

# THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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TUCSON, ARIZONA—MARCH, 1964

## FALL OF FOAM IN MEXICO

### Unexplained Craters In Britain

On the 20th of July, 1933, farmer Roy Blanchard, of Charlton, Dorset, England, discovered an unusual crater on his farm. The news of the discovery was carried in the press throughout the world and was given a great deal of newspaper coverage. The crackpots and armchair theorists had their day, but after all the furor was over, these are the basic and interesting facts:

Constable Anthony Penny had observed an orange object which flashed through the sky on the day the crater was found, and at 6 a.m., on an unspecified morning before the crater was found, Leonard Joliffe, a dairyman at Manor Farm, near Blanchard's, heard a blast or explosion. We begin this documentation with these facts for, although it has not and cannot be established that they are related to the crater, it is felt that any occurrence which might account for the mystery hole should be documented.

The physical description of the Blanchard crater is as follows: The deepest portion was three feet wide with a smaller hole, 2 inches in diameter and three feet deep, in the center. Around the large depression was a circular area which was depressed but not "dug out" like the middle section. On one side of this crater a trench about 4 feet long and a foot wide, and three others of the same dimension radiated from the opposite side of the hole. The main, circular crater was located in a potato field, and the three trenches on one side extended beyond a footpath at the edge of the potato field and into a barley field. In the area of these latter trenches, the barley plants had disappeared, appearing to have been "sucked up" by something.

According to the NJAAP Journal (Levittown, Pa.) whose sources of information were Blanchard, and Mr. Charles Stickland, three other areas ap-

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### Mystery Satellites, Strange Space Happenings

Several official press releases dealing with strange goings-on between Earth and the Moon in the past few months, leads us to summarize and advance some theories on the possible meaning of same.

In SCIENCE Magazine for 22 November 1963, Robert Werlwas of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, wrote about the odd behavior of Satellite Anna: It seems the satellite is equipped with five blinking lights and according to Richard B. Kershner, Applied Physics Lab, John Hopkins University, they worked fine for two months, then they cut to four, then three, and finally none. It appeared as though the electrical system had shorted out and the lights could no longer wink. Then, Kershner said, around the first of August, 1963, the lights started flashing again. Werlwas said the short "must have burned itself out and this sort of thing is hard to believe."

Kershner, speaking at a conference of artificial satellites at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, said Anna was another example of a satellite which repaired itself while humans were helpless to do anything.

Kershner further cited an occasion when Mariner II, on its way to the vicinity of Venus, was "struck by a tiny meteorite," which apparently severed some of the wires from the power supply. The records showed a jolt to the satellite as if an object had struck it and also showed a corresponding power cut-off at the same time.

"Yet the power eventually returned, indicating the wires must have soldered themselves back to their proper connections," Werlwas reported.

Still in reference to the same article in Science, it seems both Telstar Communications Satellites had mysterious trouble—Telstar I refused to obey commands from the ground on two oc-

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On December 12, 1963 at 10:00 a.m. Customs Interventor Ignacio Baz was called on the phone by the customs officer at Gate Two in Agua Prieta, Mexico. Because he was busy supervising the check-through of cattle he could not respond, but 10 minutes later, upon receiving a second call from the gate and an urgent message to come as soon as possible, he got into his car and, stopping by home, picked up his camera and proceeded to Gate Two.

When Baz reached Gate Two he was greeted by Inspector Amber Gordillo, who filled in the details about his calls. At 10, he said, a huge, white ball-shaped object had come in from tree top level and landed about a hundred yards southwest of the gate. Ten minutes later when Gordillo called Baz the second time, he reported that two more of the strange things were approaching.

