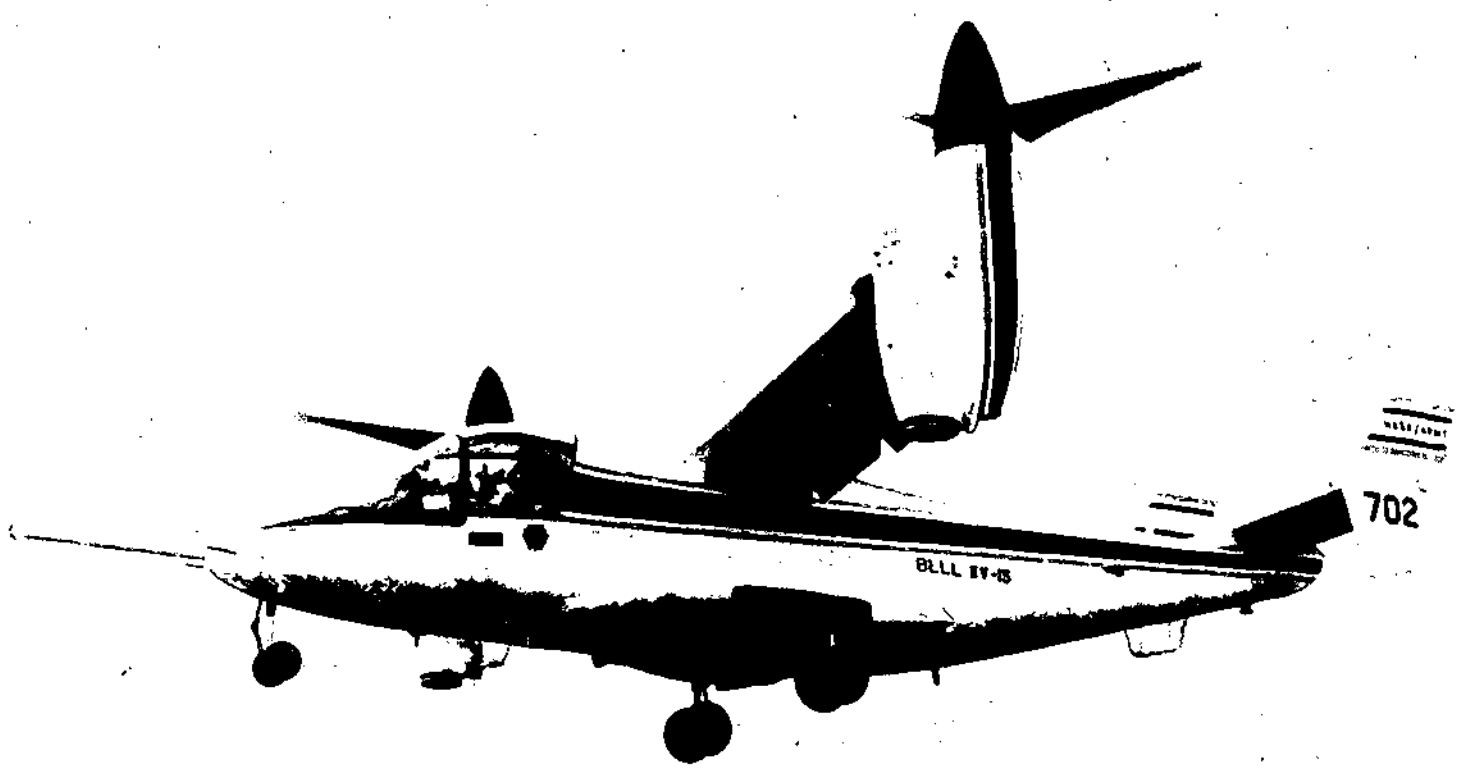
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FROM THE EDITOR

The Texas abduction case featured in this issue surely is one of the most intriguing yet reported, particularly in terms of the details apparently observed by the adult witness and the reported reactions of the child. We hope to be able to report follow-up investigations of this potentially highly significant case. It is a downright spooky story, well worth the most careful and thorough possible study to determine decisively whether a purely psychological (subjective) explanation is possible. If not, the implications are obvious.

We include in the back pages a Brief Subject Index of Journals published in 1981. This will give new subscribers an overview of our coverage of UFO news, and provide a research tool for all readers.

In this issue

MOTHER AND CHILD TEXAS ABDUCTION CASE.....3
By Lew Willis

SOUTH TEXAS VEHICLE EFFECT CASES.....8
By James M. Hill

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA UFO FLURRY 8
By Richard Hall

CALIFORNIA REPORT 9
By Ann Druffel

WAS THE UMMO AFFAIR A HOAX?.....13
By Vincent White

OVERHEATING OF CAR BATTERIES.....14
By James M. McCampbell

CE-I NEAR ASTORIA, OREGON.....15
By Greg Long

1981 BRIEF SUBJECT INDEX.....17

IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
By Lucius Farish

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

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MOTHER AND CHILD TEXAS ABDUCTION CASE

By Lew Willis
MUFON State Section Director
(© 1981, Lewis J. Willis)

NOTE: Assisting in the investigation were Jennie Willis, MUFON investigator and Jean Fuller, State Section Director, Tyler, Texas. Regressive hypnosis sessions were conducted by Stephen Clark, PhD, MUFON Consultant in Clinical Hypnosis, Garland, Texas, and monitored by G. Neal Hern, MUFON State Director, Texas. Quotes are direct from taped interviews before, during, and after regressive hypnosis. The names used herein are pseudonyms as the subject wishes to remain anonymous.

Megan Elliott graduated with a Bachelor's degree in August 1980, and was visiting her mother in East Texas before her new teaching job started. Megan had spent only two days at her mother's when her daughter, Renee, then 18 months old, developed an ear infection. Renee also had a rash on the upper thigh of one leg which persisted in spite of two doctor's attempts to clear it up. On August 21, 1980, Renee began screaming about 7 p.m., and in spite of everything her mother and grandmother tried, her aggravation worsened around midnight. Renee continued to go to the front door saying "go bye-bye car." Megan finally told her mother she had no choice but to take Renee home regardless of the late hour and a drive of some 70 miles along dark, lonely roads. She called her husband, John, and asked him to leave the outside lights on and the door unlocked, because she was coming home. John said "ok" and promptly went back to sleep.

Megan left her mother's around midnight, not bothering to pack, wearing only her pajamas and bathrobe, and was barefoot. Renee was wearing a disposable diaper and her grandfather's T-shirt and was, likewise, barefoot. Megan was driving her 1978 Honda Civic, and had rolled the windows down as it was warm that night and the car was not air conditioned. Renee promptly went to sleep, so Megan turned on the radio to keep her company.

Megan had driven about 30 miles and was nearing the three bridges of Lake Fork Creek when her "radio began to do weird things — acting like it was flipping back and forth but not stopping at the channels — as if somebody was messing with my radio." She reached over to cut off the radio and at that moment heard "a very loud electrical noise that hurt my ears, and the lights began to dim on the car." She then felt her car being lifted off the highway, and she immediately reached over to check Renee and lock the doors.

When she looked outside she could see the tops of the tall pine trees below being blown in one direction "as if in a windstorm." She then looked up to see the flat metal bottom of an object only a few feet away "with a double row of bright lights in a circle." She then saw the rim of an opening as the auto entered the object. Rolling up the windows and locking the doors, she found herself in a circular, brightly lit room with no apparent source of light and was amazed that she "could not see any seams anywhere, so I literally panicked! I just sat there, and I could remember not really shaking, but feeling my insides churning and thinking, God! What do I do now? . . . Renee has opened her eyes and is pointing and saying 'look, Mom, look!' I looked and lights were everywhere! It didn't seem like they were individual . . . a lit room . . . very bright . . . it's round . . . smells funny . . . kinda like rain."

"I heard a voice in my head say 'Megan, get Renee and get out of the car.'" She again checked the doors and made sure Renee was alright and again heard the voice telling her to get out of the car. This time Megan thought Renee may have heard it, as her eyebrows were going up and she was pointing at something and looking at her mother. Suddenly, from across the room, a door slid open with a sound "like a vacuum-packed can being opened . . . and a dry ice-type fog . . . about 18 inches deep . . . began rolling across the floor, and a little creature came out and told me to get out of the car." When Megan again refused she "heard a click . . . like a latch, and the door swung open, and fell off the hinges! It hit the floor with a dull thud causing me to jump!" Megan then remembers feeling "very tranquil."

Megan reached over and got Renee and sat her down on the floor. When Megan got out of the car, she noticed the floor was "real cold and clammy . . . not really wet or slick, but close to (the feel of) cement . . . textured like brick" to her bare feet. She had to walk around the door partially submerged in the low-lying fog. As she was following the "creature," she heard Renee fall, and when she turned, Renee was getting up after tripping over the door.

When the "creature" first entered the room, "Renee giggled as she thought it was funny the way he walked." Megan explained that he walked with a very fluid motion and his arms and legs moved "like bending a copper wire . . . he didn't walk like he had ball joints, like we do . . . his arms and legs made a gentle curve."

Megan described the "creature" as being a short humanoid with "large head, no ears, no eyebrows, oval eyes without lashes, no hair on the entire body, broad nose with two apertures

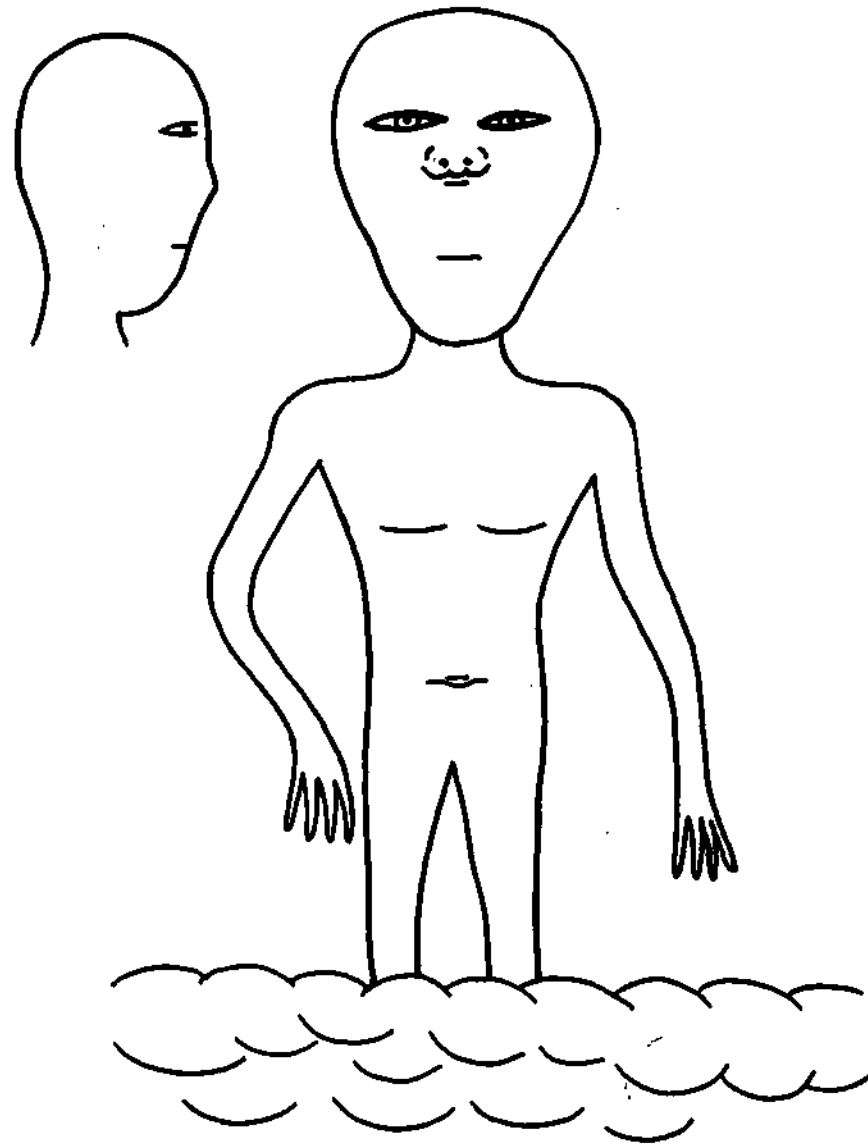
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or nostrils on the upper surface. The mouth was a little slit, thin neck, thin body, thin arms, long fingers, four on each hand. The navel was horizontal, like stretching the opening of a balloon." She noted no physical characteristics that would indicate male or female, "although they had pectorals like muscles." She never saw the feet as there was always a dense fog on the floor when he was present. She couldn't tell if it was wearing tight-fitting clothing, or if she was seeing his entire body which looked "like the color and texture of Silly Putty." When shown a Pantone color chart, Megan said "475-A, but shinier and slicker." She remembers that it "had a covering over the outer portion of the eyes which didn't protrude, but much like an eyelid which never blinked . . . he didn't smile, his mouth never moved."

The "creature" led the way, motioning for Megan to follow with Renee close behind. They went through the open door and, under hypnosis, Megan remembers "like a hallway, and on the other side of the hallway, a door, just like the one before . . . and just as I get almost to it, it opens, and he goes in, and I go in . . . I guess Renee goes in."

Megan finds herself in a round room, "but not a *round* round . . . smoke's on the floor . . . that same smog that rolled . . . there's tables with funny things over them . . . there's two more — whatevers." Megan later explains there were two other "humanoids" in the room, all of which looked identical. "One has his back turned, looking at a panel of lights, *lots* of lights . . . colors . . . blue, green, red, yellow, white, purple, black. I don't see the face of the guy with the lights, but there was another one that was at the tables . . . and I hear a voice tell me to get on the table and I didn't hesitate, I climbed up on the table."

Megan later explains the table was about 4 feet off the floor, making it hard for her to get up on it. Megan then heard "metal clamps, 4 inches wide . . . snap across my ankles, my wrist, my chest, thighs . . . feels cold, stiff, tight. I can't move; I couldn't move if I tried to move." Renee is on an identical table next to hers and Megan wonders how she got on it, as "I didn't place her on it." Renee was clamped in too, and Megan recalls she "didn't scream which she would normally do if you tried to hold her down . . . She loves it, she's very excited."



Humanoid Captors of Mother and Daughter

While under hypnosis, Megan recalls "the table — it did something! It's getting me wet! . . . coming from the table . . . from the head down . . . like I'd be floating on a table." When asked by Dr. Clark if Renee was wet too, Megan said "yes, she says she's swimming!"

Megan looks up to see a "large, brightly lit dome area above, with two probe-like devices coming down from the dome." The table is now wet and cold and she feels numb, but the dome is radiating heat so that she is "cold and wet on one side and hot on the other." She describes the probe as jointed in three sections "like a ball and socket joint" and it came down to almost touch her. "It moves around me, very close to me, but I feel tingles, and I can't tell if it's touching me or not."

Megan remembers the probe making a clicking noise as it moved around and over her body. When asked if the probe ever touched Renee, Megan recalls that the probe "did different things at different

(continued on next page)

times," and was at one time seen to enter Renee's nose with a pair of small "bee-bee"-like devices on the end and again seen to enter Renee's naval with a "needle-like" device. When Megan saw this happening she said "don't hurt my baby, she's been sick," and they replied "she's not any more." She recalls seeing a fine "yellow mist being sprayed all over Renee," again from the probe.

Megan said she "kept watching that little guy and the panel of lights, and the guy standing behind her and something in his hand about the size of a clipboard, but with no paper. His attention was directed to the thing above and apparently was controlling it." She felt the third "humanoid" was "looking after the safety of Renee and me because he was constantly walking back and forth, looking at me . . . never smiling, no emotional expression on any of them, it never changed." The only difference she could discern between the three "humanoids" was that the one watching over them "seemed to be more caring."

Dr. Clark asked, "while you were there, on the table, what did you have on? Do you have all your clothes on?" Megan immediately came out of the regressive hypnosis. She explained later that both she and Renee had no clothes on, but does not recall when they were removed.

Once again Dr. Clark placed Megan under hypnosis and asked, "Did you have any opinion as to what their purpose was in doing this examination that you described?" Megan replied, "No . . . it seemed as (if) I was at ease, kinda tranquil . . . (I) didn't feel like asking many questions . . . my head hurt . . . and I just wanted to sleep. Renee wanted to look — she wanted to look at everything."

Recalling what her feelings were while being examined, Megan said she remembers the table would tilt, with the head raised at times, or lowered with the head down and being flat when covered with the liquid. She had the feeling of motion from time to time; "I was lying flat . . . felt



Dr. Stephen Clark and Friend Simulate Hypnotic Session to Demonstrate Relaxing Environment and Tape Recording Technique

an upward surge, like when I took off in a jet to London. Kinda put me — pressure on me . . . but when it stopped — thought I lost my stomach, like an elevator." Megan later explained the feeling of very fast "vertical motion" and "much slower descent" while on the table. Her head was still hurting some time later with "sharp pains — stomach — my legs, cheeks, chest — my head." When asked by Dr. Clark, "To what do you attribute those aches and pains?" Megan replied "I don't know — guess something they did while I was asleep — seems as if I can feel a pulling — at my skin or something."

Following the examination, and while still strapped to the table, Megan was placed in a vertical position facing three curved, square-framed, black windows. Looking at the center window, which was higher on the wall than the other two, she could see several clearly defined bright, white stars, which she later illustrated, in what she felt was their relative positions to one another.

Megan also observed a device that resembled a large TV screen extending from the wall in the examination room. She later described this as having a kaleidoscope of "moving color, predominately iodine red, and reminded me of an amoeba." Also, on the wall behind her, Megan remembers seeing seven characters, which she was able to reproduce while under hypnosis. She later illustrated several more clearly defined interpretations of what they looked like. When asked what they represented, Megan said "that's where they are from . . . sounds like Asterisk, but I can't pronounce it . . . it's not Asterisk . . . I can hear it . . . I have tried to form my mouth to go with what I'm hearing and it's not my language."

While under hypnosis, Megan remembers getting off the table. "It's easier getting off than it was on. A lot easier; it's lower." Asked by Dr. Clark, "did you get off by yourself or were you assisted?" Megan replied, "By myself. The clamps disappeared; they sunk into the table, and I could move again." Dr. Clark asked what Renee was doing. Megan replied, "She's crawling on the table . . . she reaches for one of those guys, but I got her — got to her first. I got her off the table. She liked them." After getting Renee, Megan followed them out to the hallway, and went into another room which she described as "white, like the first one — has a bed, in a corner — doesn't have any seams — just triangular, with rounded cor-

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Texas Abduction, Continued

ners (describing the room) — light came from everywhere. Smoke was in that room, on the floor . . . cold . . . Renee tried to climb up on the table (bed) and I helped her. I was dizzy, so I sat down."

Megan described the only piece of furniture in the third room as a bed, about 16 inches off the floor "a silver type thing like in the examining room," with no covers and it was attached to the wall on one end, not touching the floor. She found her clothes and Renee's shirt neatly folded and placed on the bed. "Renee would get up and examine the walls and touch them," but Megan said she never tried to examine anything except when the door would open and shut. "I was fascinated since there were no seams. The door went from the ceiling to the floor and would just go into the wall with a quick (air pressure) noise . . . when the door opened or closed, my ears would pop."

Megan felt she was in this room 2 weeks, "since there was no auditory stimulation." A little drawer "like a drive-in bank teller's drawer" would regularly come out of the wall with little pellets on it, and a voice would say "eat." Some of the pellets were square, some rectangular, some circular in shape and in different colors — white, yellow, green — that would melt in your mouth. Renee thought they were candy — "good candy." Megan feels she "ate and slept, ate and slept about ten times" while in this room.

While under hypnosis, and recalling the time she spent in this room, "they came to the door, remaining in the hallway, and said I had been real helpful to them and that they wanted to help me, in some way. I didn't quite understand how I had been helpful, but I do now. They asked if I was allowed to ask any three questions about the universe that I wanted, and (was) guaranteed an answer, what would they be? I told them I didn't know, and I wanted time to think, to see what they were. And they let me sleep. It was cold, and my robe — and I covered up and

"They said . . . life would not be the same . . . things would happen . . . that it began to change the structure of things."

snuggled with my daughter, and we slept . . . woke up, and the drawer came back out.

