

# THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — MARCH-APRIL, 1968

## BOY BURNED BY UAO IN OHIO

### Remains Of Crashed UFO In Colombia

On the 12th of February three ear-splitting blasts resounded through the plains area near Orocue, Colombia. Natives of the area said that a strange metallic-appearing disc-shaped object had been seen speeding through the skies only seconds before the blasts were heard. Immediately following the blasts local residents began to search in the direction where they had seen debris falling to the earth and finally discovered a large piece of strange metal which was taken to Bogota later (on the 20th) for examination by scientists. According to press reports, scientists from a dozen countries arrived to examine the object which was obviously metal, very hard, displaying tiny grooves in places which were thought to be a result of the explosion and extreme heat. Efforts to cut up the metal to facilitate transportation were unsuccessful, therefore it had to be transported in one piece to Bogota — thus the delay in delivery. The piece which was retrieved was three meters in diameter, weighed 57 kilograms, and was found at Pitipui, six hours from Orocue City. The metal's longer measurement is 5 meters (about 18 feet). It is generally shaped like a mud guard from an automobile. One Air Attache from another country said that in his opinion the object was doubtlessly extraterrestrial in origin. Except for the minute grooves, the metal is very smooth and has orangish and greenish hues and when struck by the hand, or any other metal, gives back a sound which seems to be magnified several times. There was no appendage to the metal which could be construed to be a part of a propulsion system. This incident is being investigated and as soon as further information is available it will be presented in the Bulletin.

### Photographs For Sale

In response to continued requests from members, APRO will offer various UFO photographs for sale. Those interested may write to APRO Headquarter requesting a list of photographs available, together with prices.

### The Strange Case Of The Frozen Pond

Samples of ice taken from a pond over which a UAO hovered on February 18th are undergoing tests by APRO specialists in an attempt to determine what caused the water in the pond to freeze during above freezing weather at Vashon Island, Washington, U.S.A. The following information taken from a report forwarded by Dave Akers of Mountlake Terrace, Washington, comprises the basic facts:

Three youths, all between 18 and 19 years old, drove into a gravel pit approximately 1 mile east of the town of Vashon on Vashon Island between 12 p.m. and 1 a.m. on Sunday morning, February 18th. They drove on an access road through heavy rain to a point where the road ended in a pond. A U turn was made at the edge of the pond and the car was stopped facing north on the access road. After the car was stopped all three witnesses observed a glowing object resting on a hill to the right of the car, or east. The witnesses described the object as oval or crescent shaped and having a glow which they found difficult to describe. "A shiny type of glow" or "reflected light" or a "pale, bluish-white" light was the closest that the trio could come to a description.

Initially, the trio had been comprised of Richard Frombach, 18; Boone Powers and another boy. They returned to Vashon to get others. Frombach did not return but Joseph Frabush, 17, came back with Powers. Powers parked his car on the main road and the two walked into the pit area on the access road. Upon rounding the curve of the access road they observed the object which apparently had moved from its original position and was now on their left. Furbish described the object as lens-shaped, about the size of a compact station wagon and made of shiny metal. The estimate of the size of the object by Frombach had been "about 30 feet." Furbish also had difficulty describing the quality of the light, but insisted that it was reflected rather than generated by the object.

Powers bolted immediately after he saw the object for the second time and when Furbish noted that he was gone, he also ran for the car. They then drove

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The following report, not complete in all details at this writing, has been and is under investigation by Dennis Jones of Wheeling, W. Virginia. Further details, if important, will be published at a later date.

At 8:30 on Tuesday, March 19th, 12-year-old Gregory Wells, was walking from his grandfather's house, 2½ miles west of Beallsville, Ohio (southwest of Wheeling, W. Va.) to the trailer home of his parents. Gregory was carrying a large insulated picnic jug full of water. The water line to the trailer had frozen and broken during the winter and the Wells' had been carrying their water from the grandparents' home, just a short distance away.

The boy had almost reached the front door of the trailer when he looked over his right shoulder. A large, red football-shaped object with four red lights was hovering across the highway above the two trees. He heard a noise "like a generator" and saw a tube come out of the underside of the object in the middle. The tube moved around until it was pointing at Gregory.

At this point the boy became very frightened and started to run but a red beam of light flashed out of the tube and struck Gregory in his right arm by his shoulder and knocked him to the ground. The jug was dropped to the ground and his jacket was in flames. His mother and grandmother heard his screams and ran to help him. His mother opened the jug and tried to drown the fire with the water and meanwhile Gregory managed to tear off the burning jacket and it lay on the ground in flames. He was wearing a heavy sweatshirt under the jacket which protected him from the flames.

The two women helped Gregory inside and tried to calm him. The grandmother went to her home and woke her husband who called Mr. Wells at a Masonic lodge meeting in Beallsville. Mr. Wells came home immediately and took the boy to the Barnesville Hospital.

Dr. Phillips who looked at the boy's burns, recommended the application of vaseline to the second degree burns. The largest of the two was the size of a 50c piece and was located between his elbow and his shoulder on the back part of his arm. The other smaller one was located just behind his shoulder and al-

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## Sprinkle's Hypnotic Techniques Utilized At U. of C.

Recently, at the request of the UFO study group at the University of Colorado, APRO advisor Dr. Leo Sprinkle, pro-

fessor of Counseling and Testing at the University of Wyoming, demonstrated the hypnotic technique which he had recommended in the Lorenzen's book "Flying Saucer Occupants."

Dr. Sprinkle used this technique in an attempt to bring out more details in the case of officer Schirmer of Ashland, Nebraska, who had reported a lapse of memory in connection with a UFO experience. This hypnotic session, which was conducted in the presence of a major part of the committee, including Dr. Condon, was generally successful in that further information was obtained through the application of hypnotic techniques. Unfortunately, on his return to Nebraska, officer Schirmer gave a press conference and according to members of the University of Colorado committee, much of the information carried by the press as a result of this conference was simply untrue. A further unfortunate circumstance is that various private UFO study groups have picked up and propagated this false information.