When he finally reached Gate Two, the two objects, about 6 feet in diameter, and not precisely spherical in shape, were literally "bouncing" across the soft ground of a freshly plowed field about 100 yards from the gate. Their bounces took them between 3 and 6 feet off the ground. The field bordered on the Agua Prieta (dirty water) river and a range of stubby mesquite growth. Ignacio Baz sloshed through the mud of the field in pursuit of the strange balls. A strong north wind was blowing and the objects were being driven further southwest along the ground. When they reached the mesquite growth they began to tear apart on the growth. Although their repeated bounces along the ground apparently had no effect on them, their contact with the sharp, spiny mesquite bushes cause them to literally tear apart. At this point, Baz took pictures of the two large portions, each of which measured approximately two feet at the largest dimension. One landed in water, the other at the base of mesquite bush. The one in the water showed no visible signs of deterioration in the short period that it was observed.

After taking the pictures Baz made inquiries, found that the first one had

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## S. F. Residents Watch "Boomerang"

At 4 a.m. on Wednesday, 25 September, South Bay residents reported a "boomerang" or "half moon" shaped objects, moving rapidly across the sky above the San Francisco Bay area. Ed Cameron of Walnut Creek, was just starting his paper route and he and some workmen at the Permanente Cement Plant near Los Altos watched the objects, said they were brightly lighted, glowing intensely and fading alternately and according to one observer they "blew up" in the west.

## UFO Stumps FAA

Several groups of people in Lynchburg, Virginia, spotted an object bearing three groups of rotating round lights on Thursday evening, 3 October, 1963. An FAA Tower Official at Lynchburg Municipal Airport said the following day that the object had not been identified.

## Foam . . .

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been destroyed by frightened children and adults who beat it with sticks and stomped on it with their feet. Then he went back to his station at the Main Gate of the customs station. At noon a hard, driving rain began. Several hours later when the location of the balls was examined again there was no evidence whatsoever of their existence.

Investigation by this office showed Baz to be a serious, intelligent family man who has been with the Mexican Customs service for 32 years. He is well respected by fellow employees and business men in Agua Prieta and is considered to be honest and reliable.

Baz and Gordillo's description of the strange substance was the following: It closely resembled tiny interlocking bubbles of some sort which were interwoven with a fibrous stuff. Baz at first thought it was a concentration of soap or detergent suds which had blown in from some laundry in the area. However, the balls remained intact in the hard driving wind and only broke up when they came in contact with the brush in the area. It also had strange clinging quality as was evidenced by the way it settled around the mesquite bush. Although it tore in contact with the mesquite, it did not disintegrate further despite the heavy winds which tore at it. Had it been any kind of soap or detergent foam it should have broken up and dispersed even while in the air above the trees.

Baz took two pictures with his Lord 5-D camera, using an F/16 aperture, ASA 125, 35 millimeter film and 1/100 second exposure. He hesitated to touch it, but did take a stick and pushed it into a portion of the substance and noted that it adhered to the stick like "cotton candy." When the stick was thrust into it, it did not cling as suds would do, but it clung to the stick.

In an attempt to understand why other reports were not forthcoming a study was made of the surrounding area. Agua Prieta is located slightly southwest of Douglas, Arizona. To the west of the two towns is open range with nothing between them and the Phelps-Dodge smelter several miles away. With the strong, cold north wind blowing few people were outdoors, and those who were were not likely to be looking up. Being above rooftop level when they came in, the balls of foam would not have been seen by people inside of buildings.

This sighting was brought to our attention by the editor of FATE magazine who asked the Lorenzens to investigate and submit an article if it merited same. As a result, in an effort to get in-

formation to FATE magazine at the earliest possible date, there was no time for a search of the files to determine whether or not there was a precedent. However, since then a local member recalls having read about a similar incident in Illinois in 1957 during that fall flap shortly after the launching of Russia's first satellites. The clipping is believed to be a picture with caption and shows a policeman standing beside a tree in which some of the foam was located after it fell to earth.

To conclude, this substance seems to be similar to "angel's hair" but is even more puzzling as there is no indication of its purpose or origin. After the rain of the afternoon of 12 December, there was no trace of the stuff and it is presumed that the pelting of the rain broke it up into fine particles and that it was absorbed into the ground. If any member has any further information concerning this general type of aerial phenomena we would appreciate it for our files.