"They told me to eat so I would survive — the nourishment that our systems require for survival . . . so we ate them . . . the door opened — about 2 hours after we ate . . . I was scared — I wanted John — I didn't know where I was. I asked if I would ever see my family (again). They said yes, that I would, but I had experienced — and life would not be the same . . . They said things would happen — that it began to change the structure of things . . . I wanted to know — things weren't clearly seen . . . Said that I would soon be going to a place; that others like myself were there. I haven't been to that place before — I haven't been there yet. Then I asked my three questions.

"(1) What was out there? He wanted to know if I could be more specific in that question, and I said I wasn't sure — that time I saw the stars out the window — and I wanted to know (what) those stars were and what was out there. And so he asked me if I was referring to just what was outside of where I was at that moment, or everywhere? And I said everywhere — I wanted to know everything. (He) told me that some day he would answer that question when I was ready, but for now that the universe goes more than what I could ever imagine, or that any Earth person or anyone has imagined . . .

"(2) I asked how come, even if they are real, so if they are here with us now, why don't they make themselves known to us? (He) said that wasn't about the universe, but he would answer anyway. He said that humans have a tendency for annihilation and we're a very fearful population — and if they interfered in any way, that the Earth would be destroyed. So we had to live our lives, in our own way, and if they made themselves known, it would be a very fearful planet and probably destroy ourselves — but one day they would in order to help. It's almost as if they seemed afraid — they can't interfere with us 'cause they would be destroyed as well.

"(3) Third question I asked was 'why me?' (Chuckles) I had to laugh, I think, to keep from going insane. I asked them, why did they go around picking up mothers and their children if they can't even tell Earth why you're here? And he says 'that's why we are here,' and I just freaked out. He said to be calm, and I was very calm and could carry on a conversation. He said that he chose samples from the population that already exhibited intelligence and capabilities of understanding properties and theories beyond the present-day time."

While still under hypnosis, Dr. Clark asked if Megan could recall asking any other questions, to which Megan replied "Where they were from? He said they (were) from the same place I was, and I said but how could that be, that we are so different. And he says, we are not different on the inside, 'cause we can think and we can reason, and that the Creator made us, and I said 'okay.' I failed to ask if the Creator was God, but I assumed it was. Dr. Clark asked, "then did they ever indicate that they were from any place elsewhere? The answer you gave me a moment ago was, 'they're from where we are.' What did that mean? Do you think from our . . .' Megan replied, "From the beginning . . . from the beginning. I began (mumbles) that they didn't live on Earth. They had a planet that they go to — they said they'd show us. They said that I had already seen what I should have seen, but didn't recognize it. I don't remember seeing it. It was almost like I could visualize a place, but that may have been more imagination than anything."

The only other communication Megan could recall while under hypnosis was about the door and the strange way it seemed to disappear into the wall when open and show no indication of where it was when closed. "I wanted to know how it disappeared, and I assumed — and

(continued on next page)

Texas Abduction, Continued

they said the type of metal that they could use allowed it to bond together, and then, at will, disappear!

When asked if she periodically felt any motion while in the third room, Megan said "yeah, but I was used to it — it didn't bother me ... never sideways! Never went sideways!"

When it became time to leave, Megan recalls "a hallway — six doors — I'm at one of them — only reason I thought that they were doors, I could see a bright light, or glow, around it. I was asked to go through the door. When I did, I found my car. The door was on (the car). It wasn't the same room that I came in first — it was a little bit smaller, but still round. I got in. Renee was on my lap, and I put her in the other seat and laid it down, and strapped her in. She was asleep — think *I'm* asleep! I was just sitting there. I hear a clank — a big one — and I hear a humming, electrical sound. It hurts my ears again, and I was lowered to the ground. It's on a road I know very well ... I'm closer to home.

"When the humming sound stopped, my engine was on and I couldn't move. It was like I was frozen there in my chair — I couldn't move — and — that only lasted a minute, if that long. Saw a horse — in the pasture ... I'm very sleepy — really sleepy. It's as if I wasn't even driving my car, but I was going up the hill — now I know where that hill is!"

Megan finds herself only about 5 miles from home having been transported some 30 miles by highway, 25 by air. She remembers it being very dark (the three-quarter moon having set around 3:10 a.m.) and stumbles into the house carrying Renee. She feels "real dizzy — almost like I've fainted in a room. I'm mad, I'm upset, I hurt, my head hurts, and I want to go to bed. I open up the bedroom door, and John's asleep, and I'm furious. I yell at him 'cause I stumped my toe and hurt my leg ... Go to the bathroom — had to use it — for a long time — I was dizzy there too — and then I got in bed."

Megan remembers nothing of the last miles of the trip home, coming into the house, putting the baby to bed, "gripping John out," and going to bed herself, when she wakes him about 5:00 a.m. to tell him about her "dream."

Epilogue

Megan and John recall their astonishment as Renee's bad rash and earache cleared up the next day. "It just disappeared as a whole, like it faded ... just went away — she's never had it since either!"

John, Megan's mother, and all her close friends noticed a marked personality change in Megan following the incident, which lasted about 2 months. She remembers being very pensive and distant and not her normal self at all, "as if I had no control over my own personality." She lost about 14 pounds going from periods of not eating at all, to eating everything and still losing weight.

About 3 weeks after the event, as Megan was driving to her teaching job early one morning, she noticed a "white silver sphere doing weird things in the sky." She watched it for a time until she lost sight of it. "Suddenly my radio started messing up again ... and this misty, white, dirty fog just shot down," engulfing her car and a nearby pickup truck. "And I went into hysterics! I started screaming that I wasn't going — they were not going to take me, or anything!"

It lasted about 2 miles as she and the truck slowed to a crawl along the highway which seemed almost deserted this morning. "I had to pull over and sit there. And when I pulled over, I looked back and it was gone! I decided to get rid of that car! It got to the point where I didn't even want to be in that car anymore, because I figured they had my car spotted now — they know my car — and I was getting rid of it!

A few days later Megan decided to trade the car and took it to a local dealer. As the mechanic was checking it for trade-in value, he opened the driver's door and noticed something around the area of the hinges. He turned to Megan and asked "why did I ever take my car door off?" She replied, "Sir, I've never taken it off," and he said "somebody has!"

The investigation continues.

NEW STAFF WRITER

We welcome Greg Long of Richland, Washington, to the *Journal* staff. He is 35, married, and has two children (actually the second one is due in late January). Born in Florida, he moved west with his family and grew up in San Diego, California.



Greg Long

Greg comes with outstanding qualifications, including a B.A. in English from the University of San Diego and an M.A. in English from Colorado State University. He is employed as a technical editor/writer by a major Northwest firm. He has also published several short stories, and — as is evident from his contributions to the *Journal* — is a polished writer.

In accepting the staff position, he made the following statement:

"I subscribe to no single theory of the origin and purpose of UFOs. If I have any 'beliefs,' these beliefs are in clear, level-headed judgement, scientific investigation and analysis, and scrupulous objectivity. For UFOlogy to advance itself, its supporters need a strong sense of purpose and adherence to professional standards. As a staff writer, I would be as critical of my own words and explication of the facts as I would the words and facts of a UFO witness."

SOUTH TEXAS VEHICLE EFFECTS CASES

By James M. Hill
(MUFON State Section Director)

(Note: This story is adapted from Mr. Hill's investigation reports to MUFON which are slightly edited for narrative purposes. Both cases occurred in South Texas just west of Corpus Christi.)

Mr. Robert Gomez, a vacuum truck driver for a firm in Alice, Texas, was headed west on FR 665 toward Alice on June 12, 1981. He had just finished a job, leaving approximately 165 gallons of water in the tank on the back of his truck and zero pressure in the tank. The sky was cloudy and it had rained earlier. He turned the radio on.

About 2:10 p.m. he noticed a bright object that he first thought was an airplane, until it increased in brilliance and stopped in midair. The object was disc-shaped and brilliant white, with a dark ring around the outer perimeter and a dark inner ring around its center. It also had a slight "cap" on top.

Gomez then noticed that the truck started to slow down, so he pressed the accelerator trying to pick up speed. The exhaust stacks were blowing smoke but the truck seemed to be about a foot off the road. His AM radio had stopped playing but his CB was working, so he called his dispatcher to report the incident. Afterwards, the UFO went back into the clouds and disappeared.

When he arrived back at his shop he noticed that the AM radio was playing again. When he got out of the truck, the maintenance man told him that it looked like the back of the truck was smoking at the valve. Mr. Gomez noticed that there was now 55 pounds of pressure indicated on the gauge, so he opened up the valve to drain the remaining water, but there was no water. All that came out was steam.

The sighting is still under investigation.

When the case was reported on TV news and in the local newspaper, another witness was contacted who had had a sighting early in November 1979. Mrs. Betty Soriano, a middle school teacher, and another teacher were enroute to the Hill's Farm on FR 665. At about 6:10 p.m., approximately 5 miles east of Alice, Texas, they saw a bright object ahead of them that seemed as if it had lifted off the ground. The UFO then approached them at a rapid speed, faster than anything they had ever seen.

The closer it came, the brighter it got, and Mrs. Soriano and the other teacher became frightened. The UFO was now over the highway and it seemed as if it was going to crash into them. The air seemed to have a glow to it as the object neared, and the thing was a bright reddish-orange color. It just missed the top of the car by an estimated 2 feet, and as it passed overhead they heard a loud boom as if the car had backfired, and the engine failed. Just before this, Mrs. Soriano felt as if she were going to lose control of the car. The object then disappeared.

The car was a 1976 Ford Torino with a V-8 engine and standard ignition. The switch was still in "on" position after the sighting, and Mrs. Soriano had to switch it off and back on to restart the car. Since the event, she has had a lot of trouble with the car over-heating.

The two teachers felt as if they were in a trance-like state for a short period of time during and after the sighting. Mrs. Soriano tried to turn on the radio to learn if there were other reports of the object, but she turned on the windshield wipers instead. She was blinded during the incident and shook nervously during and after the event for about 4 hours. She also felt paralyzed for about 3 minutes during the sighting. Later she had bad dreams. Mrs. Soriano also believes that the encounter is a contributing factor to her premature gray hair.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA UFO FLURRY

By Richard Hall

For about the past year, members of N. California-MUFON have been investigating a series of UFO sightings in San Jose, Calif. Dr. Richard F. Haines has filed a 13-page report on the events. Other principal investigators were Irwin Wieder, Dick Henry, and Andrew Grotowsky. The report summary and some of the case highlights follow.

"Summary. A total of 37 eye witnesses ranging in age from 10 to 56 years reported seeing one or more intense lights in the sky over the greater San Jose, California, area during the period of January 9 through March 7, 1981. Most of these sightings took place between 10:00 p.m. and midnight and involved a red, round, diffusely edged luminous area of lights which would hover, quickly accelerate, change directions abruptly, and disappear in various ways. There was no radar return from this phenomenon on the single known occasion when such a return could have been obtained nor were any other electromagnetic effects reported. All attempts to explain these sightings have, so far, failed to produce acceptable explanations."

On February 9 a private pilot with a passenger was making touch-and-go landings at San Jose Municipal Airport at 10:40 p.m. During climb-out from the runway while at about 500 feet, both men saw ahead and above them a round, bright, red light which they first thought was another aircraft. As they climbed and banked to

(continued on next page)

"California Report"
By Ann Druffel

Multiple Sightings of Triangular UFOs

By William Hassel, Ph.D.

(Note: Guest columnist this month is Dr. William Hassel, MUFON Southern California State Director.)

A series of UFO sightings was reported by three independent groups of witnesses in September and October 1981 in the Conejo Valley of Southern California. There is sufficient similarity among the sightings to suspect that all may be related.

The first sighting, Case 1, occurred in Simi Valley at 8:45 p.m. on September 18, 1981. Ten-year-old Mike Tackett was outside his house when he first noticed a bright light low in the sky, which he initially interpreted as a plane in trouble. He called to his brothers, parents and uncle, who then became witnesses to the sighting. As the light approached, they could discern a triangular-shaped object having five bright white lights at the front and additional lights along the side. The object was considered to be too large and flying too slowly to be a plane. Two or three small and apparently more distant lights were following the direction of flight of the object.

The boy's uncle, Robert Tackett, and his father, Carlos Tackett, examined the object with 7/50 binoculars, having a 7.1 degree field of view, as it passed at an elevation angle of about 60 degrees. The center portion, which was without lights, had the appearance of brushed aluminum with a grid pattern. The object was too large to be totally included within the field of view of the binoculars when at its closest point.

The object produced a faint noise, like a low-pitched hum of constant amplitude, as it passed over. To Carlos Tackett it sounded like a diesel engine. A blinking reddish-orange light could also be seen at the rear of the object. After passing the observers, the object was seen to bank toward them and turn from a southeast direction to a northeast direction, dropping somewhat in altitude. A large triangular protrusion could be seen centered on the upper surface during the turn. The object then disappeared behind a hill.

These observations were made on a clear night with no wind or moon. The witnesses were certain they were not watching a helicopter. The object was in sight for an estimated 4 or 5

(continued on next page)

N. Calif., Continued

the right, the light also moved to the right to a position off the right wing. Now at about 1,000 feet, the pilot banked right again into the downwind leg, the light still visible above.

On February 19 at 10:10 p.m., two tower controllers at the airport saw a bright red light hovering over San Jose at an estimated altitude of 3,000 feet. It was stationary for 30-40 seconds, "... then all of a sudden it started flashing pulses real fast ... then it, sort of, went up, like this (indicating a low arc up and to the left and then down toward the ground)." The light then moved away to the southeast. Several people phoned the control tower to report seeing an unidentified red light.

On the night of February 20/21 close to midnight, a man and his mother near a San Jose shopping center saw a vivid red, sharply edged object pulsing erratically. The object flew a full 360° around the area on an irregular path at various altitudes, disappearing and reappearing. After about 30 minutes it flew off to the south and disappeared. At its maximum, the object appeared to be ½ to ⅓ the size of a full moon. Its color changed from red to gray to bluish at times. A witness sketch showed a boomerang-shaped object with the curved edge downward. Its pointed ends were bright red and the lower portion "dark to almost black." The luminosity appeared to increase while zig zagging. The man called his mother out of the house, and she witnessed part of the sighting.

On February 28 at 1:40 a.m. while driving through a northern suburb of San Jose, an airline pilot and his wife observed "... a very bright flashing red light in the sky" in the vicinity of the airport. They stopped to study it more closely and it appeared to be stationary. Then it moved almost directly toward them and when nearly overhead, "... it appeared to make a quick turn to the west, then a 180° turn right back to the east, then back again to its original track." After about 1½ minutes it stopped and "... a second much smaller light separated from the first and fell or travelled straight down," disappearing behind buildings on the skyline. The large red light then moved northwesterly and disappeared. An off-duty control tower operator was an independent witness to this sighting.

Dr. Haines' report includes weather and sunrise-sunset data for the period in question indicating fairly stable weather from the high-40's to low-70's. Skies were generally clear, with several days of broken clouds and a few days of light rain. □

Calif. Report, Continued

minutes. Considering its path, the investigator (Hassel) estimates a maximum speed of 40 mph. One witness's altitude estimate of 250 feet would imply a length of about 40 feet, though other witnesses thought it was much longer than that.

The second observation, Case 2, was made around 9:15 p.m. by John Sharwath and Randy Bandurant as they were traveling north on the Moorpark freeway. When 5 miles from the end of the freeway, they noticed three bright lights on the horizon to the north, described as like floodlights at a party in the hills. When approaching the end of the freeway, they were close enough to resolve a single light into five bright white lights, three in an upper row and two in a lower row. When they were nearly under the lights, each set was seen to be associated with a triangular body which was illuminated in many colors, but mainly white with yellow and red areas.

Because of the hills beside the freeway, the objects could be observed at close range for only a few seconds. The third object was high enough that it could have been an aircraft, but the lowest appeared quite large with an apparent length of 25 feet for an estimated altitude of 50 feet. The witnesses then continued to the end of the freeway, turned around and started back, but by this time the objects were disappearing behind the hills in the area. The witnesses then turned back toward Moorpark and continued on to Randy's house.

Cherie Thompson and Joyce Bandurant, Randy's mother, were traveling up the same freeway about 5 minutes behind John Sharwath. They saw in the northwest what they interpreted to be the lights of a jet aircraft about to crash, considering its very low altitude at hilltop level and its slow speed. Then they noticed two additional moving light sources. All were dropping in altitude. As they drew closer, the lower two appeared to be triangular-shaped objects formed by three bright fluorescent-white lights, with red, blue, and yellow colored areas within the triangle. When the lower object passed over the car in the vicinity of Olsen road, Cherie Thompson estimated its altitude at 50 to 100 feet. They stopped along the freeway, but by then the objects were disappearing behind the hills. This sighting occurred at about 9:25 p.m. and is designated as Case 3.

The witnesses reported that the objects made no noticeable sound, and that their lights were much whiter than aircraft landing lights. The size of the lower object was estimated to be 25 feet, based upon a 100 foot altitude.

When they arrived at the Bandurant house where John Sharwath was waiting, John was reluctant to mention his experience until Joyce mentioned what she had seen. They then contacted the police, and subsequently, the UFO Reporting Center in Seattle, Washington.

For the following two nights Joyce watched the sky at the same time and place and thought she saw the same lights again each night. On the fourth night, which was September 21, Cherie Thompson, Joyce Bondurant, and Joyce's son Gary Bondurant drove to Olsen Road at the Moorpark freeway and waited. At about the same time as the earlier sighting, a single triangular object suddenly appeared having the same configuration as before, but it was higher, being only one quarter the apparent size of the previously seen object. This sighting is designated as Case 4.

When the object was directly overhead, a very bright light in the center of the triangle turned on, startling them. After passing over, the central light went out and the object disappeared behind the hills. As the two women were returning home, they felt disturbed and their eyes began to water. The itchy, burning eye sensations continued for several days in both subjects. The boy, Gary, did not experience the same eye discomfort.

The last reported appearance of the objects, Case 5, occurred on Tuesday, October 6, 1981 in Thousand Oaks near the Moorpark freeway. This was witnessed by Carol Helms and her family. Initially two orange lights were seen above the hills to the northeast of their home at 9:05 p.m. One began moving toward them with the second trailing by a distance reported to be a mile or so. As the lights approached, a body having roughly a triangular shape with rounded corners could be discerned.

When the first object was approximately over the house, flame-colored particles began to be ejected and the orange light pulsated at about one cycle per second. During this period the second object was hovering at a distance. Then the first object disappeared and the second object resumed its path. When it was approximately over the house, a third object appeared and moved forward. Before this third object reached the vicinity of the house, it began to exhibit the same behavior as did No. 1 — it ejected flame-like particles and then disappeared.

In the meantime Mrs. Helms and her son Curt, age 17, had been examining the objects overhead with binoculars and could see that the orange light was composed of four or five individual light sources equally spaced in a circle. The color was identified on a color wheel as a combination of scarlet and yellow. The entire object at closest approach occupied one-quarter to one-half the field of view of the 7 x 35 Empire binoculars, resulting in an estimated angular size of the object of 2 to 3 degrees. An attempt was made by Carol Helms to photograph the objects with a new Canon AV-1 camera equipped with a 85mm lens and Kodachrome 64 film. Subsequent processing revealed no images for the three photos attempted, implying that the camera shutter had not opened in the low light level.