At a later date the APRO Bulletin hopes to carry an accurate account of the Schirmer hypnotic session based on Dr. Sprinkle's report. As a matter of ethics, it is felt that we must first obtain permission from the University of Colorado study group to publish this information since the session was carried out under their sponsorship.



## Greenwell Tours S. A.

Mr. Richard Greenwell, APRO's Representative for Peru returned to Lima on February 28th after an extended tour through South America where he visited representatives and members and various officials in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. A full report has been submitted to APRO Headquarters in Tucson in which he makes suggestions and comments on the current status of UFO research in those countries. The future for APRO looks very bright as Mr. Greenwell made arrangements for greater cooperation between APRO and the existing groups as well as arrangements to obtain certain very detailed reports which have not been published or forwarded to other groups before. As these are available they will be published in the Bulletin. Mr. Greenwell's photo,

which was not available for the new brochure, is shown above.

## Salisbury To Contribute To Soviet Book

The Russian magazine "Soviet Life," in its February 1968 issue, carries an article by Felix Zigel, Doctor of Science (Technology) and Assistant Professor at the Moscow Aviation Institute titled, simply, "Unidentified Flying Objects." In addition to several very good sightings in the Soviet Union, Zigel theorizes about the possibility that the great Tungusky "meteorite" was actually a large artificial body or space ship.

The same article announces the forthcoming publication of a book titled "Populated Outer Space" to be edited by Boris Konstantinov, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences. One of the contributors to the book will be Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, Biologist and member of APRO's Scientific Staff. The anthology will have a special section devoted to the UFO subject.

## The Phoenix UFO Forum

On the 15th of March, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen drove to Phoenix, Arizona, to prepare for the UFO Panel Discussion held at the Dell Webb Townhouse on the evening of the 16th and sponsored by the Phoenix Executives Club. Dr. Harder, a member of the panel, was arriving from Berkeley, California by jet at about 4 p.m., so the Lorenzens met him and the three proceeded to the El Cortez Hotel, where they were lodged for the weekend. Dr. Sprinkle arrived at about 7 p.m. and was met at Sky Harbor Airport by Mr. John McChesney, a Phoenix member. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beal, Miss Joyce Davis, Mr. and Mrs. McChesney, Dr. Sprinkle, Dr. Harder and the Lorenzens met at Neptune's Table for dinner and to discuss the events of the next day. Dr. Frank B. Salisbury of APRO's Staff arrived later that evening. He had delivered four seminars at the University of Arizona on the afternoon of the 15th and fortunately was in the area so that he could get together with the APRO group that weekend. Dr. Philip Seff of APRO's Staff arrived that evening also.

On the morning of the 16th, preparations were completed for the lobby display of about 25 photos and artists' conceptions of certain UFO sightings. The Lorenzens had the pleasure of meeting again with Dr. Leslie Kaeburn, past president of the NICAP Southern California affiliate, who was a member of the panel, as well as Dr. David Saunders, formerly with the University of Colorado Condon Committee. Present at a TV filming session were Gordon Lore, Assistant Director of NICAP and NICAP member Dr. James McDonald of the University of (See Forum — Page Four)

**Boy—***(Continued from Page One)*

most under his right arm.

Monroe County Civil Defense Director Ward Strickling was called to the Wells' home after the incident. He informed APRO's investigator, Mr. Jones, that he took a Geiger counter to the Wells home and checked both the boy and the clothing but found no unusual radioactivity.

Sheriff F. L. Sulsberger sent the clothing to OBIC in London, Ohio for further analysis. OBIC is the laboratory where Ohio law enforcement officials send clues and evidence for thorough examination.

Other pertinent information: Before and during Gregory's experience, all the dogs in the neighborhood were barking and howling, including his dog and his grandmother's dog.

Gregory's mother, Mrs. James Wells and his grandmother, Mrs. Claud Wells, saw the red object with a band of darker red lights flashing around the center after they ran to his aid. It was still hovering above the same two trees where the boy had said it was when he first spotted it. They watched it for about 10 minutes after which it disappeared. It did not *leave*—it faded out.

During Mr. Jones' interrogations he learned that Gregory had spotted the same object or a similar one two nights before the burning incident. It had been above the same two trees but the tube which protruded from the bottom had appeared to be twice as long as the one on the object on the night of the 19th. He only watched the object for about 10 seconds after which it faded from view. The tube he viewed the second time appeared to be about 5 feet long.

On the same night as the burning incident a Miss Janet Spears observed the same type of object between 9 and 9:15 in the same area.

Mr. James Wells, a retired Tech Sergeant who spent 20 years in the Air Force, notified the Air Force of the incident and they said they would investigate. However, no investigation had been undertaken at the time Dennis Jones carried out his investigation at 4:30 p.m. on March 22nd. Mr. Jones, after talking with the principals at length, felt that the people involved were telling merely what they saw, and he felt that Gregory was telling the truth. There appears to be no indication of a hoax.

**Pond—***(Continued from Page One)*

into Vashon to get more people to come and see the thing.

When the next group of people came to the scene the object was gone, but it was found that a pond of water approximately 100 feet in diameter and located in the gravel pit was completely covered with ice. The discovery was reported to Sheriff Don Holke at 2 a.m. He investigated immediately.

tures in the area were well above freezing and had been so for several days previous to the sighting. Puddles bordering the frozen pond which should have frozen first because of the small amount and shallowness of the water involved, had absolutely no ice, nor was the mud frozen. Holke reported to the press that the pond was frozen solid and that mud as much as one foot from the edge of the pond was firm in places. Another unusual feature of the ice was its unusual dryness considering the fact that it was raining very heavily at the time. The pond was checked for radiation and no abnormal levels were discovered.

