

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA — JULY-AUGUST, 1970

CAR CHASE INCIDENT IN FLORIDA

Final Air Force UFO Catalog

Upon request, the United States Air Force furnished APRO with the revised and final UFO report catalog from 1947 up to the termination of Project Blue Book at the end of 1969. The Air Force received a total of 12,618 reports in the 23 years it maintained a UFO project, 701 of which remain unidentified cases. The peaks in the listing are in 1952 (303 unidentified — total 1,501), 1957 (14 unidentified — total 1,006) and 1966 (32 unidentified — total 1,112). Below is the complete Air Force catalog.

Year	Total Reports	Unidentified
1947	122	12
1948	156	7
1949	186	22
1950	210	27
1951	169	22
1952	1,501	303
1953	509	42
1954	487	46
1955	545	24
1956	670	14
1957	1,006	14
1958	627	10
1959	390	12
1960	557	14
1961	591	13
1962	474	15
1963	399	14
1964	562	19
1965	887	16
1966	1,112	32
1967	937	19
1968	375	3
1969	146	1
TOTALS	12,618	701

In his communication to APRO, Lt. Colonel James H. Aikman, of the Secretary of the Air Force Office of Information (SAFOI), repeated the two decade-old Air Force contention that no UFO had ever "given any indication of threat to our national security . . ." and that "there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as 'unidentified' represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present day scientific knowledge."

APRO's New Findings On Ubatuba Magnesium

In 1967, at the request of the Condon Committee, APRO loaned the University of Colorado UFO Project one of the Ubatuba UFO magnesium fragments (No. 3) for study. Under the direction of Dr. Roy Craig, a physical chemist, this was subjected to various chemical analyses. The *Condon Report* contained a summary of this study, in which it was stated that magnesium as pure as the Ubatuba sample submitted had been produced on Earth previously by the Dow Chemical Co. Dr. Craig dismissed the case stating that "the fragments do not show unique or unearthly composition . . .".

As a result of the *Condon Report's* negative results, APRO proceeded with its own investigation and in 1969 turned the remaining Ubatuba magnesium over to Dr. Walter W. Walker, Consultant in Metallurgy, for a structural, non-destructive analysis. This was the first time that a metallurgist had inspected the Ubatuba magnesium or that a structural study was undertaken. Dr. Walker, an Associate Professor of Metallurgical Engineering at the University of Arizona, Tucson, with the assistance of doctoral fellow Ed Benn, subjected the magnesium to microhardness studies, x-ray diffraction analysis, microstructural studies and dislocation etch-pit studies. Dr. Walker's work was evaluated and approved by APRO's (other) Consultant in Metallurgy, Dr. Robert W. Johnson, who did not know Dr. Walker personally. Dr. Johnson is a Development Metallurgist and Head of the Advanced Materials Division, Materials Research Corporation, Orangetburg, New York.

Their findings concluded that the Ubatuba magnesium fragments were *directionally solidified castings*. Directional solidification was not being studied as early as the Ubatuba UFO incident (1957). "This might be interpreted," Dr. Walker stated recently

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The following sighting was described in a letter to APRO Headquarters by one of the witnesses and the investigation was carried out by Field Investigator Ed Hollifield. Names are withheld by request.

On the night of June 29 at approximately 9:32 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. R. and their two sons of Apopka, Florida were returning home from Orlando, Florida by car. Mrs. R. spotted a glowing green oval object with a smaller blue inner ring about a thousand feet to the right of their car and approximately 100 feet off the ground. She called it to the attention of her husband who was driving and when Mr. R. sighted it, it was descending at about a 45 degree angle toward their car. They estimated the blue ring to be about 20 feet in diameter and Mrs. R. got the impression the ring was depressed into the object. Both witnesses noted that the object had a hazy edge and that the bottom was convex.

The R. car was travelling at about 45 miles per hour when the object was first sighted but after it moved in and over the car Mr. R. accelerated to about 90 miles per hour. Mr. R. felt the object was higher than the nearby service power lines but Mrs. R. felt it was lower. It paced the car for about a mile but as the Roell car passed under a street light it was temporarily lost from sight.

Mr. R. slowed the car to turn into the driveway of his home which is located in the orange groves surrounding Apopka, and the UFO moved slightly ahead. As the Rs ran from their car to their house the object made a level close (100 ft. diameter) sweep of the area and moved off leaving a trail of mist about 20 feet wide which gave off a very pale green light. The mist hung in the air a few minutes before dissipating. Mrs. R.'s father, who lives next door, also observed the mist. It spread out evenly and lost its glow but did not fall to the ground. The path of the mist left by the UFO was thick on the outside of the turn and thin on the inside. The Rs at first could not see stars

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**"Science and the UFO"
Still Available**

The 40-page publication "Science & the UFO" is still available from APRO at \$2.00 U.S. (\$2.50 Canada and Mexico — \$3.00 foreign) postpaid. It covers the panel discussions of Drs. Harder, Hynek, McDonald, Salisbury, Saunders and Sprinkle at the August, 1969, National Amateur Astronomers Convention in Denver, Colorado. Recommended. Make checks payable to APRO.

Below is a listing of other entries submitted to the Board of Judges for the Research Award: "Science, Society and the UFO" by Arthur R. Bray; "UFOs and Diamagnetism" by Eugene H. Burt; "Belief Systems, UFOs and Psychophysiology" by Dr. Harold A. Cahn; "The New Perspective on Ufology" by Kim Craig and John Dixon; "Electronic Restoration of UFO Photographs" by Dr. B. Roy Frieden; "Exobiology and the UFO" by Dr. Frank B. Salisbury; "Aeronautical Implications of UFO Performance" by Rayford R. Sanders; "Philosophic Imperatives for UFO Research" by Dr. Benjamin Sawyer; "Hypnotic and Psychic Implications in the Investigation of UFO Reports" by Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle; and "UFO Phenomena and Residues of Biological Origin" by Dr. Vladimir Stefanovich.

