

UFO RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

A MONTHLY REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

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January - February 1973

A LOOK BACK AT 1972

The year 1972 saw the largest increase in sighting reports for at least five years. The "flap" predicted by many, however, did not materialize. There is little question that it would have had the major daily newspapers and wire services covered the reports. Undoubtedly, many news media personnel were still influenced by the impact of the Condon report, released four years ago, and the closing of the Air Force's (AF) Project Blue Book in December, 1969. Nonetheless, UFOR received hundreds of significant reports from around the world, which injected a much-needed shot of adrenalin to the subject over the rather dismal year of 1971.

Probably the one paper that did most to keep the UFO subject before the public eye was the *National Enquirer*, a weekly tabloid with a circulation pushing three million. It formed a UFO reward panel, offering \$50,000 to anyone who could prove that UFOs are extraterrestrial (ET) vehicles or \$5,000 for the best evidence submitted by an individual. The distinguished scientific panelists were Dr. J. Allen Hynek (see p. 2); Dr. Robert F. Creegan, philosophy professor at the State University of New York at Albany (SUNYA); Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, psychologist, director of the University of Wyoming's division of counseling and testing; Dr. Frank Salisbury, head of Utah State University's plant sciences department; and Dr. James Harder, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of California at Berkeley. The panel and the paper's reporters spent a considerable amount of time and money investigating UFO reports from around the world. Though the deadline for submitting evidence for the reward (January 1, 1973) has passed, there is no word, as of this writing, what (if anything) the panel has decided. Undoubtedly, no one will receive the top reward (there are too many scientific reputations at stake and there has been no clue of ET "proof" unless the tabloid has a real ace up its sleeve, which is, of course, extremely doubtful). The lesser reward, however, could well go to Ronald Johnson and his parents. Ronald was the witness to the now-classic sighting at Delphos, Kansas, on November 2, 1971, possibly the most thoroughly-investigated -- and probably best physical evidence -- UFO report on record. Dr. Creegan has kept UFOR informed on the activities of the panel in general and its investigation of the Delphos case in particular throughout the year. Creegan also taught a UFO course at SUNYA from January through mid-May.

Sighting Reports Increase

It would be very difficult to list all of the significant UFO reports of the year in the space provided, so we shall just provide a sampling:

- January 13. San Angelo, Texas. An arrow-shaped UFO "floated" parallel to a car, then swooped in front of it, missing the vehicle by about 20 feet.
- February 2. Near Davis-Monthan AF Base, Ariz. Three A7 combat aircraft chased a UFO and base personnel tracked it on radar.
- February 8. An Argentinian Airlines crew en route to Buenos Aires from Catamarca observed an object pace their plane.
- February-August. Numerous witnesses throughout the state of Kansas saw UFOs in scores of sightings.

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NEW UFO BOOK SLANTED
 (A Book Review)

"I am afraid that we must even agree that scientists have sometimes been caught up in the [UFO] controversy and defended a position with more emotion than logic." So stated Dr. Robert L. Hall, sociology professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, at the UFO symposium sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Boston, Mass., on December 26-27, 1969. Unfortunately, this statement applies in no small measure to Drs. Carl Sagan (director of Cor-

nell University's Laboratory for Planetary Studies) and Thornton Page (research astrophysicist, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.) in their organization of -- and commentary on -- material from the symposium for a book entitled *UFO's -- A Scientific Debate*, to be published in February. By labeling the UFO subject "unscientific" and obviously comparing it to astrology and other occult phenomena, they frequently exhibit strong negative bias that we find difficult to construe as scientific, though the editors keep hinting how "scientific" the book is. The obvious accentuation of the negative and "playing down" of the positive aspects is further evidence of this.

Besides Hall, Sagan and Page, other symposium members who contributed their papers to the collection include Drs. J. Allen Hynek, chairman of Northwestern University's astronomy department and long-time chief UFO scientific consultant to the AF; the late James E. McDonald, of the University of Arizona's (UA) Institute of Atmospheric Physics; Frank D. Drake, of Cornell's astronomy department; Robert M.L. Baker, Jr., senior scientist, Computer Sciences Corp.; Lester Grinspoon, of Harvard Medical School's psychiatry department; Alan D. Persky, associate in psychiatric medicine at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; William K. Hartmann, assistant professor at UA's Lunar and Planetary Laboratory; Donald H. Menzel, former director of the Harvard College Observatory; Philip Morrison, physics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Douglass R. Price-Williams, psychology professor at the University of California at Los Angeles; Franklin Roach, affiliate astronomer at the University of Hawaii. Also included are the presentations of Walter Sullivan, science editor of *The New York Times*, and Kenneth R. Hardy, chief, Weather Radar Branch, Meteorology Laboratory, AF Cambridge Research Laboratories. Since Dr. McDonald's presentation was presented in an earlier edition of this newsletter (Vol. II, No. 3, p. 7), his views will not be repeated here.