A Tucson member and close friend has asked us to help locate her brother. They were orphaned at an early age and adopted into separate homes. His name is Robert A. Hamilton. He is 51 or 52 years old, and is over six feet tall. His original name was Loren Gotcher. Members are asked to search their local directories for this man and inform him that in order to contact his sister he need only to write to the Director.

## Year of Strange "Clouds"

The January 1964 Bulletin carried an article describing the strange ring-shaped cloud over Flagstaff, Arizona which was viewed from several states. Since then, another type of cloud has puzzled scientists. In the Miami Herald of 17 February, Frank Karel, Herald Science writer, described the strange, "many-armed" clouds which have been photographed spiraling over tropic and subtropic areas of the world by the Tiros 5 weather satellite. The formations were usually located over ocean areas and some measured more than 100 miles across. The arms tended to curve in a clockwise direction in Northern hemisphere formations, and in the opposite direction in the Southern hemisphere formations. The clouds also usually appeared where a warm air mass stood over a colder one, or "where such a temperature inversion was likely." At that date U.S. Weather Bureau specialists were at a loss to explain the curious clouds and at this writing we have not received any data indicating that an explanation has been found.

## Mystery . . .

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casions. The first time, Bell Telephone scientists fixed it by remote control, but the second time, in February of 1963, after all attempts to fix it failed, the situation looked hopeless until the Satellite began functioning again. Kershner's comment: "Maybe it's Space Gremlins again."

The Milwaukee Journal for January 30, 1964, carried an article by Journal Staff Writer Harry S. Pease which dealt with Echo's outer space problems.

Gale V. Highsmith Milwaukee Astronomical Society Satellite Tracker, told Pease on Thursday, January 30, that Echo 2 was not as bright as it was, and something appeared to be going around it every five seconds. Highsmith said the "whatever it is," seems to come into view beneath the satellite and headed toward the observer, then crosses up and away. It is in orbit, around the satellite, its track would be a mile long and half a mile wide, going  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile per second and that seemed too fast, according to Highsmith.

Highsmith conjectured that perhaps the plastic and aluminum bag had ruptured, spilling out the seven pounds of red-orange phosphorescent dye which was supposed to leave a visible streak if a leak occurred.

Stating that it is only remotely possible that the dye cloud is in orbit around the satellite, Highsmith thinks there is more likelihood that the dye adhered to the balloon and the orbiting object is merely an optical illusion caused by an "irregular paint job."

The balloon would not collapse if ruptured, due to lack of atmospheric pressure, and the escaping gas would force Echo II into a fast spin.

To date, 14 Rangers or Lunar probes have failed their mission, for various reasons. In the February 4, 1964 issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel, Gale Highsmith again hits prints with his assertion that he saw Ranger 6 crash on the moon. Watching the moon through his five inch refracting telescope at his home, he saw an elongated dark gray spot  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide by 5 miles long, lasting about a minute, show up 125 miles south of the Crater Plinius. The spot faded out completely in less than two minutes, indicating debris was thrown several miles high.

It is quite obvious that Highsmith saw the impact of the Ranger, and if so, what did a Flagstaff astronomer and a Florida astronomer see? The Flagstaff man, Dr. Kal Rakas, said he saw a

brilliant white flash on the Lunar surface 60 miles from the predicted impact point, 90 seconds before Ranger 6 was supposed to impact. The Florida man said he watched what he thought was Ranger 6, go behind the moon.

Ranger 6 was the Lunar probe designed to photograph the moon and transmit those photos to earth before impact. Unfortunately the Satellite did not function correctly in the last few crucial minutes and no photos were transmitted. Furthermore, Ranger 6 is the 14th Lunar Probe to fail in its mission to photograph the moon. The only successful one to date is the Russian Lunik of October 1959. According to British spokesmen at Jodrell Bank, the Russians are having the same problem—not a single success since the 1959 shot.