Drs. Cahn, Frieden, Salisbury, Sawyer, Stefanovich and Mr. Sanders are APRO Consultants. The Board of Judges, consisting of independent scientists outside of APRO, was comprised as follows: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Head of the Astronomy Department, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; Dr. Thornton Page, Research Associate, Manned Spacecraft Center, NASA, Houston, Texas; Dr. Robert L. Hall, Head of the Sociology Department, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. Sydney Walker, III, Neuradiagnostic Procedures, La Jolla, California.

The Board of Judges, headed by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, selected the paper "Religious Aspects of UFO Movements in Southern California" by Dr. Robert S. Ellwood, APRO Consultant in Religion, as second best. The paper "The UFO Phenomenon and the Physical Universe" by René J. Hardy, APRO Consultant in Physics, came third. Dr. Ellwood and Dr. Hardy will receive Honorable Mentions and special plaques from the Fontes Fund. Dr. Walker and Dr. Johnson will receive a cash prize of \$200, donated by APRO members for this purpose during the past 18 months.

APRO is planning a press conference at which Dr. Walker will receive his plaque and will answer questions the press may have on his analysis of the Ubatuba magnesium. This press conference will be held early in September and details will be carried in the next issue of the Bulletin.

In his communication to APRO, Dr. Hynek said the paper by Drs. Walker and Johnson had been selected because "it demonstrates the application of the scientific method to UFO evidence . . . the paper illustrates how UFO evidence should be dealt with." As for Dr. Ellwood's paper on his religious-oriented contactee research, Dr. Hynek stated that it deserved an Honorable Mention because of "its scholarly, sympathetic and unbiased treatment of this unfortunate aspect of the UFO scene, and for ably segregating and weeding out this troublesome area. . . ."

Send Address Changes!

Breakdown of Field Investigators Network

APRO's Field Investigators Network was initiated on March 1, 1969. On July 1, 1970, 16 months later, the Network consisted of 350 individual APRO members who report directly to Headquarters. Of these, 48 Field Investigators were located in 23 foreign countries (besides APRO Representatives in 46 countries) in Latin America, Europe and Australia.

There were 302 Field Investigators in North America (U.S. and Canada) with concentrations in metropolitan areas, such as Boston, New York, Miami, Chicago and Los Angeles. California, with 45 Field Investigators, was the most well covered state, followed by Texas (22), Ohio (17), New York (16), Illinois (15), and Missouri (15). It is hoped that the Network will eventually grow to 500 individuals and that States with low coverage, such as the Dakotas, Montana and Idaho, can be included.

Below is a breakdown of the professional activities of Field Investigators in North America:

Administrators	20
Businessmen	12
Clergymen	4
Engineers	65
Medical doctors	11
Military personnel	28
Photographers	7
Pilots (non-military)	4
Police officers	5
Scientists in Industry	9
Teachers	17
Technicians	30
University professors	14
University students	29
Other	47
 TOTAL	 302

Over two-thirds of these 302 Field Investigators have undertaken academic studies, most of them obtaining degrees as follows:

Associate degrees	9
Bachelor degrees	108
Masters degrees	36
Doctoral degrees	31
 TOTAL	 184

If you are a member who failed to send in one of the new Membership Forms during 1969 and would like to be a Field Investigator, you can obtain another Membership Form by writing to the Membership Department. Field Investigators are selected on the basis of information contained in these forms.

Those Field Investigators who have not been contacted in connection with UFO incidents should not interpret it as a lack of coordination. It means that, as far as APRO was aware, there simply was no UFO activity in those areas in the last year or that other Field Investigators were assigned to the cases.

Field Investigators are likely to be contacted at any time, depending on the geographic distribution of UFO phenomena. It is very important for APRO to have up-to-date information on addresses and telephone numbers. When sending an address change, be sure to give your new telephone number and area code, as well as old and new zip codes.

Foreign Membership Drive

APRO intends to increase its membership around the world during the next year. To do this, it will be necessary to publicize APRO's existence in newspaper and magazine articles, radio and TV presentations and public lectures. Representatives abroad (also Field Investigators in other countries) are requested to try to recruit new members using these means to the extent that their time allows.

APRO now has a new Membership Application Form and has just produced a new standard letter of information. Foreign Representatives and Field Investigators who require them should write to Headquarters, stating how many are needed. APRO will also supply any specific information requested that is pertinent to the membership drive.

Membership including Bulletin in all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico) is now \$6.00. Subscription to the Bulletin only is now \$8.00.

If new members and Field Investigators can be recruited in other countries, APRO's investigative coverage will improve as a consequence. We ask for all possible cooperation.

Limitations of Photon Thrust

By J. A. HARDER, PH.D.

The following is the first of a series of articles dealing with possible UFO propulsion by Dr. James Harder, APRO's Consultant in Engineering).

A number of persons have written APRO about their speculations on many aspects of UFOs, including that of the propulsion problem. Some of these are ingenious, but many reveal a degree of ignorance of basic scientific principles. Not that these principles are infallible; no student of history could claim that. However, it

is necessary to apply some discipline to one's imagination lest our speculations turn discussion into a veritable Tower of Babel. When our ideas are at variance with established scientific theory for example, we must be able to recognize this and be prepared to offer a reasoned explanation of how new information could tend to modify that theory.

Unfortunately the kind of discipline required admits of few short cuts; it requires many years of formal or informal self-education. Predictably those who are the most impatient with this discipline are at the same time the noisiest, in the sense that they contribute a disproportionate share of confusion to our search for the signal, and thereby reduce the "signal-to-noise ratio."

From time to time this column will try to set the record straight, so far as is possible, by giving capsule explanations of some of the scientific principles that should discipline our speculations. At times, by way of illustration, some of the unfounded ideas that make their way to APRO will be analyzed. Sometimes this analysis will be painful to the authors of the ideas, although this is not intended; what is intended is that whatever educational value the column may have be enlivened by application to actual cases.