Credible Evidence on Record

On the positive side, Dr. Hynek said that UFO sightings "not only persisted in this country but in many areas over the world; if there were some worldwide compulsion to report strange things, why are only these particular types of strange reports preferred from the infinite universe of all possible strange reports?"

"Some may be surprised that so considerable a body of UFO evidence exists," he said.

The astronomer added that the "small residue" of unknown sightings have been reported by "competent, responsible, psychologically normal people -- in short, credible witnesses."

"The data that I have reviewed and analyzed since 1954 lead me to believe that there is substantial evidence to support the claim that an unexplained phenomenon -- or phenomena -- is present in the environs of the earth..." stated Dr. Baker. He added that, while most motion pictures of UFOs (his specialty) provide slim evidence, there are a few that hold up under close scrutiny.

"Some effort has been made to liken UFO reports to... cases of hysterical contagion..." stated Dr. Hall. "There are many difficulties in trying to argue that the

hard-core cases can be explained in this way. For one thing, the persons reporting UFOs frequently do not interpret them as serious, personal threats. They often describe a UFO with puzzlement but not fear. For another, the continuation of UFO reports over at least decades and their spread over all parts of the world would both be unprecedented for a case of hysterical contagion. Also, the fact that many reports are made by people previously unfamiliar with UFO reports would argue against contagion as the mechanism underlying the best reports."

Price-Williams believes "there is... a residue of... curious and puzzling phenomena" and adds "there is a poverty of hypotheses between the extremes of ET machines and misinterpretations of known phenomena."

Lopsided Negativism Evident

It is the negative aspects (much of which is obviously bias) of the subject that receives the most exposure in the book. The editors lead the way on this. Page hints that UFO literature should be placed in the same category as literature on science fiction, drugs, astrology, and sex -- most of it misleading and "harmful to young readers." Even worse, Sagan places UFOs in the "emotion-rich" categories of psychokinesis, precognition, reincarnation, and astral projection. Morrison says he has "no sympathy... for the ET hypothesis." Sullivan claims we have all been "conditioned" by colorful mass media UFO stories. Drake hints that some UFO witnesses have "a need to carry out frauds and hoaxes" and others "make errors..." In their paper, Grinspoon and Persky reach the heights of Freudian absurdity by indicating that many witnesses who view saucer-shaped UFOs are actually seeing breasts and those observing cigar-shaped objects are phallic worshippers. Hardy apparently believes that radar trackings of UFOs can be explained by anomalous propagation and other causes. The views of Menzel hardly need elaboration to even the most cursory student of the subject; in his paper, as usual, he takes great delight in attacking McDonald and others who do not support his stand and makes the highly unscientific statement that "no amount of investigation will bring evidence in support of the ET hypothesis" -- hardly befitting the good doctor's high reputation as an astronomer. Roach also believes the UFO evidence "does not support" the ET theory. Hartmann states that it is conceivable that *all* UFO reports can be explained away as mistakes and hoaxes, despite his earlier classification in the Condon report of the famed McMinnville, Ore., photo case of May 11, 1950, as "an extraordinary flying object"; Hartmann also curiously labels the Chiles-Whitted airline case of July 24, 1948, as the reentry of Zond IV (the first Russian satellite was not sent aloft until 1957 and Zond IV made its reentry on March 3, 1968 -- almost 20 years after the sighting!).

The editors, however, are the ones who mostly deserve a scholarly spanking for presenting the papers and their own comments in an obviously slanted manner and ignoring the overwhelming weight of evidence from well-trained, reliable observers. If all the airline pilots and radar operators who see and track UFOs are deluded or unstable, for instance, our airways and airports would be catastrophic cemeteries, with the loss of thousands of lives. Ignoring such evidence or explaining it away in terms that in no way fit the physical characteristics of the sightings (*a la* Menzel) is a discredit to science.