As the remaining No. 2 object was being watched through binoculars, it turned to present a side view. In this position it was cigar-shaped and had a dull grey or white color with six to ten black dots distributed along its length. Four seconds later the object disappeared but left behind what appeared to be a smoke ring three times the diameter of the object. The center of the ring was very clear with visible

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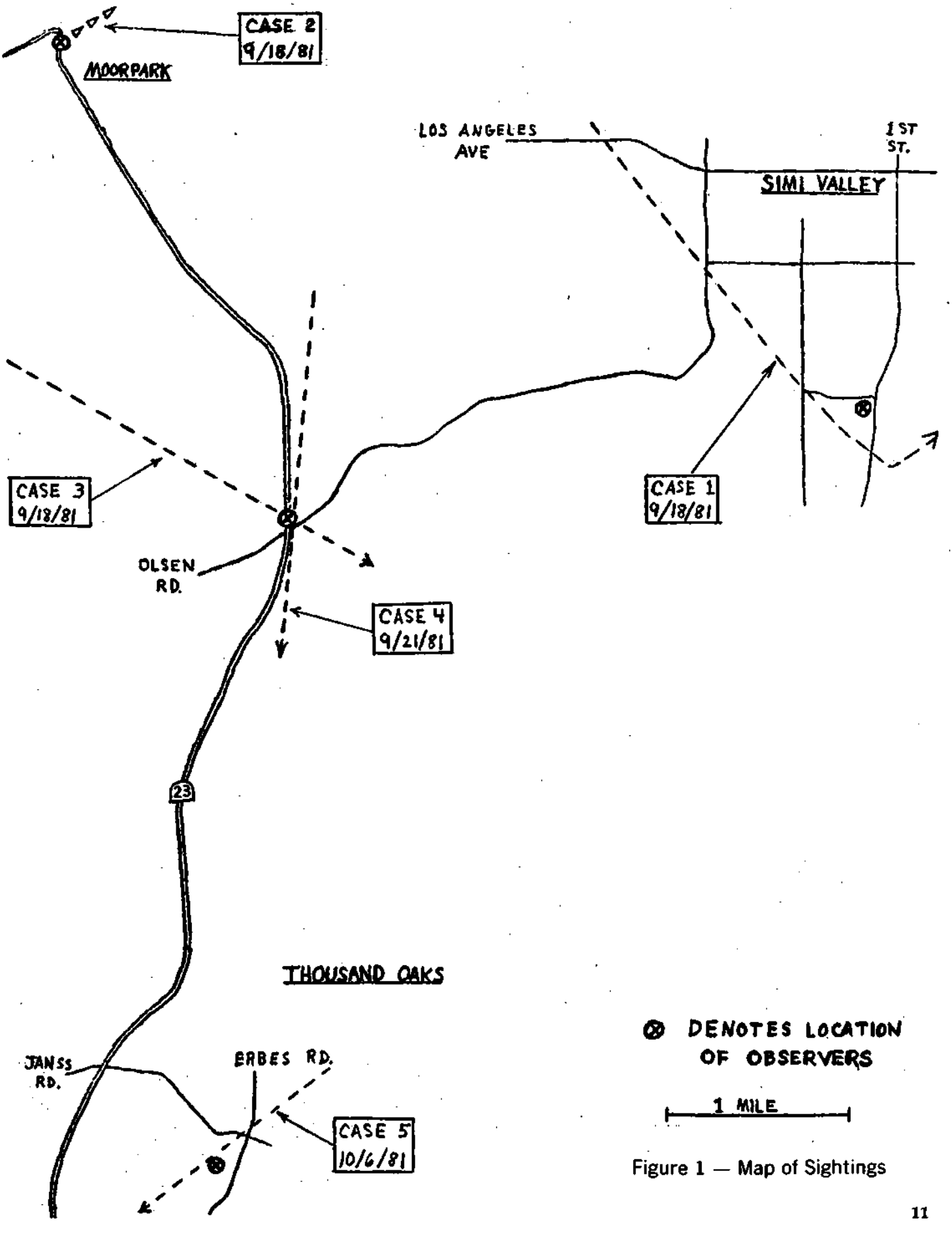


Figure 1 — Map of Sightings

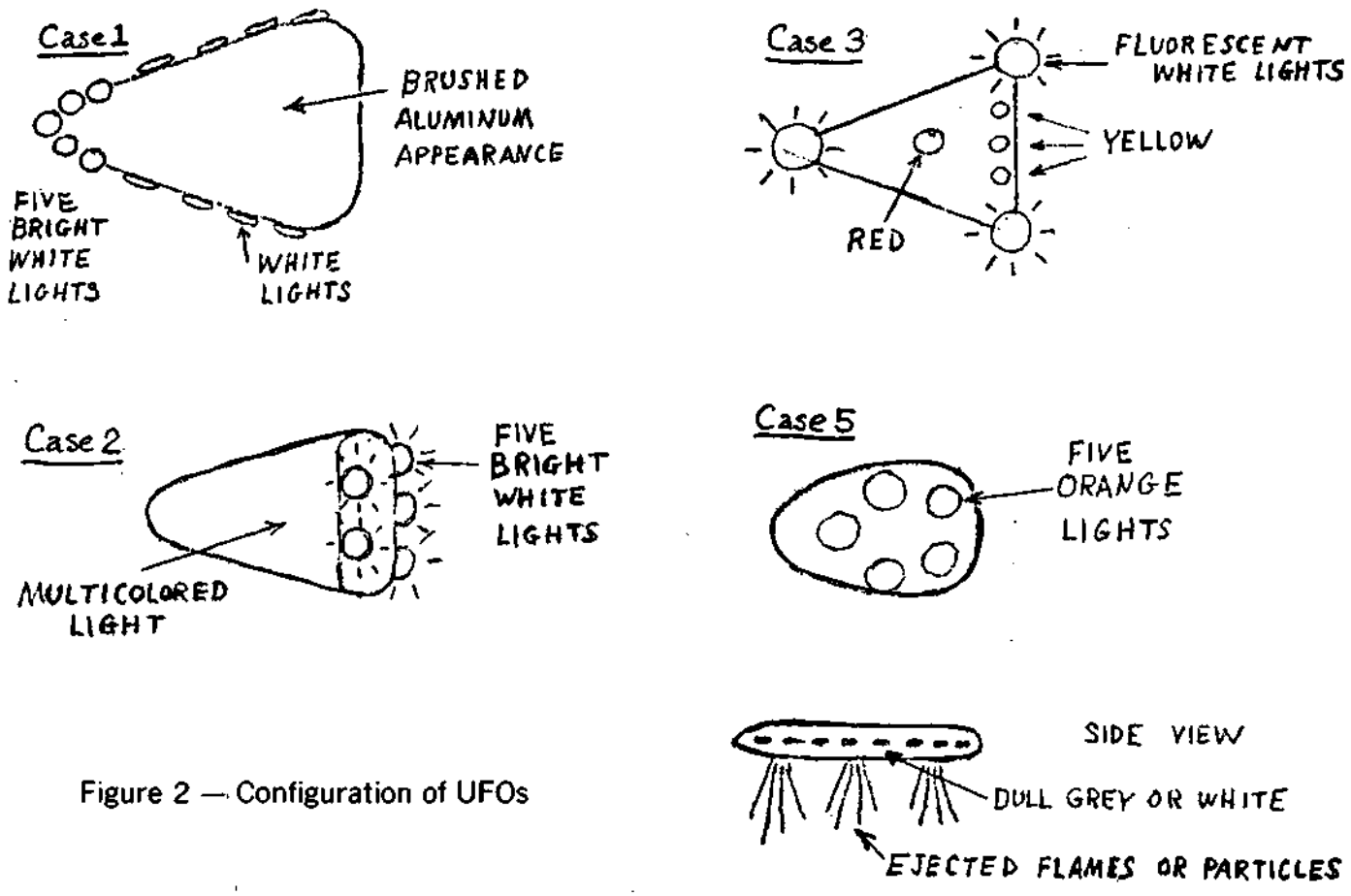


Figure 2 — Configuration of UFOs

Calif. Report, Continued

stars. This series of events lasted for 7 minutes. The periods of particle ejection ranged from one-quarter to one minute. Six persons were witnesses. The incident was first referred to the investigator through SKYNET channels.

At 11:30 the same evening Mrs. Helms' son, Mitch, saw another object of the same type in the northeast. It moved very slowly, again ejecting particles while fading in and out before disappearing.

This October 6 sighting occurred in a clear starlit sky with a quarter moon in the west. The estimated speed of the objects averaged 15 mph or greater. The approximate triangular shape hints at a possible correlation to the sightings in September.

The locations of the five sightings are shown on the map in Figure 1, along with the line of flight of the objects. Sketches of the object configurations in Figure 2 show some degree of similarity among them, notably in their near triangular shapes and the presence of three to five large distinct lights.

The investigator notes that there is a moderate amount of higher altitude aircraft traffic in the evenings in the area of the sightings. The various observers were accustomed to the air traffic and discounted interpreting their sightings as conventional aircraft or helicopters, or even as candle balloons for Case 5. Cases 3 and 4 would be the most likely candidates as misidentified aircraft, were it not for the associated sightings, and for the reported closeness of the Case 3 sighting.

Contact with an advertising plane operator in the Simi Valley area led to discounting advertising planes as a possible explanation for the sightings. The investigator's own observation of overflying aircraft in the area have revealed three and five light triangular configurations on large aircraft. Case 4, which was a second sighting for two witnesses, may have been such an aircraft. The remaining cases are not so readily explainable. □

SCIENTIST WITNESS DIES

Dr. Seymour L. Hess, 61, a professor of meteorology at Florida State University, died on January 15, according to a UPI report in the *Washington Post* on January 17.

Dr. Hess was the first leader of the NASA Project Viking meteorology team, a specialist on the atmosphere of the planet Mars, and the recipient of awards from the American Meteorological Society and NASA for his scientific achievements related to Martian research.

What the obituary did not say was that Dr. Hess was, perhaps, one of the most scientifically qualified UFO witnesses. His report of a dome-shaped UFO sighted from the grounds of the Lowell Observatory on May 20, 1950, appears on page 3 of *The UFO Evidence*, published by NICAP in 1964. The object was nothing that he could identify with anything known to science, and it is to his credit that he gave a simple, candid account of it without apology.

WAS THE UMMO AFFAIR A HOAX?

By Vincent White

The UMMO affair has long since been written off as an exceptionally complicated and well-contrived hoax by most UFOlogists. Yet attention to some details of this "hoax" turns up the most interesting coincidences with some recent events that many observers seem to have missed.

Recently the highly valued trade magazine weekly *Electronics* featured a short article on a possible breakthrough of major significance, namely, a room-temperature superconducter. The October 9, 1980 and September 22, 1981 issues cover this development.

An Air Force metallurgical researcher named Frederick W. Vahldiek has exhibited titanium boride crystals that are superconducting at room temperature. This discovery could rank with Tesla's discovery of the polyphase AC motor or even Faraday's electric motor.

The crystals could revolutionize electronics and computers. It would make possible ultra-high-speed computers and memories.

Now the coincidences. In part Five of "The Mysterious UMMO Affair" by Antonio Ribera in the *Flying Saucer Review*, Volume 231, no. 3,4 1975, we find the following statement on page 44:

"Computers based on titanium crystals (titanium like boron, crystallizes on the cubic pattern) . . . These crystals store information at the atomic level and in the three axes of space. By means of them the whole of our terrestrial civilization has been recorded and codified and dispatched to UMMO."

Is it coincidence that this "discovery" of Mr. Vahldiek's was made at Wright Patterson Air Force Base by an Air Force researcher when the fine investigative work of Leonard Stringfield has pinpointed Wright Patterson as the locale for the repository of retrieved and studied alien artifacts by military custodians? Is there some connection between the material research lab at Wright Patterson and what may have been discovered about crashed UFOs?

Perhaps a second look is required into the UMMO affair. Perhaps we can find some more convenient "coincidences" in the "evidence" said to indicate the UMMO affair is a hoax. Stranger things have happened.

SUMMARY

The UMMO affair began publicly with reports in Spanish newspapers on Feb. 8, 1966 of an orange flying saucer that landed briefly on the outskirts of Madrid in a suburb named Aluche. One June 1, 1967 a witness (a photographer) took photos near San Jose de Valdera but left no negatives of them. At about the same time, artifacts consisting of small sealed metal tubes were found near where a UFO was supposed to have landed at Santa Monica.

The UMMO affair actually began earlier. Since 1965 twenty-some highly educated individuals have received hundreds of documents from sources that claim to be from the planet UMMO. Each of these documents is stamped with a peculiar symbol resembling an H with the arms curved and a vertical slash in the middle.

The documents purport to truly describe philosophy, theology, space-time theories, physics, biology, and law. Some of the material resembles some very advanced speculation in contemporary philosophy and logic.

The UMMITES claim their star of origin is UMMO in the orbit of Wolf 424 which is 14.6 light years away. They landed for the first time March 28, 1950 near La Javie in the low Alps of France. The family that resided there is now living in some wealth on the French Riveria.

This fact has led many to believe that if the UMMO affair is a hoax, it is a very expensive and elaborate hoax involving many countries, many individuals, and a great deal of money. For example in the case of the sealed metal tubes, a mysterious letter from a "Henri Dagousset" offered 18,000 pesetas for each tube sent to a Madrid P.O. box number.

In 1977 a bulletin put out by CUFOS carried out an analysis by Dr. Claude Poher of the San Jose de Valderas photographs and of the documents which, he stated later, were part of a monstrous hoax. This was a complete reversal of his earlier opinions according to FSR.

The important thing to remember is that the UMMO documents were in circulation long before the faked photos, if we are to believe Msr. Poher on that.

REFERENCES

Flying Saucer Review, v. 12, 1966. (First reference to UMMO affair in FSR.)
Flying Saucer Review, v. 20, no. 4-5, 1974; v. 21, no. 1-4, 1975. (Extensive coverage).
Flying Saucer Review, v. 26, no. 2, 1980. (Last update on hoax angle in FSR.)

STAMP PROGRAM

Contributions of cancelled foreign stamps are converted into dollars applied to improved international exchange of UFO information. A collector compensates MUFON for stamps received. We acknowledge recent stamp contributions from:

Jerome Clark, Lake Bluff, Ill.; Ann Druffel, Pasadena, Calif.; Lawrence J. Fenwick, Willowdale, Ont., Canada; Marion Marden, Cambridge, Mass.; and Diane Tessman, St. Petersburg, Fla. Send all stamps to Richard Hall, 4418 39th St., Brentwood, MD 20722.

OVERHEATING OF CAR BATTERIES

By James M. McCampbell
(© 1982, by J. M. McCampbell)

Disruption of automobile engines at short distances from UFOs is fairly common. At the CUFOS conference in Chicago on September 25-27, 1981, Donald A. Johnson presented a thorough, statistical analysis of 78 such events in which engine interference occurred 15 times whereas engines completely failed 63 times.[1] Witnesses have also reported that after such experiences their batteries were steaming or had popped their caps off.

It would be a great chore to review the literature to isolate those cases but, fortunately, that is not necessary. The Central European Section of MUFON, which has long specialized in studying UFOs from a phenomenological point of view, has carefully catalogued such data. A computer printout of 1,080 cases of electrical interference of every type was kindly furnished by Adolph Schneider. It contained 9 instances of battery problems.[2] To the author's knowledge, a technical analysis of this aspect of UFOlogy has not been attempted.

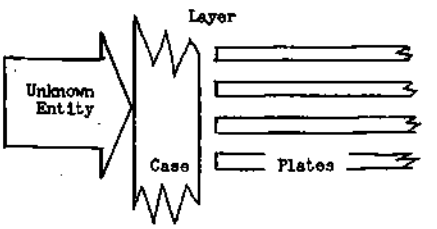
Careful examination of relevant details in previous investigations has provided some insight into the physical mechanisms of the interactions between UFOs and their total environment. A similar approach to the battery problem may also be fruitful. A Sears Die Hard, 12-volt battery is approximately 9.5" long, 7.75" wide, and 8" high. It is usually mounted such that the bottom, one side, and one end are adjacent to metallic panels of the car and the supporting bracket. The heart of the unit consists of an assemblage of parallel, thin metal plates about 1/32" thick, separated by about 1/8", which space is filled with sulfuric acid.

The entire assembly fits snugly inside a hard rubber case. Only about 1/16" separates the outer surfaces of the plate assembly from the inner surfaces of the battery case; that space is also filled with acid. This is a detail of possible significance because it suggests that the appearance of overheating may be due to boiling of the fluid in this thin layer surrounding the plates rather than that of the total mass of fluid in the battery. The amount of energy required to heat this small amount of fluid and to convert some of it into steam can be easily calculated but some assumptions must be made. Suppose that in a typical event, the fluid temperature in the outer layer under the exposed surfaces is increased from 80°F to the boiling point of 212°F during an exposure to a UFO of, say, 5 minutes. Further, the 5% of the fluid is vaporized, an amount sufficient to produce noticeable steaming or to blow off tightly-fitted, unvented caps.

Relegating the calculations to a footnote for those who are technically inclined, one finds that a uniform flux of energy, totally absorbed in the thin fluid layer, would have to be about 0.053 cal/cm²sec (calories per square centimeter per second).[3] How does that rate of energy input compare with something in everyday experience? Well, unobstructed sunshine delivers 0.032 cal/cm²sec, which is not greatly different.[4]

In other words, the amount of energy absorbed by the battery under the assumed conditions would be rather small. Exposing a battery to sunlight for 5 minutes clearly would not produce any boiling of the acid because absorption of infrared radiation (heat) on the surface would simply increase the surface temperature a few degrees and the heat would be largely lost by diffusion into the total mass of the battery.

What, one may ask, could possibly heat only the outer layer of fluid? Here again some details may help. In cross-section, the outer region of the



Cross-section of battery

battery would look something like the accompanying diagram. Some unknown entity would have to approach the battery from the outside, penetrate the case, be absorbed in the outer layer of fluid, but not penetrate into the region of the plates. A possible candidate for the unknown cause is electromagnetic radiation in the wavelength range from a fraction of a millimeter up to about 0.5cm, a portion of the microwave region of the spectrum lying between far infrared and radar. The hard rubber case, being a non-conductor, is completely transparent to such radiation. The radiation would be readily captured in the outer layer of fluid due to some well-known absorption resonances of the water molecule at these wavelengths.[5] The spacing between the plates is so small that the longer wavelengths would be reflected back into the outer layer preventing penetration into the region of the plates. Shorter wavelengths probably would not even penetrate the layer at all because their resonant absorption is so strong. Microwaves could reach the battery only from directions that were not shielded by metal.

This analysis certainly does not establish microwave radiation as the cause of battery heating in the presence of UFOs. It does, however, bring forth some details of geometry and physics that are compatible with that idea. The specific suspicion of wavelengths in a particular range in

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CE-I NEAR ASTORIA, OREGON

By Greg Long
(© 1981 by Greg Long)

Between 1:30 and 2:00 a.m., May 12, 1981, a 23-year-old truck driver and his 21-year-old girl friend[1] left Seattle, Washington, for a 170-mile trip to Astoria, Oregon, to pick up a load of king crab for a Seattle seafood company. The young woman, a cashier and sales clerk at the Boeing Company, had decided to take a day's vacation and rode in the sleeper of the empty Mac Cabover. Visibility was fair, driving conditions good.

The driver drove south on Interstate 5, passed through Kelso and Longview, Washington, and crossed the Lewis and Clark Bridge over the Columbia River. Some patches of fog lay along the low straights of Highway 30 on the way to Astoria. The windows of the truck were rolled up against a 45° temperature, and the heater was running.

At approximately 5:00 a.m. somewhere near Clatskanie, Oregon, and going down a hill, the young man felt something peculiar. The truck was going slower than it should.

As an experienced driver on this route (he had driven it at least 20 times over several years averaging two or three trips a week during season), he knew that with an empty truck, going downhill in ninth gear, and exceeding the speed limit, he should have been traveling at least 70 mph. He checked his tachometer; it read 1600 rather than 2100; and to his surprise, his speedometer registered between 45 and 55. He commented on this to his companion, who told him that he was imagining things. Naturally concerned over this event, the young man was relieved when shortly thereafter the truck returned to its normal speed. However, the driver soon noticed something strange in his left mirror after he had reached the bottom of a hill and hit a straightaway. What looked like two little orange "flames" were apparently "stuck" in the mirror, filling about 1 inch of horizontal space.

Glancing at the road in front of him and at the mirror approximately every 2 to 5 seconds, as was his habit, the driver attempted to find an explanation since the most puzzling aspect of the lights was their unyielding, fixed position in the mirror even as he went up and down hills, around tight curves, and through increasingly tortuous terrain.