A number of persons have suggested that a thrust might be achieved through the emission of photons (light, etc.) It is true that the emission (or absorption) of light or other electromagnetic radiation is accomplished by small forces. What is the magnitude of these forces? From measurements we know that the momentum carried by a photon is $p = E/c$, where p is the momentum, E is the energy, and c is the velocity of light. (From this we can infer the "rest mass" of the photon, because $E = mc^2$, where m is the so-called rest mass.) Of course, photons are never at rest, so the mass is only hypothetical. It is therefore more reasonable to calculate with the value of the photon momentum. Any forces that are produced will be proportional to the rate of emission of momentum, as is easily confirmed by those familiar with rockets; and from the above equation, this will be directly proportional to the rate of energy emission divided by the velocity of light. Unfortunately for the idea of photon thrusters, the velocity of light is very large, so that in order to produce one dyne of thrust, (comparable to the

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Thrust —

(Continued from Page Three)

force produced by a fly alighting on a table top) one must produce energy at the rate of three kilowatts. One observation of an extraordinarily intense light emanating from a UFO was reported in the Condon Report (page 277, Bantam edition). Its intensity was estimated to be 800 megawatts; using the above figures, this could produce a thrust of 267,000 dynes, enough to support about a half pound of mass against the earth's gravitational field.

Ignoring for the moment the problem of generating the required power, we should realize that this same power would be released as heat were the thrusting light beam to strike the earth's surface. A light intensity sufficient to produce a thrust of several tons would produce enough heat to vaporize rock at the rate of several thousands of tons per second. The argument is not that such energy rates are impossible (though it would seem that they are improbable) but that they are not observed. Since the quantum-mechanical principles governing photons have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, it appears that a thrust mechanism based on photon emission cannot reasonably be advanced to explain UFO propulsion or suspension.

(Next issue: magnetic fields and the theory of magnetic charge.)

APRO Plans Computer Catalog

APRO recently formed a Committee for Computer Data Processing (CCDP) to study methods by which APRO's reports on file (estimated at in excess of 20,000) and reports from other sources could be computerized.

The Committee is headed by APRO's Consultant in Aeronautics, Mr. Rayford R. Sanders, a resident of the Los Angeles area. Mr. Sanders is a Scientific Programer and Stress Analyst with a California corporation. Mr. Paul J. Smith, an Information Systems Consultant in the Los Angeles area, is the Technical Coordinator of CCDP. Mr. Smith (see his article on UFOs and power failures in the March-April Bulletin) has done the preliminary work, which is now being evaluated by other members of the Committee.

The other members are: Mr. Robert F. Moyer, Engineering Analyst in the Los Angeles area; Mr. Thomas M. Olsen, Nuclear Engineer in Maryland;

Mr. George Palos, Computer Specialist in Colorado; Mr. Robert M. Rooth, Orbital Analyst in Texas; Mr. Everett R. Walter, Senior Systems Analyst in the San Diego, California area. CCDP also has three Scientific Advisors, Dr. Vlastimil Vysin, APRO Consultant in Computer Technology, Dr. Harold A. Cahn, APRO Consultant in Physiology and Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Head of Northwestern University's Astronomy Department. Dr. Hynek is not an APRO member but has agreed to serve as a Committee Advisor. Other scientists whose experience would be an asset to the Committee will be appointed as Advisors in the future.

In order to utilize ideas that interested members may have, CCDP is requesting that anyone who would like to comment on the proposed computer system aspects do so at this time. Consideration now being given to the system (software) aspects of the project is along the lines of a table oriented file structure. Each table is to be driven by a table directory controlled via an executive function.

Each data table, comprising the input (UFO) sighting, reports data such as place, location, date, observers, etc. coded to conserve space. Retrieval of each table file will be accomplished at different levels; top level — country, state, city, etc. The choice of hardware will for the most part be dictated by the funding constraints on the project.

The originators feel that most information has been allowed for in the proposed structure. (Also, the proposed structure is such that it can be expanded or modified as necessary.) However, it is possible that some significant point will be left out if not called to the Committee's attention. It is also possible that some structure other than the one now considered would be better. If the reader feels that this may be the case, please notify the Committee, through APRO Headquarters, as soon as possible so that all suggestions may be included in the original discussions of the Committee.

The Committee should end its preliminary study sometime in September and a proposal will be submitted to a foundation in early 1971. It is estimated that, if funds are made available, it will take one individual about two years, working full-time, to enter all the data. Cooperation with other UFO research groups and individuals is being sought in this project. Further details will be made available in due course.

Incident in Illinois

A young lady who watched Mrs. Lorenzen on a TV interview program in Peoria, Illinois decided to attend the Midwest UFO Conference in that city the next day. Two weeks later her parents observed a strange light at their residence in Danvers, Illinois and she informed Mrs. Lorenzen of the incident by letter. Four members of the Aerial Phenomena Club of Central Illinois (which sponsored and hosted the UFO Conference) investigated for APRO. Mr. Dale Dufelmeier is a Field Investigator with APRO, as is Mr. Laird Carter. Mike Morey is a member of APRO and the fourth member of the team Richard Reynolds, is a member of APCCI. The four-man team is currently investigating other sightings referred to APRO in the central portion of Illinois.

By 9:30 p.m. on the evening of July 1, 1970, Mr. F. had gone to bed. The bed stands against the window on the north wall of the bedroom. Mrs. F. came into the bedroom and noticed a light through the window and after looking at it for a few seconds called it to her husband's attention and asked what it could be. He opened his eyes and took note of the fact that the light was bright enough to be visible on the bedroom walls. He first thought it was a fire but there were only weeds in the area where the light was located, and they were green and would not burn. He then got out of bed and joined his wife at the window. The couple watched the light for about 30 seconds during which time it appeared to be approaching them through a dip in the trees. Mrs. F. though it was a light on a helicopter but it was much too large and made no sound. Mr. F. mentioned that the light seemed to enlarge as they watched and deduced that it was approaching the house. Mrs. F. felt the light was about one-third of the dip in the trees (20 feet in diameter) while Mr. F. felt it was the size of between a dime and a nickel held at arm's length (or 50 feet in diameter at that distance). Mr. F.'s impression was that the light was yellowish-white and Mrs. F. said it was reddish-orange. However, both agreed that it was much brighter than any car headlight at that distance, though not as bright nor the right color to be an arc light.

