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No. 38

" We tell it as it is."

January 1971

Two Observers Watch Round Object Move Across Illinois Sky

Sam Alli, # 5 Phyllis Drive, Centralia, Ill., was on his way home from the Miller Lumber Co., where he is employed in the Sales Department, Nov. 24, 1970. It was a cloudy night, no stars visible, and there was no wind. At 5:45 Mr. Alli rolled down his car window and saw a round object, its outline at first fuzzy, then becoming clear and appearing to be perfectly round. It was moving toward him at the speed of a jet plane, slowed to a complete stop as he turned into his drive, then moved due west much faster than a jet. He observed the object for less than five minutes.

On entering his home, he was called to the telephone, then was summoned to the door by a knock and found his neighbor, Larry Patterson standing outside. Mr. Patterson asked him if he had seen anything peculiar on his way home. Instead of replying directly, Alli asked if Patterson had--and was told he had.

Larry K. J. Patterson, #8 Phyllis Drive, left the firm of R. K. Holt, CPA, where he is employed as an accountant, and stopped at a nursery school to pick up his little daughter. He sighted the round object in the sky as he was driving through Foundation (?) Park and kept the UFO in sight the rest of the way home. He said it appeared to be solid with a brilliant glow of white and yellow. It was hovering when he first saw it, then it began to move in a circular fashion and in rapid spurts. He stopped his car at Gragg Street to watch the object, then went on and stopped in front of Alli's home. He said he turned to "see if Sammy were home" and when he turned around to look at the object again, it had disappeared. He then knocked on the door to ask Alli if he had seen the object.

Mrs. Rosetta Holmes obtained complete written reports from both men, and this is written from their accounts. Mr. Alli thought the object was the size of a dime held at arm's length, while Mr. Patterson estimated the size to be that of a pea held at arm's length.

Both agreed on the weather conditions, the description of the object and its movement; and both wrote they at first thought it might be a plane, but realized it was moving too fast. Mr. Patterson watched the object for about 15 minutes, so saw it before his neighbor sighted it.

(Editor's Note: We weren't sure if the letter was an "A" or an "O" and decided on the former and hope we have spelled Mr. Alli's name correctly. Mrs. Holmes had just broken her glasses, and sent the reports on to us, as she was unable to type them first herself.)

Coming in the February 1971 SKYLOOK

"The UFO: Just Beyond the State-of-the-Art" by John F. Schuessler. The complete text of his address at the Midwest UFO Conference held at Bradley University, Peoria, Ill., June 13, 1970.

"Notes on Mergers" by Clinton Curtis Williams Jr. A fascinating article on aircraft "merging" with unidentified flying objects.

A Message From Your Director

A major planning meeting was held Sunday, December 6, 1970, in St. Charles, Mo., at the home of Cliff Palmberg to receive reports from committees working on the MIDWEST UFO CONFERENCE scheduled for Saturday, June 12, 1971, at the Holiday Inn, North (St. Louis). This full day symposium will be sponsored by the Midwest UFO Network with the UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis as the host organization.

MUFON continues to expand in the midwestern states with the addition of MICHIGAN, the badger state. Our new State-Section Director for the Benton Harbor - St. Joseph area is: George M. ("Mike") Smith, 2039 Krolow St., Benton Harbor, Mich. 49022. Telephone: AC 616 927-1260. Mike's business in the three counties surrounding Benton Harbor will provide him with many potential UFO-interested contacts.

IOWA greets another State-Section Director for the Iowa City area. He is: William H. ("Bill") Hunkins, WAØKOM, Iowa City, Iowa. Telephone AC 319 351-4200. Bill formerly lived at 714 3rd St., Columbus Junction, Iowa. He has a Masters degree in Library Science and is employed in the Government Section of the State University of Iowa Library. His specialization is electronic UFO detection devices.

The Radio Communications Section of MUFON met for one of their monthly drills on November 30, 1970 under the direction of Ronald M. Anderson, WA9PAM, Chippewa Falls, Wis. In addition to the regular amateur radio stations reporting in WØNC, St. Louis, Mo.; KØWQJ, Hazelwood, Mo.; WA9ARC, Quincy, Ill.; East Peoria, Ill. was represented by K9PWQ with Bruce at the microphone. State-Section Director for the Peoria area, Ray Watts and member, Dean Mayberry, were in attendance to exchange communications on current UFO reports. Bill Armstrong, WØNC in St. Louis related the details of a multiple witness sighting made November 16 at 9:30 PM near Streckner, Ill., that was reported by Mrs. Rosetta Holmes, our State-Section Director for the Carlyle area. The next drill will be December 17, 1970.

Walt and Jeanne Andrus extend the heartiest of Season Greetings to all of the members of the MIDWEST UFO NETWORK and their families. As we enter the New Year, may we have your continued enthusiastic support in our mutual effort to resolve the UFO phenomena.

(Signed) Walt

Walt Andrus, Director

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Mystery Object Sighted in R. I.

Providence, R. I.--Charles H. Smiley, professor emeritus at Brown University, Saturday said a mysterious object sighted in Providence skies Saturday morning could have been space shot debris. The astronomer said the direction of travel of the sighting and the length of time it was over the metropolitan area made it unlikely that the object was a natural phenomenon, such as a meteorite. The bright, white light, reportedly moving from west to east startled early risers. Officials at the Naval Air Station, Air Force Bases in Massachusetts and the National Weather Service were unable to explain the phenomenon. (Source, "Arkansas Gazette," Dec. 6, 1970; credit--Lou Parish)

Two Witnesses to Boonville, Mo. Sighting . . .

By Ted Phillips

Don P. Kabler and a friend were on a deer hunting trip and were sitting in a car waiting for daylight the morning of Nov. 17, 1970. The sky was clear and the moon and stars were visible. It was 5:30 a.m. and they saw a large, bright object, red in color and pulsating. It was on a west to east course, moving slowly. It was much larger than the stars and not as large as the moon. It passed over the car at an undetermined altitude, and there was no sound.

The object moved in a straight line, but in a seeming zig-zag movement. It suddenly stopped, hovered for about one minute, proceeded towards the north, hovered again. It continued to do this during the 12-15 minutes it was under observation.

As the sky began to lighten, the object was still visible. Kabler and the other witness left the car and went into the wooded area nearby, and lost sight of the object, still in the north when last seen. The object did not brighten nor dim at any time, and no details or other lights could be seen.

I have known Don Kabler, an Inspector with the Highway Department, the past eight years and consider him a most reliable individual. I am not acquainted with the other witness, but he confirmed the sighting and description as given by Kabler.