And—on February 18, Space Scientists were at a loss to explain the disappearance of Syncom. It had been launched the preceding Thursday from Cape Kennedy. Its ultimate aim was to have been to establish an orbit that would make it appear to hover motionless over a spot in the South Atlantic. The launch was routine and it achieved orbit at 22,300 miles but then its radio transmitter came to an abrupt halt. There was no recorded "jolt" as if a meteorite had struck it, in the case of Mariner II. After it's launch (and this is not generally known), a Swedish tracking station tracked an object trailing Syncom, and two preceding. It is feasible that the trailing object was the satellite's last stage, but it is not logical that the two objects which preceded Syncom were any part of the launching mechanism. Three weeks later, the satellite, all alone now, but with its transmitters still out, was tracked and located via a unique method: Computers aided by Doppler shift.

And—in March, six mysterious "orphan" satellites were discovered in Space. The U.S. and Russia disclaim ownership. They may be telling the truth. Something that we can't quite account for is meddling with our artificial satellites. What?

## Flurry Of UAO Sightings In Venezuela

APRO Member Joe Rolas has forwarded information concerning several sightings which took place in his country in the summer of 1963. Details of same follow:

The residents of a section of Caracas, Venezuela were amazed to observe a luminous object on the night of 29 July. The office of the newspaper "Ultimas

Noticias" was swamped with telephone calls about the thing, generally asking for an explanation. A reporter called the local Cajigol Observatory but got no information than others who called about the object; the individual who answered the phone at the Observatory said he could not give out any information because of the risk of being "fired."

Some observers said the object was round, others that it looked like a "dish platter," still others, like a giant beam of luminous light, "displacing itself at great speed."

The calls started at 8 p.m., and the next day Ultima Noticias was told that as soon as the investigation was finished, they might be able to furnish an explanation.

## Did Object Land Near Caracas?

In addition to the sighting of 29 July and other less detailed incidents, Mr. Rolas forwarded the details of a purported landing in the Las Acacias section of residential Caracas on the 6th of August 1963:

At 10 a.m. large numbers of people, including the Jorge and Villegas families, observed a brilliant, disc-shaped object which seemed to be gigantic in size, and which appeared to land, then take off near the National Television Plant and University City.

The observers in Las Acacias live on a hill and, when they observed the object, they saw it across a valley, on the hill opposite. Some at first thought a plane had crashed, and calls went out to various agencies, including the Fire and Police departments, for help. The sun was shining brightly and the atmosphere was very clear, so that viewing the object was very easy. The thing was spotted in the sky, then it came down to treetop level where it made several maneuvers, then hovered stationary for several minutes. When it finally left, it went straight up into the air at such high speed that many thought it had disintegrated. It was due to this impression that physicians, nurses, firemen, police and personnel from the Rescue and Salvage Service of the Ministry of Communications, arrived on the scene shortly after ten o'clock. A thorough search was made but it was soon obvious that the object had not actually landed, and had left abruptly as some witnesses had maintained.

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## Craters . . .

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parently denuded of surface vegetation were found later. One was under a gap in the hedge located at the far side of the barley field, where barley was missing over a circular area of approximately two feet in diameter. This field was bordered by a grass field, and then another barley field where the second (or third) disturbance was found. Its shape generally resembled that of a hand with a pointing finger. Beyond the finger-portion was a line of upright barley stalks with the tips bent over at the top . . . this disturbed crop area measured 1 feet in length. The third area of disturbed crops was also in this second barley field but was inaccessible because of the danger of trampling healthy crops to get to it.

British bomb disposal units assumed at first that the main crater was the result of an old World War II bomb which had been accidentally exploded. Probes located only a common field stone, eliminating the bomb explanation as well as the meteorite explanation. First contact with the stone had brought a flurry of reports that a meteor was at the bottom of the center hole.

### Craters Found in Scotland

About 10 days after the first Charlton crater was discovered, other craters were located in other parts of Britain. Most widely publicized was two holes at the Middle Monynut Farm, East Lothain, Scotland, in the Lammermuir Hills near Berwickshire border, 21 miles south of Dunbar. According to press reports the craters were twelve feet apart, 15 feet in diameter and about 3 feet deep. Twelve trenches or channels, which appeared like the spokes of a wheel, sprung from each crater and extended to 40 feet beyond the rim. Huge clods of earth and heather were scattered for a distance of 40 yards beyond the holes and a number of small squarish holes about one foot wide and two feet deep, were found 35 feet from the craters.