As the light approached the house its edges took on the appearance of a star, with points. It did not pulsate.

(See Illinois — Page Six)

Florida —

(Continued from Page One)

through the thick part of the mist.

The Roell's dog that was in the car during the incident did not react to the object's presence whereas a second dog, belonging to Mrs. R.'s mother, ran off howling just before the Rs and the UFO arrived at the house.

The Rs experienced no difficulties with their car during the sighting. Because of the trees which surround their house, the Rs were unable to observe the UFO after it made the sweep and moved off. No sound was heard by the witnesses. The night was clear and moonless with no wind. Visibility was unlimited and the entire sighting lasted only a couple of minutes. Mr. R. asked his neighbors if they had seen the object and found that several had seen similar objects in the past year but none had seen this particular one. The two young R boys were in the car at the time of the sighting and confirmed their parents' reports. At no time did the Rs get a look at the top of the object. Until June 29 the Rs had never thought seriously about UFOs and were skeptical of what they had read or heard about them.

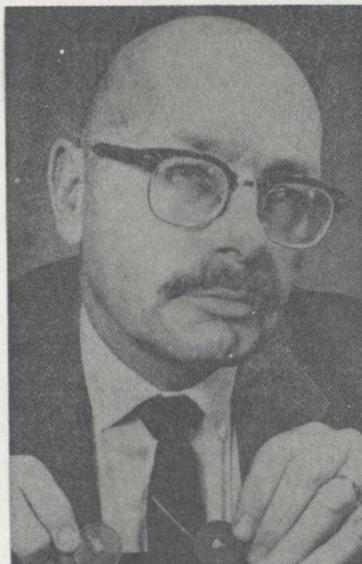
Mrs. R. initially contacted APRO because she had seen the name on one of the Lorenzens' books and this sighting is only one of many reported to APRO because the witnesses had heard of APRO through a book.

Magnesium —

(Continued from Page One)

"as meaning that the samples were from a more advanced culture." The relative creep characteristics of the Ubatuba samples and those of terrestrial materials were determined by the indentation creep method. The Ubatuba samples were found to be much more creep resistant than terrestrial samples.

The APRO report by Dr. Walker and Dr. Johnson states: "Such slow, directional cooling may have been purposely adopted to achieve certain physical or mechanical properties not normally encountered in random, polycrystalline magnesium. . . . However, the properties which were desired in the present case are primarily a matter of speculation." The report continues: "Nowhere in our present technology is there a use for oriented, cast, coarse-grained metals such as observed in this study. The possible uses for such materials in advanced



DR. WALTER W. WALKER
" . . . an argument for extraterrestrial origin."

control of propulsion systems in turn, can only be speculated upon. In a rather oblique manner, this may be taken as an argument for extraterrestrial origin."

Referring to the Dow magnesium which the *Condon Report* used to dismiss the case, the report states: "The general low hardness of the Dow material is equivalent to the Ubatuba material. . . . However, probably due to the lack of grain boundaries, the Ubatuba material possesses markedly better high temperature properties." The report concludes that ". . . the effect of elevated temperatures is much lower on Ubatuba material than on terrestrial polycrystalline material of equivalent purity."

Concerning the difference in purity between Ubatuba Sample No. 1 analyzed in Brazil, Sample No. 2 analyzed by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) National Laboratory and the Dow Metal Products Laboratory and Sample No. 3 analyzed by the University of Colorado UFO Project, the report states: "If Sample No. 1 had the same composition as Sample No. 2 and if emission spectrography techniques were identical, then the reported analytical results should have been identical. But they were not. The question, therefore, arises as to whether the discrepancy is in analytical techniques or in composition. . . . If two qualified, reputable emission spectrographic laboratories such as the AEC Laboratory and the Dow Laboratory cannot arrive at the same results on the same sample (Sample No. 2), then we have no cause to suggest that the Brazilian analysis (of Sample No. 1) were any less pre-

cise than the North American analyses of Sample No. 2 (as suggested in the *Condon Report*). If it is accepted that Brazilian analyses of Sample No. 1 were as correct as those on Sample No. 2 then it can only be concluded that Sample No. 1 was much purer than Sample No. 2."

Earlier in their report, the APRO scientists expressed their surprise that the *Condon Report* had stated (based on as-cast grain structure of the Ubatuba magnesium) that "it therefore seems doubtful that this (Ubatuba) sample had been part of a fabricated metal object." The APRO report states: "Apparently, to the Condon Committee, castings are not fabricated metal objects. The authors believe that the entire foundry industry in the United States might take exception to this conclusion."

APRO is most pleased that, apart from the high purity of the magnesium, its unconventional structure has been examined by two competent scientists. We wish to thank and compliment Dr. Walker and Dr. Johnson for their efforts in this work. Their complete findings will probably be presented in book form in the near future. Further details will be given when available.

Readers versed in physical chemistry or metallurgy are invited to send their comments or opinions on these new findings to APRO.

SITU Donates UFO Reports To APRO

After being informed of APRO's computer project, Mr. Ivan T. Sander-son, Director of the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained (SITU), decided to provide APRO with its many thousands of UFO reports as a contribution towards the project. A large portion of these reports pre-date 1947. SITU's UFO reports will be integrated with APRO's UFO reports in due course and many duplications will probably have to be weeded out.

Those individuals and organizations, both in the U.S. and abroad, who have not sent their reports in to APRO are requested to do so shortly so that the data for the computer catalog can be as complete as possible. APRO is interested in all reports of unidentified flying objects, regardless of their geographical location or date.

Send Address Changes!

Illinois —

(Continued from Page Four)

The couple differed in their opinion of how the thing left: Mrs. F. said that just before it disappeared it had the appearance of a car headlight turning to its left (her right), while Mr. F. said he did not notice this but just thought that it disappeared as if being shut off. Both agreed that the light was at the height of the top of the trees on either side of the dip in the woods, or about 50 feet above the ground. They also agreed that the light moved fairly slowly at all times. No object was seen behind the light although Mrs. F. mentioned something of a reddish glow or a short vapor trail. It was the conclusion of the investigators, after checking light sources in the area, that the Fs observed an unidentified flying object.