[Carl Sagan and Thornton Page, editors, *UFO's -- A Scientific Debate* (Ithaca, N.Y., and London, England: Cornell University Press, 1973), 310 pps., photographs, addendum, index, \$12.50].

A Look Back (Continued from page 1)

- March 8. Muskegon, Mich. Control tower personnel, U.S. Coast Guardsmen, police officers, and others viewed an object that may have caused a strange "code transmission" in a Coast Guard UHF frequency.

- June 17-18. Near George AF Base, Calif. Two airmen saw a gigantic UFO and a family of four was terrorized as the same or a similar object visited their campsite.
- June 26. Near Ft. Beaufort, South Africa. A farmer and a policeman shot at -- and apparently hit -- a UFO that "changed color frequently."
- July 5. A South African Airways (SAA) Boeing 727 crew observed a brown UFO that flew under their plane during a flight to Capetown.
- July (first week). Another SAA Boeing 727 crew flying over Durban witnessed an object that paced their aircraft.
- July 7. Fishing Creek, N.J. A newspaper photographer saw and took pictures of a round UFO that emitted a sound and "suddenly sped north."
- July 19. Over Lake Michigan, near Chicago, Ill. Peter Reich, the only newspaperman to win 11 major awards, witnessed a UFO that "suddenly stopped, reversed course sharply, and appeared to fly along a downward curve in the opposite direction!"
- July 26. Campos, Brazil. About 2,000 soccer fans saw a huge "mother ship" followed by eight smaller objects during a game.
- August 9. Near Clear Lake, Ore. Russ Morgan, creator of the defunct *Adam Chase* science fiction color comic series, and his family observed an object that "dove real fast and darted back up again," traveling at "a real fantastic speed."

Eskimos See Object Land

- August 16-17. Stebbins and St. Michael, Norton Sound, Alaska. Eskimos said they saw a UFO that landed and left behind physical evidence, including a hole and burned grass.
- August 19. Andover Township, N.J. A large "egg" that emitted "a humming sound" and caused the witnesses' eyes to hurt was observed.
- August 21. Near Waukesha, Wisc. An automobile "suffered a complete electrical failure, the engine died, and the car's radiator boiled" as its occupant saw a large orange disc emitting a "beep beep" sound.
- August 27-28. Northern Territory and South Australia. Two women saw a UFO that almost completely covered a road and "terrified" them.
- September 9-10. North Bay, Ontario, Canada. A UFO that was tracked on radar by control tower personnel was also seen by police constables.
- September 14. West Palm Beach, Fla. A cigar-shaped object tracked on radar by airport observers was chased by F106 fighter pilots and seen by police and others on the ground.
- September 22. A TWA flight crew en route to Bangkok from Okinawa saw a "brilliant bluish-white ball" traveling at "outer space speed." It was reportedly photographed by a student on Okinawa.
- September 29. Hanoi, North Vietnam. A French newspaper correspondent said a UFO caused the launching of three surface-to-air missiles, which apparently missed their target.

Scientists Continue to Study UFO/ET Link

Scientific opinion on the UFO -- and ET -- subject was outspoken during the year. One of the most outstanding events was the publication in May of Dr. Hynek's long-awaited book, *The UFO Experience; A Scientific Inquiry*. It is probably the most important work yet written on the subject, particularly in view of the author's long association with the AF and his being privy to classified AF UFO data. Though the book has apparently not had the great impact that some UFO experts had hoped for (apparently only another major sighting flap can do this), its influence on the subject has been -- and will continue to be -- great.

Other scientists, such as the aforementioned Dr. Creegan and members of the *Enquirer* UFO reward panel, continued to positively scrutinize the field. In November, Dr. Wernher Von Braun, famed rocket expert, said he did not believe UFOs were ET, but

he and numerous other scientists reaffirmed their opinions of ET -- and other -- life elsewhere in the universe.

Harold Masursky, of the U.S. Geological Survey, stated, early in the year, that odds are "enormously improved" (through data transmitted to earth from Mariner 9) that life may have developed on Mars. In March, a Russian scientist, A. Trofimov, said the U.S.S.R. will use "robot biologists" to search for life on the red planet. Early that same month, the U. S. launched Pioneer "F" with its pictorial message to ETs. The craft is expected to study Jupiter and continue onto the outer reaches of space, beyond our own solar system. It was announced -- also during March -- that the world's largest radio telescope would be built near Socorro, N.M., site of the famed UFO sighting by policeman Lonnie Zamora on April 24, 1964.