Moments later the driver noted a white light positioned at the "apex" of the other two, as if forming the top point of a triangle, the orange lights at its base. The driver attempted to find an explanation for these lights; perhaps they were the cab lights of a truck. Yet the most nagging characteristic of the lights was their persistent,

(continued on next page)

Batteries, Continued

this context is also consistent with the implications from several other UFO phenomena.[5]

Comments and alternative suggestions are requested by the author.

NOTES

1. Johnson, Donald A., "Size, Distance, and Duration Parameters of the Ignition Interference Effect," Center for UFO Studies Conference, September 25-27, 1981. It was clearly established that UFOs need not be directly in front of a vehicle to produce engine interference. This finding is in conflict with, and casts serious doubt upon, some inferences to the contrary presented in McCampbell, James M., *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, p. 25, Scottsdale, Arizona, July 16-17, 1977.

2. Individual references and highlights are given here to assist others in studying this problem. But it is not easy to lay hands on this material, especially that published in Europe. The author would appreciate receiving further details on these (or other) cases.

1. *UFO Report*, Issue No. 70? Event in November 1945. Interference with lighting systems, telephone networks, batteries.

2. Figuet/*Ruchow Ovni Lefeuvre*, p 76. November 10, 1954 at Quarouble, France.

3. *Official UFO* (USA) No. 77? December 6, 1967, Indiana. Radio (not car), battery, heating, paralysis.

4. *UFO-Nachrichten*, No. 80, West Germany. Groednerpass, Italy. Battery, watch.

5. Basterfield, "A Source Catalogue of Australian UFO Reports," CUFOS 1978, Book 1, p. 40. Kalyan, Australia, May 2, 1973. Car Battery.

6. *UFO Report*, Issue 75?, January 1968. Temple, Texas. Battery, watch.

7. *Lumieres Dans La Nuit*, Issue 76? Hergies, France, September 7, 1974. Lighting systems, batteries, prickling sensation.

8. *International UFO Reporter*, CUFOS, June 1978. Tapapouri, New Zealand. December 6, 1977. Auto electrical, lights, battery lost water.

9. *MUFON UFO Journal*, May 1978. Indianapolis, Indiana, March 29, 1978. Electrical system, motor, battery, and watch.

Also see Trench, Brinsley Le Poer, *The Sky People*, Award Books, p. 68, 1970. An egg-shaped object passed over the highway not more than two miles ahead of the car. The witness felt "a kind of heat wave . . ." and later found that the battery was steaming.

Corollary to this problem are cases in which the battery is fully discharged, that is, found to be dead but serviceable after a recharge. See Lorenzen, Jim and Coral, *UFOs Over the Americas*, Signet, p. 180, 1968; and Vallee, Jacques, *Passport to Magonia*, Cases No. 299 and 399, Regnery, 1969.

3. Volume of fluid = 1/16(9.5x8+7.75x8 9.5x7.75)in^3(2.54cm/in)^3 = 216.7cm^3 Or 216.7gm for density of 1.0. Change in temperature = 100 − 5(80 − 32)/9 = 73.3°C.
Energy for temperature increase = 216.7gm(1 gm/cm)(73.3) = 15,884 cal
Energy to evaporate 5% requires (0.05) (216.7gm) (539.5 cal/gm) = 5,845 cal
Total Energy = 21,729 cal
Average energy flux = total energy/ (area x time) = 21,729 cal/ (9.5x8 + 7.75x8 + 9.5x7.75in^2) (2.54cm/in)^2 5min (60sec/min) = 0.0530 cal/cm^{2}sec.

4. *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, CRC Press, 1978-79 gives the solar irradiation constant as 1.94 ca/cm^{2}min x 1 min/60 sec = 0.0323 cal/cm^{2}sec.

5. A description of the resonances along with various references will be found in McCampbell, James M., "Horses Under the Hood," a paper in *Thesis Antithesis*, Proceedings of a conference sponsored by the Los Angeles Chapters of World Futures Society and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Los Angeles, September 27, 1975.

6. McCampbell, James M., *UFOlogy*, Celestial Arts, 1973. Has been dropped from the publisher's catalog and remaining copies were sold to Crown Publishers, Inc, One Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016 that specializes in closeout titles. Their catalog number is 354314. Retail price in $1.98.

Oregon, Continued

stationary position similar to that of the reflection of an object on the inside surface of a windshield. As the witness said later in frustration, "They were always there; they never moved."

The highway became increasingly windy and hilly. The driver's girl friend noticed the young man's concern with the mirror and asked him what he was looking at and to keep his eyes on the road. He called her attention to the lights, but because of her position in the sleeper and the obstruction of his head, she was unable to see the top white light. She did, however, perceive the two orange lights, and as the driver now noticed, saw them reflected in both mirrors.

The lights then drew closer, filling about 3 inches of the left mirror, and the driver saw that they were flashing. Again, he sought an explanation — hazard sign posts? He pointed out the lights again to his companion, who suggested that they were tower-cable lights. Later, the driver recalled that the duration of the flashing lights was similar, as he put it, to the "telephone pole effect" — a flash for each telephone pole that passes outside a driver's window, which suggests a maximum duration of two or three seconds.

At this point, the uneasy driver rolled down his window and looked back down the road, but saw nothing. In a like manner, nothing was reflected in his mirrors. Once he returned his eyes to the road in front of him, the lights, however, reappeared — only in his left mirror. Several times he looked behind him, his head outside the window, and failed to see the source of the lights. Perhaps, he thought, the lights were above him.

The highway wound into a stand of trees and once the driver turned the corner and entered this overgrown area, the lights were no longer visible in his mirror. The driver thought, "No biggie," relieved that the lights were gone, and began to discuss them with his girl friend. Then, several miles later the lights reappeared, an estimated truck length behind him.

The driver then, deciding to confront the lights, pulled over on the righthand side of the highway on the top of a hill, shut the engine off, and opened the door. Standing on the cab step, he saw an object southeast and approximately in line with the back of the truck hovering across a ravine above 30- to 40-foot-high trees on the other side of the highway. He later estimated the distance of the object at 500 feet. The object was composed of three triangle-shaped, fluorescent-type orange lights similar in color to traffic lights and arranged triangle-fashion, two at the bottom, one at the top. The lights were flashing clockwise and sequentially and seemed to flash *at* the witness.

Then, a white light slowly came on beneath the bottom two orange lights, and shone upwards, illuminating what appeared to be turbulent mist or fog. The witness later compared the illumination effect of the white light to the glow of a headlight from an unseen vehicle mounting a distant hill, or to a headlight slowly coming on. The mist or fog was, in the driver's words, "like smoke coming out of a chimney."

Just as the driver began to step down from the cab to observe more closely, a "totally blinding, super high-beam halogen light," or "spotlight," shone from the object and flashed in the witness' face. The driver's girl friend, who had joined him by this time, was also blinded by the spotlight.

The object then moved toward the witnesses, the light beam fixed on them. The driver later estimated that the object moved 100 to 200 feet, at which time he leaped into the cab, knocking his girl friend over, started the engine and left the site.

Shortly afterwards, the witnesses noticed that both mirrors had "frosted" or "fogged" over. The driver wiped off the left mirror and drove into Astoria. The fog on the right mirror had not dissipated.

In Astoria the driver parked near the fish company and walked inside between 7:00 and 8:00 a.m. to load up. At this time, a man who the driver had never met told the driver that the witness' truck smelled as if 100 gallons of antifreeze had been "dumped" over it. The witness checked and detected nothing; nor did he see any marks, as if from burning, on the truck. Neither witness had experienced adverse or detectable effects from the light beam.

By 9:30 a.m. the truck was loaded with crab, and the witnesses were ready to return to Seattle.

The driver later estimated that he drove, at the most, about 15 miles, averaging 50 mph, from the point at which he first saw the lights until he stopped and confronted the object. Both witnesses estimated at least 1 minute of sighting time on the side of the highway. Total sighting time was approximately 20 minutes.

Analysis

This case came to me several weeks after the driver reported the incident the day of its occurrence to Robert Gribble of Phenomena Research of Seattle, who later passed it on to me. Because of the delay and difficulties in contacting the witnesses, more complete details were lost. In addition, as with many witnesses, the driver, young, impatient and tired of talking about the incident to relatives and friends, was ready to forget the whole thing. Thus, this analysis is based upon Bob Gribble's notes, an hour's telephone conversation with the driver and two telephone conversations with and a completed questionnaire from the girl friend. However, despite these drawbacks, the case is a strong one, and is especially intriguing because of the proximity of the event to St. Helens, Washington, the site of a spectacular CE-I multiple-witness sighting on March 17, 1981,[2] and to Ridgefield, Washington, where a 26-year-old mother witnessed an apparent CE-I on May 1, 1981.[3]

Was the Astoria object a helicopter? To determine this, I telephoned every known source of aircraft in the vicinity to find records of helicopter flights. The only two

(continued on next page)

1981 BRIEF SUBJECT INDEX
(MUFON UFO Journal Nos. 155-166)

Abduction case discussions, 155-13, 156-17, 158-7, 159-8, 160-13, 161-17, 163-6, 164-8, 164-17, 165-17

Abduction reports, New York ("Sutter"), 156-4

Africa, sightings, 159-5, 163-8

Australia:
- Aircraft disappearance, 164-9
- "Alien honeycomb," 155-5
- Physical trace cases, 156-3, 157-4

Center for UFO Studies, 163-3, 164-8, 165-3

Central Intelligence Agency, 1964 Socorro, N.M., case document, 157-6

China:
- UFO journal, 155-8
- UFO sightings, 158-4

Costa Rica, UFO photo, 166-18

Crash/retrieval case discussions, 158-10, 159-17, 161-4, 161-18, 162-11, 163-15, 165-17

Crash/retrieval reports, 156-14, 163-9

England, UFO congress, 162-7

Finland, sighting, 166-10

France, GEPAN, 164-13

Fund for UFO Research, 155-8, 157-3, 157-6, 160-10, 165-10, 166-16

Germany, UFO research, 160-11, 165-19

Humanoid reports:
- Africa, 159-5
- Azores, 160-8
- California, 155-9, 156-11, 158-16, 162-16, 165-14, 166-15
- Illinois, 157-9, 159-9
- Norway, 161-9

Hypnosis, 158-7, 159-5, 163-14, 164-7

Mexico, sightings, 155-3, 166-11

New Zealand:
- Radar-film case, 157-7, 161-18, 164-17
- Car-pacing case, 164-6

Photographs (see UFO sightings)

Physiological/medical effects (see UFO sightings)

Pilot sightings (see UFO sightings)

Psychology:
- Interpretation of UFO events, 162-3, 162-10, 165-14
- Memory, 164-7
- Reaction to UFO events, 158-12, 159-3

Radar cases (see UFO sightings)

Radar sightings discussion, 166-8

Religion & UFOs, 163-5, 164-14

Scandinavia, UFO research, 162-8, 164-8

Secrecy, 155-7, 161-4, 161-13, 163-7, 164-16

Sociology, 163-4, 164-8

Switzerland, Meier controversy, 164-3, 165-11

Theories, 156-6, 159-4, 159-15, 160-11, 161-5, 163-11, 165-16

UFO sightings:
- Animal reactions, 158-14, 164-7, 166-7
- CE-II (Physical effects/traces), 156-3, 157-4, 157-6, 159-6, 163-5
- CE-III (see Humanoid reports)
- Electromagnetic effects, 158-14, 164-8
- Photo cases, 155-9, 156-11, 157-7, 161-3, 164-3, 164-8, 164-17, 165-11, 165-14, 166-6, 166-18
- Physiological/medical effects, 158-3, 158-13, 159-6, 165-3, 166-7, 166-10, 166-15
- Pilots, 157-7, 164-6, 164-9, 166-11
- Radar, 156-4, 157-7, 159-14, 161-18, 164-17

Oregon, Continued

possibilities could have been the Army National Guard at Camp Rilea in Warrenton, southwest of Astoria, or the U.S. Coast Guard Air Station at Tongue Point. However, the Coast Guard operations officer told me that, although the coast Guard has helicopters that periodically patrol the Columbia River for oil pollution, they do not fly at 5 a.m., nor are they noiseless, as this object was, according to the driver, nor did he have a record of a helicopter in the air at 5 a.m. An official at Camp Rilea said that no helicopters are based at the camp although helicopters occasionally fly in during season. However, no helicopter activity was going on at Camp Rilea during May.

The female witness said that the lights seemed either to move or turn as they flashed in sequence; at least, they looked different each time they flashed or were, in effect, "turned" triangles. She could not tell if they were extended or attached to a gray, cone-shaped object evident to her when the spotlight came on. The driver testified that he saw no outline of an object associated with the triangular lights. Since the driver provided a drawing of the UFO, it is difficult to draw conclusions about the odd positioning or "actions" of the lights. However, both witnesses felt strongly that they were being ob-

(continued on next page)

Oregon, Continued

served. The driver said: "When I was sitting there looking at it, it felt like . . . it was something there and it was watching me . . . like it was scoping me out." When the spotlight came on, he felt that it was "aiming for me." His girl friend said that the object was "definitely checking us out."

As in many UFO accounts, size and distance of an object can be difficult for witnesses. In this instance, the female witness's estimate of three quarters of a mile distance versus 500 feet for the driver poses an obvious problem especially since her estimate of the object's size ranged from "30 times the size of a star" to a "house." Could the details she offered of the object, especially of the triangular lights and clockwise motion of the mist, be evident at three quarters of a mile? I believe that the female witness is simply poor at such estimates.

The driver estimated the size of the UFO at 10 quarters held at arm's length, and that it filled one fourth of his vision. Certainly the object was large.

The female witness had difficulty dealing with degrees-above-horizon, but since she agreed with the driver that the object was above treeline, the discrepancy between her and the driver's estimates seems insignificant. In general, the female witness was at least nearly average in her ability to estimate distance, altitude and apparent size, but she was certain she was not looking at a conventional aircraft and did attempt to explain the object away — as a military device. Given that she has no real interest in UFOs and had never seen one before (although she regrets not staying to watch the object further), the female witness seems basically honest and genuinely puzzled by the experience.

The driver had never witnessed a UFO before, is not preoccupied with UFOs, doesn't read UFO "literature," and according to his mother, is level headed. He was legitimately frightened by the experience and felt that "I just thought I had to tell *somebody*, you know, in case somebody else saw something . . ." He admitted that "perception is difficult at night," but despite minor inconsistencies in his testimony (and these made weeks after his initial report), his recall of the experience was unchanged over a month after the event.

NOTES

1. Names on file with MUFON.
2. "International UFO Reporter," *Frontiers of Science*, pp. 11-13, May-June, 1981.
3. Report sent to MUFON.

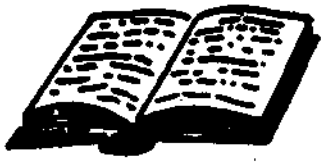
Director's Message, Continued

A meeting of all interested people will be held in the near future in Corpus Christi to organize teams in not only Nueces County, but also in the adjoining counties of San Patricio, Aransas, Bee, Refugio, and Live Oak. Each of the people will be advised by letter when and where the meeting will take place. James Hill is our State Section Director for Kleberg and Jim Wells Counties, which also adjoin Nueces County. Mr. Hill has conducted several UFO investigations near Alice, Texas, which may be published in a future issue.

We have many MUFON members who have joined as either Contributing Subscribers, Field Investigator Trainees, Field Investigators, Astronomers or Amateur Radio Operators, that after reading the Journal and personally meeting the people who compose the MUFON leadership, are now ready to volunteer their efforts in a leadership role. Our goal is to have a State Section Director for every county in the United States so that all local UFO sightings may be referred to this person by the police agencies, news media, and general public. Sighting reports received by the National UFO Reporting Center on their UFO telephone "hotline" 1-206-722-3000, operated by Robert J. Gribble, MUFON State Director for Washington, and the UFO hotline to CUFOS in Chicago, will also be referred to the State Section Directors for investigation. We invite interested people to contact either their State Director or your International Director signifying your desire to participate in a more active role.

In order to process the increased number of UFO sighting reports received as a result of Bob Gribble's hotline, Ed Bowles joined MUFON as a Staff Investigator. State Directors, State Section Directors, or Field Investigators who receive one of these reports, attached to a MUFON explanatory form letter, can assist MUFON immensely if they will observe the following suggestions:

(1) Set up an appointment with the witness for an interview at the earliest date convenient to both the witness and the investigator by either telephone or letter. (2) Plan and conduct the interview so that the maximum information may be obtained on the first session, especially if the investigator is required to drive a considerable distance. (3) Complete the appropriate sighting report forms and submit promptly. (4) Write a narrative report of the case if it is considered significant for possible publication in the *MUFON UFO Journal*. (5) If the investigator is unable to conduct the interview or secure a written report from the witness for any reason, please promptly return the sighting report literature so that it may be reassigned to another investigator. (6) In most cases, the sighting report will be mailed to the State Section or State Director for assignment to the appropriate field investigator. In this manner, the MUFON officer for the area will be able to track each report and help the investigator whenever needed. (7) In a few cases, we have mailed the sighting report form directly to the Field Investigator when the witness lived in the same town as the investigator. (8) If the Computer Input (Form 2) has been completed, it will be mailed to CUFOS in Evanston, Illinois, upon receipt of the report forms in Seguin, Texas. □



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

Repeated sightings of a huge boomerang-shaped object over the towns of Clifton and Morenci, Arizona, are the subject of an article by Bob Pratt in the December 1 issue of *National Enquirer*. The December 8 issue reports on the sighting of a huge spherical UFO and smaller craft over Moscow and other areas of Russia on May 15, 1981. This issue also has an article comparing the reported appearances of UFOs in all parts of the world. In the December 15 issue, an Arizona housewife claims to have been abducted by UFO occupants and to have been transported to three different alien worlds, including a colony composed of people brought from Earth and other planets.

The December 1 issue of *The Star* tells of the National Security Agency's apparent role in keeping UFO information secret.

The Winter issue of *UFO Report* is definitely above-average, featuring articles by John Schuessler, Dennis Stacy, William Moore, Jim Miles, Hugh Cochrane and others.

A good many readers of this column probably contributed articles to *Official UFO* and/or *Ancient Astronauts* some 5-7 years ago, when both publications were generally factual and worth reading. Many of the articles published in those magazines are now being reprinted (without author credits) in various publications from S.J. Publications (2470 Lemoine Avenue, Ft. Lee, NJ 07024). S.J. is the latest brainchild of Myron and Irving Fass, perhaps best remembered as the persons who had UFOs "destroy" the town of Chester, Illinois, a few years back. Since Fass' previous publishing venture, Countrywide Publications, bought only First North American Rights to the articles they purchased, it would seem that reprint fees are due the authors of said articles. If you are such an author and if you object to these tactics, you might want to direct your comments to S.J. Publications or the Ft. Lee office of the Better Business Bureau, or perhaps even the New Jersey Attorney General's office. I am told there is a total of seven magazines on the general theme of UFOs now being published by S.J., including such titles as *UFO Confidential, Official UFO, Unidentified Flying Objects, Cosmic Astronauts*, etc.

The year of 1981 saw the release of two of the most important UFO books to be published in several years. The first, Dr. Harley D. Rutledge's *Project Identification*, was reviewed in a previous column. The second book, which no one interested in UFOs should miss, is Budd Hopkins' *Missing Time*. It is, as the subtitle says, "A Documented Study of UFO Abductions." And it is *not* — to Hopkins' credit — a rehash of the Hill, Hickson-Parker, Walton *et al* cases which we've all read before. With the help of long-time researcher Ted Bloecher and psychotherapist Dr. Aphrodite Clamar, Hopkins presents 19 cases of reported abductions by UFO beings. Of these, 7 were chosen for hypnotic regressions and the details of those sessions are given in this book.

It is fascinating to see the similarities in the reports by people who have never met each other and cannot have collaborated in any way. Various "patterns" are examined and these should be of great interest to UFO researchers who are pursuing their own investigations of possible abductees. Of particular value is the "Virginia Horton" case, as it illustrates the extent to which the witness/abductee can be mentally manipulated by the UFO intelligences. This is perhaps the most fascinating and significant case in the book, although none of them are dull.