Official British UFO Statistics

APRO recently obtained the official Ministry of Defence (MOD) UFO statistics for Great Britain corresponding to 1959 through 1969. Reports catalogued by the British Government increased by about 300% in the last three years, as can be seen in the following listing.

Year	Total Reports	Unidentified
1959	22	4
1960	31	3
1961	71	2
1962	46	3
1963	51	2
1964	74	5
1965	56	14
1966	95	5
1967	362	46
1968	280	22
1969	228	18
TOTALS	1,316	124

The total number of reports received by MOD in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) between 1959 and 1969 was 1,316, compared to 6,430 reports received in the same period by the Defense Department in the United States. The population of the United Kingdom averaged almost 55 million while the population of the United States averaged just over 200 million.

In his communication to British APRO Field Investigator David Guyatt, Mr. L. W. Akhurst, a civilian charged with UFO public relations in the MOD Secretariat, stated that "we have found no evidence that they represent an air defence threat to the United Kingdom." As for inspecting the MOD UFO files, Mr. Akhurst stated that,

under the Public Records Act 1958, amended in 1967, these will not be available for public scrutiny for 30 years. The 1969 MOD UFO files, therefore, may be examined and analyzed by APRO in 1999.

Multiple Witness Occupant Sighting in Brazil

The greater percentage of occupant cases on file with APRO involve single witnesses and for this reason the following incident is considered to be unusually interesting. Mrs. Irene Granchi, APRO's Field Investigator in Rio de Janeiro, acting on the information contained in a news item, investigated and learned the following:

Three people, Mr. Aristeo Machado, 49, his wife D. Maria Nazare and Federal agent Aguiar, who is a friend of the family, watched an object about the size of a Ford Galaxie, land on the ocean about 1 kilometer from the shore at about 11 a.m. on June 21. The Machado home is perched high above Avenida Niemeyer and affords a sweeping view of the Atlantic Ocean. When the object settled down onto the surface of the sea, sea spray was thrown out on all sides. The witnesses first thought it was a boat in trouble and went to a nearby hotel to telephone the Maritime Police. However, the object floated another 100 meters closer to the shore and the three people were able to discern that it had a transparent cupola inside of which were clearly visible two beings in dark-grey overalls, wearing helmets. Both were smallish and thickset.

Mrs. Granchi investigated the case one week after it happened, at the same time of day and with the same lighting conditions. She took note that a motorboat going by at approximately the same distance from shore was easily seen, its passengers were noted, but no details were visible.

Further information gleaned by Mrs. Granchi included the fact that the object was reported to have a bright rotating light which changed from red to green to yellow. The object stayed on the surface of the water for between 30 and 40 minutes, after which it took off quickly in a low, long flight out to sea. Mrs. Machado said that while she waited for Mr. Aguiar to come back from the telephone she saw the object "relieve itself" of a yellow ball which proceeded toward the shore but was not floating for it was moving against the current and seemed to be powered by something underneath it. At one point the yellow ball relieved itself of another

object, which was bottle green in color and of uncertain shape. Mrs. Machado ran down the beach after the yellow object and pointed it out to some children but they all lost sight of it shortly.

To our knowledge this is the first sighting of a UFO with occupants which involved three witnesses and it is an important addition to our study of this facet of the UFO mystery.

Finns Observe UFO Occupant

K. Gosta Rehn, APRO's Swedish Representative has forwarded the following account of the observation of a UFO and its occupant by two Finns at 3:45 p.m. on January 7, 1970. The story initially appeared in a Finnish magazine and Mr. Rehn contacted the author and satisfied himself as to the credibility of the two men. The account:

The witnesses, Aarno Heinonen, 36, a forest worker, and Esko Viljo, 38, a farm worker, are active skiers and on the day in question they were on their way to the ski area to re-define the ski track after a fresh snow. Upon arriving at the opening in the wood they stopped for a short rest. There were no clouds, no wind, and twilight was beginning.

Both were startled to see a very bright light in the sky, coming from the north. It was enveloped in a luminous fog. No sound was heard at first and the "cloud" suddenly changed course, starting toward the two men while it gradually lowered itself. A humming sound was heard and became louder as it neared the skiers. The "cloud" was red-gray in color, appearing to pulsate while brooms of smoke were emitted from the top of the cloud, like smoke from chimneys. When it reached a distance of about 15 meters from the ground they could see that a round craft with flat bottom, and of shining grey metal was inside the cloud. It was approximately 3 meters in diameter and around the lower rim there appeared three round balls. From the center of the bottom part a pipe-like affair protruded, estimated to be about 2 centimeters long and 5 centimeters in diameter. The humming sound increasing, the object continued to approach the men.

The cloud appeared to be thinning out more and more and the craft stopped at about 3 or 4 meters from the ground. At this short distance the men could see that the object was round and as it was inclined toward them they could see the dome on the

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upper part. Heinonen was watching the reddish grey mist and said that suddenly he felt like something had seized him around the waist and pulled him backwards. He took a step back and at that instant noticed a creature was standing in the middle of the circle of light which issued from the "tube." The creature was about 90 centimeters in height, very thin with slender arms and legs and a waxy, pale face. No eyes were noticeable and the nose gave the appearance of a "hook." The creature was clothed in some sort of overall material looking light green in color. The feet were encased in boots of a deeper shade of green and white gauntlets covered his hands and arms to his elbows. Claw - like fingers clutched a black box. Out of a round hole in the box a yellow light was pulsating.

Viljo said that he didn't get an impression of clothing on the little figure but noted that he glowed "like he was made of phosphor." His head, Viljo said, was crowned with a conical helmet which appeared metallic.

The creature was in sight for only about 15 to 20 seconds, according to the two men. Then he turned and the opening in the box was directed toward Heinonen and the light which it emitted was brilliant and almost blinding. The red-grey mist began pouring down from the craft and big sparks were jumping from the luminous circle on the ground. The sparks looked like luminous staffs, one centimeter long and red, green and violet. They seemed to flow outward from the circle, quite slowly, and some of them struck Heinonen and he was surprised that he did not feel them.