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Illinois Family Watch Bright Object . . .

By Mae Jannett

My husband, son and I were traveling on Interstate 70, just east of Effingham, Ill., the evening of Dec. 6, 1970, just after sunset.

We saw a very bright light that looked like a star, but much larger--about half the size of the moon. It was not moving when first seen, then started moving to the west and soon faded from view. There was still enough light to determine there was no outline or shape of a plane, and it was nothing that I could recognize.

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--Adv.

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PERSONAL: To the many who sent holiday greetings - your good will is truly appreciated - each card, a friendly "hello" . We wish every reader the best for 1971 - and a special "thank you" to the fine SKY-LOOK staff that never lets me down. You're the tops!

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

--Ye Ed

High School Girls Watch Objects

Debbie Tallman and Janice Skiver, of Beckemeyer, Ill., reported watching four moving objects about six o'clock one evening the last week in August, 1970. The two high school girls saw three objects "shaped like frisbees" (a round disc-shaped toy that sails through the air). They appeared to be hovering over a farmhouse, Debbie said, then started moving to the west. A fourth object "swooped out of some clouds" and joined the three, and all slowly faded from view. There was no sound. The objects were a silver color and no lights could be seen. (Credit: Mae Jannett and Rosetta Holmes)

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Ball of Light Over Aviston, Ill.

Bob Crow reported to Mrs. Mae Jannett, of Beckemeyer, Ill., that he and his father were heading west on Route 50 the night of Nov. 26, 1970, about 7 o'clock, and were a mile west of Aviston, Ill., when both saw a flash of light resembling a welding flash. A few seconds later a big ball of light appeared over Aviston, yellowish red in color, and moving south at great speed. It disappeared in less than a minute. Bob turned on the car radio as the object disappeared, but could get no station because of static. Ten minutes later, radio reception was normal.

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Revolving Light Seen Near Jefferson City, Mo.

Mrs. Betty Kehoe, of Moberly, Mo., was driving on Highway 40 about six o'clock the morning of Nov. 22, 1970, when she saw a large green and white revolving light about six hundred yards west of the highway. The object was over a densely wooded area about five miles from Jefferson City. Mrs. Kehoe reported the object ceased to revolve as she passed the site. Because of the brightness of the light, she was unable to see any outline of the object. (Credit, Larry Yoder)

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Cassius Clay Sees Stars!(N. Y. C.)

Perhaps it isn't unusual for a fighter to "see stars" of one kind or another, but Cassius Clay said this one was a UFO. He spotted it as he was doing roadwork in Central Park December 1st. Clay said he often saw UFOs when he did early morning roadwork, according to a clipping from the "Chicago Daily News"--"They're up there all the time and the government is keeping it a secret," he said.

Police headquarters said a patrolman in a squad car reported seeing a UFO hovering in Queens County, and the La Guardia Airport also received reports.

The intense bright light was Venus, and the Washington National Observatory explained its unusual brightness to atmospheric conditions. (Source, "Chicago Dailey News" and "Arkansas Gazette"--Credit, Thomas E. Miller, of Franklin Park, Ill., and Lou Farish)

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Missouri Boom From Jet?

The source of a loud booming noise heard about 2:50 p.m. Monday Dec. 14, 1970 in Jefferson County and parts of St. Louis County may have been a supersonic military jet airplane, authorities theorized. However, Federal Aviation Agency and Scott Air Force Base spokesman said they knew of no supersonic planes in the area at the time. The boom reportedly shook the Jefferson County Courthouse in Hillsboro and was felt by many residents in Eureka, Fenton Ballwin and other parts of southwest St. Louis County. (Credit: "St. Louis Globe-Democrat")

Missouri Reader Reports Sighting

Editor's Note: One of our Missouri readers who does not wish her name used or the exact site of her home given (information in our files) has sent us an interesting sighting. We will refer to her family as the Browns (not their name) and identify their home as being within 100 miles from St. Louis (true). We have written our report from Mrs. Brown's letters, giving the essential facts and omitting only identifying landmarks etc which would pinpoint their home.

The Browns live on a farm several miles from a Missouri town. On the night of Nov. 5, 1970, the teenage son, who was outdoors, called excitedly, "Come here and look at the lights."

Mrs. Brown hurried outside and they both watched "a bunch of green and red and yellow lights blinking off and on, just above the treetops," to the east. "When two or three would come on, the other two or three would blink off," Mrs. Brown wrote. "If they would have all stayed on at the same time, it would have made a complete oval in the sky."

"Then," she reported, "We saw a big, white light that seemed to be getting bigger and bigger as it came closer, farther to the left of the oval of blinking red, green and yellow lights." It was higher in the sky. This looked like it could be an airplane, but we heard nothing and suddenly it went out altogether--just went out completely. Then in another minute or two, the colored lights were gone too. We watched all this a good five minutes."

The colored light oval was about 5 miles east of the Brown home, they judged, while the large white light, also east, was higher in the sky.

A half an hour later, the Browns were indoors watching TV when the electric lights in the house went off for a minute and then came back on. This was repeated four or five times and Mrs. Brown decided to call the R. E. A. trouble number. On calling, she got a busy signal, waited a few minutes and called again.

The wife of the lineman replied and Mrs. Brown heard her call to her husband, "Here's another in the same vicinity." The lineman talked to Mrs. Brown and said they had been getting other reports of the lights going on and off since the first of October and said, "We've checked everything on the line and even walked the lines on foot, but can't find anything out of order."

Mrs. Brown had mentioned earlier in her letter that their lights had gone off and on a number of evenings, always between 6PM and 7:30 PM, but not every night.

Mrs. Brown asked, "Do you think there is any connection between the blinking lights in the oval and the big white light that went out, to the line trouble? I didn't tell him about the blinking lights (didn't want to excite the whole REA) if maybe it is only some faulty thing on the main line. But I am telling you."

Mrs. Brown made it clear she wants no personal publicity, but she gave us permission to send a staff member to her home for an interview, and we hope to have more on this at a later date.

Gerald Lovell, English researcher and UFO investigator, calls "The Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects" the Conned 'Em Report.

Mercury is at its greatest western elongation on January 18; it may be seen as a faint star in the eastern sky just before sunrise.

Venus is now visible as a brilliant object in the eastern sky; it is seen for several hours before sunrise. It has already been reported as a UFO by police and other individuals in various areas.

Mars is a third magnitude object during the month. It will be much brighter as the year progresses. It will be a very brilliant red object in the low southern sky by August 11, when it will be quite near the earth. During January it rises about one hour before Venus.

