the apro bulletin

VOL. 31

TUCSON, ARIZONA

NO. 11

"MISSING TIME" CASE IN MARYLAND

Thirty-Two! Count Them!! Thirty-Two!!!

When the morning of January 1, 1984 dawned in Tucson, Arizona, an historical fact had taken place. APRO had survived thirty two years of publishing, investigating and bearing up under official censorship and UFOlogical tomfoolery. There are enough new members in APRO's rank and file of members to justify just a short run-down of those years.

The foundations of the organization were laid in Los Angeles, California, where the Lorenzens lived at the time, in the summer of 1951. At least partly responsible was Mr. Ross Graham of Burbank. Upon moving to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin in the fall of 1951, Mrs. Lorenzen had to establish new contacts, and on January 1, 1952 APRO was born. The first official meeting took place the following June, just as the 1952 summer UFO flap was beginning to accelerate.

1953 was a very active year, but in 1954 the action moved to Europe and South America. Fortunately APRO had had some international publicity in *American Magazine* (now defunct) and when the "flying saucers" began to make their appearances outside the U.S., people in other countries knew there was a civilian group they could contact, ant that was the beginning of APRO's international representation.

To make the next 15 years of the story short, we had the questionable privilege (it was mostly hard work) of being on the scene during the difficult years when good reports were commonplace but we had to contend with a superior adversary, the Air Force. They had the press in their pockets and from the inception of the UFO mystery in 1947 until the great flap of 1965, when a report was of sufficient significance that it reached the press wires, the Air Force "spokesman" made the usual statement about the lack of scientific evidence of their existence, the possible explanations (meteors, balloons, etc.) and that they were not from outer space and that was that.

However, in 1964, Lonnie Zamora, a city policeman at Socorro, New Mexico, chased a strange object out into the desert where it landed, and a new UFO era was born. The Lorenzens were tipped off about the event hours after it occurred and were on the scene within 36 hours. They preceded the Air Force "team" (a Kirtland AFB Major and Sgt. Moody from

by A. J. Graziano

(Editor's Note: Members will recognize the investigator's name as one half of our writing team who does the "Press Report" column. Mr. Graziano and his wife Dorie, are also one of our top-notch investigative teams and good friends).

Paulene Draugelis and her daughter, Cindy, 23, left Bath, Pennsylvania, near Allentown, at approximately 10:00 p.m. on August 14, 1983 for the four-hour trip to their home in Maryland. Along the way, they dropped off a passenger whom they had volunteered to take home. This side-trip took approximately 20 minutes.

After traveling approximately 120 miles, they noticed that about a half a tank of gas was used, which was unusually high consumption, and stopped to fill the tank. As they neared Baltimore, they again noticed the gas was getting low and turned off I-695 (95 bypass around Baltimore) to search for a station. They encountered two policemen who directed them to the nearest station, but they apparently missed it and stopped at a hotel for directions. They finally found the station, got gas and returned to I-695.

There was originally some confusion concerning the encounter with the police, but it has since been clarified and is completely explained in the enclosed Investigator's Report.

When they were about a mile from home, the women noticed a light in the sky and slowed to observe it. As it approached, they could see that it was a round object and not a normal aircraft. When another car passed them, the object seemed to move away, as if avoiding being spotted by the other car, and then returned. The women lost sight of the object as they turned onto the street where they live.

When they stopped in their driveway and got out of the car, "something" made them look up, and there was the object hovering over the trees next to the house. They ran to the front porch and started digging in their purses for the keys while also banging on the front door. The object tried to move in closer and settled into a gap in the trees, hovering 50-60 feet above the ground. Finally, Mrs. Draugelis' son opened the door and they went into the house. They did not return to check on the whereabouts of the object.

The object was described as round with a dome on top and having slat-like windows around the dome. There were dull lights at each end of the 30 foot long object and it made a very quiet "whistling" sound.