The questions Hopkins poses are the ones which all of us must consider. If UFO abductions are as widespread as the evidence seems to indicate, the implications are both amazing and disturbing. I hope Hopkins will give us a sequel to the present book, detailing those other cases which are now pending. Until that comes to pass, *Missing Time* will give you a great deal to think about. It is available for $12.95 from Richard Marek Publishers, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The British writing team of Janet and Colin Bord always manages to come up with excellent books, no matter what their subject may be. One of their most recent, *Are We Being Watched?*, is a UFO book for younger readers, with a difference — the sightings in the book were all made by children. Although much of this material will be familiar to UFOlogists, it is still very helpful to have this category of reports in one volume. In addition to the common sightings of UFOs in the sky, the Bords include UFO landing and occupant reports, E-M cases, etc., along with information on the reporting of sightings and various UFO groups/publications. The book is currently available only in the British hardcover edition and may be ordered from the publisher, Angus & Robertson (UK) Ltd., 10 Earlham Street, London WC2H 9LP, England. The price is approximately $12.00

In the December 1981 issue of the Journal under "Director's Message," the formation of a new committee to study medical injuries associated with alleged UFO close encounters was announced by Richard C. Niemtzow, M.D. Interested medical doctors and psychologists may contact Dr. Niemtzow at 166 Cannon Drive, Travis AFB, CA 94535. (This is a revision from the original address published.)

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by Walt Andrus

As we enter a new year in UFOlogy, the November 1981 issue of the Journal, featuring an article and photograph of Kenneth Arnold by Greg Long, is a significant reminder that June 24, 1982 will mark the 35th anniversary of Mr. Arnold's sighting that triggered the modern era of "flying saucers." In spite of the government's attempts, during the intervening years, to obliterate the UFO phenomenon, UFO sighting reports continue to be received daily by MUFON from throughout the United States. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document disclosures are concrete evidence that a majority of the intelligence agencies associated with the U.S. Government have been involved in UFO investigations on a worldwide scope, starting during the 1947-48 period and continuing to the present date.

The national wire services have contributed to the apparent lack of UFO sightings, since they report only those that they feel will make headlines in the newspapers, radio, and television stations that purchase their services. The few verbal debunkers have received unwarranted exposure by the press, which could be detrimental to solving the UFO phenomenon if their propaganda is accepted by the scientific community and the general public.

The absence of a significant UFO "flap" has caused many UFO researchers to become apathetic and a few to lose interest entirely. This is a serious mistake, since now is the time for all UFOlogists to be preparing and training field investigators for the next major UFO "flap." None of the major UFO organizations were prepared with competent investigators to adequately handle the massive number of sighting reports received during the 1965 and 1973 waves. Through expansion of our State Section Director's investigative teams at the county level, we can not only become equipped to meet the challenge of the next "flap," but continue to sharpen our investigative techniques in handling the current daily reports. We should adopt the motto of the Boy Scouts of America — "Be Prepared."

Forrest Lundberg, State Director for Iowa, has taken effective steps to strengthen his organization by promoting Donald R. Curtis from State Section Director to Assistant State Director. Nancy K. Cree, 3939 Cambridge, Des Moines, IA 50313, has been appointed State Section Director for Polk and Warren counties to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Mr. Curtis to his new post. James E. Kamoie, 1522-18th St., Altoona, PA 16601, telephone (814) 946-5086, has volunteered to serve as State Section Director for Blair and Cambria Counties in Pennsylvania. Mr. Kamoie is in the process of organizing a UFO investigative team in the Altoona area, which would be affiliated with MUFON.

Rev. G. Neal Hern, State Director for Texas, has designated Jerry R. Whalen, 3001 Bomar, Ft. Worth, TX 76103, telephone (817) 534-8723, as the new State Section Director for Tarrant, Johnson, and Parker Counties. Jerry will help to complement the outstanding work presently being done by Lewis J. Willis, State Section Director for Dallas, Rockwall, Collin, Kaufman, and Ellis Counties. The Megan Elliott and daughter abduction case, by Lewis J. Willis, published in this issue of the Journal, is an example of the team-work that Neal Hern has generated in the Dallas and east Texas area. Mrs. Jennie Willis has been a valuable aide to her husband in many respects. Mrs. Jean Fuller, State Section Director for Smith County, was instrumental in securing the initial lead on this case and pertinent back-up evidence. Dr. Stephen Clark conducted the hypnotic sessions. Dr. Clark is presently preparing a new section for the third edition of our Field Investigator's Manual on the uses of hypnosis as a tool in recovering information in abduction cases where a time lapse is involved.

On October 31st, Walt Andrus was the speaker for the monthly meeting of MUFON Metroplex in Garland, Texas. He presented a slide lecture titled "A New Look at the Entity Evidence."

The success of MUFON as an organization can be directly attributed to the leadership of State and State Section Directors who have developed investigative research teams in their communities. Texas, as an example, has strong teams in Houston/Clear Lake City, Dallas/Ft. Worth, San Antonio, and Austin. In an effort to organize a team in South Texas, your director set up schedules with the news media in Corpus Christi, Texas, for television appearances and newspaper interviews. On November 26th Fred Jordan arranged an appearance on the five o'clock news segment on KRIS-TV Channel 6. Ernest Pena provided exceptional coverage on KIII-TV Channel 3 on the 6 p.m., 10 p.m., and midnight news on November 27th. Walt Andrus was also the guest of Kathryn Childers on "Morning Magazine," Channel 3.

In the Saturday, November 28th edition of the Corpus Christi Caller Times, Dawn Turnham, Staff Writer, featured an article on the front page of the "Local Scene" titled "UFO network looks for volunteers." This four-column spread obtained greater reader exposure than a large ad could have achieved in the same newspaper. We are indebted to all of the news media personnel who so graciously gave of their professional time, because each felt that the purpose of your director's visit was current news for their viewers and readers. The deluge of mail inquiries to our invitation exceeded all of our expectations, dispelling any doubt that competent and qualified citizens are ready to volunteer their expertise to resolving the UFO phenomenon.

(continued on page 18)

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PILOT OBSERVES RINGED UFO (Story, page 3)

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FROM THE EDITOR

The news that the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) has, in effect, been acquired by the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS) is particularly poignant for me as the former Assistant director of NICAP. It is welcome news (see my article in this issue).

MUFON, CUFOS, APRO, CAUS, and the Fund for UFO Research (which resists using the acronym FUFOR) increasingly lead the way in United States UFO research, constantly developing closer bonds in a cooperative effort to tackle the sticky problem of UFOs. This is a good trend, considering the state of the economy and the fact that money to support UFO research is spread very thin. We look forward to further consolidations and mutual cooperation, nationally and internationally.

In this issue

PILOT TWICE ENCOUNTERS RINGED UFO 3
By Tom Page
CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES "ACQUIRES" NICAP 6
By Richard Hall
UFO "MENAGERIE" ON YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION 8
By Greg Long
CALIFORNIA REPORT 13
By Ann Druffel
UFOs OR "SOUL SHIPS?" 15
By Brent Raynes
OREGON SKI AREA SIGHTINGS 17
By John E. Zeller
IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
By Lucius Farish
DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

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Permission is hereby granted to quote from this issue provided not more than 200 words are quoted from any one article, the author of the article is given credit, and the statement "Copyright 1982 by the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas" is included.

PILOT TWICE ENCOUNTERS RINGED UFO

By Tom Page
(MUFON State Section Director)

(Additional investigation assistance contributed by J. Allen Hynek and Paul Cerny, Western States Director)

Two different nighttime sightings of a similar or the same aerial object were made by a young pilot based in the Novato, Calif., area on November 5, 1980 and August 8, 1981. The first took place over the northern portion of Lake Berryessa E by NE of Novato in Napa County, and approximately 50 miles due north of Oakland. The second, on the night of August 8, 1981, was encountered near San Luis reservoir in the western section of Merced County, about 45 miles southeast of San Jose in the lower bay area. Both sightings were at night as the young pilot was returning to home base in the Novato area from charter flights. Both times he was alone in a single engine low-wing Piper aircraft.

I have known the pilot for years. He was a student of mine in both the 8th and 9th grades for Physical Science and Earth Science. He was flying gliders as a 9th grader and was an outstanding student. He now has over 2,000 hours of flying and is a flight instructor. He wishes to have his name withheld because he wants to get a job with the airlines and feels that if his name is used it will hinder his chances of getting a job. He is almost 20 years of age.

The pilot is a person of outstanding character and I have absolutely no reason to disbelieve him. During the first interview I had an observer, a non-believer in UFOs, who stated that she believed what the pilot had said.

The character of the pilot, the acceleration changes observed, and the unusual appearance of the UFO make this an outstanding case. The pilot had little knowledge of the UFO phenomena prior to these experiences, thus adding more credibility to the unusual characteristics and maneuvers that he observed, plus the electromagnetic (E-M) effects on his aircraft navigation and radio equipment in the second sighting.

Sighting No. 1

The first encounter took place at 9:30 p.m. P.S.T. on November 5, 1980, over the northern part of Lake Berryessa near Lake Intersection of V-87 flight path (aircraft navigation maps). At the witness's request for anonymity, we will call him John Taylor.

John was returning from Chico, Calif., from the north on a heading almost due south at about 8,000 feet and was flying IFR (Instrument Flight Rules) even though it was clear all around him. There was an overcast area off his left wing to the east at roughly 12,000 feet. Scanning the sky around him for other aircraft, as any good pilot does, he spotted a light at his 7:30 o'clock position. He called Oakland FAA Center and asked if another aircraft was near his position. Oakland Center informed him they knew of no other aircraft at that location and nothing showed on radar. The light seemed to be 3 to 5 miles away.

Shortly after the radio exchange with Oakland, the light began to increase in intensity and he realized it was rapidly approaching him. It moved parallel to his 9:00 o'clock position, pacing him off his left wing at a distance of about a half mile. It stayed there for 15 to 20 seconds during which time Taylor managed to get a good look at his visitor in the dark night sky. Taylor did not recall seeing the moon out that night, possibly due to the partial 12,000 foot overcast and his close attention to the UFO.

What he saw was an elongated tear-drop-shaped orange glowing object extremely streamlined, smooth, and bullet shaped at the nose. The rounded nose area was glowing and pulsing a vivid orange. The pulse rate was once or twice a second. The rest of the main body and tapered end were a constant glow of a lighter orange. The most unusual feature of the strange craft was a spinning ring of red, blue, and white light that was whirling around the main body just behind the base area of the bullet nose portion, as if it were an almost invisible propeller spinning at high speed (see sketch). No other details or features, such as windows or protrusions were discernible. The ring speed would increase as the UFO accelerated.



Dr. Hynek and Pilot Witness

The object then increased in color and brightness at the same time shooting forward to about 3 miles ahead of Taylor's plane at unbelievable speed. It then made a tight vertical right angle turn without slowing and shot straight upward at tremendous speed, disappearing from sight in about 5 seconds.

During its initial acceleration away from Taylor's aircraft, the object went through a rapid shape transformation. The object changed from its clearly defined outline to a glowing bright

(continued on next page)

ball of orange light in roughly 3 seconds before it ascended vertically and disappeared. Alongside Taylor's plane, the object appeared to be approximately 45 feet in length, 15 to 20 feet in diameter and the whirling ring 30-35 feet in diameter.

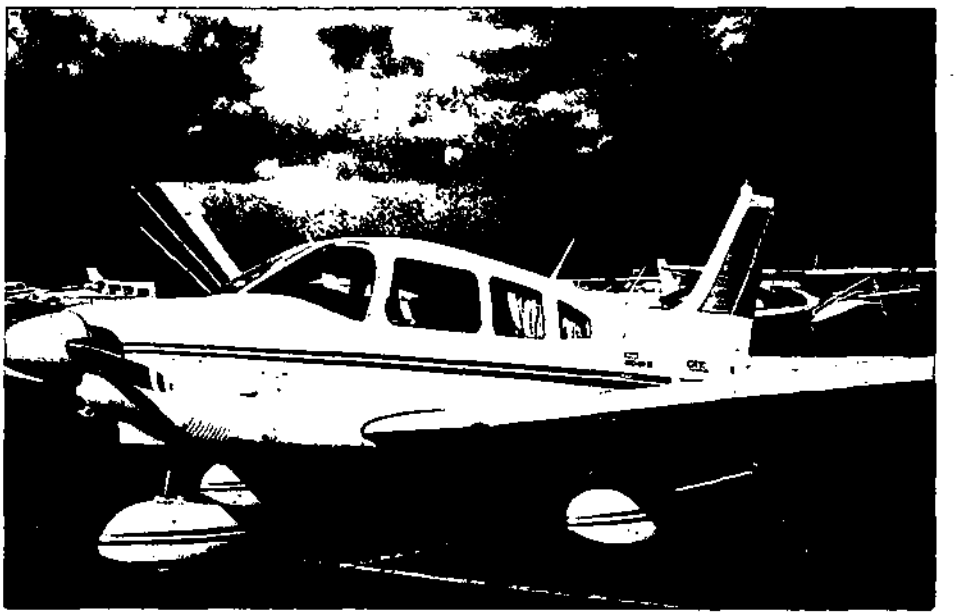
Taylor called Oakland Center again, briefly describing what he had experienced. The Center mentioned that they had been getting reports for the past few nights from the San Jose area, south of his location. The controllers were curious about the sighting.

Five minutes later, now over the southern end of Lake Berryessa, Taylor saw the UFO again. This time it was at his 6:30 o'clock position. He wanted to make sure he was not seeing some kind of reflection, so he turned off the inside and outside lights. With the lights off the pilot could still see the UFO. He then banked the plane to the left and was able to see the reflection of the glowing object on top of the left wing. He told Oakland Center the object was near him again, and they told him they would try to vector other aircraft to his position for a confirming look at his unusual aerial companion.

Taylor's aircraft and the UFO were still in a clear sky area with a 12,000 foot overcast. The object again shot forward going though the same shape transformation, passed Taylor's plane and again made an instantaneous 90° vertical turn, then shot up through the overcast. An airliner at 22,000 feet saw it come up through the overcast. Oakland Center asked if the pilots of the aircraft wanted to make a report on the object, both declined to do so.

Sighting No. 2

On August 8, 1981 at 2:30 a.m. P.D.T. near San Luis reservoir, some 45 miles airline southeast of San Jose, John Taylor saw the same or a similar "ringed" UFO for a second time. Taylor again was flying a low-wing Piper aircraft on a V-107 air map heading toward the northwest. He was returning to the Novato area north of San Francisco from a charter flight to Palm Springs, Calif. Again he was flying IFR, mainly for practice, which he often does on his night flights.



Piper Archer II model that experienced E-M effects

The sky was perfectly clear, the first quarter moon had already set beyond the horizon. The strange "ringed" teardrop UFO showed up this time at his 10:30 o'clock position as he flew along at an altitude of approximately 7,500 feet. He tried to call Oakland Center to report the presence of the UFO but discovered that both communications radios were not functioning. A quick check showed that both navigation receivers were also not working.

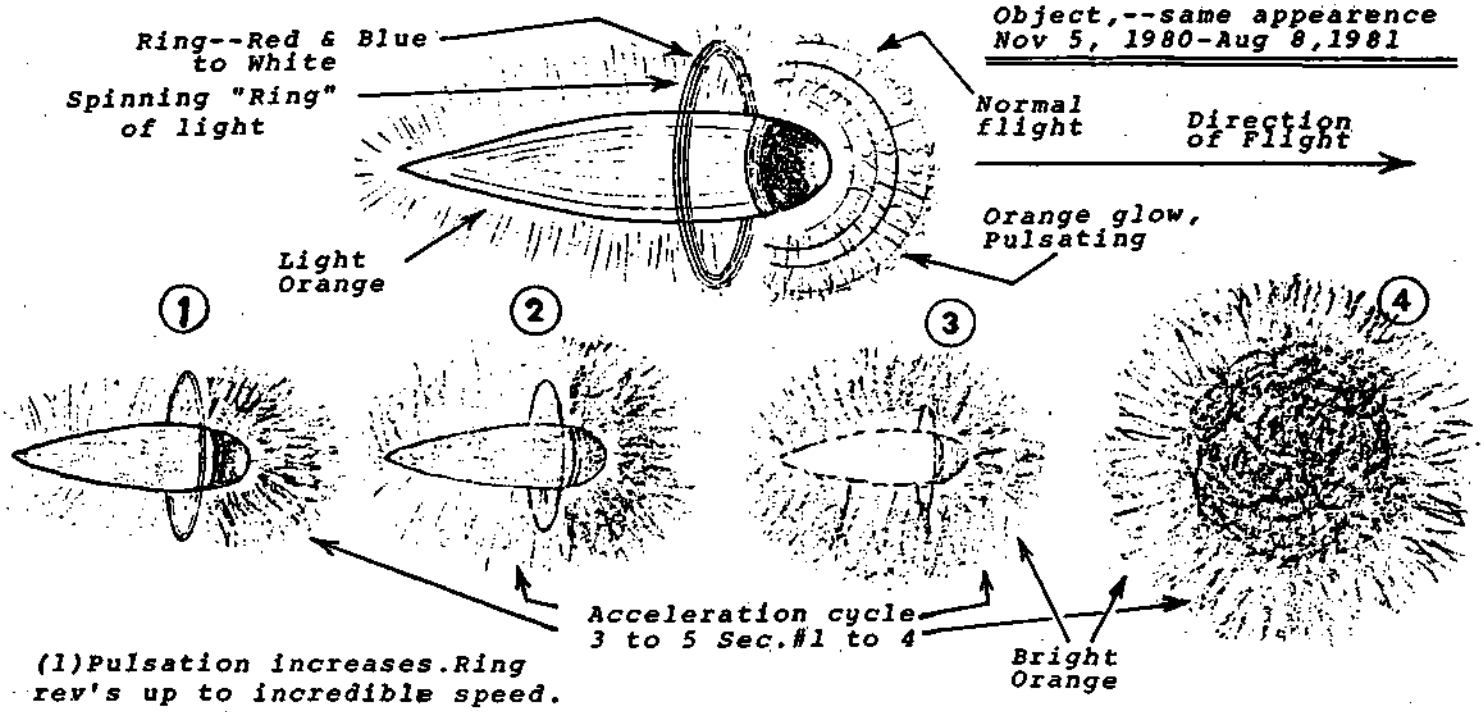
The digital read-out on the DME (Distance Measuring Equipment) started changing numbers, then went blank. Becoming alarmed about all this sudden equipment failure Taylor then turned a radio switch to "test" and turned up the volume in an attempt to at least hear static noise level. There was none on either headphones or speaker. All this time the UFO held its 10:30 position ahead and off his left wing, estimated from one-half to one mile distance. Concerned about all the apparent E-M effects on the electrical instrumentation, it was gratifying to know that the engine continued to function perfectly, without missing a beat.

At the time, Oakland Center radar had the Piper aircraft on their screens, before and after the sighting, which lasted approximately 5 minutes. During this time the object would move across his path, shoot up, cross over his path and down. It would cross his path again and repeat the maneuver. It was as if the ringed UFO was making a box in front of him and around his path. It would also drift back, then shoot forward.