Other details uncovered during the subsequent investigation were that the ice on the pond measured as much as three inches thick in spots and that it was formed in layers ranging from two to five in quantity. The ice was also riddled with large numbers of bubbles containing air and dirt.

Officer Holke sent soil and water samples to the King County Sheriff's Crime Laboratory in Seattle. Mr. Akers contacted the doctor who was to do the analysis on March 4th to learn of any results but found that the analysis had not been performed due to a heavy work load at the laboratory. He agreed to turn over the samples to APRO provided he received a copy of the final report.

Akers concludes that the possibility of a prank is unlikely because of the size of the affected area of the pond. Some of the puzzling aspects include the nature of the light. Witnesses had difficulty describing it, insisted that it was reflected, despite the fact there was a heavy overcast and no sources of light were known to be in the area which could have caused the reflection. Also, a triangular depressed area was found at the southeast edge of the pond in the vicinity of where the object was originally seen.

**The Straight Facts**

Although we seldom use Bulletin space for anything besides incidents and information directly connected with UFOs, we feel it necessary, in view of the editorial in the March UFO Investigator, to clarify some mistaken assumptions on the part of NICAP.

When Mr. Gordon Lore, Assistant Director of NICAP reviewed "Flying Saucer Occupants" in the October 1967 issue of The Investigator, it was felt that although the review was vituperous and not accurate in many respects, that he had a right to his opinions. The number of letters received at APRO Headquarters approving of the book and its contents seemed to indicate that Lore's opinion was the exception rather than the rule. Lore's criticisms of the accuracy of the book, however, was not warranted in view of the high degree of inaccuracy displayed in Mr. Frank Edwards' book, "Flying

Saucers, Serious Business" which was not criticized (in fact it was not even reviewed) by the editor of the Investigator. It is a matter of record that Mr. Edwards' account of the Lonnie Zamora sighting (Socorro, April 1964) contained no less than 13 errors, the most glaring of which was his insinuation that Zamora had approached to within 100 feet of the "little men" when in actuality he had been at least 450 feet and probably in excess of 600 feet from the vehicle when he spotted the two figures.

Among the illustrations there were four bits of misinformation including the caption accompanying the Achilles Greco photo, which Edwards used without permission from APRO. The Greco photo appears on page 213 of the second illustration section. Edwards said the object was following a Brazilian Navy Officers' fishing launch in 1953. Actually, the photo was taken by a civilian Brazilian physician, Dr. Achilles Greco in September 1955 while fishing with a friend near the Navy Base at Santos, Brazil. The object was not following the fishing boat.

On the next page, 214, the caption accompanying the map of Trindade Island area is also in error. The UFO did not "stop at the numbered positions" as described by Edwards. It stopped only once when it hovered for a moment over Desejado Peak, in number 3 position. In fact, numbers 4 and 5 were not photographs of the object at all—the photographer was being jostled by other witnesses to such an extent that those frames showed only the sky and the water.

To further establish our respect for accuracy, let's turn to page 101 of the first group of illustrations in Edwards' book. This photo, as well as the one on page 105 are from the same series of photos taken by Ed Keffel of O Cruzeiro (not El Cruzeiro) magazine on May 6, 1952. It was not taken in August 1954, and there was no parade in progress on the beach below. The Page 105 view of the May 6, 1952 Barra da Tijuca disc is labeled by Mr. Edwards as an edge-on view of a disc taken by an Argentine pursuit plane in late 1954.

Since 1966 when Mr. Edwards' book first appeared on the stands, APRO has received hundreds of letters inquiring about the accuracy of those specific illustrations as well as some of the cases which Edwards obtained either from the APRO Bulletin or Mrs. Lorenzen's first book which was published in 1962. This is part of the reason for this clarification.

Lore was obviously quite disturbed by the proofreading oversight in the book, "Flying Saucer Occupants" which gave the date of the Zamora sighting as 1966 instead of 1964 as it actually was. However, by no stretch of the imagination can Mr. Edwards' mistakes be laid to oversight on the part of the proofreader.

Mr. Edwards, before his death in 1967, and for many years previously, had been a member of the Board of Directors of

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## Forum—

(Continued from Page Two)

Arizona, as well as the APRO contingent: Drs. Harder, Sprinkle, Salisbury, Seff and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen.

A press conference was held at 3 p.m. that afternoon and was attended by the afore-mentioned individuals. Dr. Donald Menzel of the Harvard Observatory, Dr. Leslie Kaeburn, Dr. David Saunders and Dr. Harder, the panelists, gave their professional and personal opinions concerning UFOs and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen, Drs. Sprinkle, Seff, Salisbury and McDonald and Lore were also present and gave their views. Although a difference of opinion was quite obvious, the exchange was a civilized one and no "fireworks" was noted.

The press conference ended at 5:30, the Lorenzens assisted Mr. James Soudriette, Program Chairman for the Executives Club, arrange the lobby display.

Dinner was served at 7 p.m. and at 8:15 the panelists, Drs. Harder, Kaeburn, Menzel and Saunders were introduced by Paul Dean of the Arizona Republic who delivered a lengthy commentary on UFOs which indicated that he personally was not convinced of the reality of the phenomena. One member of the audience made the observation that Dean sounded as though he was auditioning for a stand-up comic spot in a night club show. At any rate, the members of the panel each stated their convictions, and the discussion was started. Dr. Saunders read a prepared paper dealing with scientific data analysis, Dr. Menzel elucidated his personal and professional opinion that no UFO sightings were explainable as anything except atmospheric and astronomical phenomena and ordinary objects seen under extraordinary conditions. Drs. Kaeburn and Harder delivered their statements as "pro" UFO panelists and the discussion began.