Jupiter is also a morning object during the month. It rises at about the same time as Venus and may be seen in the eastern sky.

Saturn is visible throughout the evening hours and into the early morning hours. It will be seen as a bright star overhead and later in the mid-western portion of the sky.

First moon; January 3; full moon - January 11; last quarter - January 19; new moon - January 26.

* * * * *

The Constellations. No. 2. Taurus (The Bull) . . . By Mark Herbstritt

The constellation Taurus is near the meridian in January. The constellation of Taurus (the Bull) is the oldest and one of the most splendid of all the Constellations. The most conspicuous stars in Taurus are a clear V-shaped group of stars known as the Hyades which form the neck of the bull. At the top of this group is the Pleiades (a galactic cluster); sometimes called "the seven sisters." The Pleiades are one of the most beautiful objects in the sky and photographs show over 2,000 stars.

When the first primitive artists began to decorate caves, the bull, the first domesticated animal, was an invariable subject. The bull has been worshipped in many ancient religions. Taurus is located about 60 degrees above the southern horizon at the latitude of New York City on January 14 at 9 PM.

Aldebaran is the brightest star in Taurus; it is a red giant 35 times the sun's diameter. Also located in Taurus is the famous crab nebula, which is the remnants of a supernova explosion. About 5,000 years ago the vernal equinox probably stood before the stars of Taurus.

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Moon Rocks Like Cheese?

Allen Benz sends us a clipping from the "Daily Standard" (Sikeston, Mo.) which quotes British geologist professor George Malcolm Brown in telling the British Association that he had analyzed some moon rocks and finds they have a lot in common with a cheese called Swiss emmentaler. He says "the nearest thing on earth to the moon as far as the transmission of seismic waves are concerned is cheese."

Mr. Benz writes: "The question is, how did the notion that the moon is made of cheese get started in the first place?" Comment, anyone?

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OKLAHOMA READERS, please note: Any Oklahoma UFO organization wishing to affiliate with the Midwest UFO Network, or individual desiring to serve as a MUFON field investigator, please write to Wm. L. Irby, 1404 E. 6th St., Tulsa, Okla. 74120.

Mr. Irby is the Oklahoma State Director for MUFON. If you have friends in Oklahoma interested in ufology, ask them to contact Mr. Irby. You'll be doing both a favor.

UFO--An Appraisal of the Problem
A Statement by the UFO Subcommittee of the AIAA

Editor's Note: The following is from the November 1970 issue of Astronautics & Aeronautics. Credit: John F. Schuessler.

To gain a fresh and objective perspective on the UFO problem, the UFO Subcommittee of the AIAA, from its inception in 1967, decided to place specific, well-defined questions to UFO experts of high scientific qualifications but strongly divergent views. Surprisingly, the factual answers the Subcommittee obtained in a series of interesting interviews were strikingly similar. Differences occurred in certain quantitative estimates and in the degree of emphasis, but not in principle.

It was at the next step where the views began to diverge: subjective judgment as to the scientific significance of the problem and the need to pursue and explore it. Obviously, such opinion depends on the criteria applied by the individual, and much of the discord appears to be due to a lack of analysis of these criteria. It is at this stage where guesses and speculations creep into the discussion and lead to controversy.

In the opinion of the UFO Subcommittee, such speculations are entirely premature and no position is absolutely defensible at this point in time. This applies specifically to statements that the extraterrestrial hypothesis (ETH) is "the least probable" or "the least improbable" explanation (National Academy of Sciences, Review of the "Condon Report"; James E. McDonald's statements). There is no scientific basis for assessing such probabilities at this time.

The Subcommittee was greatly perturbed by the paucity of thorough scientific and technological analysis applied to practically all observations before the Condon study. The few, often courageous, efforts by individuals to come to grips with this problem should be viewed more from an aspect of focusing attention on the problem rather than of solving it, since there is little doubt that it takes more than a personal effort to investigate fully a problem of such complexity.

In the opinion of the committee, the Colorado University study, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects," (The "Condon Report," Bantam Books, New York 1969) at this time represents the most scientifically oriented investigation published on the UFO problem. Attacks directed against the study seem to overlook the almost insurmountable difficulties which a short-time, one-shot project of this type faces; building up the multi-disciplinary, unbiased talent, accumulating practical experience, collecting hard information, sorting out the signal from the noise, applying the best analytical methods, and writing and editing a report in less than two years.

To understand the Condon report, which is difficult to read, due in part to its organization, one must study the bulk of the report. It is not enough to read summaries, such as those by Sullivan and by Condon, or summaries of summaries, on which the vast majority of readers and news media seem to rely. There are differences in the opinions and conclusions drawn by the authors of the various chapters, and there are differences between these and Condon's summary. Not all conclusions contained in the report itself are fully reflected in Condon's summary. For example the optical/radar chapter contains the following statement on the Lakenheath case (1956): "The apparently rational, intelligent behavior of the UFO suggests a mechanical device of unknown origin as
(continued on next page)

the most probable explanation of this sighting. However, in view of the inevitable fallibility of witnesses, more conventional explanations of this report cannot be entirely ruled out."

On Colorado Springs case (1967): "In view of the meteorological situation, it would seem that AP (anomalous propagation) was rather unlikely. Besides, what is the probability that an AP return would appear only once and at that time appear to execute a perfect practice ILS approach."

Condon's own conclusions have been widely misquoted. He says: "... Scientists are no respecters of authority. Our conclusion that study of UFO reports is not likely to advance science will not be uncritically accepted by them. Nor should it be, nor do we wish it to be. For scientists, it is our hope that the detailed analytical presentation of what we were able to do, and of what we were unable to do, will assist them in deciding whether or not they agree with our conclusions. Our hope is that the details of this report will help other scientists in seeing what the problems are and the difficulties of coping with them."

"If they agree with our conclusions, they will turn their valuable attention and talents elsewhere. If they disagree, it will be because our report has helped them reach a clear picture of wherein existing studies are faulty or incomplete and thereby will have stimulated ideas for more accurate studies. If they do get such ideas and can formulate them clearly, we have no doubt that support will be forthcoming to carry on with such clearly defined, specific studies. We think that such ideas for work should be supported."

"... Therefore we think that all of the agencies of the federal government, and the private foundations as well, ought to be willing to consider UFO research proposals along with the others submitted to them on an open-minded, unprejudiced basis. While we do not think at present that anything worthwhile is likely to come of such research each individual case ought to be carefully considered on its own merit."

