

the apro bulletin

TWO CLAIMED ABDUCTIONS IN BRAZIL

DELTA WING OVER INDIANA

By Robert Marsland

Donald (29 years) and Shela (22 years) Study, were driving on Highway 174 southeast of Shelbyville, Indiana on August 2, 1983 at about 10:45 p.m., when Mr. Study spotted an unusual light near the moon. The light was large and very obvious, even next to the full moon.

Study's first impression was that it was the search-light on a helicopter because of the presence of a national guard armory nearby. However, it was approaching at the "speed of a jet", then slowed quickly, which made Study decide to pull the car off the road and observe it.

Study got out of his car and watched the object slowly pass over them at approximately 250-300 feet altitude. Hia description: "at least the size of a two-story house". It came out of the south, the Studys said, passed over 174, seeming to turn toward their car momentarily, then proceeded slowly into the northwest and out of sight.

When interviewed by Field Investigator Don Worley, Study held various cardboard circles at arms length for comparison of apparent size and decided on an ordinary sheet of typing paper held at arm's length would cover it.

Study said the experience was eerie, that he could hear no sound whatsoever, and the object, well-illuminated by the full moon, was black, and there were no markings or insignia visible.

The object was delta-shaped (see drawing) with a light on the apex, a red light on the rear of the apex and a green or blue light on each of the outer rear edges.

The sky was clear, there was no precipitation, and there was a slight, variable wind out of the southeast at an estimated five miles per hour. The temperature was 80°, humidity 50%, and there were no clouds.

There was the usual highway traffic, but Study noticed no indication that others watched the object (i.e., no other cars stopped). He estimated the duration of the sighting at two minutes.

There are many students of the UFO phenomenon around the world who strongly believe that life is as much a constant of the universe as is the tendency of stars to form, shine and die, while planets spin endless orbits around them. Recently two scientists published the results of their study of a meteorite fragment, announcing that all five of the building blocks of life had been identified within that small bit of space rock.

In the July-August 1966 APRO bulletin there was a condensation of notes on the Antonio Villas-Boas case (1958) in Brazil. Sr. A.V.B., then 23 years old, was driving a tractor in a field late at night, was attracted by a bright and unusual light nearby. He was lifted into a room where he was left, soon to be seduced by a small fair woman about 4' 6" tall. Her features were quite different from any he had ever seen. After the episode, the woman made signs to A.V.B. that their child would be raised "out there in Space". This report was furnished by Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, a long time investigator and representative for APRO in Brazil and now deceased.

Mrs. Irene Granchi, another good friend and representative to APRO from Brazil, recently supplied us with the details of two other cases similar to the A.V.B. encounter.

- 1) Subject: Antonio Carlos Ferreira
- Reporter: Professor Ney Matiel Pires
- Location: Mirassol, Sao Paulo State, Brazil
- Date: End of June, 1979

In 1979 A.C. was a night shift guard at a furniture factory in Mirassol. At 3 A.M. he checked out, visited the bathroom, and came out to face three beings of about 4' height, each carrying a small cigar box-shaped package on the chest and a slightly larger one on the back. The beings were dressed in white coveralls covering them completely. A.C. was taken to an oval craft, some 6½ feet across the bottom by 8 feet high, by means of which he was carried to a large mother-ship. Details of his experience during the two hours he was away were described during several subsequent sessions with a hypnotist.

A.C. met ten or twelve of the crew, some leaf-green, some dark brown like himself, who seemed to communicate among themselves with buzzing sounds, but with him by thought transference. He was disrobed, against his wishes, smeared with evil-smelling oil, injected with a hypodermic, and persuaded to mate

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Brazil

(Continued from Page One)

with a 5' tall brown woman, who, though resembling the humans A.C. knew, was still different enough to be recognized as not of this earth. After this experience he was returned to the bathroom where it all started, minus his underwear and bruises that lasted for months and were not identified by the doctors who attended him. In subsequent years A.C. was visited six more times by the space beings, once to show him his daughter, named AZELIA, so the beings told him. The daughter looked very much like her mother, with narrow face and pointed ears. A.C. is now a married man, has a better job and seems to be doing well in spite of the certain knowledge that he will be visited again.