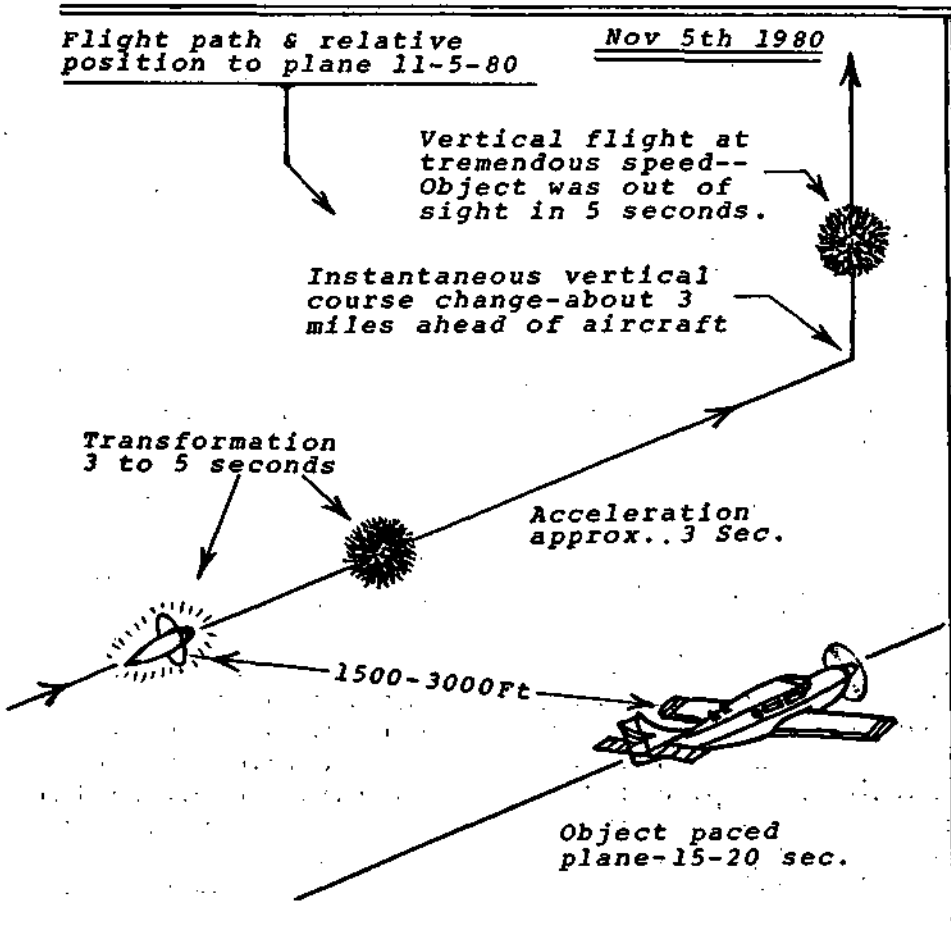
Taylor maneuvered his plane a number of times when the opportunity came, to get a better and closer look at the craft. On one occasion he was able to move to within 500 feet. This closest approach was made from behind and below. He could see the spinning ring very clearly at this position, along with its red, blue and white colors. The coloring looked like a rainbow effect. When he came to within 500 feet, the object would pull away from him, seemingly sensing his approach.

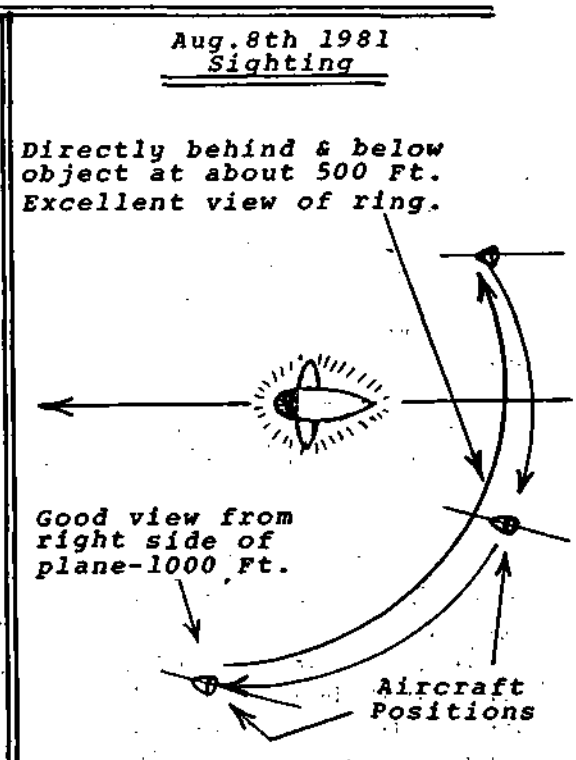
Just before the object accelerated, the ring would spin faster and almost vanish. The orange color of the craft would intensify also, especially at the nose. The pulsing increased in tempo

(continued on next page)



(1)Pulsation increases.Ring rev's up to incredible speed. Object begins to glow brightly. (2) With increasing speed ring begins to vanish. Object continues to take on a very bright glow.(3) Pulsation is absorbed and is replaced by overall increase in light. Original shape now hard to see. (4) Object now totally unrecognizable, takes on a fireball appearence. Light is now very bright orange. Object now accelerates away at tremendous speed, then vertical and out of sight.





After the erratic manuevers, object now pacing aircraft off the left wing. Aircraft now manuevered behind and below for closer look.

CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES "ACQUIRES" NICAP

By Richard Hall

(Note: The author was Assistant Director and Acting Director of NICAP in the period 1958-1967.)

At a Board meeting in January 1982, the Board of Directors of the national investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) resigned and a new Board was elected. Sherman Larsen, former president of NICAP's Chicago Affiliate, was elected president; Fred Merritt vice-president; and John Timmerman secretary-treasurer. The move was the culmination of a friendly acquisition of NICAP, and the new Board members all are officers of CUFOS as well.

In effect, CUFOS has acquired all the assets of NICAP, particularly the extensive UFO sighting files which will be archived by Mr. Larsen and ultimately made available to researchers. The new Board has assumed certain obligations, including the responsibility to provide a newsletter or publication to the remaining NICAP members. NICAP will remain a separate corporation at least until debts are retired and other financial matters are settled, and then its future will be decided. It could become a subsidiary of CUFOS, or be absorbed totally, if not maintained as a separate entity.

NICAP has a long and colorful history. At its peak in the 1960's it had approximately 14,000 members and was receiving, and investigating, more UFO reports each year than the Air Force which had official responsibility for UFO investigation. Formed in 1956, a period in which UFOs were all but a "dead" issue, NICAP achieved national prominence in 1957 when the Director, Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.), acquired the services on its Board of such nationally known figures as Rear Admiral Delmer S. Fahrney, USN (Ret.), former chief of Navy guided missiles, and Vice Adm. R.H. Hillenkoetter, USN (Ret.), former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Because of its Washington location, NICAP had access to the national news media and cultivated many contacts in Government agencies and in Congress. As its reputation grew, highly qualified witnesses including airline pilots, scientists, and engineers began reporting their sightings to NICAP and these were used as leverage to prove the seriousness of the UFO problem to Government officials. By the 1960's, contacts in the Air Force, State Department, and

(continued on next page)

Ringed UFO, Continued

and the object got brighter with each pulse. The shape of the UFO would gradually be absorbed into what appeared to be a big ball of fire, all within a few seconds. It passed through this sequence of changes during the acceleration as it shot forward, then again made a vertical 90 degree turn straight up and disappeared from sight.

Taylor now noticed that all his radio equipment was again functioning normally. Contact was then made with Oakland Center and he learned they had been concerned because his plane had gone off the radar screens during the maneuvering of the UFO in front of him. The object itself never showed up on the Oakland radar scopes, but somehow did block his aircraft out at the time. Oakland Center was informed about the intruder, but these controllers showed no interest, or perhaps no belief in what this pilot related to them.

The radio and navigation equipment of the aircraft were later checked over and found to be in perfect working order. No E-M variation on the equipment was noticed during the sighting regardless of various aircraft and UFO positions relative to each other.

Strangely enough, these two sightings occurred before and after the February 1981 rash of sightings of glowing red aerial objects seen for about a week in the vicinity of the San Jose, Calif., airport. This included aircraft pacings, one right in the traffic pattern.

The airplanes and equipment involved in the two sightings were as follows:

November 5, 1980 — The airplane involved was a 1980 Piper Turbo Saratoga SP. 1st nav radio was a King RNAV KNS80. 1st com radio was a King KY196/197 and the 2nd Nav/Com was a King KX 175B. The flight control panel was a KC 200 system. No problems were encountered with any equipment on the plane during this sighting.

August 8, 1981 — The airplane was a 1980 Piper Archer II. The equipment was 1st Comm/King Ky196/197; 1st Nav, King KN 53 Loge Indicator 1000; 2nd Comm/Nav KX 175B Indicator KI 205 (King). Problems occurred with most of this equipment during the second sighting.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, (Center for UFO Studies, Director) visiting the San Francisco area November 19, 1981 for a television appearance, also interrogated the witness and taped the interview.

Even though this witness was the only observer aside from the two airline pilots in the one encounter who refused to identify themselves, his sincerity, honesty, and credibility seem unquestionable.

The unknown object involved was described in such detail that it seems to exclude any known natural phenomenon. We believe this witness to be truthful in describing the incidents as he has. Since he does not wish his name used publicly, he is not seeking notoriety in any way but felt he should report the strange object and its unusual behavior to science investigators.□

NICAP, Continued

even some intelligence agencies often referred UFO cases to NICAP. The high caliber information and NICAP's reputation for conservatism and discretion, in turn, impressed many newsmen who increasingly used NICAP as a primary news source on UFOs. During sighting waves, the NICAP office typically was beseiged by newsmen.

After Congressional hearings in 1966, a long-time NICAP goal, a review of the Air Force UFO program was ordered and this ultimately took the form of the University of Colorado UFO Project headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon. Initially, NICAP cooperated fully with the Project, providing thousands of substantial case reports and other information. As it gradually became clear that the Project leaders only wanted to be able to say that they had NICAP's cases, and that they had no intention of studying them objectively, NICAP withdrew its support and began an all-out effort to combat the apparent whitewash. In doing so, it nearly bankrupted itself and began a slow decline.

Under Major Keyhoe's leadership, NICAP was essentially an *action* organization — not a business — and it got definite results. It had formed a highly effective national and international investigation and information network rivalling that of Air Force intelligence. Administrative documents in the Project Blue Book files now held in the National Archives include plaintive comments about what a thorn in the side NICAP was to the Air Force, constantly beating Air Force investigators to the scene of important sightings, conducting thorough investigations, and publicizing the results. This often embarrassed the Air Force, as did NICAP's national publicity disputing Air Force findings and negative statements about UFOs.

The negative conclusions of the Condon Report, however, dulled public interest and NICAP found itself fighting an uphill battle merely to survive. The board at this stage elected to seek a more business-oriented management and acquired the services of John L. Acuff, an entrepreneur whose business includes managing several small associations. Initially not very well informed on UFOs, Acuff alienated the Affiliate and Subcommittee leaders who constituted the backbone of the organization, and one-by-one they resigned and joined APRO, MUFON, or (later) CUFOS. He made a conscientious effort to reorganize NICAP on a self-sustaining basis, but the severe talent drain and the general decline in public support, as well as the assertion of leadership by the other groups, contributed to the decline.

During the early 1970's NICAP continued to function and to publish worthwhile information. Its reputation was such that a Pentagon "Deep Throat" leaked the now-famous 1976 Iranian jet-chase case to NICAP, and when the New Zealand movie film was taken in 1978, it was NICAP that New Zealand and Australian investigators and newsmen turned to for analysis. But these were exceptions, and the other groups now dominated both in information-gathering and in investigative and research talent.

By about 1976 rumors were afloat that NICAP had put out feelers about merging with one or more other UFO groups, and its declining resources were a matter of public record. In 1972, for example, it sustained a net operating loss of $9,928.91 and its 1973 budget for "general research" was $00.00. In 1978 the author participated in extensive discussions and negotiations with the NICAP Board and was being considered for the post of President under a new coalition arrangement involving CUFOS and MUFON. But the negotiations fell through and NICAP continued on as basically a paper organization for three more years.

The acquisition by CUFOS now assures that the valuable NICAP sighting files (an estimated 10,000-15,000 first-hand, investigated reports and a large quantity of other important information) will be preserved for posterity and the data will be available to UFO researchers at some point. Those of us who worked so hard to compile that UFO data base can take pride in the accomplishment, and know that it will continue to be a valuable resource.



Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.) 1978 photograph.

NICAP played an important role in UFO history; but people made NICAP. The remaining viable UFO groups provide the current leadership, and the survival of NICAP as an organization is no longer important. At one time NICAP was the thin red line battling for public awareness against total obfuscation of the subject. That situation no longer exists. CUFOS is to be applauded for its initiative and the important action it has taken.

The new address is: NICAP, P.O. Box 607, Lima, OH 45802.

Letters to the Editor are invited on any aspect of UFO information or reporting in the *Journal*. Please restrict them to 400 words or less. Other responses to published articles may be in a "Comment" or "Note" up to about 2,000 words or about 6 manuscript pages (typed, double-spaced). On controversial topics, after each side has had its say, a "50% rule" is applied and each succeeding comment is restricted to half the wordage of the previous comment.

UFO "MENAGERIE" ON YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION

By Greg Long
(© 1981 by Greg Long)

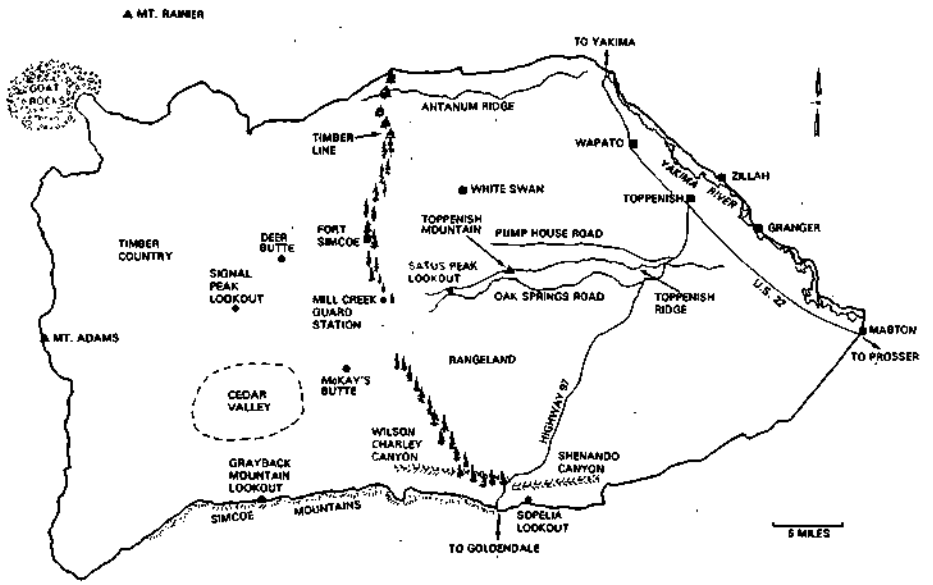
The Yakima Indian Reservation in south-central Washington State has been the location of concentrated UFO activity for many years. Since 1972 W.J. (Bill) Vogel, an associate with the Center for UFO Studies, has documented numerous cases of nocturnal lights and close encounters.[1,2] Fire lookouts, whose jobs require meticulous and cautious observation of the 3,500 square miles of Indian lands, have had many of these UFO sightings.

Two of these lookouts have 29 years of seasonal fire-watch experience between them. Dorothea Sturm, a lookout at Sopelia Tower from 1962 to 1965, has served at Satus Peak Lookout since 1966. Louise Kutz has been relief lookout at both stations (except for one year) since 1972. Gladys McDaniel, retired for many years, served 14 years at Signal Peak Lookout and four at Sopelia. All three lookouts have Yakima Indian lineage.

The responsibility of fire lookouts demands near-constant vigilance. "You're always watching," Sturm told me. "When you go off duty, you watch. When you go to bed at night, you wake up four or five times during the night and look around."

Trained and experienced in the use of maps, firefinders and knowledgeable of landmarks and the telltale signs of fires, the lookouts can direct firefighters and equipment, including helicopters, to fires in the quarter-quarter section of a square-mile region of land. When a fire is visible to more than one station, the lookouts "cross-shoot" (triangulate) the source, assuring precise location of the fire. In addition to observing, the lookouts file weather reports twice a day and a third report on the wind in early evening during the summer months.

July and August are the months of highest fire potential, and Sturm and



Yakima Indian Reservation. Locations of lookout stations and UFO sightings are indicated, along with major landmarks and population centers.

Kutz sometimes have "feelings" of impending fires. "You don't mess around when you get those feelings," Sturm said. "You just look with the binoculars until the tears almost run out of your eyes." Above all, lookouts on the Reservation scrutinize very carefully any smoke they sight before acting. "A lookout always has the horror of calling in a fire when it's not a fire," Sturm said.

Not surprisingly, then, when Sturm and Kutz sight odd reddish-orange or yellowish-orange balls at night floating in the air at various locations over the Reservation, they are puzzled, especially since these objects are in rugged, unpopulated wilderness territory. Two locations that are "favorites" of these balls are in higher elevations — the Goat Rocks just outside the northwest corner of the Indian lands; and the buttes and valleys west of the timberline that divides the Reservation approximately in half and north of the Simcoe Mountains that form a natural boundary along the southern edge of the Reservation (see Figure 1).

Sturm and Kutz usually observe these objects between 10 and 20 seconds. Generally, the lookouts spot the balls accidentally while turning their heads during watch. Rarely do the balls afford long, studied observations. Teasingly, the balls go out as if a light were switched off before the lookouts can use their binoculars.

"I'm convinced those things know when you're talking about them," Sturm said, recalling that several times when she and Kutz alerted each other by radio of the presence of the objects near the goat Rocks, the balls "went out."

In the summer of 1979, Sturm and a visitor observed a ball the color of a harvest moon hanging stationary on the horizon. The object went out in less than half a minute. "I don't know why but I said, 'Come back, come back.' There it was again!" The

(continued on next page)

Yakima, Continued

witness watched the object another 15 seconds before it vanished permanently. The balls also seemed to be aware of the approach of an outside observer during the heavy UFO activity period of 1972 to 1974.[1]

The balls are usually seen in August, September, and October. Two balls at most are sighted together at one time.

The circles drawn in Figure 2 are lookouts' estimated sizes of the balls when observed from distances between 10 and 30 miles. When closer, such as amid the buttes north of the Simcoes, some balls seem quite large. The balls are most often observed hovering above the buttes and the horizon.

Recently the balls made a curious appearance. At Sopelia Tower on July 4, 1981 at 10:10 p.m., Kutz was observing a lightning storm south of the Reservation over the Columbia River. She saw a bright, orange light hovering above a ridge along the river. After 15 seconds, the light went out. Soon another light appeared slightly west of the first light's position. This too went out.

At 10:30 p.m. Sturm believed she saw a bright orange light southwest of her vantage point of Satus Peak and north of the Simcoes. Could this be the "State" (non-Reservation) fire that a third lookout at Signal Peak Lookout had reported moments before? Looking through binoculars showed otherwise. She took an azimuth shot before the "fire" went out. Soon a second light appeared, traveling southeast to northwest near McKay's Butte. It too vanished.

The next morning Sturm sighted her line of shot and discovered that the "fire" had been on Mount Hood, 70 air miles southwest in northern Oregon. But the mountain was snow-covered, and snow doesn't burn.

An ambiguous but tempting relationship seems to exist between these balls and what seem to the eye to be counterfeit "fires." One dark night Gladys McDaniel noticed from Signal Peak Lookout a "big blaze" south of Mount Rainier near Packwood "strung out" along the side of a mountain. The fire had the color of flames but didn't behave like a fire. Suddenly the fire "rolled itself up into a ball" and rose up into the air where it hung stationary, changing colors from orange to yellow, until it "went out like an electric light."

Fires have definite motion — they flicker, growing bigger and dying out as combustible material is provided and consumed. One is prompted to theorize that these balls pose as "fires" to taunt their observers. Sturm has awakened in the middle of the night to red "glows" coming from behind buttes, to an apparent fire on the south slope of Toppenish Mountain 4 air miles east of her lookout which mysteriously disappeared after 5 minutes of viewing. McDaniel testified to seeing a "burning building" that fell apart in flames. Yet when a helicopter arrived, the fire was gone, leaving no evidence of scorching.

On the night of July 20, 1974, Sturm puzzled over a red glow on the bottom slopes of Mount Adams far to the west. She watched the glow a long time until it went out. Later that night a forester called on the radio from the valley and said that he had seen what looked like a fire near Mount Adams but that it was gone when he arrived home.

Just before 9:00 a.m. weather check the next day, Sturm was looking west in the direction of Mount Adams, wondering what she had seen the night before, when suddenly a long, light-silver or gray cigar-shaped object appeared in flight just west of Mill Creek Guard Station, travelling from south to north. She grabbed her binoculars and watched the object disappear behind Deer Butte 12 miles away. The object never appeared on the other side.