Condon's chapter, "Summary of the Study," contains more than its title indicates: it discloses many of his personal conclusions. Making value judgements was no doubt one reason why Condon was asked to handle the project. One is happy to obtain the judgement of so experienced and respected a man; but one need not agree with it. The UFO Subcommittee did not find a basis in the report for his prediction that nothing of scientific value will come of further studies.

In reviewing the material accumulated to date, the Subcommittee found an exceedingly low signal-to-noise ratio, as illustrated by the statistics of the Air Force's Project "Bluebook" quoted in the University of Colorado study, which showed 3.3% unidentified observations (253 out of 7741 available at that time). This figure is frequently disputed, but its order of magnitude (5%) appears to be correct, taking all available reports into account. The fact that the Condon study itself arrives at a much higher percentage of unexplained cases namely, at about 30% (35 out of 117) is primarily due to the preselection of specific cases for investigation. The precise figure is hard to assess, for the Condon report does not lend itself easily to this type of analysis, the same cases being treated often in different sections and under different identifications. (The final figures, according to our information, appear to be 701 out of 12,618 or 5.5%.)

It has been variously estimated that the reported cases, approximately 20,000, represent only 5 to 15% of the total observations, since

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most observers either do not go to the trouble of an official report or fear ridicule. In turn, various polls suggest that 3 to 5% of the U. S. population claim to have seen UFOs. It follows, then, that the available reports which can be classified as "unidentified" represent a very small percentage of all UFO sightings on the one hand, but not a negligible number of observations on the other.

It is interesting that, contrary to public opinion, the estimated percentage of "hoaxes" is likewise small (less than 5%) and that the great majority of UFO sightings can be explained by known phenomena (about 75%) while 15 to 20% contain insufficient data. In other words, what may appear to the untrained observer as strange and unexplainable is in most cases known and explainable.

Taking all evidence which has come to the Subcommittee's attention into account, we find it difficult to ignore the small residue of well-documented but unexplainable cases which form the hard core of the UFO controversy. They represent only a small fraction of the "unidentified" cases and are characterized by both a high degree of credibility and a high abnormality ("strangeness" in Hynek's terminology). Although none of them offers to our knowledge quantitative recordings by calibrated instruments for permanent inspection, they are often called "hard cases."

The Subcommittee has tried to explore the nature of this hard-core residue and found estimates to vary between 10 and several hundred cases, depending in part on a subjective judgment as to the criteria for a "hard case." High credibility is generally accepted for observations by multiple independent witnesses of known and reliable background or by multiple independent sensing systems (reported by multiple independent operators) or both; high abnormality or strangeness, when no known natural phenomena whatsoever seem to fit the observations. It is clear, then, that the hard core residue represents less than 1% of the total available reports.

Those used to working under controlled laboratory conditions find it difficult to consider seriously any observation which is not available in recorded form for quantitative inspection. As a matter of fact, they make this a criterion for a "hard case." On the other hand, there are those, including some members of this Subcommittee, familiar with the intricacies of research in the complex and uncontrolled laboratory of the atmosphere, who find this less of a deterrent. They discover parallels between the UFO problem and certain atmospheric phenomena which fall in the class of rare events. A rare event always involves at first a question of the reality of a qualitative observation. Later, scientific investigation, usually combining statistics and physics, resolves this question one way or the other.

Although the University of Colorado report deals only with a very small fraction of the existing observational material (less than 1%), it offers itself enough substance of the described sort, especially if additional information extracted by McDonald is added to some of the cases. In fact, the Subcommittee finds that the opposite conclusion could have been drawn from its content, namely, that a phenomenon with such a high ratio of unexplained cases (about 30%) should arouse sufficient scientific curiosity to continue its study.

The issue seems to boil down to the question: Are we justified to extrapolate from 0.99 to 1.00, implying that if 99% of all observations can be explained, the remaining 1% could also be explained; or do we face a severe problem of signal-to-noise ratio (order of magnitude 10^{-2})?

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In the opinion of the Subcommittee, this question must be asked critically and objectively in each individual case. In cases which do not fit the extrapolation alternative, the further question should be explored: "Do they evidence common attributes?" It appears to the Subcommittee that the University of Colorado group has made no serious attempt in this direction.

If it is already difficult to reach a consensus on what constitutes a hard case, it appears even more difficult to find agreement on the advisability and importance of continued research. As mentioned earlier it appears even more difficult to find agreement on the advisability and importance of continued research. As mentioned earlier, it is at this point where the controversy often becomes heated because criteria for such assessment are not well-defined.

Earlier, Condon's statement was quoted that "clearly defined, specific studies. . . should be considered and supported." In this connection he calls attention to "important areas of atmospheric optics, including radiowave propagation, and of atmospheric electricity in which present knowledge is quite incomplete. These topics came to our attention in connection with the interpretation of some UFO reports, but they are also of fundamental scientific interest, and they are relevant to practical problems related to the improvement of safety of military and civilian flying."

The Subcommittee finds this statement of the Condon report a better criterion for support of UFO-related studies than the claim by some ETH exponents that UFO research deserves maximum support as long as there is a ghost of a chance that UFOs are extraterrestrial vehicles, or the opposite claim that proof for the ETH must be provided before serious consideration of the UFO problem is justified. Both opinions strike the Subcommittee as unwarranted.

We have already expressed our disenchantment with arguments about the probability of the extraterrestrial origin of UFOs, since there is not sufficient scientific basis at this time to take a position one way or the other. However, in view of the infancy of our scientific and technological knowledge (approximately one century), the Subcommittee would agree with this statement by Condon: "We must not assume that we are capable of imagining now the scope and extent of future technological development of our own or any other civilization, and so we must guard against assuming that we have any capacity to imagine what a more advanced society would regard as intelligent conduct." On the other hand, we find no convincing basis for his statement, "It is safe to assume that no ILE (intelligent life elsewhere) from outside of our solar system has any possibility of visiting Earth in the next 10,000 years." (When does one start counting?)

The question arises whether there is a need at all to speculate on a specific hypothesis, such as ETH, in order to decide on the significance of a scientific problem, or whether any known phenomenon in nature is worth investigating. We think it is, but we recognize at the same time that the UFO problem may require expensive tools of technology. Therefore, the question of cost, priority, and relative importance of this problem within the total spectrum of research cannot be overlooked.