There was little "action" or "fireworks" during the whole affair except an exchange between Menzel and Kaeburn on a remote point concerning the professional status of civilian UFO groups. Dr. Saunders seemed to be neutral concerning the existence of UFOs as a real phenomena. APRO's Dr. Harder attempted to get some kind of exchange started when he recounted the facts of the Red Bluff, California sighting of a UFO in August, 1960. He had personally investigated that sighting himself and has since been very active in APRO as an advisor and investigator. The "official" explanation of the Red Bluff incident had been that the object reported had been merely the refracted light from Mars or the star Aldebaran, which had not yet risen. Harder pointed out that this could not have been true for both bodies were below the eastern horizon, and although viewed to the East, two of the patrolmen had driven to a fire control tower and watched the object in the western sky. This examination of one of the classic sightings brought no debate from Dr. Menzel as was hoped.

The meeting adjourned at about 10:30 p.m. and the audience retired to the lobby to inspect the display.

It was at this time that Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen had the privilege of visiting briefly with Dr. Menzel and found both him and Mrs. Menzel to be attractive, charming people. The conversation, however brief, was most amicable.

On the morning of the 17th, Sunday, Drs. Harder, Sprinkle, Salisbury, Saunders, Kaeburn and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen breakfasted at the Townhouse and a lively discussion ensued concerning the favorite subject and others. At noon, the Lorenzens and Dr. Harder drove to Tucson. Dr. Harder had made arrangements to catch his jet from Tucson instead of Phoenix in order to take advantage of the afternoon to confer with Mr. Lorenzen concerning future investigations and APRO policy.

Although the expected publicity was obviously not forthcoming, it is felt at APRO that the weekend was a fruitful one—culminating in what was almost an APRO Staff meeting. Considering the fact that Mr. Paul Dean is Science Editor for one of Arizona's largest newspapers, and was moderator of the panel, it seems strange that none of the Phoenix papers contained any mention of the Panel, although an interview with Dr. Menzel had been carried in the Republic that day (Saturday). Inquiries to the Republic concerning this lack of mention resulted in an explanation that nothing new had come out of the Panel discussion. It would seem that such an array of academic talent to discuss such a highly controversial subject would have been newsworthy.

We would like to thank Mr. James Soudriette of the Phoenix Executives Club for the many kindnesses shown the APRO staff members while in Phoenix and for a job well done.

### Michalak Illness Recurring

Mr. Steven Michalak, the Canadian industrial mechanic who suffered chest burns when he got too close to an unconventional aerial object on the ground near Falcon Lake, Canada on May 21, 1967, has suffered recurrences of the illness which kept him bedfast for several weeks. Twice since the initial injury, Michalak has experienced a strange and very painful rash on his neck and chest and the burn marks have reappeared twice. At the present time, Michalak is out of work and has not been able to work for several weeks, complaining of stiffness of the joints and considerable pain. Blood marrow tests showed a considerable number of dead cells and doctors are not quite sure of the cause. APRO Headquarters has kept close touch with Mr. Michalak through the APRO representatives in Winnipeg where Mr. Michalak resides and further information will be contained in future issues of the Bulletin as it is available.

Another urgent matter needs immed-

iate attention: Michalak is experiencing considerable financial difficulty as a result of his recurrent incapacitation and it has occurred to the Headquarters staff that the general membership might like to lend a helping hand to a man who has, through his misfortune, contributed considerable knowledge to the UFO mystery.

Those members interested in helping Mr. Michalak may send donations in the form of checks made out to Steven Michalak, and mail them to Mr. James B. Thompson, 28 Frederick Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Mr. Thompson is the CAPRO-APRO Liaison Officer and originally carried out the investigation of the Michalak case.

### Michalak's Story

Steven Michalak's account of his experience with a grounded UFO, including a running account of his injuries and health problems since the incident last May are contained in a 40 page booklet entitled "My Encounter With the UFO," and published by Osnova Publications, in Canada. Accompanied by several illustrations including a chart showing the progress of his condition after the initial injury, the book is interesting and well-written. It has a graphic candidness which gets Michalak's story across most adequately.

PLEASE DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ORDER FROM THIS OFFICE. The book sells for \$1.00 and should be ordered from Steven Michalak, c/o James Thompson, 28 Frederick Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Ordering from Mr. Michalak will insure a larger portion of retail profit for Michalak.

### Clarification

In response to our request for information concerning the exact location of Glamorgan (See Page 6, Nov.-Dec. Bulletin) we received several letters indicating that Glamorgan is a county in south-east Wales, England, whose county seat is Cardiff. Bridgend, Glamorgan is just north of the Bristol Channel at about the same latitude as London.

### Bright Flash Over Indiana

What could have been material from a space shot re-entering, was spotted over Indiana on the night of March 3rd. At 9 p.m. that night switchboards at police stations were flooded with calls reporting a brilliant flash of light. The object was travelling east-northeast and appeared to be two objects, one closely following the other.

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**Facts—***(Continued from Page Three)*

NICAP. What his motivation in presenting spurious photographs (as some obviously are) and inaccurately captioned photographs cannot be learned at this late date. However, we agree with Dr. James McDonald of the University of Arizona who, at the Sunday Evening Forum talk on UFOs in the fall of 1967, said that Frank Edwards' book, "Flying Saucers, Serious Business," was about 60 per cent accurate.