Other Oddities

In addition to hovering orange balls and fire-like glows on the ground, the Reservation seems to have a unique class of phenomena related more to light and cloud effects than to objects in the "standard" UFO sense. For example, the guard at Mill Creek Guard Station saw a "glow" travel overhead at night. At another time, Sturm was



Estimated sizes of UFO "fireballs"

awakened at Satus Peak Lookout one night by a white "glow" so bright that the interior of her cabin lit up. A roundish cloud, about 12 miles east of the station and at 40 degrees elevation, was alternately dimming and brightening. An indistinct object seemed to be behind the cloud. At times the cloud intensified more brightly than at others. Sturm watched the cloud for 30 minutes until it finally dimmed out into nothing. There was no moon that night.

Lookouts and others on the Reservation have also observed another oddity. Several times Sturm has seen what she can only describe as very bright "flashes" or "beams" of light come out of or go into canyons or groups of trees at night. Once she observed from Satus Lookout a "white light like a real, real bright beam" flash down from the sky at an angle and enter Wilson Charley Canyon northwest of Sopelia Lookout. The lookout at Sopelia witnessed the same phenomenon. At other times, Sturm has seen a similar bright flash, like the effect of a "transformer blowing" (but not as brilliant), come out of certain canyons. These sightings lasted a split second.

McDaniel also saw "blue flashes" in the sky during her years as a lookout. Before the flashes started, the sky took on a strange pale-green, misty cast and seemed to form a "big curtain." Then the flashes began at various places on the "curtain," going on and off as if practicing or signaling to one another. McDaniel recalled observing from Sopelia Tower these sky and flash effects occurring east of Goldendale (a town 20 miles south of the Reservation) and west of the Hanford Project from her vantage point. The effects lasted up to 30 minutes, and eventually the sky returned to normal and the flashes ceased. McDaniel has seen lightning of various colors, and believes that what

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she saw was not lightning, strobe lights, or the Northern Lights.

A little after midnight one summer, McDaniel thought that lightning had awakened her, for something was making colorful effects in the sky. Stepping just beyond the door of Sopelia Tower, she saw a "rocket" hanging motionless east of her in a clear sky marked by a few small clouds. The altitude of the object was approximately 1,800 feet. She surmised later that the object, because of its position, could have come out of Shenando Canyon. The bottom of the rocket was like dull, dark metal and was tipped a little, showing a dark underside punctured with little holes. From these holes a fanlike spray of "steam" or "exhaust" poured out in red, white, green, and blue colors. But something was strange about the exhaust — it sprayed out in separate "dashes" or "broken lines." McDaniel stood amazed for several minutes, thinking how beautiful the colors were. Then suddenly, like a "cat awakening," the colorful fan extended downward and lengthened, a "stretching effect" that lasted a second, and then the rocket and the exhaust went out.

Sturm watched a reddish glow behind Simon's Butte one evening through the firefinder. "I always rest my elbows on the firefinder, which is in the center of the lookout to steady the binoculars as I look through them, and look. Then this rocket-thing shot up in the air from behind the butte, and that was all."

Twice during the summer of 1981, Sturm saw "blue-green" objects like meteors traveling at low elevation about 10 to 15 degrees above the horizon. She insisted they weren't meteors because of their excessively slow speed.

Sturm saw orange balls — much smaller than those spotted elsewhere on the Reservation — bounding along a ridge north of Fort Simcoe. McDaniel witnessed from Signal Peak Lookout similar balls about the size of ping-pong balls bounding along the ground on Satus Peak and along Toppenish Ridge. Sky conditions were clear.

"Not Just a Light"

Sturm's cigar-shaped object and McDaniel's "rocket" suggest "craft" of some kind. On September 29, 1978, Louise Kutz witnessed an event that in her mind was clearly distinct from the generally short-lived nocturnal light phenomena that she is so familiar with. In her words, taped on October 3, 1978: "I have really and truly for the first time seen something other than these fast-traveling white lights, I mean something I really saw and know was there, I mean something apart from just a light."

At 11:00 p.m. Kutz turned the television off at Satus Peak Lookout, prepared for bed, and while stepping to the fridge for a glass of water, glanced through the west windows and noticed a bright, orangeish light similar to a car's distant headlight, but twinkling, in the direction of Goat Rocks. The object was much bigger and brighter than a star. She sat down on a bench in front of the heater, and bracing her arms, looked at the object through 7 x 50 binoculars. Without them, she held up her finger and sighted along it to see if the object was moving. Satisfied it wasn't, Kutz closely studied the object which was an oblong-shaped solid light.

She noticed, however, that in the middle of the light various multicolored lights having all the hues of the rainbow swelled and surged. These lights were extremely beautiful and Kutz exclaimed out loud in awe. Later she would compare the lights to a "fountain spilling out." She watched the pulsating lights for about 45 seconds; then everything faded away.

Wondering if she would see anything else, she kept looking at the same spot through the binoculars. The night was starlit although not bright — the moon was not out. For the first time, she noticed a few long, flat, thin clouds above the horizon of the Goat Rocks. Haze prevalent in the west earlier in the day had moved north and east of Satus Peak, leaving the west clear except for these clouds.

Two or three seconds passed, and a glow lit the underside of the clouds, and Kutz's eyes were drawn almost simultaneously to a black space some distance beneath the clouds where she saw "an illuminated row of square windows." The windows, three to five in number, were not lit themselves; rather, illumination seemed to be falling on the "casings," outlining the shapes of the windows and coming from solid light that appeared to be on the opposite ends of each window. The windows at the far ends of the row seemed "fuzzed out." Kutz later compared the brightness of the windows to that of an illuminated clock at night.

In a few seconds, the windows faded out, and the original oblong light reappeared with its surging lights. Kutz wanted to radio someone but thought that if she did the light would go out. After about 5 minutes, the lights dimmed out, and a line of individual red lights "flipped on" from right to left. After about 4 seconds, everything went totally dark, and a single green and red light started toward her from where the UFO had been. Through binoculars Kutz observed no object attached to the lights, and she went outside on the catwalk and watched the lights pass north of her. One or two white lights appeared at the "back" of the object. None of the lights blinked. The object moved at "a pretty good clip," and she could hear a faint motor. She watched the lights pass over Highway 97, and went inside the lookout cabin without watching them further.

"I came in, and I couldn't go to sleep," she testified. "I went over it step by step in my mind, and since then I've sat there and said, 'Louise, you didn't see what you saw. You just think you saw what you saw.' " Total sighting time — about 15 minutes. During this time, the UFO never moved.

What was the object that passed north of her? The UFO itself? An object from the UFO? A plane from the vicinity of the UFO? Whatever the object was near the Goat Rocks, it was big, Kutz estimated, given her distance from the object, the size of the oblong light and the windows, and the distance between the win-

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dows and the illuminated clouds far above it.

Bill Vogel determined that no Air Force refueling planes, often UFO imposters, were present in the vicinity. A few nights later, Sturm witnessed through binoculars from Satus Peak Lookout a row of square lights, like "train windows," float by between two buttes. Illuminated from the inside, the lights went behind a butte and never came out.

Other Strange Things

Dorothea Sturm's first UFO sighting occurred between 1962 and 1965. While at Sopelia Tower, Sturm brought along her younger daughter who slept on a cot near a window. One night her daughter insisted again and again that she "Look at the thing up in the sky!" Losing her patience, Sturm finally stepped to the south window and observed a "light-colored light" like a star traveling back and forth from west to east and east to west high above the Columbia River, stopping each time before resuming its flight, until after 2 or 3 minutes, the object vanished "like turning out a light."

On June 22, 1981, about 9:35 p.m., Sturm was sitting at the table at Satus Peak Lookout and looking north. She suddenly saw a large, bright white light float down from the southeast and enter a small, thin, dark cloud that was hanging over Ahtanum Ridge or Yakima. The light never came out. It should have, Sturm attested, since the cloud wasn't very big. The object wasn't traveling as fast as a meteor.[3]

While at Signal Peak Lookout one night, McDaniel noticed a light, like a "street light," sparkling through the leaves of a tree and positioned over Cedar Valley to the south. She decided to signal the unusual light with her flashlight. When she did, a red-orange ball the size of a basketball came from the direction of Cedar Valley, circled the cabin once, and connected with or entered the light, whereupon both vanished.

In October 1979 late on a dark evening, a "high-pitched whine" or a "shrill" sound passed over the top of Satus Peak Lookout, its duration that of a car passing a house out on the highway. Both Strum and Kutz heard the sound; it was definitely not the wind or an aircraft. Kutz has heard a sound several times that she can only describe as "happy little voices singing" in the distance near Satus Peak Lookout. She reasons that the sound could be the result of atmospheric conditions. Years ago, three other lookouts, including Larry George,[4] heard a "woman screaming" near the station. One lookout walked down the road and called; no one responded.

Sturm, Kutz, and other lookouts have heard "underground sounds" or "rumblings" like the sound of an old logging truck pulling up a hill and never getting to the top. The sounds seem to come from deep within the ground. Two Washington State geologists who visited Sturm on Satus Peak testified to hearing similar sounds in the mountains of Montana. They offered no explanation.

Two times at Satus, Sturm smelled an "awful odor" like a "stinky hogpen" pervading the air. One morning she heard a noise like a "scream" or "holler" down in the canyon. Kutz has detected a sickening, awful, pungent odor (not that of a dead animal) at the same station. "I can't say I do or don't believe in Bigfoot," Sturm cautioned. "I just don't know."

A part poodle and terrier dog that often stays with the lookouts at Satus Peak has inexplicably whined apprehensively while sleeping at the top of the stairs. The dog is normally placid. A visitor's pet chihuahua went around a corner of the Satus Peak road one day and mysteriously vanished in broad daylight without a sound or trace of struggle.

Afterthoughts

Sturm and Kutz laughed at the memory of some embarrassing misidentified fires and UFOs. Kutz once interpreted the effect of distant water sprinklers spraying water as smoke. The sun and moon shining through clouds have given the appearance of UFOs. Another time, Sturm and Kutz were sure that a UFO had landed when they saw a beam of light shining up over the edge of Satus Peak. They ventured a look and discovered an electrical repair truck with its spotlight on; its occupant had come to work on the microwave station. One evening Kutz had an overpowering conviction that UFOs would make an appearance. They did — as the Northern Lights.

Such reactions are normal in a setting where even seasoned observers can often be fooled by the vagaries of nature, and where UFOs have made so many appearances that a general (and understandable) anticipation of their "arrival" becomes second nature to the observers as each year they eagerly begin a new fire-watch season.

Yet Sturm and Kutz know full well the tricks of atmospheric distortion, the characteristics of astronomical bodies, and the familiar configurations of aircraft lights and the behavior of manmade craft. Interactions of sunlight with smoke or haze can lend a reddish or orangeish cast to planets or stars, which requires a second look to distinguish these from the orange-red balls over the Reservation. Extra-bright planets call for careful discrimination, and Sturm and Kutz separate the green and red lights, strobe lights, blinking lights, and the flight patterns of aircraft from nocturnal lights. Neither lookout has any idea what the objects on the Reservation are. They simply want to know. Lousie Kutz said: "I want to get to the answer. You know, fear of the unknown is worse than fear of the known."

All three lookouts have observed ball lightning on the Reservation, the most likely candidate, if any, for the mysterious reddish-orange balls. But the ball lightning they have seen has always been associated with lightning storms, unlike the fleeting UFO balls they have witnessed. Lightning bolts "drill" into the ground, spewing up red-hot plasma like spray from a disturbed pond. These balls of various

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BOOK REVIEW

Paranormal Borderlands of Science, edited by Kendrick Frazier (Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books, 1981), 469 pp., $12.95 paper.

A survey of the paranormal and "fringe science," ranging from psychic trickery to astrological claims, consisting of 47 articles from the quarterly *The Skeptical Inquirer*. Most of the articles are hard-nosed investigations testing claims and checking facts.

The section on UFOs includes an article by James Oberg debunking UFO claims by astronauts and a short Oberg piece showing that a *National Enquirer* UFO report was clearly a returning satellite, David I. Simpson's criticism of the poor quality of the investigation by UFO organizations of a staged "UFO hoax" in England, Anthony Standen's note on "The Semantics of UFOs," and two pieces by Philip J. Klass.

Of special interest elsewhere in the book is Ernest Taves' review of Raymond E. Fowler's *The Andreasson Affair*, criticizing Fowler for "a failure to ask obvious questions," such as not exploring the sexual symbolism of Betty Andreasson's story as a possible explanation. — **Robert Wanderer**

FUND FOR UFO RESEARCH

During the fourth quarter of 1981, the Fund for UFO Research disbursed $1,500 as the first installment on an intensive study of a group of abduction reports. The study is being conducted by Ted Bloecher, Budd Hopkins, and Dr. Aphrodite Clamar. In addition, $200 was awarded to Stanton T. Friedman for a search of recently declassified government records and $100 to Leonard H. Stringfield to assist with telephone expenses in his crash/retrieval report investigations.

At the January 29 Executive Committee meeting, Chairman Bruce S. Maccabee reported that the national board now has approved three additional grants for (1) an analysis of Spanish physical trace cases, (2) a compilation and astronomical analysis of pre-1947 UFO sightings, and (3) research, compilation, and analysis of the 1896-97 "airship" reports. Unfortunately, if all three projects were funded in full, it would seriously deplete the Fund's resources. Therefore, the Executive Committee is negotiating with the grantees to make phased payments that would allow them to get the projects underway.

Tom Benson has completed a slide presentation and accompanying text for an educational UFO program that can be used widely for lectures to service groups and other public audiences. After some review and possible revision, the package probably will be available later this year under terms yet to be decided. The Fund granted Mr. Benson $578.56, including some unanticipated expenses, in February.

Yakima, Continued

sizes bounce along the ground and dissipate in seconds.

When a visitor, then, to Yakima Indian Reservation eliminates usual identified flying objects (IFOs) from consideration as UFO imposters, what is he to make of this rich UFO "menagerie"?

Perhaps a game is being played, and a "message" being "sent." Harley Rutledge, Chairman of the Physics Department at Southeast Missouri State University, gradually lost his skepticism about UFO existence during several years of field observation of the phenomenon. He concluded that more was involved during his (and fellow colleagues') active research than "measurement of physical properties of UFOs by dispassionate observers. A relationship, a cognizance, between us and the UFO intelligence evolved. In my opinion, this additional consideration is more important than the measurements or establishing that the phenomenon exists."[5]

Do the reddish-orange balls purposely vanish before binoculars are brought to bear on them, and at the instant lookouts alert each other of their presence over the radio? Was it coincidence that the ball reappeared when Sturm pleaded for it to 'Come back'?

What were the chances that Sturm would see the cigar-shaped object she did the day after she had observed a red glow on Mount Adams — and while at the same time wondering what she had seen the preceding night?

Sturm told me that on the evening she saw apparent "train windows" (and only a few days after Kutz's similar observation), she (Sturm) had been watching through binoculars all day. "I don't know why, but some days you spend all day with the binoculars looking around," she said. Did the "train windows" take "advantage" of Sturm's behavior and intentionally appear in her field of view, thus making sure she got a "good look"?

Are the UFOs having "fun" at the lookouts' expense by posing as "fires"?

How long would the starlike object over the Columbia River have continued to make its methodical horizontal passage if Sturm had *not* gone to the window? How long would it have "performed" for her daughter? Was the UFO "performing" for other witnesses?

And finally, if in some cases a "cognizance" occurs between a UFO and the percipient, what is being "known" — by either party?

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Long, Greg. "Yakima Indian Reservation Sightings." *MUFON UFO Journal*, No. 166, Dec. 1981.

2. Vogel, W.J. "UFOs on the Yakima Indian Reservation" Center for UFO Studies *Bulletin*, Spring 1981.

3. One night Bill Vogel observed from the outskirts of White Swan a moving, bright orange light that split into two lights which subsequently went out. Shortly afterwards, a fast-moving pinpoint of white light suddenly descended from the sky and approached a trailer park situated between himself and Satus Peak. Vogel momentarily took his eyes off the light. When he looked again, the white light was gone. In its place was a white, phosphorescent glowing cloud. The cloud began moving. As it did, it began dissipating, leaving phosphorescence behind, which eventually disappeared. (Personal conversation, August 1981).

4. Long, Greg. "Memories of a Lookout: UFOs on the Yakima Indian Reservation." *MUFON UFO Journal* (to be published).

5. Rutledge, Harley, Ph.D. *Project Identification, The First Scientific Field Study of UFO Phenomena.* (N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1981), p. 232.

"California Report"

By Ann Druffel

"Mistakes" in UFO Contacts

"Mistakes" by alleged UFO intelligences are not commonly reported. If we are to judge by thousands of close encounter reports made by reliable and reasonable human witnesses all over the world, we could assume that UFO intelligences (whoever or whatever they may be) accomplish their contacts with perfect planning, unswerving purpose, and unmatchable skill. In other words, "they" know what they are doing and do it flawlessly.

Once in a while, however, a witness is convinced that the close approach by a UFO is a "mistake" by its occupants. Two of these alleged "mistakes" have come to my attention during the past 7 years. The first, surfacing in 1976, was a curiosity to me. I had never heard of "mistakes" made by UFO beings, but since the reported case came from an extremely perceptive witness, I published it in the literature.[1] Now, as of this date of writing (Dec. 20, 1981) another alleged "mistake" has been reported by what seems to be a reliable and equally intelligent witness.

It would be interesting to see if these two cases have any aspects in common. *If* mistakes are being made by some UFO beings during interaction with the human race, these mistakes can provide clues about motive and purpose of UFOs, equally as much as "perfect" contacts can.

The first mistake referred to above was published in *The Tujunga Canyon Contacts*. For the purposes of attempted correlation and also for the benefit of those readers who may not yet have seen this book,[2] I will reiterate the essential facts of this unusual case.

According to the two women percipients, Emily Cronin and Jan Whitley,[3] who were at the time of the sighting residing in the Tujunga Canyons area of California, they were returning late at night in the spring of 1956 from a vacation trip at Lake Isabella, Calif. They were driving along the Ridge Route (Highway 99), which is a winding highway through the mountains from Bakersfield. This route is much traveled even at night by trucks transporting goods between the widespread cities of California and neighboring states. The headlights of the numerous trucks began to hurt Jan's eyes as she drove. Seeing a wide rest stop, they pulled off the highway and went to sleep in their car, intending to continue their journey home when the traffic thinned out.

Some time later, Emily was abruptly awakened from sleep by a bright yellow-white light shining in the left rear window of the car. She assumed it was a trucker pulling off the highway, but to her surprise she found herself unable to move. She'd gone to sleep lying on the passenger side of the front seat, while Jan was sleeping sitting behind the steering wheel, her head resting on the window beside her. Emily heard a loud, whirring sound somewhat like an electric generator. Its piercing tone seemed somehow related to her inexplicable paralysis. Then she felt the car being shaken from side to side and received an impression that a large, dark humanoid shape was on the left rear of the car looking in at her 5-year-old son who lay sleeping on the back seat.

Jan also saw the bright light and was aware of total paralysis presumably produced by a high piercing noise. She also felt the car shake. This state of affairs continued for some minutes; then suddenly the noise and bright light vanished and the shaking stopped. The two witnesses were then able to move. Without a word, Jan roared the car into life and sped down the mountain. Neither she nor Emily spoke until they had negotiated the winding road and were near a familiar restaurant at the base of the mountain. Then they began to talk excitedly, exchanging information about what they had seen and felt. They concluded that they had both experienced the same things, but the episode remained totally inexplicable for many years.

Hypnotic regression was performed on both witnesses in 1976 when the case came to researchers' attention many years later. Jan was unable to achieve a sufficiently deep hypnotic state to recall any clear picture of what might have happened. Emily, however, proved to be an excellent subject and during a session on March 24, 1976 with W. C. McCall, M.D., relived the experience in all its terror and mystery. During the recall of memories, she received a very strong impression that a "mistake" had been made and almost shouted this fact out to the investigators present.

Later, in debriefing, Emily clarified this unusual statement. She felt convinced that three humanoids, tall and black-garbed, had parked a large, lighted craft farther back in the rest stop and one of them had approached the car. He looked in the rear left window of the automobile, and had shaken the car from side to side, for what reason Emily could not discern. She did find herself somehow "tapped" into their telepathic communication and discerned that the humanoid's two companions stood some distance from the car, calling (mentally?) to their companion and urging him to leave because a "mistake" had been made. They

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repeatedly told the inquisitive one that they must continue on to their proper destination. Eventually the curious humanoid left the car and rejoined his fellows.