(See "Thirty-Two" - Page 3)

(See "Maryland" - Page 2)

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Maryland

(continued from page 1)

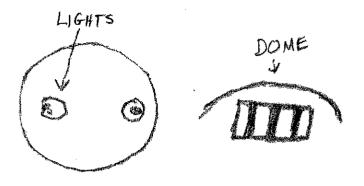
When they got into the house, Paulene was frantic but Cindy was very calm and not frightened or excited. However, they were both surprised when they noticed it was 4:10 a.m., over six hours since they left Bath. Even with the side trips, there appears to be about one hour of "lost time".

INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT

Interviews: The initial interview with Paulene Draugelis was conducted by telephone. The following weekend, both witnesses were interviewed in person at their home. Approximately 2½ hours were spent on this in-person, on-site interview session. I have stayed in contact by telephone with the witnesses since then, discussing different aspects of their experience and finally clearing up the "mystery" of the two police and the boy on the motorcycle. (See below).

Sketches: The sketches were drawn independently by the witnesses at their home during the interview. Both witnesses had difficulty drawing the object, even though they said it was very clear in their minds.

On-Site Investigation: The witnesses also had



Sketch drawn by Paulene Draugelis.

difficulty estimating size, distances and time, so all of the estimates were made by this investigator at the site, using the testimony of the witnesses as a guide. A check of the area of the police/boy on motorcycle encounter was made in-person and using maps of the area. After studying the area and confirming my observations with the witnesses, I feel certain that this portion of the mystery has been cleared up. Here's what happened: The women took exit 11 onto Caton Avenue, but turned the wrong way and missed the Gulf station which is, as the police said, on top of the hill. The witnesses then got directions to another station on Wilkens Avenue, got gas, and returned to I-695 off Wilkens Avenue which is exit 12. Then they passed the police/boy on motorcycle again at the same spot where they had originally encountered them. In other words, they made one large circle and passed the same area twice. After explaining this to the witnesses, they agreed that this is what happened. Being unfamiliar with the area, they didn't realize they had made a complete circle.

Conclusions: Based on the credibility and lack of UFO knowledge of the witnesses, I feel certain that they did, indeed, have a close encounter with a UFO that night. In carefully reviewing the distances and time involved in their trip that evening it also appears that there is still approximately one hour of time not accounted for. The witnesses say they are not even thinking about what could have happened to this hour and, in fact, say they want to try and forget the experience completely.

One interesting fact has emerged in subsequent conversations; the witnesses said they both seem to sleep much better now than before the UFO encounter. They say that the slight cases of insomnia that both had before are now completely gone and they go to sleep with absolutely no trouble at all.

The excessive gas consumption of the car, a Chevette, also remains a mystery. They have taken trips in the car since the encounter (not to Pennsylvania) and have experienced no problems.

In view of the outstanding hour of time and the problems with the car, I believe this case should remain open until these mysteries can, if possible, be explained.

Thirty-Two

(continued from page 1)

Wright-Patterson AFB). However, a local FBI agent and an Army Intelligence officer had already been there and had actually been instrumental in preserving what physical evidence there was - the landing marks.

The Socorro event was a landmark UFO case. It received international publicity for weeks afterward, and when the 1965 "flap" began to manifest itself a public hue and cry went up for an investigation and some answers, and the University of Colorado project to investigate the subject was born, and later popularly dubbed the "Condon Committee", for the Doctor of Physics who headed it.

The only thing the Condon Committee succeeded in doing was to spend a record amount of money to come up with the same conclusions that the Air Force had been noising around for 20 years. Whereas the Air Force project was a low-budget outfit with a skeleton crew (Sgt. Moody, a project officer and J. Allen Hynek as scientific adviser) in a small office at Wright-Patterson, (their largest expenditure was probably Hynek's retainer), the Condon Committee spent a half a million (at least) dollars in three years and came up with the same results - nothing.