In this case there are several pieces of strong corroborative evidence. A.C.'s dog Hongue, affected at the time of the abduction by a light beam, has changed from an aggressive watch-dog to a disinterested spectator on life. Several witnesses reported lights near the factory at the time of the first

encounter, A.C.'s footprints ended several feet out from the bathroom, there was a large circular dust-free area there and the grass around the area showed signs of having been burned. In addition, steel columns supporting a shed nearby were tested for magnetism and found to have a strength approaching 7 gauss. As the months passed, the magnetic strength remained at normal all the time. Antonio still has the undershirt burned during the abduction, the scars on his body, and the wall calendar which was burned because it was in the line of fire.

2) Subject: Joao Valerio da Silva, doorman at hospital, married, father of three.

Reporter: Dr. Luciano Stancka e Silva

Location: Botucatu, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Date: 29 November, 1982.

About 1:50 in the morning J.V. began having stomach pains. He arose to find some medicine and a drink of water, but because the water inside the house was off, he stepped out the back door to find his drink. There he met a six foot tall being coming down a shaft of light. The being pushed him into the light-shaft elevator and took him up into the hall of a craft where he met another human figure. These figures were covered head to toe in close-fitting coveralls, with slits for eyes and mouth. After a short conversation between themselves, the beings literally passed through the wall and were replaced by a beautiful young female without clothing. This lady removed a Y-shaped object from the wall, touched J.V.'s left cheek with her right hand, and J.V. passed out.

He was found in his back yard at 5 A.M. by his wife and 20 year old daughter. His clothes were in a pile beside him, his body was covered with an oily substance, and there was a queer circular mark on his right chest. The wife and daughter put him under the shower to wash him off, as he slowly regained his full senses.

Corroborative evidence: Oil stains on clothing (not yet analyzed), marks and bruises on his chest, lesions in the genital area, and leaves on the tree near where J.V. was found showed burns on one edge, with opposite edges still green. A local agronomist declared that this effect would be most difficult to duplicate.

It is strange that for some months prior to this experience of J.V.'s, peculiar things were happening in his home. Several times the gas stove was lighted in the kitchen, (by no one) dishes were broken, a saucepan lid raised itself into the air, flipped over, then settled down. After the incident these queer happenings ceased. Dr. Stancka is still awaiting the results of analysis on the oil stains.

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ASTRONOMICAL DATA

By Lee Emery

The purpose of this column is to give observers a general idea of the location of significant stars and planets in the night sky. It is applicable in most areas of the U.S.A., Canada, Europe, Central Asia and Japan. All times are approximate and may vary up to 30 minutes each way, depending on the observer's location in relation to his local time meridian. In addition, add one hour for the beginning of the month, and subtract one hour for the end of the month (for stars only). All times are given in standard time.

NOVEMBER 1983

PROMINENT PLANETS: *Venus* rises in the east about 2 a.m. and appears as the dominant point of light in that part of the sky. By sunrise, it is high above the SE horizon.

Mars can be seen in the same part of the sky as *Venus*. It appears reddish-orange in color.

Jupiter and *Saturn* are not visible at this time, except just after sunset (*Jupiter*) and just before sunrise (*Saturn*).

BRIGHTEST STARS

9:00 P.M.: The Orion constellation has just risen in the east. It includes *Betelgeuse* (orange color), *Rigel* and *Aldebaran* (which is actually in *Taurus*).

Capella is found about 45° above the ENE.

Vega can be seen fairly low in the WNW.

If you have a telescope, the *Andromeda Galaxy* is directly overhead.

11:00 P.M.: *Orion* is now 45° above the SE.

Sirius and *Procyon* have just risen in the east.

Capella is now 75° above the east.

Aldebaran is 70° above the ESE.

Vega is very low in the NW sky.

1:00 A.M.: *Orion* is 50° above the south.

Sirius is 30° above the south.

Procyon is 40° above the east.

Aldebaran is 80° above the south.

Capella is almost directly overhead.

3:00 A.M.: *Orion* has moved towards the west but remains about 50° above the south.

Sirius has also moved towards the west but is still about 30° above the south.

Procyon is now 65° above the south.

Aldebaran is about 65° above the west.

Capella is 80° above the west.

5:00 A.M.: *Arcturus* has just risen in the east.