The UFO Subcommittee feels that the ETH, tantalizing though it may be, should not be dragged into this consideration as it introduces an unassessable element of speculation; but the Subcommittee also strongly feels that, from a scientific and engineering standpoint, it is unacceptable to simply ignore substantial numbers of unexplained observations and to close the book about them on the basis of premature

(Sorry-- Will be concluded in the February issue of SKYLOOK)

M E T E O R - ? Celestial Skyrocket Lightens Texas Skies --Nov. 27, 1970
~~*****~~ Texans from Texarkana to the South Plains and south around San Antonio were exposed to the beauty of a brilliant fireball Thursday morning--if they were awake.

It was described as so bright it momentarily turned night into day. Most observers speculated that it was a meteorite.

"It was so bright it almost blinded me," said Dave Knapp, returning home from his job as night managing editor of the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal. He set the time of the spectacle about 1:14 a.m.

Knapp's newspaper reported the "celestial sky rocket," as one witness described it, disappeared after a second or two and a long, threadlike trail of smoke streamed across the sky in its wake.

The fireball, appearing toward the east or southeast, was visible across the breadth of Texas starting at Texarkana in the state's north-east corner. Federal Aviation Administration personnel said pilots told of viewing the bright light also in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and near Albuquerque and Denver.

One or more meteorites apparently created the spectacle, an FAA employe said.

At Plainview, 50 miles north of Lubbock, motorist Billy Ray told Policeman Frank Niblack a red ball appeared in the sky, turned blue as he watched and appeared to explode. Ray said the fireball was moving very low in the sky toward the west-northwest "and looked like burning pieces were falling off as it moved."

State patrolmen said they and other officers fielded excited inquiries from scores of residents in areas around Lubbock and Plainview and some callers were convinced a plane had crashed close by. No plane was reported in trouble. (Source, "Corpus Christi Caller," credit-Clinton Curtis Williams, Jr.)

Kansans See Sky Light --Nov. 27, 1970: The fireball which apparently was centered over Texas early yesterday was reported at several points in Kansas. Allen Foulk, a Federal Aviation administration official at Hutchinson, said he saw the phenomenon, which appeared to be an explosion in the sky, in the southwest, toward Dodge City. Unidentified pilot reported sighting it as he flew between Great Bend and Dodge City and another sighting was reported at McConnell Air Force base, Wichita. (Source, "The Kansas City Times")

Bright Light Flashes Across Oklahoma Sky -- Nov. 27: A bright light, possibly from a meteor, flashed over Central Oklahoma and a wide section of the nation early Thursday.

Oklahoma City radio station KOMA said it had received reports about the light from North Dakota to Mexico and from Nevada to Tennessee.

Witnesses said the light was visible over the Oklahoma City area about 1 a.m. (Source, "Arkansas Gazette," credit--Lou Farish)

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Now you can have the famous science fiction STAR TREK series on your own mono or stereo tape recorder. Tapes can be ordered in stereo or mono--for price list, write Ray and Koehnke Sound Track Recordings, 1221 East Esplanade Ave., Davenport, Ia. 52803. --Adv

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UFOs Down Under

Given on the Paul Harvey News, Dec. 8, 1970--there has been a rash of UFO sightings in Australia during the past weeks, in particular, a series of sightings over a copper mine located near Perth where an object has been observed by numerous individuals. We'd like more on this! (Credit--Ted Phillips)

SPACE NEWS

Meteorite with Amino Acids Spurs Belief of Life in

Space -- A meteorite which fell near Murchison, Australia, last year was found to contain amino acids, the building blocks of life, which suggests the possibility of life elsewhere in the universe, the National Aeronautics & Space Administration reported. The first positive identification of amino acids originating outside Earth was made by scientists at NASA's Ames Research Center at Mountain View, Calif.

Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma, the chief scientist, said it probably was the first conclusive proof of extraterrestrial chemical evolution, the chemical processes that precede the beginning of life. NASA noted that amino acids and other complex organic molecules, or hydrocarbons, have been found in meteorites before, but these might have been the result of contamination after impact with Earth.

The meteorite from which samples were taken is believed to have originated in the belt of asteroids, or small planets, which orbit mostly between Mars and Jupiter.

NASA said the meteorite like virtually all others, is 4.5 billion years old. Scientists believe Earth and other planets were formed that long ago from a gas cloud. (Source, "Buffalo Evening News," credit-Michael M. P. Ginter)

Ball Lightning May be Nuclear Reactor -- The mysterious and startling phenomenon of ball lightning may actually be a natural nuclear reactor in operation, three Colorado scientists suggest in the current issue of "Nature" magazine.

Ball lightning is a highly luminous globe appearing in areas of considerable electrical activity, as in storms. Many instances have been recorded showing that it possesses relatively enormous energy. Yet it does not explode. Its sustained, rather than explosive, release of power is evidenced by many cases where it shattered wooden logs, cut metal cables and did other damage possible only from a surprising amount of continued power.

Previous theories to account for the huge but relatively slow energy release and for the behavior of ball lightning are found wanting. These include the idea that ball lightning might be a sphere of ionized air or plasma.

The scientists suggest that, if tornadoes or intense thunderstorms create a sufficiently high concentration of isotopes of oxygen (1-17), nitrogen (N-15) or fluorine (F-17) plus hydrogen protons, these could interact, in a nuclear rather than merely chemical fashion, and produce beta rays, which in turn decay to emit another nuclear particle, positrons. The relatively long half-life of the oxygen and fluorine isotope nuclei could account for the sustained nature of the ball's emission of energy and the positrons, dissociating surrounding air molecules for the attendant glow. (Source, "Arkansas Democrat," credit - Lou Farish)

Science Says Earth Germs Live on Moon -- Nov. 15, 1970: Scientists in the Lunar Receiving Laboratory at the U. S. Space Center at Houston report a common germ from earth apparently survived three years in the hostile environment of the moon. The report came following the discovery of the bacteria on a television camera returned to earth by the Apollo 12 crewmen.

Identified as streptococcus mitis, the micro-organism was found on a television camera which Astronauts Charles Conrad and Alan Bean removed from the Surveyor III un-manned moon lander during their moon walk last November. Surveyor III landed on the moon in 1967. The germ was probably expelled by a workman's breath and deposited on the camera in a test before the Surveyor was launched. It came to life in bacterial growth media. (Source: "Grit", credit: Mark Hollstrom)

Any inquiry should refer to the file number and be addressed to Ted Phillips, P. O. Box 615, Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Phillips would like to hear from anyone having information on any case listed as D1. The listing began in the October issue of SKYLOOK. Back issues are available.