During the time of the Condon Committee's study, APRO kept aloof. The Lorenzens were invited to Boulder to brief the Committee on their findings during their six-nation visit to South America in 1967, and submitted 125 of their best reports to the Committee for study, as requested. But we did not, at any time, attempt to influence the outcome of the enquiry. NICAP, which was started in 1956 and operated out of Washington, D. C. had always maintained that there was a gigantic cover-up and garnered much publicity because of that claim. They continued to attempt to get their point across and influence the Condon team.

When the Condon Committee closed it's doors in 1969, NICAP was on its last legs. The Air Force project soon closed, also.

For the Lorenzens, the temptation to close APRO was great. It had been 17 years since they had decided to "at least keep a record" of aerial phenomena. But with NICAP daily losing substance and viability there was no one to do the job.

It was at about this time that Walt Andrus, who had been a Field Investigator, then a State Section Director (a designation which we discontinued shortly after its inception because of its unworkability), decided to start his own outfit. This took place at a barbeque and picnic at Lake Charles, Missouri in June or July, 1970. The Mutual UFO Network (MUFON) as it was named, was almost a carbon copy of APRO in organizational structure, except that they kept the State sections and initiated a ham radio network which

APRO had tried and also discarded as next to useless. What might have been a replacement for APRO (possibly that's what Walt had in mind) turned out to be more of the same, so we hunkered down for another long haul.

The next major change was the birth of the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS) under the auspices of J. Allen Hynek. It was never clear why another group was started, as it only served to further fragment the field. Again, except for an isolated case on occasion, CUFOS did not appear to inject anything new into UFO research, except to exhume and tout the "other dimension" theory fostered by the Borderland Sciences Research Association and it's president, Meade Layne back in the 1950s.

And so APRO is on the threshold of it's thirty-third year. With the installation of the computer system, we hope to eventually be doing our own typesetting, among other things. However, it is another step forward for APRO and for UFOlogy. We here at Headquarters hope that the members will continue to support us. Answers are coming along, and we hope that the computer will be of enormous help in this area. CHARGE!

WHAT HAPPENED TO CONDON? A Balanced View After Fifteen Years

by Robert F. Creegan, Ph.D. APRO Consultant in Philosophy

The place of E. U. Condon in the history of American science needs no new documentation. As a theorist, investigator and administrator he was never far from the highest level. His reputation for independence and liberal attitude is also secure. In some respects The Condon Commission to Study UFO Problems reflected those merits of its director. It will be recalled that the study lasted from October, 1966 until January, 1969. It came to complex, highly qualified conclusions which have been misrepresented in most of the journalistic summaries.

Condon said that probably large scale public funding of UFO research would not yield important results, but yet he did favor unbiased grants to support minor studies. Similarly, he saw no need for an official clearing house of information on the subject, but he did note that the situation might change. The director also stated quite explicitly in his part of the commission's report that the regular military security and intelligence agencies would continue to monitor the

situation, and indeed that they must do so in line with the responsibilties assigned to them.

E. U. Condon also permitted publication of sections of the report, signed by senior colleagues which indicated a serious degree of probability of the actual existence of intelligently designed and controlled objects of unknown origin. Dr. Condon did indeed know the contents of the report, and knew that the results were by no means simple. Thus various features of the report illustrated Ed Condon's liberalism as well as his intellectual power.

What, then, happened to Condon? Essentially the difficulty seems to have been that his reasoning could not be based on all the data, because a large part of the available information never crossed his desk, nor could it be reached through means available to the commission.

The U. S. Air Force had officially agreed to provide all UFO data in its archives and all received during the course of the study. In effect this meant Project Blue Book data, since that was the official, generally recognized repository of UFO evidences.

We now understand that various non-military and para-military agencies sought and held related information, as did other branches of the U.S. military and agencies of Allied governments. Enquiries and suits made possible by The Freedom of Information Act have provided more along these lines than the Condon group could have unearthed in 1968. We know that at least the following held UFO evidences: National Security Agency, Defence Intelligence Agency, FBI, CIA, Office of Naval Research, and Secret Service. And we know that none of them had an imperative to keep Blue Book informed, much less a group of academics based on the University of Colorado and reporting to Dr. E.U. Condon.