Mr. Lore apparently is not familiar with the history of APRO. He laments what he takes as a fact, that Mrs. Lorenzen did not support Keyhoe or NICAP after its inception, despite a promise. He has never bothered to ask why. During the first year or so of NICAP's existence, there was considerable infighting; the group which originally founded the organization was eased out and it was taken over by Keyhoe. Financial crisis after financial crisis took place and it was decided that instead of retiring from the field as originally planned (at that time the Lorenzens had both been active in the UFO publishing field for fully five years before NICAP was formed) APRO should continue as it had until such time as NICAP seemed to be on solid ground. That time did not come and as the APRO staff learned more about UFOs and the governmental stance, the general policies of the two organizations grew further and further apart.

Mr. Al Brown, APRO's Research Director, had emphasized since 1956 his doubt that the Air Force had any plan to suppress information. He had worked with various military organizations since he began his career in Research and Development and was very familiar with military policy. He made us realize that the old Air Force "secrecy" line was highly emotional and passe. A new policy was born and a plan for APRO's future investigations and research was devised. We have followed it since. It has apparently been successful for our files are bulging with thousands of sightings, our membership rolls are more than adequate to support the organization without depending on contributions, and we enjoy a larger foreign contingent than any other American-based organization.

Lore's lament that the Lorenzens have not supported NICAP is not a point well taken, although we might ask, why should we support it? The Lorenzens are not APRO—they are only a small part of the Administrative Staff. APRO is a non-profit scientific, educational research corporation and its policies are guided by a Board of Directors as well as the International Staff and Scientific Advisory Staff. Although all are generally in agreement on the policy which guides APRO's efforts, no one or two persons can dictate what or who is endorsed by the organization as a whole. We have tried to avoid needless bickering in the pages of the Bulletin, feeling that every-

one is entitled to his or her opinion and NICAP is no exception. However, the petulant protest that APRO has never supported NICAP is somewhat ridiculous, considering the size and financial resources of APRO as compared to NICAP. Support? How? NICAP currently claims 11,500 members and their dues are higher than APRO's. APRO has 4,000 members. NICAP was claiming about 5,000 at the time that the organization was conceived in 1957. Until 1966 APRO has not enjoyed many more than 1500 members. APRO's staff worked during their spare time, holding down regular jobs, and APRO work was completely without remuneration as compared with the salaried officers at NICAP. So the question of what kind of aid and where the time would come from to work for NICAP is the question. It would seem that with a membership of 5,000 NICAP would never have had to ask for or expect help from anyone.

A substantial portion of "The UFO Evidence" was comprised of reports obtained from the APRO Bulletin with permission to include them in the book. That was cooperation.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen as well as other members of the scientific staff met Mr. Lore while in Phoenix (see article about the UFO Forum this issue) and found Lore to be a sincere young person. His editorial attitude toward APRO is a puzzle.

**Book Review—UFO'S IDENTIFIED, by Philip J. Klass, Random House, \$6.95, 290 pages.**

The predominant impression acquired by this reviewer from his first reading is that Philip Klass has missed his calling—he should have been an attorney. His talent for special pleading is indeed exceptional. Any individual with no first-hand knowledge of the subject and a moderate background in physics is likely to find his logic quite seductive.

Klass admits quite candidly that he carried into his investigations a strong predisposition that "UFO's seemed to be a subject best left to fanatics and cultists" and "a subject of no real concern to science." A careful consideration of his work suggests that he saw little reason to change the ground rules as he saw them; he has applied fanaticism rather than science to the problem.

What Klass says essentially is that, since many of the reported characteristics of UFO's are also those of plasma phenomena, it is reasonable to assume that plasma phenomena account for substantial number of UFO reports. He is quite content to ignore the fact that many reported characteristics of UFO's are not those of plasma phenomena. This inherent weakness of the case for the plasmoid UFO hypothesis forces Klass to shift the burden of proof onto the skeptics who are required to *prove* that many UFO's are *not* plasma phenomena. This job is made impossible by a basic Plasmarian ground rule which says that cur-

rently held theory and knowledge concerning plasma can only be projected to *support* the hypothesis—never to *refute* it. He is blandly content to endow plasmoids with numerous capabilities which are not supported by any of his referenced empirical models.

I agree with Klass on two points: (1) that *some* UFO reports spring from observations of plasmoid phenomena (his "some" is undoubtedly much larger than mine) and, (2) The foregoing point is a very important one in relation to a thorough scientific appraisal of the problem. The more we understand about plasma physics the easier it will be to classify (no pun intended) the true plasma cases, simultaneously eliminating a nuisance to UFO research while contributing to the body of knowledge of plasma physics—and so on.

During the time that his book manuscript was in preparation, Mr. Klass initiated a communication exchange with this office, via letter and telephone. Initially he seemed persuaded, to the point of considering it axiomatic, that all UFO research organizations were dedicated incontrovertably to the proposition that all UFO's are extraterrestrial spacecraft and that they considered him to be some sort of heretic for having dared to make suggestions to the contrary. He seemed genuinely astonished to hear me give voice to the two points listed above. I also explained that APRO did not attempt to control its members' opinions, many of whom were quite unconvinced on the point of extraterrestrial visitation. Apparently this axiom was too dear to give up easily, for in the final draft APRO is exhorted, in part, to adopt the very attitude I had expressed on this former occasion.

For various reasons we expect this book to do well. Those who support the idea that some UFO's are real structured vehicles (or, as we say, UAOs) will no doubt enjoy reading this, the best effort of the opposition to date.

L. J. Lorenzen.

**Capro On The Move**

CAPRO, APRO's counterpart in Canada, has produced two Bulletins to date and hopefully their next issue will be an offset job which will be a great improvement over the present mimeographed periodicals. Their membership is 1400 and they hope to double it within a reasonable time. We would like to urge our English-reading members everywhere to contact CAPRO and support their efforts. Inquiries should be made to Brian Cannon, P. O. Box 1316, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba, Canada.