In late July two more craters were found on Dufton Foll in Westmorland. According to Mr. P. K. Haythornthwaite (NJAAP Bulletin) of Cambridge, "The large hole was 37 yards across, two feet deep all over and roughly circular in shape. The craters were on a slight slope and from the lower end of each extended a 'channel' up to four feet deep and 18 yards wide. The channel from the larger crater was about a quarter of a mile long, the other being about 200 yards long. Both eventually joined small streams." According to Haythornthwaite, the long channels did not look

like anything which might have been caused by a UFO such as the Charlton craters which resemble those documented in Aime Michel's book, "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery") but rather "seemed to have been caused by very large quantities of water landing from above all at once."

The craters at Charlton and Scotland brought to light another, located at Flamborough Road, Yorkshire, which existence was known at the end of June. It was first seen by a farm worker who noted that the grass near the edge of a field had been disturbed. He thought little of it until the 19th of July when he saw that the earth had been thrown up, then decided it had been made by a rooting pig until close examination indicated that it was too extensive to have been the work of a pig. British bomb disposal units eventually explored the crater and filled it in. Later attempted examination yielded little because it had been filled in, except for the information that it was roughly circular, 6 feet in diameter, and about a foot to one and a half feet deep.

Other craters, three in number, were found near Sanquar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland but no details of physical description was given by the BBC news which reported them.

According to the editors of NJAAP, the English and Scottish craters, when mapped, fall into a pattern of orthotenic-like straight lines. No study of this has been accomplished by APRO, although our "Strange Crater" file includes many similar instances, including the famous crater in Utah which was found after a huge hemisphere of flame was seen. Accompanying the flame or fireball was a concussion which nearly wrecked cars on a nearby highway. Another unexplained crater was at Las Cruces, New Mexico, although no other phenomena occurred at the time, as far as is known. In this day of frequent sonic booms, however, such a crater could be formed and accompanied by a blast and no one would be the wiser.

A cow began to lose its hide by peeling . . . after the Charlton crater appeared. Blanchard seemed to feel the strange condition of the cow's skin may have been related to what caused the craters. The skin of the cow seemed to have been burned.

The foregoing has been an abbreviated but basically complete account of the rash of craters in Britain. We would like to encourage our readers to continue to send information of this kind, no matter how scant the contribution may be.

## Mystery Security Meeting In NZ

On the evening of the 21st of February, 1964, the head of the security service of New Zealand, (Brigadier General H. E. Gilbert), Solicitor-General (Mr. H. R. C. Wild, Q.C.), and the chairman of the State Services Commission (Mr. L. A. Atkinson) met in the office of the Minister of Industries and Commerce (Mr. Marshall). Within minutes, Mr. Marshall left the meeting to call in the Prime Minister (Mr. Holyoake), who had just left a Cabinet Economic Policy Committee meeting.

No one would discuss the proceedings when the meeting broke up an hour later.

"This was probably the most secret thing the Government has ever considered," Mr. Marshall said. "There is no prospect of any public consequence—nor of anything ever emerging. I hope not. There is no crisis."

Mr. Holyoake said: "It was nothing."

"There can be no indication of the matter under discussion," said the Deputy Prime Minister, on 22 February when approached for comment on the report about the meeting.

Mr. Marshall further said: "There are certain matters which, in the public interest, cannot be discussed in public, and this is one of them."

We quote this news report to demonstrate that certain public officials or government officials sometimes feel there are areas of security which cannot be made public. Whether or not the above mentioned incident is connected with UFO or not, we cannot determine at this time but we do feel that it is a good possibility.