Policies of wide dissemination of sensitive information even within a single agency are unusual in the so-called intelligence community. Small, elitist segments monopolize the potentially shocking findings.

Now obviously Ed Condon was no fool, and suspected that the flow of information was a bit tricky at times. It is all a question of degree, and he did not know that his data were so hugely deficient. Some members of the intelligence community could have so informed him, but did not want to do so, or perhaps did not dare do so.

We are not in a position to say what Condon's conclusions might have been were his command of the data ten percent or fifty percent better than it was. We do not know whether the "cover up" was largely deliberate or almost wholly inadvertant. We do know that a policy of deflecting public interest almost succeeded, but was opposed by APRO and other independent groups. And some UFO reports pretty directly contradict the verdict of "not very interesting."

The case of Condon is of philosophical interest just because he was in many ways an exemplary scientist. Deception of a sort apparently prevailed over considerable expertise and good intentions. Whether by design or by default Condon was led to underestimate the degree to which his commission was deprived of the data without which no effective conclusion whatsoever could have been reached. (How dreadfully vulnerable human science sometimes appears to be.)

By virtue of the Freedom of Information Act we understand now that E. U. Condon was deprived by accident or perhaps by design of much of the evidence without which his assignment could be fulfilled only haltingly and with mixed results. And something more may be asserted beyond reasonable doubt, namely, that the Condon Commission was established for reasons which were never stated explicitly at the time, and some of which probably were unknown to its members.

Public criticism of UFO investigations under Project Blue Book is a widely recognized factor, and even at the time (1966) members of the commission could have little doubt on that score. Many of our European and Asiatic sources argue that something else was more important in the thinking of part of a shadowy establishment in Washington. The fact is that pressures had been rising to establish a UFO study, or perhaps a permanent UFO Commission under the aegis of the United Nations, and with headquarters on neutral ground. U Thant, the Secretary General, was rather favorable to the idea, if my informants are correct, A somewhat mysterious Hungarian-American, Colman von Kevicsky, who held a minor position with the Secretariat was leading advocate. There was pressure from UFO study groups in France, Germany and the USA for a United Nations UFO Project. Professor James McDonald of the University of Arizona offered the United Nations a plan for a project.

Condon was never told that his commission was formed in order to block the formation of a United Nations UFO Project. And then, as indicated above, his commission was given the hopeless task of doing research without access to an important portion of the relevant evidences which were held by various parts of the so called intelligence community. What happened to Condon? At a minimum it must be said that policy considerations over which he had no control doomed the work of his commission from first to last. The man's place in the history of science, of course, does not rest on that unfortunate fact, but is prominent and favorable for other reasons altogether.

In summary, the Condon Commission was established because a large, vocal part of the public rejected Blue Book explanations, and demanded action by their representatives, especially those in Congress, and officialdom bowed to this pressure. Even at the time, this was pretty well recognized, but another reason was

covert. That was a plan to forestall any United Nations action on UFO problems. The actual results of the Condon studies were mixed, and not as journalists implied totally dismissive of the UFO problems. Finally, the new evidence obtained through the Freedom of Information Act proves that the Condon Commission was unable to review all the important data held by various divisions of the intelligence community. For example, the CIA had much overseas material which was not taken into account by the Commission which appeared ignorant of the hundreds of landings or near landings reported from Europe and Latin America. My British sources informed me that Bob Low, a commission member seemed to believe that the Zamora case was the only serious landing report. Acutally there were hundreds.

What, then, is the current status? In light of continued very strong radar-visual and military pilot sightings, it appears that we are confronted with an (in some respects) superior technology, which may well be not of this earth. Official withholding of some information is an indisputable fact, but beyond that general statement the present writer, at least, is unable even to provide an educated guess as to the nature of the withheld evidence. APRO will be advised to continue receiving reports, encouraging research, and contributing to public protest against policies of secrecy.