Other very good groups in the Western Hemisphere are UFO Chile, (Spanish language Bulletin) Casilia 13202, Santiago, Chile, and CIDOANI, Cespedes 3424, Buenos Aires, Argentina, (also a Spanish language periodical).

PLEASE SEND ADDRESS CHANGES



### Object Photographed At Caracas

Mr. George Steinheil, a German-born professional photographer and resident of Caracas, Venezuela, was taking color photos to be included in an advertisement layout for a car agency, at 7:15 a.m. on October 31st. Although at the time of the photography, Steinheil and his attendants saw nothing unusual in the sky, when the film was developed an unusual and totally unexplained object was very obvious in the photo. (See above). He had taken four different exposures and after careful examination deduced that the object was not an internal reflection in the camera nor was it a flaw in the negative, for the image of the object is completely bisected by the limb of a tree in the foreground, indicating that the image is that of an object which momentarily flew into and out of view.

The original photo shows a flattened, bun-shaped object, yellowish-white in color, with a darker shading of what appears to be exhaust, below it. The background is a vivid blue sky and the building on the hill opposite the camera is the Humboldt Hotel. Although Steinheil does not assert that the object is a "space ship" he does feel that a very unusual and speedy object flew past during the photography.

**Book Review—REPORT OF THE UFO WAVE OF 1947, Ted Bloecher, privately published, \$5.00, 200 pages.**

The Author, whose profession takes

him to many parts of the country, undertook several years ago the task of digging into newspaper morgues and libraries in the various locations that he visited for the purpose of bringing to light the wealth of little-known UFO cases buried there (it is of course quite well known that many outstanding cases receive only local press attention). Combining this with material obtained from APRO, Blue Book and NICAP he has put together a concise and illuminating study which no serious student of the UFO problem should be without. He has found that the weeks following the famous Arnold sighting brought hundreds of cases and he documents them for us in an orderly manner complete with tables, charts and thorough cross indexing. Highly recommended.

Because of the monumental expenditure of time and money undertaken by Mr. Bloecher and because we believe so strongly in the worth of his work APRO has made arrangements to help distribute it. Orders for REPORT ON THE UFO WAVE OF 1947 should be mailed to APRO, 3910 E. Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona, 85716. Checks should be made payable to Ted Bloecher. Enclose \$5.00 per copy to be sent BOOK RATE. If you wish your copy to be sent by FIRST CLASS MAIL enclose \$1.00 extra for each copy to be mailed to U.S., Canada, or Mexico addresses. For FIRST CLASS MAIL to any other country, enclose \$2.00 extra per copy.

### Research Aids - UAO Detector

A simple Gaussmeter type of UAO detector has been designed by Rick Gerdes, a member of the APRO Board of Directors. (Mr. Gerdes is president of OPTICAL ELECTRONICS, INC., designers and manufacturers of the SCENESCOPE, a three-dimensional oscilloscope).

The detector utilizes a simple telephone pickup coil for a sensing device. This is followed by a 709 type operational amplifier and a SCR latching device which could be used to operate a buzzer, light, camera, tape recorder, etc.

The instrument is portable—it could be carried in a coat pocket. It works on the same general principle as the common compass needle type of detector, that is, a change in the immediate magnetic field will set it off. However, it has the advantages of being more sensitive to magnetic changes, of being operable in a windy location and of otherwise being very easy to set up. It can be tested by simply moving the coil rapidly through the air (read "Earth's Magnetic Field").

This instrument is the first in a series of components which will be combined to make up a proposed automatic UAO detection ground station. Ideally, this station would record the passage of a UAO without an operator if necessary. This project is being spearheaded by Mr. Lorenzen who, at the time of his resignation from the Kitt Peak National Observatory in September, 1967, had over thirteen years practical experience in the design and utilization of automated data collection devices.

The schematic diagram (and explanatory text) of the detector is available from APRO Headquarters for 50c post-paid.

Those wishing to obtain two different definitive diagrams of the mechanical compass type of detector should send \$1.00 requesting Bob Allan's booklet, "The Saucer Seeker," also available from this office.

### The Polygraph

It has come to our attention that the general validity and worth of the polygraph test is unclear to many. To help remedy this situation we called on Clancy D. Tull, an attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, for a few words of clarification. Mr. Tull's knowledge of the polygraph was acquired in the practice of criminal law over a period of several years. We quote from Mr. Tull's letter:

"It should be understood in advance that the phrase "lie detector" is not a valid phrase. The examination is solely to determine certain organic or physical responses to certain emotional stimuli applied orally by the examiner to the subject. However, it is a valid comment that the organic or physical responses of the subject frequently indicate the

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truth or falsity of his responses, orally, or otherwise, to the experienced examiner.

"It is highly recommended that the examiner should first become acquainted with the religious and philosophical concepts subscribed to by the subject. This will enable the examiner to have a clearer understanding of the results that he is interpreting when he examines the various graphs. I consider it essential that the subject be isolated for a period of 48 hours prior to the initial examination. This is because many drugs and medications could be taken by the subject which would greatly influence the results. It is also essential that the subject be well rested and well nourished during the period of isolation to permit the subject's physical well being to be beyond question.

"It is also wise, although not essential, that the examination be conducted in more than one period of time. Frequently, when only one examination is conducted, the examiner is unable to compare his results against a like examination, and the most experienced operator can then arrive at an inconclusive result.

"The experienced examiner will spend that period of time which is necessary asking very innocuous questions which are designed to put the subject completely at ease. The experienced examiner will also know when is the time to ask a relevant question, and how to ask the relevant question. It has been my experience that a relevant question would be interspaced between many innocuous questions in order to get a better result. Obviously, the experienced examiner will not continue the examination if the subject appears highly agitated, or to the contrary, appears so at ease that they have the appearance of being "tranquilized." The experienced operator will engage in a very normal, chatty, and running conversation with the subject, and will occasionally interject a relevant question. Obviously, the subject will originally be quite nervous and agitated by the various instruments which are attached to his or her body. This agitation must be overcome before the results can possibly be conclusive. Again, I recommend that more than one examination take place, and the examiner can then compare the responses to the relevant questions during the separate examinations and compare the results therefrom.