Orion is now about 35°-40° above the WSW.

Sirius is 35° above the SSW.

Procyon is 65° above the SSW.

Aldebaran is about 30° above the west.

Capella is 50° above the WNW.

METEOR SHOWERS: The *Taurids*, a minor shower, peak about November 5. The *Andromedids* peak about November 14. The *Leonids* peak in the early morning hours of November 18.

MOON PHASES: New Moon — November 4
First Quarter — November 12
Full Moon — November 20
Last Quarter — November 27

DECEMBER 1983

PROMINENT PLANETS: *Venus* rises in the east about 4 a.m. and by sunrise is about 30° above the SE.

Mars rises in the east around 2:30 a.m. and by sunrise is about 45° above the south.

Saturn rises in the east about 3:30 a.m. and by sunrise is 40° above the SE.

Jupiter sets in the west shortly after sunset.

BRIGHTEST STARS: Star positions remain basically unchanged except times are one hour earlier in the first part of the month and two hours earlier in the last part of the month.

METEOR SHOWERS: The *Geminids* peak on December 14. The *Ursids* arrive on December 22, but the full moon will hamper viewing.

MOON PHASES: New Moon — December 4
First Quarter — December 12
Full Moon — December 20
Last Quarter — December 26

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PILOT SIGHTINGS AND RADAR TRACKINGS

By Bob Gribble
Conclusion

July 5, 1979 - Gulf of Alaska - "We were halibut fishing in the gulf south of Seward, Alaska about 2:45 a.m. when a super bright object came down through the clouds and became stationary close to the water. At the same time a target appeared on our radar at about two miles distant - a really strong target. All of a sudden the radar heading was knocked off of its setting and one of the crew had to reset it. That just

never happens. It was a bright glowing object with a bowl-like shape. It faded out and simultaneously disappeared from the radar screen, then reappeared visually and on radar. The radar heading was knocked off when the object approached the boat. The object was only a couple of feet off the water. The incident lasted for about five minutes and the radar was picking up a strong signal."

September 10, 1979 - Oregon - There were two of us flying ten miles north of Myrtle Creek at 5000 feet at about 12:45 p.m. in an Aztec and about a half mile off formation with a Cessna 182 which was a brand new airplane. We were just getting ready to let down at Myrtle Creek and this thing came from about a four o'clock position from the coast and looked - when it was facing me - like the round fuselage of an airliner with a reflection in front but not on the sides. Then it moved in behind the Cessna, several hundred feet behind and below him. And then it started moving directly toward the Cessna and I called him. He told me later that all he got was the word plane. I was trying to tell him there was a plane coming up on him. He said he looked around on both sides and couldn't see anything. After that he couldn't hear any of my conversations. I tried him on two different transmitters and all he could hear was static all the time the object was around. After the thing left he could hear me. It moved underneath him, several hundred feet below him, then it lifted up vertically to pretty close underneath him - within 25 feet I suppose - and hung there for a minute. I tried to call him again. I would say the object was probably 30 feet in diameter and shaped like a sphere. There was nothing sticking out from it and it was metal. Then it dropped back down and slid behind him. And then it pulled up underneath him again but not so close this time. And then it moved off to the right at about four or five o'clock position and dropped down over the coast mountain range. The whole observation lasted for about five minutes."

November 11, 1979 - North Carolina - "I was flying a Lear jet from Newport News, Virginia to Houston, Texas at 6:25 p.m. and had just leveled off at 41,000 feet. We were just coming up on Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina when radar called us and wanted to know if we had a target at 12 o'clock. My co-pilot and I did make contact with a white object about six minutes before the call. Radar said the target was at about ten miles, that it was an unreported target and that no aircraft were in the area. We had the object in sight for about ten minutes. It stayed in front of us until radar started talking to us and then it went from our 12 o'clock position to our two o'clock position rather rapidly; faster than any airplane that I have ever seen. And then all of a sudden it stopped, and

then it got real bright and it was coming right at us, getting bigger and bigger as it got closer. Then all of a sudden it went straight up. It got to within about four miles of us before ascending. During all this time a Delta flight came in and they spotted it. And there was another Lear jet and he saw the object. It ascended to about 65,000 feet and moved along with us for a while and then it turned around and went like a streak of lightning northeast like it was going after another aircraft. We just watched it go and vanish. Radar continued to track the object until it streaked away."