State University of New York at Albany

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I am writing with regard to your published article in your Vol. 31, No. 9, page 3. I have never really investigated cattle mutilations, because so much nonsense has been written about them, some of them referring to the devil's cult, whatever that is. However, right here in Woodmoor, I personally saw a heifer, probably two years old, dumped on a waste material site. The animal had its genitals cut out with a sharp implement, it had obviously been there over a week, and although there were coyotes in the area, none of them had eaten on the carcass. The popular theory was that the blood had been extracted, and it is the smell of blood that attracts predators. There were no car tracks anywhere near the dump site, so how did the carcass get there? The lips were also cut out. Another dead heifer was found in our neighborhood in the middle of a small pond. No cow ever walks into a lake to die, and no car tracks were anywhere near there. The theory was it must have been dropped from the air. No persons could have carried it into the lake, and why on earth should they?

Do not publish my name because I would get pestered with phone calls, etc.

Sincerely, (Name withheld)

To APRO.

Thank you for writing back to me. I used your information along with a couple of books in a composition that my teacher had us do for a project. My composition got an A^+ and was the best in class. I want to thank you for giving the information I needed.

I also wrote to two other companies and out of the two your company wrote back. Thank you for writing back

William Hagerstrand

The Editor APRO Bulletin

Dear Mrs. Lorenzen,

I can only applaude the intention behind the search for an etymologically exact term to replace the commonly accepted word 'ufology'. Overcoming entrenched and widespread usage is one thing, and the innate resistance to the new another. Somehow I don't think the Hellenic mouthful AGNOPTENOLOGY, proposed by Sr. Ares Blas (APRO Bulletin 31:10p6f.) has much hope of success.

Besides, however excellent a translation the new word is of the term 'unidentified flying object', surely the words 'flying' and 'object are contentious? Would not a better descriptive term be based upon the words "unidentified aerial phenomenon"? Before the word "meteor" was seconded into the study of atmospheric physics, it had a respectable usage applied to any aerial phenomena (including winds) and then more specifically "luminous atmospheric phenomenon". Our ideal descriptive term might also incorporate the ideas of luminosity and ambiguity.

However derived, the use of such a term would serve to separate the more subjective areas (eg. contact claims) from the increasingly objective study of anomalous aerial phenomena.

Best wishes.

Bob Rickard Editor - Fortean Times

(APRO attempted to make a small change— to Unconventional Aerial Object [UAO] in the 1950s and 1960s, but, despite their discontent with the Air Force's findings, UFOlogists stuck with their term,—the Editor.)

Please send new and old zip codes with address changes!

Follow Up: The Search For ETI

In Volume 31, No.s 4 and 6, we published articles dealing with the sprawling Ohio State Wesleyan University Radio Observatory "Big Ear", which has been in operation since 1963. The Bulletin articles presented the predicament then facing the installation which amounted to the Observatory literally having the land "sold out from under it" to facilitate the building of a golf course.

We are happy to announce that the Big Ear has been saved and that the quest for radio telescope evidence of intelligent life elsewhere will continue at that installation.

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 USA, Canada, Europe, Central Asia and Japan, all times are approximate and may vary up to 30 minutes each way, depending on the observers' location relative 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.

JANUARY 1984

PROMINENT PLANETS: Venus, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter are found in the early morning sky before sunrise. Look for these objects in the south and southeast sky.

BRIGHTEST STARS

Capella can be found about 40° above the NE horizon at sunset. By 9:00 p.m., it is almost directly overhead, then sets just before sunrise in the NNW.

Vega is located about 30° above the NW horizon at sunset and sets about 7:30 p.m. in the NNW.

Sirius rises about 6:00 p.m. in the ESE and by 9:00 p.m. is located about 30° above the SSE. It maintains a low altitude until setting in the SW about 5:30 a.m. Arcturus rises in the east about midnight and by sunrise is about 80° above the south.

METEOR SHOWERS: The only significant shower of the month is the Quadrantids which arrive about January 3.