"It should be understood that the experienced operator does not necessarily require an oral response to the question he has asked. The physical or organic responses as shown by the results obtained by the diagnostic instruments will frequently suffice even though a question is not orally answered.

"The above is a synopsis of my opinion on the way to conduct a Polygraphic examination. If you, or any of your associates, desire additional information in

depth on the use of the Polygraph, I will be happy to supply them with the information, or refer them to people I consider to be competent and experienced operators. In passing, I might note, that this is an expensive procedure, if conducted properly.

Respectfully yours,  
CLANCY O. TULL.

May we add this brief summation: Strictly speaking, the Polygraph measures certain organic responses of the human body to oral stimuli applied by the examiner. It is capable of detecting anxiety reactions but which of these are caused by deception is problematical. Examples: A subject may show an anxiety reaction when questioned about a detail which is unclear in his memory. A subject who has been in an automobile accident may show anxiety when questioned about anything which concerns an automobile. In neither case would the subject necessarily be lying even though the instrument would record what is commonly referred to as a "deception" reaction. It would be the responsibility of a conscientious operator to clarify such cases through the techniques recommended by Mr. Tull.

## Use Of Detectors In Spotting UFO

An increasing number of detectors, of one form or another, are being used by laymen to indicate the proximity of UFO. Since the first of the year at least six separate sightings have been attributed to the use of detectors in the Chicago area.

On January 15, 1968, the Achzehner girls (Janice, Denise and Lori) were playing records with friends in their home at Villa Park, Illinois. At approximately 9:00 p.m. the "Saucer Seeker" detector in the master bedroom started to "buzz." The girls ran outside and saw a large strange light hovering just west of the house.

Lori and one of her girl friends came back into the house for warmer clothing and returned outside to keep a closer watch on the object. Within the next forty-five minutes, they saw a total of six objects in the general area of York Township. This is an unincorporated area surrounded by Lombard, Villa Park, and Oak Brook Terrace, Illinois.

The objects were seen first as lights, but when observed through binoculars a triangular or cone shaped form was seen behind the light. Later determination indicated they were between 500 and 1500 feet altitude and possibly no more than one mile from the observation point.

The maneuvers reported were typical of most UFO reports. This included hovering, slow wobbly motion, right angle turns, and bouncing up and down. One of the objects approached a commercial aircraft directly from the front and below, made a 180 degree turn without slowing and followed the aircraft until it was out of sight.

Mr. Tom Hall, Hillside, Illinois, attributes four sightings to the detector between the dates of January 24, and March 24, 1968. One other sighting was made while approaching his home. His brothers reported, when he arrived home, that the buzzer had been sounding the alarm for approximately 5 minutes before he arrived.

Another interesting sidelight on this sighting, was the erratic behavior of electrical apparatus in the neighborhood. As Tom was walking home he passed a hardware store that had closed approximately 14 minutes before. The object he sighted was as big as the moon and estimated to be 900 feet in altitude. As it passed over the hardware store the burglar alarm started to ring, stopped, started to ring again and did this for two more times. Immediately after the disappearance of the object, which Tom and three witnesses estimated to be about 1,000 miles per hour, a series of light beams appeared to be coming down through the clouds. The strange thing about the light beams was that they did not diverge, but rather seemed exactly tubular and had no apparent origin or termination.

A third report comes from Mr. Don Ryon, Carol Stream, Illinois on March 4, 1968. Mr. Ryon had built a compass type "Saucer Seeker" about one week previously and it was connected to a battery operated transistor oscillator.

About 6:00 p.m., the alarm sounded and Mrs. Ryon and the two children went outside but saw nothing. Returning to the house the alarm was still sounding so Mrs. Ryon rotated the detector on its horizontal axis until it was pointing west. At this point the compass needle centered in the contact and the alarm stopped. This indicated that a magnetic field was present that caused the compass needle to deflect 90 degrees from magnetic north.

The detector was rotated back to its original position and again they went outside to look. This time one of the sons climbed onto the roof and did notice a unidentified object in the air over a local private airport. At approximately 6:25 the detector stopped sounding the alarm and returned to normal conditions.

Unfortunately, no photographs were taken of any of these sightings. Hopefully, a greater number of people will install detectors at their residences or business locations, where convenient, and keep cameras ready for possible photographic cooperation.

## Texas Lawman Pursues UAO

Texas, which has for some time experienced some weird visitations by strange aerial objects, was treated to more of the same on the night of March 2nd. Chief of Police Alvis Maddox of Childress was in a habit of joking about UFOs until his own experience. At about 8 p.m. he and Sheriff John Rainey and Deputy George Hooten of Wellington had

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laughed, drank coffee and joked about UFOs. Shortly after that, at 8:30 Maddox, a Childress lawman for 32 years, was 2 miles south of Wellington when he saw a big light "coming catty-corner" from the northwest. Maddox was travelling south and it appeared to be about a half mile in front of his patrol car. He estimated its altitude at between 500 and 1,000 feet and he took up pursuit. For the next 14 miles, at speeds up to 105 miles an hour, Maddox pursued the light but when he would speed up, so would the light. Maddox kept in touch with Wellington by radio during the chase which ended when he reached the Red River just north of Childress. Then the object turned to the southeast and left with a spurt of speed.