The red fog shortly encompassed the creature and he was no longer visible. The light cone on the ground then appeared to be "sucked up" into the opening at the bottom of the object. Then when the red mist dissipated the whole object was gone. The two men stood there for 2 or 3 minutes and Heinonen, who had been closest to the object and the lighted circle, experienced an insensitive feeling along his right side. When he attempted to step forward his right leg crumpled beneath him. Viljo had to half-carry and drag his friend to his home which was located about 2 kilometers from the area where the object was seen.

Mr. Heinonen's mother, when questioned, revealed that when the men came home they pounded on the door



See Finnish Occupant story, this page.

and when she opened it they stood there, Heinonen leaning on Viljo. Viljo's face was swollen and red. Heinonen was ill, complaining of a backache, aching joints and a painful headache. He later vomited and in an interview with the writer of the article in the Finnish magazine, claimed that for a period of two months his urine appeared black in color.

Both men were examined by a doctor who stated that he had given them sleeping tablets because it was obvious to him that they were in shock. He attested to the complaints of Heinonen, but said that both men were so excited in telling their story that they were nearly incoherent and felt that they had encountered some kind of electrical phenomenon.

This quite possibly is one of those cases which will need to be dealt with in considerably more depth before it is understood. However, it is obvious at this time that the incident embodies several details which have been noted in previous accounts of encounters with UFOs. If further important information is available it will be published in a future issue of the Bulletin.

Renew Now!

Engine Interference in Denmark

The London Express Service for August 18 carried the story of a policeman who photographed a UFO after the object apparently interfered with the function of his patrol car. Denmark's "Porsgrunns Dagblad" for August 15 stated that technicians were examining a film strip exposed by Policeman Ewald Mourup on the evening of the 13th. His story follows:

"I was driving in a radio-patrol car on the road to Sillerup, seven kilometers northeast of Haderslev. The time was about 10:50 p.m. When I drove down a hillside the engine stopped completely for no reason and the lights went out. I braked the car and drove off the road. Then the car was enveloped in a cone of light and it became very warm inside. I tried to call the police station on the radio which would not function, so I switched the release on the automatic camera in the car. While taking the photos the light cone disappeared vertically up into the air. It did not disappear immediately, but seemed as if it was pulled upwards."

The three photos taken by the auto-
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matic camera show completely black except for a small dot of light. Mourup said that the lights of the car came back on after the light in the sky had disappeared and when he got out of the car he saw nothing unusual.

Mourup claimed that another car came upon the scene shortly after the light left but he hesitated to stop it and ask the driver if he had observed the phenomenon for fear that the man would think he was drunk. He admitted that he himself had laughed at people who had claimed to have seen UFOs in the past.

The film has been delivered to the Strydstrup Air Station where the Danish Air Force has undertaken an investigation of the case. Thanks to our representative Finn Myhre for forwarding this interesting information.

APRO Members Sight UFOs

The amount of UFO activity being reported to APRO without benefit of press coverage indicates that a flap of some sort has been in effect since about the middle of June and the following two reports, emanating from long-time and trusted APRO members are examples of the many first-hand reports reaching headquarters. Mr. Dains is a Field Investigator for APRO.

On the night of the 29th of July Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Dains were returning to their home from a camping trip to Old Forge, New York. At 7:20 p.m. they noted that the power for the town of Waterville was out but they proceeded to the local store to make a purchase anyway. Upon returning to the spot they had picked for overnight camping they noted that the lights at the camp office were also out. At 8:45 p.m. there was heavy rain accompanied by thunder and lightning so they decided to break camp and drive straight through to Binghamton. They left the spot at 10:25 and when they were just outside of East Hamilton Mrs. Dains pointed out a bright object in the sky just southwest of them. Because of the low cloud cover and light rain they both thought it was unusual. They stopped just northeast of Poolville and they both observed the object through the passenger window of the car which was down at the time. The object then became dim and went out. Mr. Dains got out of the car and went around the rear to the passenger side of the car and asked for the flashlight. Mrs. Dains then got out the car also and

stood facing southwest where the object was last seen. Dains started flashing the light several times in that direction and the lighted object reappeared. He flashed the light several more times. The object was about the size of the head of a needle at arm's length. When lightning lit up the sky it was clear that the object was below the cloud cover. After flashing the light several more times the Dains' noted that the object became brighter and dropped from a 45 degree angle to a 30 degree elevation. At this time it appeared the size of a dime at arm's length. Mrs. Dains became upset and called her husband to get into the car which he did. As he got into the car the lightning flashed and Mrs. Dains got a good look at the object. It appeared as a dark ovoid object with a bright round orange light in the center. Dains did not observe the object at this time because he was busy getting into the car and "getting out of there."

Mr. Dains drove down the road searching for another car and the object followed. At the intersection where a road from Poolville joins route 12 he stopped a car and the man in it got out to observe the object also. At this time the object was at about 45 degrees elevation and about the size of a head of a match stick at arm's length. It moved up and down slightly but otherwise just hovered in one position. The man who observed with the Dains' gave them his name and address, then both cars left, but the object continued to follow the Dains car until they reached the far side of Sherburne, New York at which time it was in the northwest. They drove two miles south of Sherburne, decided to drive back and see if they could spot the object. The time was then 11:07 p.m. However, they did not spot the object again.

Mr. Dains noted the following observations about the incident: During the sighting the radio had a lot of static which it didn't have before the sighting. The town of Waterville had a blackout a few hours before. The object was observed for approximately 30 minutes, and seemed to be about 500 yards distant at the nearest point and about 1,000 feet high (estimates). As it followed the Dains car and a northbound car approached, the object would climb to a higher altitude and dim until the approaching car had passed, then would become bright again and come down to a closer vantage point.

One of the most recent sightings took place at Stratford, Connecticut at 7:30 p.m. E.D.T. on August 7, 1970 and was witnessed by Mr. Harvey B. Courtney and his daughter Donna, 15. Mr. Courtney is a member of APRO.