FEBRUARY 1984 PROMINENT PLANETS

For the most part, the four prominent planets are found in the early morning sky (after midnight) towards the south and southeast.

BRIGHTEST STARS

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

METEOR SHOWERS

No major showers are expected this month.

* * * * *

MAGNESIUM STUDY CONTINUES

What is probably the only UFO case involving testable physical residue is still under investigation by APRO. In 1957, at the beach at Ubatuba, Brazil, a small disc-shaped object was observed above the shore as it appeared to dive, then attempted to pull out of the dive, only to explode above the sands of the beach. One witness managed to retrieve some of the fragments, which were sent to a journalist, who wrote about them in his next column in the newspaper. This column was noticed by the late Dr. Olavo Fontes, APRO's Brazilian Representative at the time, and he visited the journalist, obtained the fragments and began a careful analysis. After a detailed study by scientists at Brazilian government laboratories, some of the specimens were forwarded to APRO. Since then, the Condon Committee attempted to prove that the fragments were mundane magnesium instead of the unusually pure metal established by the Brazilians. They failed.

In the interim, APRO has had the documentation and some of the specimens in the hands of American scientists. Dr. Walter W. Walker, APRO's Consultant in Metallurgy, conducted tests which bolstered the Brazilian findings. Currently, using the most recent methods available, the material is under study by other top-ranking American scientists. One of these scientists has journeyed to Brazil to attempt to gather further documentation on the origin of the magnesium. To date, the fragments remain as mysterious as ever; no known technology could have produced such pure magnesium at the time they were retrieved. Nor can it be produced at present.

* * * * *

BOOK REVIEW

by Richard W. Heiden

Joaquim Fernandes and Fina D'Armada, Intervenção Extraterrestre em Fátima/ As Aparições e o Fenómino OVNI. Livraria Bertrand, Apartado 37, Amadora, Lisbon, Portugal. First edition, 1981. Second edition, 1982, 463 pages. Quality softbound. Available from the publisher for \$4.00 US including surface mail (personal check drawn on U.S. bank is acceptable).

Extraterrestrial Intervention at Fátima/ The Apparitions and the UFO Phenomenon provides all the details on the series of "Marian apparitions" at the Cova da Iria, Fátima, Portugal, culminating in the "Miracle of the Sun" of October 13, 1917, along with analogies from the UFO literature. Precursor sightings date back to mid-1915. The primary seers were Lúcia dos Santos and her cousins, Jacinta and Francisco Marto, but an estimated 50,000 others were also present for the climactic Miracle of the Sun. First-person accounts have come down to us from one hundred of these. Scholarship by the authors draws together all these accounts to give a variety of perpectives on every aspect of the affair.

Joaquim Fernandes, a newspaper editor by profession, was editor of the now-defunct UFO magazine *Insólito*, and author of a previos book on UFOs. Dr. D'Armada, a junior high school teacher and a columnist for her co-author's paper, had written a book on Fátima that included her studies of previously unpublished documents, researched under the auspices of a government grant. The authors also interviewed some of the surviving witnesses, including the "fourth seer," Carolina Carreira, who saw a small "angel" at the Cova da Iria on July 28, 1917.

But the main point of the book - and this is what makes it of particular interest to ufologists - is that Fernandes and D'Armada proceed to relate UFO cases that demonstrate that, in just about every respect, the Fátima apparitions foreshadowed UFO reports decades later. These include - among many others - the shape of the UFO; its colors, sound and odor; bizarre clouds; effects on the environment, animals and people; "solid light"; angel hair; and the "Lady of the Rosary," the original description of whom is not the same as what has become the "traditional" representation.

The idea that the Fátima apparitions comprise part of the UFO phenomenon is not new. It was already dealt with by M. Alexander, Paul Misraki, Antonio Ribera, Jacques Valleé, John A. Keel, and Coral E. Lorenzen, among others. But none of the earlier writers went into anywhere near the depth that Fernandes and D'Armada do.