December 29, 1979 - Northern Illinois - "We had a call from the Sheriff's department at 11 p.m. and they said they were looking at a UFO. We looked on the radar and observed the target in that area westbound, very fast. There were three controllers and myself. We watched the target and it stopped, changed direction to a north heading, went north for about three miles, stopped again, went southwest bound for five miles, stopped again, went westbound right up to the Mississippi River, stopped there, then continued westbound. It covered 54 miles in three-and-one-half-minutes, plus it stopped four times. We were receiving a strong return. There were no known aircraft in the area. I have never seen an aircraft at that speed turn so fast. The stops were very abrupt and the turns were very abrupt. I don't know of any airplane that can turn that fast. We picked up a second object at 11:04 p.m. and it proceeded southwest until it was directly over the Mississippi River at which time it turned southbound and paralleled right over the river for about half-a-mile and moved away to the west-southwest. After we picked up the second object I checked back with the Sheriff's department and was advised that they had observed another object. The position the Sheriff gave me correlated with the targets we saw."

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THE WORD "UFOLOGY"

By Richard W. Heiden

Like it or not, the word "ufology" has come to common use by "ufologists," and to some extent by the general public. It has even been adopted by several foreign languages.

Everyone knows that the acronym "UFO" was coined by Edward Ruppelt when he headed the U.S. Air Force's "saucer project." But what of its derivative "ufology"? The origin of this word is older than most people might realize.

UFO writer Morris K. Jessup included this

definition in his book *The UFO Annual*, published in 1956:

UFology (You-fol-o-gy) has been coined in *The UFO Annual* to cover the field of investigation of what the Air Force has called Unidentified Flying Objects. Thus we have the science and study of the Unidentified Flying Object.¹

Flying saucer Review first used the word "ufology" back in the January-February 1956 issue, at the start of its second year of publication.² It was used without explanation or comment, as though the readers would know — or be able to figure out — what it means. So I do not know if this preceded Jessup's book, which came out the same year. However, Jessup's introduction (from which the above passage was extracted) is dated December 31, 1955.

As far as I have been able to determine, the first dictionary to include the word "ufology" was the 1969 edition of *The World Book Dictionary*. Its definition was, "the practice or hobby of tracking unidentified flying objects, such as flying saucers."³ At least nine more dictionaries include "ufology" now, though — as in the case of *The World Book Dictionary* — ufologists might have reason to disagree with some of the definitions they give.^{4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12} The dictionaries all agree on Jessup's pronunciation of the word, but spell it in lower-case as did *Flying Saucer Review*.

In the very first issue of *Flying Saucer Review* (spring 1955), John Rowland wrote as follows:

I think that the use of the words 'Flying Saucer' to describe these objects has been unfortunate. . . It has made it very difficult for many of us to take the subject seriously. Perhaps if some learned name, derived from Latin or Greek, had been applied to them, they would have been more seriously studied. I don't know. It is probably too late to do anything about nomenclature, anyhow.¹³

The same thing could probably be said about the word "ufology," which has become widely known and accepted. However, with the term "flying saucer" it was *not* too late to change nomenclature, to "UFO." Who knows? Perhaps one day "some learned name" will supplant "ufology," or at least take its place alongside it.

NOTES:

¹M.K. Jessup, *The UFO Annual*, Citadel Press, New York, 1956, p. 16. Thanks to Earl J. Neff, director of the Cleveland (Ohio) Ufology Project, for calling this book to my attention.

²*Flying Saucer Review* 2:1 (Jan.—Feb. 1956), p. 11, "GUIDE TO WORLD UFOLOGY/ A Register of Flying Saucer Periodicals & Books." References to this article in subsequent issues (2:2, p. 32; 2:3, p. 26) call it "Guide to World Ufology."

³Clarence L. Barnhardt, editor in chief, *The World*

Book Dictionary, an integral unit of the Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Series, Doubleday & Company, Inc., published exclusively for Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Chicago, 1969, p. 2245. The 1976 edition (edited by Clarence L. Barnhart and Robert K. Barnhart) has this definition on p. 2260: "the practice or hobby of tracking flying saucers."