Besides the UFO course by Dr. Creegan, Dr. Leroy Dubeck, of Temple University, taught a course entitled "Unusual Physical Phenomena," in which UFOs were apparently the main subject.

In other developments, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences said there is "a high probability that intelligent life exists elsewhere in the universe." Dr. P.M.H. Edwards, of the University of Victoria, Canada, reiterated, in May, his belief that UFOs are real and are visitors from space. Ronald Smith, an astronomy instructor at Santa Ana, Calif., made a similar statement.

ET Life Search Gains Support

In July, Australian astronomers said they believed they detected a spectral pattern from 30,000 light years in space that could be a chemical turmoil eventually leading to the creation of life. Prominent British astronomer, Sir Fred Hoyle, in October, suggested constructing electronic gear to send messages to ETs. A Russian scientist, Alexander Oparin, stated that life "has to originate not only on earth but also on other planets." Numerous others also expounded this belief in highly intelligent ET civilizations, particularly in a panel discussion in November sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Boston University.

Huge carbon monoxide gas clouds suggesting "the basic building blocks of life" were discovered in "nearby" (nine million trillion miles away) M-33 galaxy, it was announced in October. In December, Christopher C. Kraft, director of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Texas, said that, some day, earth astronauts will greet beings on another planet. Later in the month, Dr. Bruce Murray, professor of planetary science at the California Institute of Technology, stated that Mars is beginning to "boil" -- the result of heat from radioactive decay -- which may lead to an atmosphere similar to that of earth.

We are wary of offering predictions for 1973, as many such predictions offered in the past on the UFO subject have been incorrect. One thing is certain: the subject is still alive and well and, though sighting reports in 1973 may not equal the intensity of 1972, they will still continue and at least a few dedicated scientists, scholars, investigators and others will continue their work of closely examining the evidence.

ENQUIRER TO EXTEND UFO PANEL THROUGH 1973

The *National Enquirer* will extend the activities of its UFO reward panel (see p. 1, this issue, and *UFO Research Newsletter*, Vol. I, No. 12, p. 7, and Vol. II, No. 1, p. 6, No. 2, p. 5, No. 3, p. 8, No. 4, p. 8, No. 5, p. 5, No. 6, p. 6, No. 7, p. 7, and No. 8, p. 6) "at least through 1973" and is expected to renew its offer of \$50,000 for proof that UFOs are ET vehicles in the event that the panel determines that no case received in 1972 deserves the large reward, according to a letter to UFOR from Dr. Robert F. Creegan, panel member (see p. 1). Also, numerous rewards of \$1,000 each will be offered "for challenging UFO cases."

More than a thousand sighting reports have been received by the panel from March, 1972, to January 1, 1973, Dr. Creegan added.

"Members of the panel believe that some of the evidence is of value," the philosopher wrote, "and that progress is being made towards a scientific breakthrough."

The next meeting of the panel is expected to take place around March, Dr. Creegan concluded. Meanwhile, research is continuing on the Pacific Northwest field instrumentation project "and other cases."

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON ELLIOT LAKE CASE



Witnesses to Elliot Lake sighting of July 17, 1972.
From left to right: Cindy Stewart, Marilyn Coulis,
Heather Stewart
(Courtesy: Elliot Lake Standard)

UFOR has received additional details from one of the witnesses concerning the Elliot Lake, Ontario, Canada, sighting report of July 17, 1972 (see *UFO Research Newsletter*, Vol. II, No. 9, p. 5).

At approximately 11:50 p.m., Marilyn Coulis and Heather and Cindy Stewart were walking home when they saw an "oval shaped orange-red object" that emitted "a beeping sound," stated Marilyn in a report to UFOR. They called additional witnesses, Mrs. Lorna Beggs and her daughter, Penny.

"It just went down behind a hill and some trees and that was the

last we saw of it," Marilyn stated in the July 26, 1972, edition of the *Elliot Lake Standard*. "We wanted to go over and look, but we were too scared."

The noise from the UFO was alternately loud and dim. The witnesses said they heard "what sounded like magnified voices coming from something behind the high school." They saw the object for 15-20 minutes.