I did not think I would say this about any UFO

book, but if I have anv complaint about Extraterrestrial Intervention at Fátima, it would be that it told me more than I really wanted to know about Fatima and its ufological implications. This may be because I was already familiar with many UFO cases. However, the public for which the book was written would not have this "problem," particularly since the vast majority of the UFO cases are from books and magazines that have not been translated to Portuguese. Fernandes once sent me news articles reporting that the book was number two on the bestseller list in Portugal, where it is obviously somewhat controversial. So it was certainly successful in reaching its intended audience, which was probably more interested in Fátima than in UFOs - at least it was before reading the book.

I refer people who do not read any Portuguese, to Fernandes's article in *Flying Saucer Review* 28:6⁷ for a taste - just a taste - of *Extraterrestrial Intervention at Fátima*.

Others, however, should read the book itself.

¹ Flying Saucer Review 4:1 (Jan.-Feb. 1958), pp. 10-11. Reprinted in Flying Saucers, May 1958, pp. 83-85.

- ² "Paul Thomas," Flying Saucers Through the Ages, Neville Spearman Ltd., London, 1965, pp. 70-84. This book was originally published in France in 1962. (See reprint of this passage in "Jay David" (Bill Adler), The Flying Saucer Reader, the New American Library, Inc., New York, 1967, pp. 8-16.)
- ³ Flying Saucer Review 10:2 (March-April 1964), pp. 12-14.
- ⁴ Anatomy of a Phenomenon, Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, 1965, pp. 148-151.
- ⁵ UFOs/ Operation Trojan Horse, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1970, pp. 256-264.
- The Shadow of the Unknown, a Signet Mystic Book (The New American Library, Inc.), New York, 1970, pp. 180-192.
- FSR Publications Ltd., West Malling, Maidstone, Kent ME19 6JZ, England. Single copies f1.50 (\$3.00 U.S.).

PRESS REPORTS

by Doris and Joe Graziano

ARKANSAS - June 13, 1983 - Muldrow - At about 10:30 p.m., John Shellenberger went outside to see why his dog was causing such a commotion and saw "something bright up in the sky." He ran inside to get his wife, Allis, and his camera.

Shellenberger clicked off five shots with his Polaroid camera before running out of film. The object in the photos appears to be white and in the shape of a dog biscuit with a long, narrow center and heart-shaped bulbs on either end.

The Shellenbergers watched the object for about 45 minutes and said it never moved, flashed or made any sound. Then it went out "just like your headlights."

CONNECTICUT - August 21, 1983 - New Haven - Unidentified flying objects have been sighted in the night sky over New Haven. The objects, described as oval-shaped with multicolored lights, were seen from diverse points in the area.

Shawn Fricker said he saw an oval-shaped object with multicolored lights over the Yale Bowl as he and John Trendine were driving home from downtown. "The thing was huge. It looked bigger than a 747," said Fricker.

Security guards Jose Velasquez and Kenneth Rayon were making their rounds at the Jackson Newspapers when they saw something move toward the plant roof. Rayon said it was too big to be a plane and "the lights would suddenly go out."

Cliff Robertson was stopped at a traffic light in Stratford at about 11:30 p.m. when his wife spotted the object. Robertson pulled over and joined others who had gathered to watch the "huge cluster of lights" for about two minutes before it disappeared.

Robert Collins spotted a wing-shaped object with lights on both sides at 11:45 p.m. over the area of Boston and Seaview Avenues. The craft seemed to stand still and then started to come down towards the earth slowly and then stop.

KANSAS - June 16, 1983 - Topeka - John Stroud and Chris Borchert were talking near Barnett's Mound at about 10:30 p.m. when they spotted a white light coming from the west. The object was below the heavy cloud cover, within 1,000 feet of the witnesses, and made a sound like wind.

It was completely lit up with some steady lights and some blinking, and the "metal had a dense look to it." As it moved, "it just kind of spun and slowly tumbled." The object was described as being "huge, bigger than a football field."