⁴Margery S. Berube, director of editorial operations, *The American Heritage Dictionary / Second College Edition*, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1982, p. 1312: "The study of unidentified flying objects."

⁵Phillip B. Gove, editor in chief, *Webster's 3rd New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged*, G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., 1981, p. 100a: "the study of unidentified flying objects." "Ufology" made its first appearance in the addenda section of the 1971 edition, p. 72a, but, as of 1981, has still not managed the transition to the main body of the work.

⁶David B. Guralnik, editor in chief, *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, Second College Edition*, Simon & Schuster, a Division of Gulf & Western Corporation, New York, 1982, p. 1540, under "ufologist": "a person interested in the study of UFOs, esp. one who believes them to be craft from outer space." "Ufology" itself is relegated to an undefined mention at the end of the entry. This entry has remained the same since its first appearance in the 1970 edition (The World Publishing Co., New York and Cleveland), p. 1540. David B. Guralnik, editor in chief, *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, Revised Pocket Edition* (paperback), Popular Library, New York, 1973, p. 617: "ufology" is merely mentioned at the end of the entry for "ufologist," which is defined as "a person interested in UFOs, esp. as supposed craft from outer space." This entry had first appeared in the 1971 edition, *Webster's New World Dictionary*, p. 587. Unfortunately, the 1982 edition, titled *Webster's New World Dictionary Compact School & Office Edition* (Simon & Schuster, a division of Gulf & Western Corporation, New York), omits both "ufologist" and "ufology."

⁷Patrick Hanks, editor, *Collins Dictionary of the English Language*, William Collins Sons & Co., Ltd., London and Glasgow, 1979, p. 1571: "the study of UFOs."

⁸Thomas Layman, supervising editor, *Webster's New School and Office Dictionary* (paperback), Fawcett Crest Books (a unit of CBS Publications, the Consumer Publishing Division of CBS Inc.), New York, 1974, p. 788: "Ufologist" is defined as "one who believes UFOs to be spacecraft from outer space and

takes a special interest in reports about them"; "ufology" appears at the end of the entry, without definition.

- ⁹A.M. Macdonald, editor, *Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary*, Littlefield, Adams & Company, Totowa, N.J., 1973 (new edition © W & R Chambers Ltd., Edinburgh, 1972), p. 1460: "Study of unidentified flying objects, such as flying saucers."
- ¹⁰Thomas M. Paikeday, editor, *The New York Times Everday Dictionary*, Times Books, a division of Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., Inc., New York, 1982, p. 723. The entry for "UFO" includes the definition "ufologist" as "one who studies UFO's; ufology n."
- ¹¹E.L. Thorndike and Clarence L. Barnhart, *Thorndike Barnhart Advanced Dictionary* (for students in junior and senior high school), Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1973, p. 1100: "practice or hobby of tracking unidentified flying objects."
- ¹²Edwin B. Williams, general editor, *The Scribner-Bantam English Dictionary*, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1977, p. 986: "study of unidentified flying objects." The same entry is in the revised paperback edition, Bantam Books, Inc., New York, 1979, p. 986.
- ¹³*Flying Saucer Review* 1:1 (spring 1955), p.10

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ON THE NAME OF THE DISCIPLINE THAT STUDIES UFOS

By Félix Ares de Blas, San Sebastián, Spain

From *Stendek* No. 40 (June 1980), pp. 31-32, translated and adapted by Richard W. Heiden, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. Both Sr. Ares de Blas and Mr. Heiden are members of the Consulting Council for *Stendek*.

A few years ago it became popular to call UFO buffs "ufologists," and the discipline that encompasses the study of UFOs, "ufology." I personally find these words distasteful. They are ridiculous. They mix an English acronym, "UFO," with a Greek suffix, "-logy." It is not serious. Perhaps the rapid spread of such absurd names is proof of the low level to which self-criticism of UFO investigation has sunk.