Mr. Courtney and Donna were seated on their front porch when she pointed out an unusual object in the sky. They were facing east. The object in question was cigar-shaped and lazily cruising along somewhat slower than a high-flying jet but it appeared to be much lower. Mr. Courtney instructed his daughter to go into the house and get binoculars from his bedroom. He thought the object was a jet but was puzzled by the absence of wings. Donna called down that she couldn't find the binoculars and he told her to look in the closet. A few moments later Donna appeared with the binoculars and handed them to her father. The binoculars are Zoom, 7X - 12X, 40, manufactured by Swift and Company.

Looking first with the 7X and then quickly zooming to 12X Courtney still could not discern wings or stabilizer; just a short tail on top. With the binoculars he could discern a faint, white, misty exhaust and a black band which encircled the "fuselage." There appeared to be a slight separation in the middle of the band. The "exhaust" extended approximately 2 to 3 times the length of the object, out the rear.

Mr. Courtney then instructed his daughter to get the camera, but during the time it took for her to find it, the object changed color from a dull aluminum to brown, then a deep reddish brown. At the same time Courtney heard the sound of a propeller driven plane in the east. He did not notice any change in velocity during the object's color change. At this point Donna came out with the camera, Mr. Courtney took his eyes off the object to set the lens and when he looked up the object was gone. He said he couldn't believe his eyes; one moment it was cruising lazily along, the next second it had completely disappeared. He grabbed the binoculars and swept the whole southwest area where the object had been for about 2 or 3 minutes but nothing was visible.

Mr. Courtney feels that the object was a definite structured craft and unlike anything he had ever observed before. He also feels that the color change and the sound of the plane in the east had something to do with the quick disappearance.

Press Reports

The number of UFO incidents published by the news media appears to have increased in the second half of 1970 and we present here three typical cases. The Larned, Kansas incident is under investigation and hopefully the Prescott, Arizona incident will be investigated shortly.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 10, 1970. Residents of the capital of Yugoslavia reported to news agencies that they had observed a red object which they estimated to be flying at a speed of between 400 and 600 kilometers per hour (240 to 370 miles per hour). A Yugoslav airline pilot also reported observing the object which he described as having the shape of a "prolonged" ball with flames rising vertically from its surface. His total observation lasted about one minute. The Belgrade Observatory said that the object was not sighted at that facility.

Prescott, Arizona, July 31-August 3, 1970. For four evenings, at about the same time each night, an object described as a light which changed colors from red to blue, proceeded in an erratic path across the skies above Prescott. A time exposure photograph was taken of the object and it shows the straight lines of star tracks whereas the curving line of the path of the object demonstrates its erratic flight path.

Larned, Kansas, 5 August 1970. Pawnee County Undersheriff Phil Atteberry informed the *Hutchinson News* that he had observed an object in the vicinity of the Larned State Hospital at about 11 p.m. Viewed through binoculars, it was merely a very red light with one flashing white light "on the front." It hovered, flew at high speed and generally presented the impression of erratic flight. No shape could be discerned around the light, however. Atteberry claimed that he had seen the same objects prior to the 5th of August.

UFO Reported by Heyerdahl Crew

United Press International carried a wire story on the 12th of June 1970 which reported that Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian sailor and adventurer who was crossing the Atlantic on his craft, Ra 2 had radioed a UFO sighting. Navigator Norman Baker, who sent the message via shortwave radio said the UFO moved across the horizon for several minutes and then disappeared in a "bright orange flash."

UPI queried the North American Air Defense Command at Colorado Springs, Colorado and was told that they doubted that the UFO could have been connected with a space shot and the officer who answered the query said that it "might have been a meteor."

Baker said that the sighting was made during the early morning hours on the 11th as Ra 2 made good headway in a voyage which had started in May from Safi in Morocco. Heyerdahl and his crew are trying to prove that ancient Egyptians could have crossed the Atlantic in papyrus boats bringing their culture to the Western Hemisphere centuries before Columbus discovered America.

It could be pointed out here that although no details of the shape or apparent size of the object in question were given in the news report, the duration of the sighting counter-indicates the possibility that it could have been a meteor. Attempts will be made through our Norwegian representative and other members in that country to obtain further details which will be published in the future if we are successful.

Children Sight Minute Creatures in Malaysia

Mr. Ho Sai-Yuen, APRO member at Selanger, Malaysia, has forwarded information concerning the alleged sighting of tiny, and in one instance "horned" Martians by young boys near their school at Bukit.

At this writing several of the boys at Stowell School claim to have seen the diminutive (3 inches tall!) creatures and one claims to have been injured. It all began on the 21st of August when 10-year-old K. Wigneswaran reported he had seen a tiny "man" with horns who emerged from his "space ship" which had landed in the blukar (vegetation) near the school. This creature, according to the boy, wore a yellow uniform and his four companions wore blue outfits. All five had their own "space ships." Young Wigneswaran claimed he tried to capture one of the little men whereupon the little fellow loosed a blast from his "space blaster" which resulted in a small red spot on the boy's right leg which he claims is a wound.

Something apparently did happen, because young Wigneswaran was found unconscious in the underbrush by prefects of the school and carried into the classroom. Other boys have allegedly seen the creatures since Wigneswaran's experience.

It is reported that the CID is interested and investigating the case and if more is available in the future this periodical will carry the details.

Book Review

By JERIEL DODGE*

CHARIOTS OF THE GODS?

By Erich von Daniken; G.P.Putnam's Sons, New York; \$5.95; index, bibliography; 178 p.

The author puts a question that has been with students of unidentified aerial phenomena from the beginning. His answer is unequivocal: yes, the fiery chariots in which gods and angels visited the Earth in Biblical and other ancient literature were spaceships, and the gods were astronauts. He suggests further that in many cases the visitors mated with terrestrial women, and their progeny became Biblical and other ancient folk heroes.

Noah is cited as an example. The kid was different; his mother was accused of infidelity, says von Daniken. But the celestial travelling salesmen responsible came back to tell the adult Noah how to build the Ark and what to do with it.