NORTH DAKOTA - July 29, 1983 - Grand Forks - Mark Anderson and Marion Bjerk were driving just after 3 a.m. when they saw a golden-colored object about a half a mile ahead of the car and 1,000 feet in the air. The object was "perfectly round and shaped like a cigar, or a bullet."

Anderson pointed out the object to Bjerk and by the time they looked, it was emanating a gaseous, bluish color. Then the object took off in a southeasterly direction.

After hearing Anderson's story on the radio, Marvin Dobbs reported that he'd seen a similar object at about 3:10 a.m. near Staples, Minnesota, about 200

miles southeast of Grand Fork. Dobbs was driving in his truck when he saw a flash out the window. It came from the north, moved in front of the truck and then disappeared.

PENNSYLVANIA - July 25, 1983 - Doylestown - Shortly after 9 p.m., a number of residents who were out enjoying the cool summer night saw something strange in the southern sky. Tina Atchley described "ten slow-moving specks of light that were flowing in a pattern." "One of them would get brighter and then glow down, and then one at a time they'd disappear," she said.

All the witnesses reported basically the same thing a constellation of 10 to 15 specks of light moving slowly and in formation, that disappeared from sight just as mysteriously as they appeared. Spokesmen for two atmospheric and space facilities in Virginia said they knew of nothing that would account for the sightings.

PENNSYLVANIA - July 27, 1983 - Latrobe - Before dawn, an unidentified man getting ready to go to work observed a bright light shining through a window of his home. As he looked outside, he saw a large, white beam of light approximately 15 to 20 feet in diameter. The light was shining from a huge craft hovering right above the treetops about ¼ of a mile away.

The rotating beam seemed to cover a 180° angle and, as it swung toward the clouds, the entire frame was silhouetted below, giving the witness a spectacular view of the object. He described the object as elongated, flat on top, metallic battleship gray in color, with two rows of square windows in it. It was estimated to be at least 250 to 300 feet long.

The man ran outside for a better look and watched the object for several minutes before it moved slowly away. It did not make a sound and the bright light turned bright orange before he lost sight of it.

At 7:45 the same morning, a woman in Jeannette heard a loud vibration which shook the entire house and looked out and observed a similar object. The craft was just above the trees, very large and metallic gray. She said there were two rows of "double-decker" square windows and red and blue flashing lights around the perimeter. She watched for at least 45 minutes and then the object made a "whoosh" and ascended vertically into the clouds.

In the same time frame, reports were received from people within a two mile radius of the earlier sighting. They reported hearing a very strange, high-pitched sound along the line where the object was moving.

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RENEWAL NOTICE:

If the Volume and issue Code 32/1 appears to the right of your address on this Bulletin cover, your renewal is due. Your computer scan card has been removed from the active file and you will receive no further issues after this one until you remit your renewal fee. (U.S.: \$15.00, Canada and Mexico, \$16.00, Overseas Surface Mail, \$18.00 and Overseas Airmail \$21.00).

A second notice will be sent but these are expensive to process and mail, so save APRO the added expense and remit your dues now!

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UFOhio SYMPOSIUM PAPERS

Papers which were presented at the APRO UFOhio Symposium in June, 1981 are available from APRO Headquarters based on the following price schedule. Prices reflect copying costs at \$.10 per page plus postage. Please order by number, title and author.

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8. "Sociological Aspects of UFO Research" -Peter Van Arsdale, Ph. D	

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A MESSAGE FROM GREECE

APRO member Nick Dkobris of Greece recently wrote Headquarters and suggested that all members should place an ad in their local newspaper with a message similar to the following:

"If you are interested in reading about the serious study of the UFO phenomenon, write to:" and then he inserted APRO's name and address.

Should members decide to take Nick's advice, may we suggest that APRO's tenure (32 years) should be especially stressed. Let Headquarters know if and when the ad is placed (name and location of paper) and we'll let you know if there's an appreciable increase in members in your area.

Good luck and thanks!

Headquarters Staff

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