizon giving off a kaleidoscope glow throughout the night. The Air Force said it had no explanation for the light.

Three Professors at the Alaskan Methodist University studied the light through a 100-power telescope and described it as smaller than Jupiter but more brilliant. Dr. William C. Langworthy, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at AMU said, “It’s odder than anything I’ve seen before . . . it’s moving at the same rate of speed as a star and it’s not one of the planets.”

Several other “multi-colored, flickering lights” were also seen. Langworthy was joined by Dr. Chang Kim and Ross Schaff of the University. Conjectures ranged from a supernova or a large balloon-type satellite or a star—possibly Betelgeuse. The Air Force claimed their radars did not register the object.

Bright Objects Over New Zealand

A Grey Lynn man reported seeing a bright object in the southern sky near the southern cross at about 10:30 p. m. on 13 January 1965 He said the object “seemed hesitant in its movements” and he “watched it for some time until it disappeared.”

A Glen Innes man also reported he and a friend had seen a bright object at 12:30 a. m. while fishing near Rangitoto. It seemed to “detach itself from a ‘star’ before it hesitantly moved off toward the sea.”