## Ruby "Rings" Over NZ

V. E. Burnett of Ngongotaha, N.Z., reported in a letter to the Editor, Auckland Press, that on 10:15 p.m. on December 28, 1963, he saw traveling slowly in an east-west direction, low enough to be visible through trees, a moon-sized, glowing, pulsating, ruby red circle of light composed of equal-sized segments, the space between which were easily discernible. The object moved in "leisurely" fashion across the sky, pulsating evenly at regular intervals. While watching, Burnett was amazed to see it turn back on its path about one third of the way, make a slight detour to the left and head south over the town of Ngongotaha. Trees and a hill prevented him from seeing what actually became of it. The whole sighting lasted "at least a good five minutes."

## Boy Roasted In Mysterious Fire

Although probably not connected with any kind of aerial phenomena, the details of the following incident will be, we are sure, of interest to most members:

On the evening of the 13th of December, 1962, at 7 p.m., Billy Peterson (age unknown, but considered to be at least in his late teens) drove from his uncle's home to his own garage. Slightly less than an hour later firemen were called when passersby noticed smoke seeping out of Billy's automobile which was parked in his garage. When Peterson's body was removed from the car he was dead and his face and arms were covered with burns. The car itself was so hot THAT IT HAD MELTED A PLASTIC ICON on the dashboard, BUT THERE WAS NO FIRE IN THE CAR.

At Pontiac General Hospital where an autopsy was performed to determine cause of death, it was found that Peterson had died of carbon monoxide poisoning and there was no doubt of that. The examination also revealed: The tail pipe had been altered and the exhaust fumes led into the car by means of a flexible pipe. The missing piece of tail pipe was found at Billy's uncle's home where relatives recalled that he had been "puttering" around with his car. This fact, plus the information that Peterson had been very ill for two months due to a severe kidney ailment, seemed to point to suicide.

Peterson left his uncle's home at 7:00 p.m.—the drive between there and his own home is 10 minutes and authorities determined that it was 40 to 50 minutes after 7 that the alarm came in. Police at first were inclined to write the whole episode off as just another suicide but doctors at the hospital could not reconcile such a possibility with the balance of their findings, for they were admittedly amazed at the condition of Billy's body:

He was literally covered with burns; his back and legs were covered with second and third degree burns; his left arm was so badly burned that the skin had peeled off ;yet, the hair on his body was not even singed! His nose and mouth were burned but his eyebrows were untouched; his genitals were burned to a crisp; the extent and severity and condition of the burns were such that it was certain that he could not have dressed himself after the burns occurred, nor could he have been dressed by anyone else. He was

fully clothed. Whatever caused the burns over most of his body did *not* burn his clothing, his underclothing or any of the hair on his body. Police and Doctors agreed: "It's the strangest case we have ever seen or heard. It positively defies an explanation!"

Now we come to a few of our observations: The heat in the car was so tremendous that it melted a piece of plastic decoration, **YET THE UPHOLSTERY, ETC., WAS NOT BURNED.** The parts of Peterson's body, i.e., those parts which touched parts of the car (left arm on arm rest, backs of his legs, genitals on the seat, and his nose and mouth where he possibly fell against the steering wheel when he lost consciousness from the carbon monoxide) were severely burned, but the tops of his legs, his chest, and head were not burned. Why?

We want only to recall a couple of instances about which we are familiar and which demonstrate the manifestation of a peculiar kind of heat. The Desvergers UFO case in 1953 when the Scoutmaster, Sonny Desvergers purportedly was burned by a UFO. The grass where the object hovered, was normal, but the roots underneath were charred.

Another case is the Itapu Fortress case of 1957 in which two soldiers received 1st and second degree burns on their body while a UFO hovered over the Fortress. These men were burned **ONLY WHERE THEY WERE COVERED BY CLOTHING.** Dr. Fontes, our Brazilian Representative, theorized that an ultrasonic beam, possibly used as "scanner" to determine the size of the installation, had passed over the soldiers. The roots of the grass where the Desvergers UFO hovered, were charred, and Edward Ruppelt, in his book, "UFO Report," pointed out that Air Force scientists could duplicate the effect only by inducting an electrical current into the ground. Fontes felt the soldiers had been burned by an ultrasonic beam. Possibly both phenomena were caused by the same agent.