CONDON'S UFO VIEWS TERMED A "HATCHET JOB"

"I don't know whether you can detect it," stated Dr. Edward U. Condon, "but I admit to a certain bias in this [UFO] presentation."

This was concrete confirmation -- from the horse's mouth, so to speak -- that the director of the University of Colorado's UFO Project considered UFOs a "silly business" and that witnesses were likely to be "foaming at the mouth." For what was bally-hoed as being an objective, scientific study, the negative prejudice of Condon and others on the project did much to shoot down public and press interest in UFOs.

The above statement was made during a speech entitled "UFOs I Have Loved and Lost" at the University of California's Irvine campus on May 16, 1969. Videotaped by the university's physics department, the lecture was suppressed until late 1972, when journalists Robert B. Klinn and David Branch obtained a copy and revealed its contents in a by-lined story in the September 8, 1972, edition of *The* (Santa Ana, Calif.) *Register* (copyright 1972).

In the talk, Condon said that the project's files "are my property" and only "qualified" people would be given permission to examine them. The clincher is that

Condon himself would determine who is qualified. Apparently not Dr. Hynek, whom the physicist described as "not competent in the UFO field" or George Kocher, author of the Rand Corporation UFO document (see *UFO Research Newsletter*, Vol. I, No. 1, p. 3).

The videotape came to light when Condon refused its release to a group of North American Rockwell Corp. scientists and engineers interested in the subject because "it might contain errors or inadvertent remarks for which I would not wish to be held responsible."

"This lecture is a professional hatchet job," stated a former Jet Propulsion Laboratory engineer after viewing the tape. "It might fool the uninformed student, but would insult the serious scientist."

SIGHTING CAPSULES

The following sighting reports have also come to UFOR's attention:

- August 10, 1972. Approximately 6:30 p.m. Thames, New Zealand. A group of about 15 people saw a "disc" hover in the sky for about three hours, then move slowly northeast, stop and remain stationary again, stated the August 11, 1972, edition of the *Thames Star*. (Possible explanation: planetary illusion).

- August 10-12, 1972. About 10:45 p.m. Portland, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Rick Young; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gourde; Terry Bowlby; Bev Nunn; Donna and Karen Parker and others saw a round object with "about 30 lights around the outside and one light in the middle," the August 12 and 14, 1972, editions of the *Portland Oregon Journal*, and the August 17, 1972, editions of the *Portland, Ore., Capital Journal* and the *Ad-denda*, reported. The object "appeared to be revolving around the center." (Probable explanation: aircraft carrying an advertising sign).

- August 11, 1972. Around 9:45 p.m. East Dallas, Texas. W.R. Draper and two others observed "a pretty good ball of fire" that burned out, leaving four areas of ashes on the ground, according to the August 13, 1972, edition of *The Dallas Morning News*. (Possible explanation: breakup of a meteor).

- August 12, 1972. 3 a.m. Near Prosser, Wash. Mrs. La Verne Richman and son, Jay, saw a star-like object that hovered in the sky, said the August 17, 1972, edition of the *Prosser Record-Bulletin*. Mrs. Richman said it appeared to have "a silver nose with an apparent fiery trail behind it." She viewed it through binoculars until about dawn. (Possible explanation: planetary illusion).

- August 12, 1972. About 9:15 p.m. Near Madison, Nebr. Melvin Knapp and Robert Nathan viewed "three balls of fire" that apparently hit the ground, according to the August 17, 1972, edition of the *Madison Star Mail*. (Possible explanations: breakup of a meteor or satellite reentry).

- August 13, 1972. Near Woodstock, Ontario, Canada. Cindy Calhoun, Brian Jones, Peter Stairs, and Ron Atherton saw "a round flaring object about the color of a harvest moon" that apparently reflected light on the surface of a river, stated *The (New Brunswick, Canada) Bugle-Gazette-Times*, August 30, 1972.

- August 13, 1972. 9 p.m. Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan, Canada. Aleide Vidal reported seeing a UFO with "the intensity of 10 car headlights" head toward the west and disappear into some clouds, the August 23, 1972, edition of the *Hudson Bay Post Review*, said.

- August 14, 1972. Evening. St. John's, Newfoundland. The *St. John's Newfoundland Herald and T.V. Guide*, August 16, 1972, stated that numerous observers saw "bright lights moving through the air and descending toward the ground." (Probable explanation: magnesium flares attached to parachutes).