#	File #	Date	Location	Time	Description of Incident	Rating
67	229	-	Weston	-	-	D1
68	172	-	Owensville	-	-	D1
69	176	-	Tipton	-	Night, two witnesses	D1
70	25	1-12-67	Joplin	-	Meteor-like	D
71	26	1-13-67	Springfield	1700	Disc, photograph, 2 wit.	B
73	28	1-18-67	Poplar Bluff	-	Night	C
74	29	1-19-67	Sikeston	-	Paced aircraft	C
75	30	1-20-67	Springfield	-	Night, 3 wit. star-like	C
76	152	1-20-67	Bradleyville	-	Night, seen from aircraft	D1
77	31	1-20-67	Gravois Mills	-	Night, hovered	B
78	32	1-22-67	Kansas City	-	Night, reddish light	D1
79	33	1-23-67	Kansas City	-	Red and green light mass	D1
80	34	1-28-67	St. Louis	-	Night, diamond-shaped	C
81	35	2-1-67	Sedalia	-	Night, star-like (Venus?)	D
82	36	2-8-67	Dresden	-	Night, star-like (Venus?)	D
83	150	2-?-67	St. Louis	-	2 wit., 3 objects seen	B
84	157	2-?-67	Camdenton	-	Night, near ground, 1 wit.	D1
85	37	2-11-67	Kansas City	-	Near ground, 2 witnesses	D1
86	38	2-14-67	Tuscumbia	0700	Landing, occupants, daylight	A

(Continued Next Month)

Attention, Readers!

What is the current status of the motion picture documentary entitled "UFO - Unidentified Flying Objects" purchased by Clarence Green-Russell Rouse Productions, Sam Goldwyn Studios, Hollywood, Calif., and released by United Artists in 1956? Who owns it today? Their address? Is it available for showing at a rental fee? Please send this information to SKYLOOK.

EARLY IN 1971 a directory listing persons and businesses interested in any of the psychic sciences, unusual activities, metaphysical studies, UFO's or anything of a paranormal nature will be published. One purpose is to make correspondence between persons throughout the world who are interested in particular subjects, a practical thing. Names and addresses will be provided with key codes indicating specific interests. Business services available, publications and products will be shown in addition to individuals. A locality index will enable travelers to know who and what is available in any area as well as their interests. A WHO'S WHO IN THE PSYCHIC WORLD will be included in the directory. If YOU want to be included in the directory, write for a free brochure. Registration deadline, Jan. 31, 1971.

The PSYCHIC REGISTER INTERNATIONAL

Short Notes

In August 1970 we used an article "Hello, Down There" from "Twin Circle" and dealing with "the hollow earth theory" which brought more letters from the readers than any other article ever appearing in SKYLOOK. While some considered it a lot of nonsense and out of place in our ufozine, others found some merit in the theories--and we're still getting letters. Guillermo Aldunati, editor of "A. O. A. International" wrote from Argentina recently: "I read with interest about your information about the UFO sighted in Antarctica; well, I really can say that I interviewed one of the witnesses who sighted the bright object and he said that the strange object was something he had never seen before. That sighting took place about five years ago; nowadays reports from the South Pole are still coming to our offices." We believe he was referring to "Antarctic 'Saucer' Sighting Reported" also in August 1970 issue. He also had some nice things to say about SKYLOOK, and we appreciate that.

According to comments from the readers, "The Astronomy Corner" seems to be the most popular feature in SKYLOOK as it is most frequently mentioned by readers who renew their subscriptions and make a comment or two on the back of the subscription blank. Why don't YOU write a few lines to tell us what you like best--also, anything about SKYLOOK you dislike (and we'll try to do better.)

Several have written us they prefer a front page of reports to a "cover" so we have decided to follow their suggestion. We're always short of space and can use that extra page (and saves us money too!).

Sorry about the abrupt break in the UFO Appraisal article--we cut the stencils for the entire article and intended using it--but just had to leave out a couple pages in order to make room for current reports. It will be concluded in the February issue.

As we begin this new year, we again thank our staff for their support and cooperation. December is a busy month for everyone, but every member of the staff turned in copy early this month so Ye Ed could get SKYLOOK in the mail on the 24th and "relax" on Christmas Day, and we're happy about that--but not surprised, our staff never fails us.

Thanks to all the readers who renew their subscriptions and send in articles relating to UFOs--and thanks too to the editors of other ufozines with whom we correspond and exchange ideas. Our good relationship is valued and we hope to continue to merit your good will and friendship.

--Ye Ed

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What Made Glass Fall in Times Square?

The eagle eye of Clint Williams found a "flying object" in a "New York Times" (Dec. 2, 1970) report which apparently missed the notice of other readers, as we haven't seen it quoted elsewhere as yet.

The city's Acting Buildings Commissioner told the Times he was "mystified" after a two-day investigation as to what had caused two sheets of glass to fall from a 50-story building under construction in Times Square on Saturday night. The falling glass injured one man and a block of West 44th Street was closed to traffic as a precaution after the accident about 8:30 PM. Inspectors could find no cause for the falling glass and M. A. Minskoff, head of the construction department, said he was equally bewildered. "Either a flying object hit the windows," he said, "or it was sabotage." An "unidentified" flying object too!

No. 10 in a series of pre-1947 UFO reports.

Charleston, S. C., NEWS & COURIER-- Dec. 31, 1893--Mr. H. K. Corbett of St. Charles, Sumpter Co., visited the offices of the NEWS & COURIER yesterday afternoon to call attention to an astronomical phenomenon of which he was an eye witness. He said that yesterday morning while he was on a train on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad going from Sumpter to Florence, and while in the immediate neighborhood of Timmons ville, the passengers were startled by a great and sudden light illuminating the country and the interior of the car. He looked out of the window and saw in the sky, passing over the train, an object resembling the moon in size and color, but with a long vapory trail. The object passed very rapidly in a northeast direction, but finally seemed to stand still in the sky about 15 degrees above the horizon. The tail was not steady but assumed different shapes, at one time like the letter G, but it at last became nearly perpendicular. The object was still visible at sunrise, looking like a small moon, but the tail had disappeared. (Credit--Jan Aldrich)

No. 6 of the Series "The 1897 Mysterious Airship"

Research by Walter H. Andrus

Omaha, Neb., April 12--The mysterious airship, which has caused the veracity of many reputable citizens to be questioned, promises to be cleared up within a few days through the medium of the trans-Mississippi exposition. Either this is the fact or a stupendous hoax is to be perpetrated on the exposition authorities. In the first mail yesterday Secretary Wakefield received a letter dated at Omaha and bearing the postmark Omaha. The letter was signed "A. C. Clinton" and read as follows:

"To the Exposition Directors: My identity up to date has been unknown, but I will come to the front now, if you guarantee me \$870,000 square feet of space. I am the famous airship constructor and will guarantee you positively of this fact in a week. The airship is my own invention, and as I am an Omaha man I wish it to be held as an Omaha invention. It will carry safely twenty people to a height of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet. I truly believe I have the greatest invention and discovery ever made. Will see you April 17, 1897, at the headquarters."