Traditionally, scientific disciplines have taken their names from classical Greek--e.g., geology and biology. Even more recent ones, such as cybernetics and etiology,

have been faithful to this standard. Sometimes the barbarism of mixing Latin and Greek in some concrete technical detail--such as "television"--has been accepted, though not as the name of a scientific discipline. But English has never been mixed with Greek.¹

To look into this subject, in July of 1978 I asked other members of the *Stendek* Consulting Council for their help and suggestions. I received several very interesting replies, but the most complete one was without a doubt that of my good friend and versatile investigator José-Tomás Ramírez y Barberó. As he writes much better than I, I will yield the word to him in this condensation of his letter:

A few days ago I contacted César Chaparro Gómez, who has a master's degree in classical philology (extraordinary end-of course award, and recipient of a fellowship to the Maximilian University of Munich), and who is 28 years old. Chaparro was most interested, and promised to discuss it with two other professors of Greek at the University of Salamanca. The first problem that Chaparro and his colleagues found themselves up against was the difficulty of involving a Greek term that completely and faithfully denotes the generalness of the term UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT.

So, following the etymological and semantic laws, they reached the conclusion that it had to be as follows:

1. AGNOSTOS, ἀγνωστος, in which:
A = privative prefix, 'without'
GN = root that means 'knowledge'
TOS = Greek ending, translatable by the English 'able,' in the sense of 'susceptible of. . .'
Therefore AGNOSTOS = unknown, unintelligible, obscure.
2. PTENOS, πτηνος, noun meaning flying thing, thing that flies²

In this manner, one arrives at the composite form AGNOSTOPTENOLOGY, by dropping the 'S' at the end of each part on joining them, and adding 'logy.'

They then had to revert to what is called HAPOLOGY, which consists of a syncope (omission) of one or two similar or identical syllables together (e.g., 'bos'n' for 'boatswain'). Thus in the confusing word AGNOSTOPTENOLOGY, the syllable 'STO,' which resembles 'GNO,' and which produces a certain cacophony, is suppressed. Nothing else can be suppressed without altering the meaning. So we end up with

AGNOPTENOLOGY

which literally means *the study of something that flies and that is unknown to us*.

At first the word sounds strange, perhaps even laughable; but if we analyze it a little more in depth it is very descriptive and easy to remember. And, above all, anyone educated in the classics will automatically understand it.

It seems that my concerns are not unique. In August 1979 the First London International UFO Congress was held, organized by BUFORA--I was invited, but Hynek was--tried to find a new word to describe the scientific discipline that studies the multiform and evanescent UFO phenomenon. It does not seem that they reached any definitive conclusion. I propose the adoption of AGNOPTENOLOGY to refer to the serious and profound study--approaching a scientific one--of the phenomenon.

¹The author is of course referring here to words adopted by Spanish, and is not considering such hybrids as "gemology" and "garbologist" (the latter being what some garbage collectors have taken to calling themselves).--Trans.

²The Greeks distinguish between a flying thing--PTNEOS--and a flying animal--PTEROS. The latter is familiar in such words as lepidopterist and pterodactyl.

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PRESS REPORTS

By Joe and Doris Graziano

CONNECTICUT - October 21, 1982 - Enfield - A Manchester, CT, newspaper, the *Journal Inquirer*, reported that a man had a bizarre experience that may be related to a UFO sighting the previous day. The man, a former Air Force security policeman, asked that his name be withheld.

The man was walking his small dog on a path through a nearby woods at around 7:30 p.m. when he heard a faint vibrating buzz. As the sound grew louder, he decided to follow it, but realized it was all around him. Finally the noise grew so loud that he and his dog stopped in their tracks and waited. The buzzing sound continued at that level for about two minutes.

"You could feel the vibrations go through your bones," he said. His dog started barking but "I could hardly hear him" because the noise was so loud.

The dog slipped its collar and bolted back down the path toward their home. Suddenly, the man saw three intense flashes of white light -- each for only a split second -- then there was silence.

CALIFORNIA - November, 1982 - Davey's Valley - A man and his wife were camping when they were awakened after midnight with their bodies "responding to static electricity -- every hair stood on end." A huge object hovered above them. The object was "shaped like a manta ray" and was at least 200 feet across. It made a humming sound and slowly passed over the couple, heading to the east. "We were scared.

We packed up and drove straight home," said the couple.

LOUISIANA - December 30, 1982 - Coushatta - A number of residents called officials at around dusk reporting strange objects in the sky, or crashing to earth.