At any rate, there is a strong suspicion that Billy Peterson may have been burned by an ultrasonic scanner beamed at his car. But why? Therein lies the mystery.

## Mysterious Light Haunts Couple

There seems to be at least two kinds of aerial maneuvering lights—one completely unexplainable from a physical point of view, and the small maneuvering, possibly remote-controlled "observ-

er" light. We deal with the former in this account:

John Hoban, 21, a headmaster and his wife, Donna, 19, have reported their eerie experiences with a glowing, "ghostly" light which appeared mysteriously in the bedroom of their home in Rabual, New Britain. In an interview with a reporter for the Evening Post of Auckland, New Zealand, Mr. Hoban said that the house was too far from the road for car headlights to have shone through a window. He checked and found no way the light could have entered.

Mrs. Hoban said that the light, "a globe of light without any center" shone at intervals in their room between the hours of 1 a.m. and 4:30 a.m. on February 19, 1964. Mrs. Hoban said she felt a "strange presence" in the room, then opened her eyes and there was the globe of light hovering just above her face. She looked around and instead of one doorway from the room onto the veranda she saw what appeared to be three doors. She screamed, jumped from the bed and woke her husband who was sleeping in another bed a few feet away. Hoban said his scalp tingled and his hair stood on end. "I was very frightened for a moment in the face of the thing," he said.

No mention was made in this lone article about how or when the object left the room or the premises. We would like to point out, however, that in the 1920s a Doctor doing research on what happens, physically, when a person dies, found that at the instant of death (utilizing extremely sensitive scales and special camera equipment) the body of the dying individual loses a certain amount of weight—less than an ounce—and that a small, luminous globe-shaped object emanates from the head, wafting upward and "through" the ceiling.

We present the above mentioned article and latter comment, in answer to repeated requests from various members to try to delineate between the psychical and physical airborne light phenomena.

## Two-State UFO Group Forges Ahead

In August 1963 the Two-State UFO Group headquartered in Newport, Rhode Island, received very good mention in the Newport Daily News. At that time the group was four years old and had 150 members, many of whom, incidentally, also belong to APRO. We'd like to congratulate them, and especially John T. Hopf and Stephen R. Putnam for keeping the UFO subject alive and kicking in New England.

## Children Observe UAO

David and Michael Saunders of Ft. Kent, Maine, looked up from their play on the afternoon of 18 August, 1963, and saw a humming, slow-moving object which looked like two dinner plates fastened together, lip-to-lip. Ft. Kent is located in St. John Valley, and the account of the sighting was published in the St. John Valley Times which is published in Madawasha, Maine.

The youngsters called their Mother and Grandmother from the house, but by the time the women arrived, the object had disappeared over the hill. Aged nine and eight, David and Michael are sons of David Saunders of the Immigration Service, Ft. Kent (on the Canadian Border). Their father told the Times reporter later that he hadn't paid much attention to the sighting at the time, but then he saw an article in the Times about a similar sighting and decided to report his sons' story. Both Mr. and Mrs. Saunders agree that their boys are not inclined to story-telling, and that when David, the oldest, says he saw something, he means it.

David and Michael said that when the object passed over the hill, it just cleared the trees. Its hum was intermittent, like a radio which isn't functioning properly, being turned on and off. Both boys explained they were familiar with airplanes and helicopters, and that it didn't have wings or propellers and was going very slowly. They indicated that it looked as though it crossed the river on its way south. Saunders commented that this would be strange for aircraft as they are not supposed to cross the border.

The Saunders home is located on Frenchville Road, near Fort Kent. Lt. Rice of the Public Information Office at Fort Kent stated that experimental aircraft, whether Canadian or American, would be very unlikely to cross the international border.