The writer gave no address. The amount of space asked for by the writer of this letter is nearly thirty-five acres.

(Continued next month)

WANTED: Books by Morris Jessup--"A Case for the UFO" and "The Expanding Case for the UFO." Will buy or trade. Write Mrs. Mae Jannett, Box 277, Beckemeyer, Ill., 62219. Adv.

FOR SALE: UFO photos, slides, books etc. Free UFO slide with each order. Write: Mark R. Herbstritt, 967 Theresa St., St. Mary's Pa. 15857. Adv.

WANTED: Missouri UFO reports, old and new. Send to Ted Phillips, P. O. Box 615, Sedalia, Mo., 65301. Adv.

Organization
Notes

The UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis met Sunday, Dec. 6 at the Cliff Palmberg home, and some ground work was done for the Midwest UFO Conference to be held in St. Louis, June 12. A committee meeting was set up for Dec. 13th. Rosetta Holmes announced an open-to-the-public panel talk on UFOs will be held at Breese, Ill., Jan. 10th. (Art Epstein, Reporter)

John Schuessler, Director of the UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis, also MUFON State Director of Missouri, addressed an attentive audience of more than 200 at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., Dec. 2nd. His subject was "The UFO: A Challenge to Science". Mr. Schuessler also appeared on the Bill Field program on KPLR-TV, Channel 11, Nov. 27.

Michigan members of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, or any readers of this publication, are invited to write or call Clinton Curtis Williams, Jr. 662 Main St., Rochester, Michigan 48063, (313) 651-3789, concerning current State of Michigan A.P.R.O. activities. A Detroit-area A.P.R.O. subgroup, the E.O.S., has been for the past two months, meeting in Rochester every other Saturday, to consider field research activities, and plan lectures, seminars, and other public presentations of the problems and challenges of materialistic UFO field research. This invitation is cordially extended to persons who share this interest. (C.C. Williams, Jr.)

Ronald M. Anderson - WA9PAM, MUFON Communications Director, of Rt. 5, Box 511 W. Lake Shore Drive, Chippewa Falls, Wis. 54729, writes that the first MUFON-Radio net held Nov. 6 in the 75 Meter Band at a frequency of 3.975 Mhz at 0200 GMT, five stations checked in; and six at the second net on Nov. 30th. Upcoming dates are Dec. 17, Jan. 9, Jan. 25, Feb. 10, Feb. 26, March 14, March 30th. Keep these in your memo pad. Mr. Anderson will remind the regular operators and State Directors of these dates and hopes to get new operators. You can reach Ron at the address given. His home phone is 723-1729, area code 715, and his work phone is 723-4441.

Rosetta Holmes returned to Carlyle, Ill., Dec. 5 from a vacation trip to Texas (she and Dick stopped to visit Ye Ed en route) and has been up to her ears in ufo-related projects ever since. She asks us to inform the many who have called and written that she WILL get around to answering all mail and calls as fast as possible. Having the misfortune of breaking her glasses, she was further delayed in keeping up with her work--but even on vacation, Rosie plugged SKYLOOK and sent in subscriptions! Since the first of December she has had articles published in the Illinois press, attended the UFO meeting at Cliff Palmbergs, tracked down some UFO sightings, and appeared on Centralia, Ill. "Hot Line" program on Radio WILY, and is working on plans for a UFO lecture to be presented at a high school in her area. And she will speak at the UFO meeting at Breese, Ill., Jan. 10th. We doubt this covers all of her activities, as this is being written Dec. 15th--another half-month to go before this issue is complete (but we're trying to get out early).

If we were handing out awards for our selection of Woman of the Year re ufology, Rosetta Holmes would certainly be our choice--and the Man of the Year Award would have to go to Walt Andrus--his work as Director of MUFON speaks for itself.

Keep up the good work in 1971.

--Ye Ed

Reports From Other Countries

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Landing Case in Quebec, Canada : The sighting involves a Mr. Adrien Bolduc, 40, a miner working with the Asbestos

Corporation's Normandie mine in Thetford Mines, Quebec. It occurred at about 11:30 p.m. August 15, 1970, about 1/2 mile from Bolduc's home. He saw a large neopolitan-coloured ball of light (red on top, white in the middle and blue on the bottom) descending toward the ground. He estimated it was 50 feet in diameter. After it had rested on, or close to, the ground the colour changed to red momentarily. Then the object became white for a short interval. Apparently several cars passed by on a nearby road and as they did so, the lights went out, only to reappear after the vehicles had passed. During the last interval where the lights were extinguished, the UFO apparently took its leave for it did not reappear again after that. The Bolduc sighting was the only one of several UFO reports at Thetford Mines that evening. However, the important feature of Bolduc's account is the fact that impressions were found in the area where the object had allegedly hovered.

A number of squared imprints 20" by 20" were scattered over the area. Seven hoof-like markins and numerous 1 inch circles covered the ground. Certainly the "hoof" marks have been reported numerous times before as have the small circles, which I feel emphasizes the importance of this case. I hope more detail will be forthcoming. (Credit, Brian C. Cannon, of Winnipeg. He obtained this report from a group called PROXETER, of Quebec.)

"A Flying Craft Attacked Me" . Translation from Hebrew newspaper "Yadiot Aharonot" (The Latest News) Nov. 10, 1970, by A. Cohn from Copenhagen: A Norwegian driver, Mr. Raider Salwasen from Cristinsand told this story: "It was 4:40 P.M. last Tuesday. I drove on a side road when all of a sudden I was blinded by a strong light (at this time and season it is dark in Norway). I left the car and clearly saw a huge, round object about 10 meters away. As far as I could tell, the object floated about 10 meters from the ground. Its diameter was about 20 meters, its height at the center was 30 meters and only about 20 centimeters at the edges. A tower of about 2 meters was situated on its center.

"All of a sudden I was hit by something and fell to the ground. When I got up, I saw the craft disappearing into the sky, leaving behind a cold wave. The mirror in my car was broken. I saw no life in the craft." (Credit, Art Epstein who obtained it from Mr. Eli Mitzon, of Israel and formerly of St. Louis.)