One man said he saw a "circle of lights with a smaller circle of lights within the bigger circle. It was just hovering over the treetops and it sounded like a fan motor, nothing else, then all of a sudden it left."

A separate witness reported seeing the same lights in about the same spot. "It was hovering over the treetops, but made no sound like a helicopter or an airplane, just a silent rushing sound, then it took off real fast and disappeared," said the witness.

In the days following the reports, searchers combed the surrounding area and found fresh broken trees, sheared off at the top, with the green branches laying on the ground. They also reported a strange, unexplainable "acid-like" odor in a certain area.

KANSAS - January 13, 1983 - Lake Clinton - Doris Benander was reading a newspaper at about 6:20 p.m. when she glanced out the window and saw a "great big blue thing" shining in the sky. She ran and got her husband and daughter and they all went outside to watch the object.

The object was round, "as large as a house" and shot out streaks of fire "that sounded like electricity shorting out." Except for the electric-shortening sounds, it made no noise and did not move. As they watched, a high-flying airplane approached the area and the object "just blinked out." The family went out driving to see if they could find the object and said all of the dogs in the vicinity were barking and continued barking into the night, although the object never reappeared.

Officials from the Air Force SAC base in Omaha and the North American Air Defense Command in Colorado Springs said they had no planes in the area and said nothing had been sighted in the Clinton area. A Topeka National Weather Service spokesman said he knew of no weather phenomena that could cause the sighting and that weather balloons were not responsible.

ENGLAND - January 17, 1983 - Torquay, Devon - Bruce Cowling and Andrew Jarvis were riding on a motorcycle between Shaldon and Maidencombe beach when Bruce glanced towards the sky and saw "a large, blue light heading towards the ground. It was white-tipped and extremely bright."

The object was further described as "about 30 feet long and shaped like the body of a rocket firework. It was heading at 45° and left a vapor trail behind it just like a jet. It was just like a blue flame." The boys lost sight of the object when it "seemed to land in a field on the landward side of us."

ALABAMA - February 9, 1983 - Stapleton - Vivian White and her family were standing on a sidewalk in front of a school between 7 and 7:30 p.m. when they heard some boys screaming, "look at the UFO." Mrs. White looked up and saw what "looked like a cloud or a star with a big bright light and lots of little blue lights on it."

The object hovered over the treetops in front of the school, moved slowly toward the school with a sound like a motor humming, then it disappeared. The witnesses said it was the size of a television.

Vivian's father, I.B. Byrd, lives about a mile in back of the school with pine trees in between. He and his family saw the object come from over the trees, stop and hover for a few seconds, turn out the big bright light, then move off in a northeasterly direction and disappear.

TEXAS - January 29, 1983 - Galveston - Galveston police and Coast Guard officials received reports, at about 7 p.m., of six green lights "zipping" around the East Beach area for about five minutes. They then came to a stop and remained stationary for about 30 minutes before "zipping off just before the moon rose."

Chris Fredericksen and Deborah Stobie said that "whatever it was it made no sound and it was pretty low." They added that the lights were arranged in a definite planar pattern, but did not seem to be connected.

Officials said they received several calls on the lights, but that no reports from patrolling officers or the Coast Guard were received. Witnesses at the scene said that 10 to 15 people in the area saw the lights.

NEW YORK, March 17 & 24, 1983 - Brewster - Linda Nicoletti was sitting in her living room at about 8:30 p.m. on the 17th when she saw some red and white lights over the roof of a neighbor's house. She ran outside, along with her husband, father-in-law, and two of her children, and watched a V-shaped craft flying silently at treetop level.

Another witness, Jeffrey Salmonese, said he took photographs of the object when he and his father spotted it from their yard on the 24th. He said the V-shaped object was flying toward him lit with red lights when he first saw it at about 8:45 p.m. After abruptly turning south, the object's lights switched to alternating green and white. One of Salmonese's photographs, published in Gannett-Westchester's Reporter Dispatch newspaper, shows an indistinct white light against a gray background.

Several hundred sightings have been reported in Putnam and Westchester counties over the past several weeks. Several callers who said they saw the object from their automobiles said it interfered with their radio reception as it passed overhead.

CALIFORNIA - April 4, 1983 - Hayfork - Elizabeth Amman spotted a light hovering over a ridge at about 9:20 p.m. She went to get sheriff's deputy Ray Rudkin and, when they returned, the light was still there. It was described as a bright white light with a green light on either side of it.