On Saturday, the 17th of August, at 3:30 a.m., about 40 hours before the Saunders boys' sighting, a lone hiker stopped to rest at a road junction about two miles north of Cyr mountain on the road from Birch Point to St. David. Looking toward the south, he saw an object moving slowly toward the northwest. It was oval-shaped, appeared to give off a yellowish light similar to that of the moon. It moved along an irregular course, making frequent turns as sharp as a hundred degrees or less. The observer watched it for about fifteen minutes during which time it moved from the vicinity of the planet Saturn

to the vicinity of the Constellation Orion. This latter sighting could not have inspired the Saunders boys sighting for it was not published until four days after the boys saw the disc-shaped object.

## Scientist Discusses Space "Press Wire"

Ronald N. Bracewell, director of Stanford University's Radio Astronomy Institute said in 1963 that if, as Scientists are beginning to suspect, there is an abundance of intelligent life in outer space, "they" probably have a means of communication between each planetary culture and the ether is loaded with transmissions which we are not technically able to intercept. This is all very interesting speculation, but we "amateur" scientists often wonder how a scientist comes up with these "way out" ideas when they seem to be incapable of examining, unemotionally and objectively, the observational evidence right here on our own planet, which indicates not only extraterrestrial life, but their presence in our solar system and, indeed, right here on earth at times. Bracewell's theory is based on nothing but supposition and a good imagination—no one to date has intercepted any such communications, (to our knowledge) and the only real evidence of extraterrestrial life has been the observations of strange and very advanced aircraft, landings of same, and sightings of their occupants. Chances are, however, that if one should ask a scientist who believes the interspace communications theory, if he believed we are being visited, he would answer with an emphatic "No!"

## UFO Over Western NY

A large, bright flying object was seen over western New York on July 18, 1963 at 9:40 p.m. It was described by observers as resembling such man-made satellites as Echo I for example, but appeared larger in size and much brighter.

The UFO took approximately 15 minutes to cross from horizon to horizon and its direction of travel was from southeast to northwest. Odd flight characteristics were displayed as the object would speed up in its flight, then slow down and float.

Personnel at the FAA control tower at Greater Buffalo International Airport observed the object but had no radar contact. Because of the flight characteristics they felt the UFO was a weather balloon. Thousands of other people saw the object during good weather conditions.

## Life on Moon Says Priest

Reverend Guy J. Cyr, S.M., of the Sacred Heart Parish of Lawrence, Mass., and also an APRO member has expounded a theory which was printed in the 27 February 1964 issue of the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune. The following is a condensation of the stated theory: Putting together the words of experts who have been studying "echoes" of radar waves and of the many other frequencies in the electromagnetic spectrum reflected by the surface of the moon, Cyr is convinced that the surface of the moon is not comprised of dust and rocks as is generally maintained, but tall, cylindrical trees covered with a fibrous, wooly material. He backs up his argument thusly: Radar beams striking the moon and bouncing back indicate that the moon is made up of a soft, plushy dust in most areas, whereas immediately adjacent to these, radar probing indicates sheer drops of hundreds of feet, AND THAT ADHERING TO THESE PERPENDICULAR "CANYON WALLS" IS SOME OF THE SAME STUFF OR "DUST" WHICH MAKES UP THE SURROUNDING AREAS. The Reverend makes a good case for intelligent life on the Moon when he describes in detail the strange phenomena of October which involved the observation of supposed "volcanic activity." He points out that one area of this activity in actuality was composed of FOUR STRANGELY GEOMETRIC FIGURES: A CIRCLE, A HORSE SHOE, A BULLET AND A CYLINDER. The production of just one such figure by the unguided forces of nature under those precise circumstances would be impossible. As a matter of fact, not one, but 25 were produced; 19 the first night seven forming an oval, six forming a circle and six others forming the "streak," an eleven mile double test-tube formation. They came together, stayed together for 20 minutes and then faded away together. Geysers? Volcanoes? Reverend Cyr asks. And he answers that question: "Nonsense!"

A month after the first display, the "streak" appeared again, but this time it was 12 miles long and the six geometric figures stood there together for one hour and 15 minutes. Reverend Cyr makes an excellent case for his theory and we would very much like to publish the article in its entire, but because of lack of space due to sightings on our own celestial body during this spring, we must forego same at this time. See other articles in this and other bulletins concerning NASA's problems with their space probes.