"Spaceman" Rock Carving in Sydney, Australia: The Oct. 4, 1970 "Sun-Herald," of Sydney, Australia, reported the discovery of a weird Aboriginal rock carving of a figure which appears to be wearing a space helmet; and a leading Sydney anthropologist says the drawing could be used to support a Swiss scientist's theory that spacemen visited the earth thousands of years ago. Hewn in outline on a large flat rock alongside a stream and four miles from the well-known carving of Mt. Ku-ring-gai, the carving is of a stocky apparently human figure with upstretched arms that end in pointed-claw-like hands. The figure is wearing a small dome, evidently a helmet, on its head. On its chest are 17 carved indentations, fairly evenly spaced beneath and alongside each other like buttons. (The photograph included in the news clipping is exactly as described.)

Rock drawings and carvings resembling spacemen have been found in several parts of the world, including caves on the African continent. (Credit--Lou Farish)

Any supposed UFO sample or fragment is going to be questioned, Dr. Utke states. To illustrate this with a specific example, he takes up the most publicized physical evidence case known--the Ubatuba magnesium fragments. These fragments apparently were the only physical evidence analyzed by the Condon Committee.

To review--on Sept. 14, 1957, it was reported an observer saw a UFO explode in mid-air, showering fragments over the sea and a beach in the Ubatuba region of Brazil. Three small pieces of dull-grey metal were then mailed to a newspaper columnist in Rio de Janeiro, and he reported the signature on the letter was "illegible." The samples were turned over to the late Dr. Olavo T. Fontes, a local UFO investigator, who took them to a Brazilian government laboratory for analysis.

Emission spectroscopy revealed magnesium of "unusual purity" containing "no other metallic element" and "no trace elements." Analysis by x-ray diffraction affirmed that the samples were about 100% pure magnesium but also revealed that they contained magnesium oxide and magnesium hydroxide. X-ray diffraction also disclosed a type of atomic structure that indicated the "samples were fragments of a magnesium casting." A density of 1.866 grams per cubic centimeter was found instead of the expected value of 1.741 for terrestrial magnesium. Although this could indicate a non-terrestrial isotopic distribution, the samples were not subjected to mass spectroscopy.

The Aerial Phenomena Research Organization then received the samples (Dr. Fontes was a member of APRO) and submitted one of the fragments to the United States Air Force for analysis. But when the fragment was "accidentally burned" during an attempt at emission spectroscopy, APRO declined to send another. Emission spectroscopy by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) revealed small amounts of iron, silicon, aluminum, and copper present as impurities in the sample. The AEC also redetermined the density of one of the fragments by another method and found it to be 1.7513--fairly close to the expected value of 1.741.

In February of 1968, one of the fragments was loaned to the Condon Committee and it was subsequently analyzed by neutron activation analysis at the F.B.I. laboratories in Washington, D. C. The sample was found to be 99.9% pure magnesium. Magnesium of this purity currently can be produced here on the earth. Small amounts of zinc, barium, manganese, and chromium were found as impurities, but no aluminum or calcium. Most terrestrial magnesium contains the latter two elements.

The Ubatuba fragments are extremely interesting, but they have not conclusively convinced most scientists that they are genuine extra-terrestrial UFO fragments. There's just too much to detract from this conclusion. For example, the idea of a hoax cannot be ruled out because the finder of the fragments has never been identified. Also, although the fragments have been rather extensively analysed, the analyses are confusing because they conflict. Confusion always leads to doubt, Dr. Utke reminds us. But most damaging of all, the samples are simply unusually pure magnesium (a rather poor structural material).

The April 1969 issue of "Chemistry Magazine" states: "The sample was similar to magnesium produced by the Dow Chemical Company."

(Continued Next Month)

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Your subscription to SKYLOOK expires with this issue if there is a red X by your name on the address label. Why not renew today.

A good collection of UFO reports from "down under" are to be found in Michael Hervey's recent paperback, UFOs OVER THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE (Hampton Press, 5 Dick St., Henley, N.S.W., Australia 2111, price \$1.) Beginning with a brief history of UFOs, Mr. Hervey then presents alternate chapters devoted to press reports and personal accounts of UFO sightings in all parts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. Some very interesting cases are detailed, dating back to the pre-1947 period when UFOs were, to say the least, not the major topic of conversation.

APRO's Coral Lorenzen has a new paperback on sale, THE SHADOW OF THE UNKNOWN (Signet Books; 75¢). Mrs. Lorenzen reports on a variety of phenomena--psychic happenings, ghosts, sea mysteries, ice falls, "creatures," etc.--in addition to UFOs. Though the book may not measure up to the standards which have been set by the previous Lorenzen books, it is a fairly typical collection of "Forteanism." Some minor errors are evident, but nothing of an outstanding nature. Many of the accounts involve anonymous witnesses, which is rather disconcerting to some readers who would prefer all the facts regarding a particular case. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of all such accounts, of course, but I happen to have full details on one of the "anonymous" cases presented (from another source) and no errors are to be found in this instance. A bit on the "rehash" side for confirmed "enigmatologists," but it has its interesting moments.

A few years ago, the British periodical FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, issued a special publication entitled THE HUMANOIDS. It was virtually the first major attempt to catalogue a portion of the many "occupant" sightings of the UFO era. A hardcover edition (with added material) was later published in England. This same edition has recently been published in the U. S. by Henry Regnery Co., publisher of Jacques Vallee's three UFO books. THE HUMANOIDS contains material by Vallee, Aime Michel, Gordon Creighton, Coral Lorenzen, Antonio Ribera and other researchers. Charles Bowman, the editor of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, has also contributed two selections to the book. Priced at \$5.95, THE HUMANOIDS is a valuable compilation of "occupant" reports and is well worth reading.

Ivan Sanderson's new book, INVISIBLE RESIDENTS (World Publ. Co., \$6.95) is finally out, so we hear, although I have not seen a copy as yet and cannot give a review of it. Perhaps later.

Also, I am told that the January issue of SAGA contains an article concerning UFOs, although this issue has not made it to my local newsstands as yet (date of writing: Dec. 13). If said article is worthy of mention, I'll comment on it in next month's column.

Editor's Note: The Elmer, Mo., case of March 14, 1969, in which William Overstreet reported a UFO stopped his truck, reported in the chapter of "Airborne Anomalies" (page 173) in Mrs. Lorenzen's book, reviewed above, was reported to APRO by our staff member, Ted Phillips, and was in the May-June 1969 issue of THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN. As our readers know, Mr. Overstreet's word-for-word report appeared in the April 1969 issue of SKYLOOK, along with additional information received from Mr. Phillips following his interview with Mr. Overstreet.

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