Von Daniken is at his best in reviewing the similarities and parallels among the Bible and contemporary or much earlier accounts in the literature and archaeology of such areas as Mexico, Peru, Easter Island, Egypt and the Middle East. He turns up cave drawings from desert Africa which undeniably suggest men wearing space helmets. He agrees with many others that the Pyramids in Egypt, Mexico and Yucatan were built to specifications provided by a scientifically advanced race of visitors from space. He argues that Sodom and Gomorrah got it with a nuclear bomb, and that Lot's wife dropped dead when she turned around and looked straight at the fireball. The only thing he neglects is the pillar of salt.

His whole point—well taken, of course—is that it's time to do a massive, world-wide correlation of the existing fragments of our ancient past and reassess the whole jumble in the light of our new knowledge of space and space flight. To better plan the future of mankind, he calls for a Utopian Archaeological Year.

He has some items that may be new to many Americans. One is the Piri

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Reis map, found in the Topkapi Palace early in the eighteenth century among the effects of the Turkish admiral by that name. The map is believed to be very much older, possibly a far-removed copy of something very ancient. It depicts the Earth, centered on Cairo, as seen from space. The Americas are there, distorted by global perspective. So is the continent of Antarctica, the ice-buried shoreline of which has been determined only recently by electronic sounding. Another new bit is Jonathan Swift's description of the moons of Mars, written 150 years before their discovery by an American astronomer.

So the book is rewarding, if somewhat irritating in small ways. The dust jacket says von Daniken is Swiss, but that's all. The book first was published, presumably in German, in 1968, and the English version in 1969 in England and Australia.

The author is surprisingly casual in some areas. For one instance, he omits telling us when Adm. Piri Reis lived. For another, his bibliography of 80-some titles omits any mention of the late astronomer and explorer, M. K. Jessup, who ploughed much the same field in 1955 and 1957. Nor is there any mention of the late Swiss psychiatrist, Dr. Carl G. Jung, whose book on Flying Saucers in 1959 was at least tangential, exploring the psychological factors that come into play with the UFO phenomenon.

Von Daniken's treatment of UFOs and their implications is curiously brief. He gets around to it eventually and mentions several good encounters. He hasn't seen one himself, but does not doubt their existence. To him, they are merely one more manifestation of his central theme — that the Earth has been visited many times.

One of his assumptions is that the nuclear-armed intercontinental missile has produced comparative peace, that the Russians and the Americans are unlikely to blow up the world because suicide is involved. Well, he knows it; we all know it; but how well do the individuals with their fingers on the button know it?

Von Daniken argues that the development of space travel is absolutely essential. Man, he says, knows he must control his population growth, but won't do it in time. He must travel outward for more living room, more nuclear fuel. So, off we go into the wild blue etcetera with Wernher von Braun and the Rand Corporation.

It's rude to ask, but is everyone's antigravity belt properly fastened?

And, considering von Daniken's routine handling of the UFO problem, where has he been for the past 23 years?

Such questions are side issues. The point is that von Daniken gives us probably the most detailed popular survey of our curiously neglected past that has been provided to date. He says he wants to make people think, and he does.

*Jeriel Dodge is a long-time APRO member.

PLEASE NOTE

Would those members who would be interested in attending an Eastern UFO Symposium in the Baltimore area tentatively set for January 1971 please contact APRO Headquarters?

EDITORIAL

From time to time this office receives communications from members registering complaints concerning the non-delivery or late delivery of the Bulletin. With the mailing costs, Bulletin delivery is deferred by the Post Office, first class mailing naturally taking precedence. The Bulletin is mailed within the first 10 days AFTER the date of the Bulletin. For instance, the July-August issue is mailed between September 1 and September 10.

Another disadvantage of bulk mailing is that sometimes Bulletins are lost. In some instances one member will experience such inconvenience several times and is naturally upset about the situation. However, this office has no way of knowing that a Bulletin has not been delivered until we are notified whereupon a duplicate copy is immediately dispatched. But we ask that members do not register a complaint with this office until 15 days after the 1st of the month in which a particular issue is scheduled to be mailed. This ordinarily will give U.S. mailings sufficient time to reach their destination.

Another problem which we occasionally are confronted with is the suggestion that to support APRO's projects, the Bulletin should accept advertising. The APRO Bulletin is neither a commercial venture nor is it a "fan magazine." To accept one advertisement would automatically open up the doors to anyone who wanted to reach a select group and we would have an additional problem of determining which advertisements would meet our publishing standards. It is also felt that the membership is

primarily interested in aerial phenomena and associated subjects, and we have no guarantee that advertisements would increase revenue to the point that the Bulletin could be expanded to accommodate the extra space required.

Other suggestions which have come into headquarters from the general membership concern a greater emphasis on speculative articles. We do plan more presentations of this nature in the future, but prefer to limit our speculation to scientifically based theory, and articles of the nature presented by Dr. Harder in his regular column dealing with propulsion, which commences with this issue.

Another suggestion which has often been made relates to a possible "Letters to the Editor" column. This is an excellent idea but it has one drawback: the number of letters received would, because of APRO's size, be so large that we would have to be extremely selective in choosing letters for publication and in doing so some might feel that they were being overlooked or ignored. Therefore it has been decided to forego the "Letters" column and adhere to our policy of straight reporting for, after all, the purpose of the Bulletin is to inform.

Several members have suggested that each issue contain a chronological listing of reports received. This also is an excellent idea, but again space limitations prohibit such a feature. The number of investigated reports as well as press reports are so numerous, even in a "quiet" period, that too large a portion of the Bulletin would be taken up with such a listing and the overall opinion of the bulk of the membership is that it is preferable to emphasize a comparatively small number of detailed reports, thus giving a general picture of UFO activity around the world.

By way of a progress report, APRO is still gaining members and its investigative network is growing steadily, but the rate of membership dropout since the publication of the Condon Report has been excessive. This has been offset, to some extent by a steady new member gain, however, so that we are still able to operate within a frugal but established budget.

At this point we feel it is mandatory that all members and subscribers redouble their efforts to bring in new members and subscribers and wherever possible, give gift subscriptions to those individuals whom they know to be interested in the subject of UFOs.