## Spate Of Sightings In Ontario, Canada

In early February several sightings were made in the vicinity of Chalk River, Ontario, Canada. The first of the series concerned a small, round, brilliant light which was sighted at 6 a.m. in the vicinity of the weather station one mile east of Killaloe, and was observed by four Ontario Provincial Police. The men said it was much bigger than any star and pulsed. Patrolmen Tom Ward and Bill Flegg were about one mile east of Killaloe when they spotted the object at 6 a.m., and radioed the weather station which informed them there were no aircraft in the area at the time. The radar station at Foymount said they had no comment. The object appeared to move very slowly in a westerly direction and an hour after the initial sighting it was no longer visible due to daylight. A second patrol car which was in the Barry's Bay area was radioed. Constable Lorne Steeves and Mike Quilty were in the village of Barry's Bay at the time and could see nothing in the sky because of buildings. As they moved out of town in hope of seeing the object they noticed that the sky to the east was unusually bright. They came to the top of a small ridge and immediately spotted the object in the east. They drove to Shrine Hill about four miles west of Killaloe and from that spot saw the object low on the horizon. Although none of the officers would state that it was a flying saucer that they had observed, none thought it was a star. Steeves and Quilty said that the bright round light appeared to be "sitting on the church steeple" at Killaloe.

At shortly after 6 p.m., on the same date, a brilliant object "parked" in the sky about 400 yards from the home of Miss Mary McCarthy, a retired telegraph operator, near Deep River, Ontario. The first to see the object was 16-year-old Lee Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Elliott. He was watching television with

his brother and four sisters and was alarmed when the set suddenly began to malfunction. When he went into the kitchen to ascertain if there had been some kind of electrical failure, he glanced out the back window and saw the huge bright light which appeared to be 12-15 feet in diameter. Miss McCarthy, who lives with the Elliott family, saw it also, and described it as being like "a bomb explosion" as seen on TV. Lee immediately hurried to get a telescope and binoculars in order to see the object better. Miss McCarthy estimated that the object was close to the ground and about a quarter of a mile from the farm house. It appeared to have "little red lights circling it." She said the outline of the object was so bright that the trees in the vicinity were illuminated. She was a bit frightened and called Deep River police and officers proceeded to the farm to investigate. When they arrived the object was gone.

In addition to the Elliott children and Miss McCarthy, the object was seen also by Mr. and Mrs. William Gleeson on nearby Rural Route 2. Gleeson said they spotted a bright light through the back living room window but first thought it was coming from a snowmobile. When Mrs. Gleeson went upstairs for a better look she noted that the object was a large bright object with two small red lights moving around its circumference. The object stayed in the area until about 7:15 when it slowly moved off in the direction of Pembroke. The Gleesons phoned their friends Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hogue who live on the same road and the Hogues watched the light which Mrs. Hogue described as "above the trees and about the size of the moon as we see it." The Hogues watched the light until it went behind some trees "as if moving away or landing." There was no noise connected with the sighting, according to all of the witnesses.

Back at the Elliott house, the TV screen stayed "snowy" and returned to normal about 20 minutes after the object had left. The family dog barked and wanted to be let out but was kept in the house. Mrs. Elliott said she thought the object was hovering over the tractor but was bigger than the machine.

On the 10th of February authorities at Petawawa told the Pembroke Observer that the object might have been a flare dropped by a helicopter during military exercises that evening. He could not confirm the area in which the exercise had taken place but said that the description of the object closely matched that of the flares. He could not explain the coincidence of the TV interference, however.

## U.S.A.

Some of the reports considered to be closed but just coming into APRO's office at this time date back to the fall of 1967 and will be summarized:

*Herrin, Illinois, 9:30 p.m. 12 October:*

The classic disc which reflected moonlight and sported a dome on top was sighted by a college student and her mother. No sound, travelling from northeast to southwest.

*Wellington, Texas, 3 November:* Mrs. Hazel McKinney and two companions sighted what appeared to be a car headlight in a vacant wheat field at 6:15 a.m. while driving south on U.S. 83 on their way to work. The light seemed to grow bigger, then turned southward and flew parallel to the car. Suddenly it changed position and flew in front of the car, then angled up and disappeared from sight. Mrs. McKinney and another passenger, Mrs. Harry Patterson said that after the object closed in it appeared to be silver-gray in color, cigar-shaped "and big enough to drive a car in." The rear end of it glowed like a fluorescent light and there was no sound.

*Redding, California, 19 November:* A school teacher and a boy helping him do yard work observed a round, flat object, gray in color which traveled faster than a jet but made no sound and left no vapor trail at 12:15 p.m. Object traveling into the wind toward Mt. Shasta and Shasta Dam. Obviously quite high but size of 50c piece at arm's length.

## Australia

*Koorda, February 9:* Peter Stephens was plowing when he saw his dog Bob start running. He looked up and saw a round orange object about 3 to 4 meters (12 feet) above the ground and less than 600 meters away (2,000 feet). It appeared to be moving at about 40 kilometers per hour. Under the object dirt and stubble swirled around on the ground. The dog tried to chase it. Stephens heard no noise, but the noise of tractor could have drowned out any other sound. It eventually went out of sight.

*Koorda, 15 February:* Harry King reports having seen an oval black object taking off from an empty lot. Object, seen at 4 p.m., flew toward him, then veered and went out of sight at a high rate of speed.

## Photo Caption Correction

The caption appearing on page six of our last Bulletin issue (January-February 1968) identified the object as being on a mountain top in the Peruvian Andes. This statement was in error. The photo was taken in an area of the coastal plain before the airliner turned inland to make a crossing of the Andes to Buenos Aires. Although letters to the Peruvian Air Force have brought no response, an Argentine officer, who has examined the original negative states that he feels sure that the "object" is a bombing target used by the Peruvian Air Force for bombing practice. He states that an enlargement of the original reveals craters in the area to support his conclusion.