- August 15, 1972. Evening. Logan, Kansas. Curt and Deb Baker viewed a round object with two white and two red lights that dimmed, according to the August 24, 1972, edition of the *Logan Republican*.

- August 16, 1972. Early morning. Acton, London, England. Three policemen and others observed a light "four times as bright as Venus" that "appeared to be circular with black spots on it," the *Acton Gazette*, August 17, 1972, said.

● August 16, 1972. Evening. Wilburton, Okla. Numerous witnesses reported seeing "a low flying object topped with a blinking light," stated the McAlester, Okla., *Daily Democrat*, August 19, 1972.

● August 17, 1972. Evening. Newcastle, England. Harold Emson saw a white, then orange flying object, said the Stoke-on-Trent, England, *Evening Sentinel*, August 18, 1972. (Possible explanation: weather balloon).

● August 22, 1972. Early morning. Iola, Kansas. According to the *Iola Register*, August 22, 1972, Michael Payne observed "an elongated, brilliant, steady light which began moving in a northerly direction, slowly and steadily, until it disappeared behind a neighbor's house."

● August 22, 1972. 6:50 p.m. Thames, New Zealand. Kevin McCarthy and Rex Hale. The *Thames Star*, August 25, 1972, reported that the witnesses saw an object with "flashing green, red and white lights" move very slowly for about two hours. (Possible explanation: planetary illusion).

● August 23, 1972. Morning. Marathon, Ontario, Canada. According to the August 30, 1972, edition of the *Marathon Mercury*, witnesses in a shopping center saw a huge cigar-shaped object "with both ends pointed" like "two saucers... put end-to-end." It moved "up, down and sideways at varying speeds." (Probable explanation: a kite attached to "a metallic piece of fabric").

● August 24, 1972. Approximately 9 p.m. Near Russellville, Ark. An object with five or six green lights that appeared to land was seen by residents, stated the *Russellville Weekly Courier-Democrat*, August 31, 1972. No trace of a landing was discovered the next morning.

● August 25, 1972. Approximately 11:30 p.m. Fort Scott, Kansas. Lt. Ned Caldwell, two other highway patrolmen, and other witnesses observed an object with "flashing red and green lights" hovering over the city, stated the *Fort Scott Tribune*, August 26, 1972. (Possible explanation: planetary illusion).

● August 26, 1972. Evening. Near Cincinnati, Ark. Oscar Nichols reported seeing an object with "red and white lights and fire shooting out the back" travel from north-northeast to south-southwest, according to the August 28, 1972, edition of the *Fayetteville, Ark., Northwest Arkansas Times*. (Possible explanation: meteor).

● August 27, 1972. Near Rugby, N.D. James Deplazes, his family, and others observed a red, whitish-green UFO that disappeared, then reappeared, the September 20, 1972, edition of the *Rugby Tribune*, said. Later, a "bald spot" containing "rock-like clinkers scattered about" was found in a field.

● August 30, 1972. About 8 p.m. Wick City, Pa. Approximately 25 people saw an object with "flashing red, green and yellow lights," stated the Kittanning, Pa., *Leader-Times*, August 31, 1972. Because of the duration of the sighting -- three hours -- and the reports that the UFO remained completely stationary, Paul J. Oles, program director of Buhl Planetarium, ruled out a planetary illusion.

● August 31, 1972. 11:34 p.m. Glide, Ore. Jerry Walker and others said they saw objects with red, green and white flashing lights, stated the Roseburg, Ore., *News-Review*, September 1, 1972. (Possible explanation: aircraft).

● September 8, 1972. Evening. Renfrew, Ontario, Canada. Roy Brisco observed "a yellow, oval-shaped object" hover in the sky for about an hour, the *Renfrew Mercury-Advance*, September 13, 1972, said. (Possible explanation: planetary illusion).

● September 13, 1972. Evening. Near Cody, Wyo. Mrs. Cecil Dean and others saw "frequent flashes of light" like "giant fireworks," according to the September 21, 1972, edition of the *Greybull, Wyo., Standard Tribune*. (Possible explanation: Northern lights).

● September 16, 1972. About 3 a.m. Mt. Pleasant, Victoria, Australia. The September 18, 1972, edition of the *Ballarat, Victoria, Courier*, stated that an unidentified man witnessed "a flying saucer" emitting an orange glow hover over an observatory, then move south very slowly.