OREGON - April 4-11, 1983 - Sweet Home - For the third time in a week, John Stein and his wife Alice have reported seeing a bright light bobbing in the western sky. The object first appeared on the 4th, at about 7:30 p.m., and disappeared at about 10 p.m.

"It looks like a big bright light, and if you look at it through a telescope it changes colors from red to orange to blue," said Mr. Stein. He said that several of his neighbors have also seen the object, which bobs up and down on the horizon then finally disappears around 10 or 10:30 p.m.

ENGLAND - May 16, 1983 - Bristol - Police are investigating independent reports by 3 officers of UFO sightings in the area. Two policemen said they drove two miles following a flashing light in the sky until it suddenly shot up and away. A sergeant who also saw it said it was joined by a second pulsating light.

Peter Coomber and his wife Sandra were outside their home with friends, Trevor and Vivienne Glasspool, about 18 months ago, when they spotted two blue lights. The lights came together and split again very rapidly and both came down, changing lights to red and orange.

AUSTRALIA - May 20-21, 1983 - Victoria - Central Victoria was "buzzed" by up to nine brightly-colored UFOs for several hours. Aviation officials are baffled by the objects, which failed to show up on radar. More than 150 people reported sighting similar objects in a triangular area about 100 km northwest of Melbourne.

The objects were described as conical or cylindrical in shape with oscillating red, green and white lights, Mike Evans, a radio announcer in Bendigo, saw six objects through the studio window. "It was like a white cone with red and green lights flashing," he said. "I could see them quite distinctly changing colors. They were bright and about twice the size of the brightest star."

**DON'T MISS OUR
NEXT ISSUE!**
Details of our most
recent "Missing Time" case
(August, 1983)

"Errata" in APRO BULLETIN

31:9, "Greg Faltersack Confessed"

p. 5, last paragraph of article, line 2, should read "obvious
IFOs" (obviously!)

31:10, "The Word 'Ufology'"

- * p. 5, col. 1, para. 3, line 1, the second word of the magazine name should be capitalized
 - * p. 5, note 3, line 1) should read "editor in chief"
 - * p. 5, note 6, line 12)
 - p. 5, note 6, line 14, the title of the dictionary should end with "Pocket-Sized Edition"
 - p. 5, note 6, lines 21-22, the end of the word "Dictionary" was omitted
 - p. 5, note 7: drop the comma at end of second line
 - p. 5, note 8, line 4: after "Inc.," add "by arrangement with William Collins + World Publishing Co., Inc."
- Since writing the article, I have obtained back issues of Fantastic Universe magazine from 1957 and 1958, which include articles by Morris K. Jessup and Ivan T. Sanderson using the word "Ufology."

31:10, "On the Name of the Discipline That Studies UFOs"

- p. 6, col. 2, para. 4, line 1, should read "semantic"
- p. 6, col. 2: APRO's printer seems to have the same problem that I had with the IBM typing elements, which have all of the Greek letters except one, so I had to write it in by hand. The last letter of the two Greek words is not ζ (zeta), but σ, which is the form of sigma that is used at the end of words. (But, all-in-all, I'm thrilled that Greek letters could be printed at all; the same goes for the accents on the Spanish names.)
- p. 6, col. 2, second-last paragraph, line 2, should read "HAPLOLOGY"
- p. 6, col. 2, last paragraph: Ares de Blas's writing resumes here, after the quotation from Ramirez y Barbero's letter
- p. 7, para. 1, line 4: a whole line of my manuscript was omitted here; it should read "... I was invited, but, despite everything, I could not attend. One of the working sessions—where Dr. Hynek was—..."

Richard W. Heiden, Nov. 1983

The particular issues of Fantastic Universe referred to above are Feb. 1957, pp. 27-34, by Sanderson, and July 1958, pp. 79-87, by Jessup. (See also July 1958, p. 113, "veteran Ufologist Coral Lorenzen.")

- * The three asterisked items may be omitted when published, because they are so obvious.

Successively revised versions of the ufology article were published elsewhere, with the last one in CUFOS's "International UFO Reporter" of spring 1996, pp. 11-12.