These were the essential factors on a "mistaken" contact with intelligences from an unknown source. The case remained, to my knowledge, the only "mistake" reported in UFO literature until Dec. 19, 1981, when Ms. C. W.[4] of Orange County, Calif., contacted me, asking for help with a difficult situation.

According to Ms. W., her eyes had been rather severely injured during an encounter with a very bright "shape" which appeared in her bedroom in May 1981. She was awakened abruptly from a sound sleep and, for a fraction of a second, glimpsed a very bright orange glowing object standing across the room near her closet. The shape was not really solid, but more "cloud-like" in nature, but it was oval, about 7 feet tall and 3 feet wide. Ms. W. obtained these dimensions by comparing the object's size to the nearby bedroom door.

The cloud vanished almost instantaneously after Ms. W. opened her eyes. She was surprised and intrigued, but felt no fear. She had trained herself in metaphysical techniques and instantly went into a meditative state, receiving the information that the appearance of the cloud-like object had been a "mistake." Her meditation also yielded information that the cloud had intelligence of some sort in or about it, and she instinctively linked it to UFOs. Although she is not particularly knowledgeable about UFOs, she had viewed a documentary on the subject that same evening before retiring. She feels that the object was some sort of UFOlogical phenomenon but has no opinion as to whether it was an actual entity, a craft-like manifestation, or whatever.

She deliberately continued meditation immediately after the incident, asking if she could be permitted contact with the intelligence, but received the answer that she was not "developed" enough to pursue the question further. She felt warned that she would be unable to determine or distinguish between "good" entities and "evil" entities involved in UFO activity. She was convinced, however, the intelligence who had mistakenly appeared in her room was essentially benevolent.

Ms. W., upon arising, found her face severely reddened and her eyes bloodshot and painful, as if from a bad sunburn. The next day small blisters formed all over her face, but this cleared within a few days. She offers additional witnesses to confirm the damage to her face and eyes. Her eyes did not improve, however. She has gone to several doctors who confirm conjuntivitis and tissue damage with various tentative diagnoses from allergies to infections. Her father, a chemical engineer, was of the opinion that she had somehow received radiation burns, but the doctors she consulted did not seem to understand or accept her statements regarding the apparent source of her problem.

At the time she contacted me, her eyes seemed infected as though with a bacterial infection, which she surmises began because of the initial damage and sensitization of the eye tissues. I referred her to Richard M. Neal, Jr., M.D., a Los Angeles physician who is conducting in-depth physiological/psychological research on alleged injuries stemming from close encounters, and she was also put in touch with other CE-III witnesses in this area who claim eye injury resulting from close UFO approaches.

Since these are the only two cases in my extensive experience where mention of a "mistake" on the part of alleged UFO entities has surfaced, I was curious to see if any correlative factors were possible. The following aspects of each case seem similar:

1. In both cases the witnesses were women.

2. In both cases the witnesses were asleep just before contact, and abruptly awakened.

3. Both cases involved bright light sources.

4. Both lights were inadequately perceived — the first because the witnesses, being paralyzed, were prevented from looking at the light directly, and the second because the light vanished after a fraction of a second's direct viewing.

5. In both cases, the witnesses were metaphysically inclined, regularly used meditative techniques, and received information about the nature of the occurrence during altered states of consciousness.

6. In both cases, the apparent intelligences were benevolent or at least non-malevolent.

What the above possible correlations mean I cannot conclude. What the nature of the "mistakes" were is equally tenuous. We have only the impressions of the witnesses to give us clues. In the first case, Emily Cronin felt that the humanoid had acquiesced to its companions' urging to stop exploring the car at the rest stop. Then, when the humanoid's investigation continued overlong, the other two entities decided that they had made a "mistake" in agreeing to stop and at that point began to urge their colleague to come along. It was my own suggestion, however, that the entities might have stopped to check out Jan and Emily's car because Jan had been involved in another CE-III with another young woman, Sara Shaw,[4] in a Tujunga Canyon cabin in May 1953, scarcely 3 years before. Sara's hypnotic regression, in 1975, yielded the information that Sara (and also Jan?) had been "marked" by black-garbed aliens who examined the two witnesses aboard a Saturn-shaped UFO. This "marking," according to Sara, was partially for the purpose of "tracking," somewhat as animals are tracked by wildlife researchers.[5]

Had the black-garbed aliens, in the spring of 1956, stopped to investigate Jan's car and found her companion to be not Sara, but Emily? Had they therefore determined that a "mistake" had been made and so went on their way? In searching for a logical reason why a "mistake" was made, a wide number of speculative answers could be surmised.

The nature of the "mistake" involving Ms. W. is likewise tenuous, but

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UFOs OR "SOUL SHIPS?"

By Brent Raynes

UFOlogy has become a rather selective and specialized interpretive process that seeks scientific terminology that provides a "nuts and bolts" definition and sanctioning. From our present cultural standpoint, such interpretation provides a reassuring sense of definitional control and certainty over the situation if we can associate its various components with hypothetical notions that properly correspond to our common sense and

California Report, Continued

the witness was left with the impression that it was a mistake in judgment on the part of the manifesting intelligence. She received something on the order of an "apology," although it was nothing like an apology in human terms. We can only speculate that the intelligence was apologizing for inadvertent harm done to Ms. W.'s face and eyes, since this seemed to be the only unpleasant consequence of the contact.

Therefore, tentatively, we might suggest that the "mistakes" in both cases were errors in *judgment*, rather than in technology (such as the alleged saucer crashes being extensively researched by several investigators seem to be).

If mistakes in judgment are being made during UFO contacts with humans, it would be well worth our time to study these cases. Any readers or researchers who have heard of other reports involving "mistakes" of this sort are invited to correspond with this writer at 257 Sycamore Glen, Pasadena, CA 91105, U.S.A.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. In *The Tujunga Canyon Contacts*, jointly authored by Ann Druffel and D. Scott Rogo (NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1980), $9.95.
2. Book available through publisher and also through the Center for UFO Studies, UFO Information, P.O. Box 1402, Evanston, IL 60204, price $11.45 including mailing costs.
3. Pseudonym used to preserve witnesses' anonymity.
4. Pseudonym to protect identity of witness.
5. Druffel and Rogo, *op. cit.*, for extensive documentation and study of this 1953 case.

science. The theory that an advanced extraterrestrial technology is visiting earth is, understandably enough, a very appealing intellectual exercise for modern, technological man. It is a perfect buffer against the despairs of uncertainty and ambiguity that modern man so despises and fears. The unknown, therefore, can be reconciled and accepted by man only once it has donned the suitable, conditioned appearances of something known and familiar.

There was a time when science disregarded accounts of stones falling from out of the sky and labelled such stories as "old wives' tales." Thomas Jefferson, back in 1801, reportedly declared that he would sooner believe that two Yankee professors had lied than to give any credence to such accounts. Galileo, unable to fit comets into his cosmology, outrageously suggested that the reports were attributable to reflections of hazes that rise up from the earth and into the sky "higher than the moon." The first known military inquiry into UFOs goes back to Japan in 1235 A.D., when one General Yoritsume and his men observed strange lights performing various maneuvers in the sky. He promptly ordered an investigation and soon his experts had determined that the lights had only been stars swaying about in the sky from the force of the wind!

Most reluctantly we sometimes come to terms with the truth only when it has become manifestly obvious and can no longer be disregarded. Such is the case with modern astronomy and the accumulating evidence supporting what has become known as the expanding-universe or big-bang theory. According to this concept, our galaxy, along with neighboring galaxies, resulted from a stupendous explosion of hydrogen gases perhaps some 20 billion years ago. "I would like to reject the big-bang theory, but I have to face the facts," an M.I.T. astronomer stated. Previous to the big-bang theory most astronomers seemed to prefer the steady-state theory, which gave our universe an eternal quality. No less than Albert Einstein was among those who resisted the evidence for the big-bang theory in emotional language.

I hope I have made my point as to the fallibility of human reason molded by existing cultural forces of whatever particular epoch he may be a part of. In this vein, I will now proceed to explore an area of my own UFO-related studies that contradicts the notions held by hard-line "nuts and bolts" traditionalists in the UFO field, offering my brief digression into the subjective powers of human assumption as justification for my straying into an admitted realm of subjective, paranormal experience.

"What if they (the UFOnauts) know the secret of life and death?," ponders Mrs. Shirley Fickett of Ellsworth, Maine. "Suppose there is an etheric plane that we go to after death, and the aliens know this plane well?"

For Mrs. Fickett such speculation is not idle whimsy. Back in 1969, she experienced a peculiar series of psychic situations. It seemed as though some alien intelligence was "training" her in "astral projection." During this time there were episodes in which it seemed that the spirit of her deceased father was trying to communicate with her. On one occasion as she was partially leaving her body, she saw an entity of very odd appearance in her bedroom. It stood roughly 4 feet high, she felt that it was male, and it had a coconut-shaped head with two slits for eyes and a tiny slit around where the nose would be, but there appeared to be no mouth.

All of this high strangeness reached a climactic point on December 8, 1969, when Mrs. Fickett left her physical body and astrally, it seems, went to a house several blocks away (she was residing in Portland, Maine,

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at the time) where she saw a man, whom she realized was the spirit of her father, embracing a young boy unfamiliar to her. Then her "astral body" was quickly transported back to her physical body, whereupon the "astral" of the boy appeared in her bedroom. "I held my physical hand out in acceptance to receive him, or let him know I did," Mrs. Fickett states. "He then vanished."

It was not long afterwards that Mrs. Fickett feels she discovered who the boy was. In a casual conversation she had with a stranger, she learned that he believed that his son was experiencing psychic phenomena. As it turned out, this was the boy Mrs. Fickett had encountered astrally. Though she at first felt that the situation was of a strictly religious context, the boy's description in November 1972 of a beam of light striking him and pinning him down in his bed drew her attention to the UFO aspect. During the experience, he claimed that there was a high frequency noise in the air and that the hands of his electric clock spun wildly around. Not long after Mrs. Fickett had documented this episode in her files she read the account of Uri Geller published in *Psychic* magazine, describing how Geller had allegedly been struck by a beam originating from a UFO shortly after his third birthday. Recognizing the similarities, Mrs. Fickett began considering the potential implications of it all.

The notion that mysterious aerial objects may be connected with an afterlife is actually an ancient concept. So-called "soul ships" cruise the night skies, according to the old legends, picking up the souls of the recently departed. Today millions embrace as true the Biblical accounts of how Jesus Christ was bodily resurrected after death. The Bible describes how Christ was "taken up" and disappeared into a "cloud," and relates how He will one day return "in like manner" from the sky (Acts 1:11).

Modern man critically views the situation from a psychological orientation. Back in 1959, the late Swiss psychiatrist, Dr. Carl G. Jung, wrote a scholarly book, *Flying Saucers: A Modern Myth of Things Seen in the Skies.* In it he soberly cautions his readers that despite the technological era in which we live UFO appearances may make people feel uneasy because the old notions that such things are portents of a "great dying" still have a foothold on us.

In 1969, Merton Haskell of Palermo, Maine, described to me how as a young boy, back in the early 1930s, he and his parents, on about a dozen separate occasions and over about a 2-year period, observed mysterious pulsating balls of light, generally the size of a "ten quart water pail." His mother, who has since passed away, verified the story for me as well.

"The last time anyone ever saw it was the night my grandfather died and it was sighted by my father on a stone wall, a line between our farm and the next," Haskell explained. "This was the closest it ever got to our property. It was never seen by anyone after that."

More recently, in 1978, S.W. Pierce, a respected businessman in Waynesboro, Tennessee, described for me how as a young man living in Lauderdale County, Alabama, he was walking alone one night along a rural country road when he saw a "fiery red" ball of light hovering a few feet above the roof of a house. "It looked bigger than a regular basketball," he recalled. The next day he learned that a baby, suffering from some illness, had died in that very same house around the time he had observed the inexplicable apparition.

For centuries there have been stories about luminous apparitions associated with deaths. In recent years, a number of qualified medical researchers have investigated these accounts. In *Life After Life*, the author, Dr. Raymond A. Moody, Jr., M.D., explains that near-death percipients typically describe the appearance of a light. At first the light, which usually only the percipient perceives, is dim, but gradually it grows brighter until becoming brilliant. Usually it is a pure white light and the percipient describes an out-of-body experience in which he is drawn towards the light, like a magnet, which turns out to be an entity — a mysterious "being of light." Robert Anton Wilson describes in his book, *Cosmic Trigger, The Final Secret of the Illuminati*, how while receiving apparent telepathic communications from UFOnauts back in 1973-74, he also encountered these astral "being of light" apparitions. He remarked how his entities compared to those perceived by near-death percipients.

Are we splitting fine semantic hairs in our assignments of rigidly specialized categories and definitions? Can we really comprehend the causes when we've not yet really correlated and compared all of the symptoms?

On the night of January 6, 1976, three women from Liberty, Kentucky, shared in an extraordinary UFO experience. It was Mona Stafford's thirty-sixth birthday, and Louise Smith and Elaine Thomas accompanied her to the Redwood restaurant in Lancaster, some 30 miles northeast, to celebrate the occasion. As they were returning, at about 11:30 p.m., along route 78, their car was paced by a huge domed, disc-shaped object. Smith, who was driving, suddenly found that the car was out of her control, and with her foot removed from the gas pedal it was accelerating up to 85 miles per hour! Then the next conscious realization the women shared they were arriving in Hustonville, with no memory of having driven over an 8-mile stretch of road, and with approximately 80 minutes of time not accountable. Weeks later, under hypnosis, the women recalled how the car had been levitated by a brilliant blue beam into the UFO. Onboard the craft the women were then forced to submit to apparent physical examination and testing ... some of which was apparently most unpleasant.

On September 26, 1978, Elaine Thomas died of a heart attack. On Tuesday, October 23, 1979, while engaged in a long-distance telephone conversation with Ohio UFOlogist Jerry Black, one of the principal investigators on this case, he explained to me that he had just been down to Kentucky, 3 days before our tele-

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phone conversation, doing more follow-up on the case. While there he had again spoken with Mona Stafford who told him that while Elaine had been in the hospital, suffering chest pains, that a nurse and a woman patient had witnessed "light beams shining in the window" and a single light "bouncing off the walls and ceiling." Allegedly Elaine Thomas told the two women not to be frightened, that it was just the UFO entities, and a few hours later she passed away.

"They are from the planet Orion and are coming to take me away," a 12-year-old boy in New Jersey, dying of a brain tumor, reportedly declared when a mysterious light had materialized above his bed. When in New Jersey, back in April 1977, I had the good fortune of meeting one of the witnesses to the strange light that appeared over the boy's bed on another occasion. The boy was having a convulsive seizure and my informant and another man looked after the boy as a nurse left the room to call a doctor. As they stood with concern by the boy's bedside a luminous bar of light appeared over the bed. "It started as a minor light blue light, became brighter blue, and then turned white," he recalled. "Throughout all of this time, even with the white light, it didn't show any brilliance on the wall. It then diminished in a blue and went out again, and by that time he had relaxed."

The boy's father was celebrated UFO contactee Howard Menger.

Essentially, much of the UFO message appears to be a symbolical one, with considerable emphasis focused on a death/rebirth theme. A Canadian newsletter devoted to alleged telepathic communications received from UFOnauts, printed this message: "There is no reason to go back through the life-death cycle again if you but listen to your own salvation, to step into the light, and blend evenly with this light."

In Raymond E. Fowler's *The Andreasson Affair*, Massachusetts housewife Betty Andreasson is regressed under hypnosis to recall details that had for some reason become repressed regarding a UFO/entity encounter in 1967. Under hypnosis she described how she was ushered into the presence of a huge bird, resembling an eagle, perhaps 15 feet tall, and how an intense fire reduced the big bird to a pile of ashes. then a large gray worm emerged from out of the ashes. In Fowler's research he discovered that Mrs. Andreasson's vision had much in common with the symbolic death and rebirth of the ancient Egyptian Phoenix. The Phoenix of legend was also reduced to ashes by fire and then emerged as a worm, from which a new Phoenix would grow.

Whether literal or psychological, physical or visionary, the UFO experience often produces psychic reactions similar to those of persons who have experienced "cosmic consciousness." This complex aspect needs to be carefully studied and should be of tremendous interest and concern to social scientists.

OREGON SKI AREA SIGHTINGS

By John E. Zeller
(MUFON Field Investigator)

Government Camp is located approximately 50 miles southeast of Portland, Oregon, on Highway 26 at about 4,000 elevation on the south slope of Mt. Hood. About 2,000 feet higher up is Timberline Lodge, connected by a steep 6-mile stretch of road, in a popular ski area.

About 8:00 p.m. on Sept. 7, 1981, Bob Marshall of Government Camp stopped across from Chuck Coufal's service station after sighting an object moving from SW to NE toward Mt. Hood at about 1,000 feet altitude. He alerted people at the service station, and they attempted to watch it with binoculars. The UFO moved very slowly over the trees to a point near Timberline Lodge, then turned to the SE, now appearing football-shaped, and disappeared behind trees.

Marshall called a friend, George Brady, at the Lodge and learned that he had been watching *three* lights maneuver in the valley below when the call came. They had been performing extraordinary maneuvers. After hanging up, he went out on the balcony and saw a disc-shaped object apparently within a mile and about 35-40 feet in diameter. It had a rotating red and yellow light on top. The lights in the valley below also were yellow and red, and moved slowly except for sudden bursts of speed much faster than a helicopter as they seemed to "hug" the terrain closely.

At the service station below, Chuck Coufal was very busy when Marshall crossed the road and pointed out the object, and he first thought it was a blimp. But then he realized it was something unfamiliar. Coufal, 31, had been in a demolition unit in the Army and claimed to have a good perception of sizes and distances. He described the UFO as saucer-shaped, 150 feet in diameter, 50 feet in depth, with a vertical "wall" about 10 feet wide separating the top and bottom halves. He judged the closest distances to be 300 yards away and 200 feet above the ground.

Coufal thought the UFO was moving about 10 mph steadily, with no wobble. It appeared smooth and metallic and its only light came from the setting sun. He wondered if there was some connection with hunters' reports that deer known to be in the area were gone. Afterwards, he saw a military jet fighter over the area of the sighting.

Elaine Haggerty, another witness at the station, thought the UFO had a slight wobble. She described it as silver, metallic appearing with a pale yellow glow around it, not reflected light from the sun, and said it suddenly moved off at unbelievable speed — faster than anything she had ever seen. She noticed that other motorists pulling into the station were asking if anyone there had seen what they had seen. One motorist also said he had just seen a large herd of deer crossing the highway.

Three days later Bob Marshall's wife, Gwen, was looking out a large

(continued on page 19)

discount from the prices in his catalog.

We hope that space will be devoted each month in the "Director's Message" to ideas and suggestions for our members so that they may be better qualified to represent MUFON and aim at becoming professionals in UFOlogy. Public Relations will be discussed this month, touching upon different areas.

1. **Newspapers.** Since there are more small-town daily and weekly newspapers than large city metropolitan publications, State Section Directors, Field Investigators, and Research Specialists should start in this area first, not only for the experience, but also because they will find these editors to be more receptive to UFOs. Visit and cultivate the friendship of these editors, so that you may develop a two-way communication, whereby they will print UFO sighting reports and also refer sightings to you for investigation. In the larger cities, make an appointment to visit with the City Editor, leaving your name, address, and telephone number, and emphasize the fact that you represent the Mutual UFO Network. It is important that you establish your credibility with these editors, because it is only in this manner that they will make referrals to you and seek your advice on reports via the wire services.

2. **Radio and Television.** Basically, the same steps are taken to get acquainted with the news directors, program directors, and news commentators at radio and television stations as newspapers, since they are all essential parts of the news media. Take advantage of the numerous radio talk programs by calling the host, especially if the subject is related to UFOs or if it is an "open session" where any subject is invited for discussion. Volunteer to participate as a guest on one of the talk programs, provided that you are prepared with the latest information on current sightings and have a good background on the more important past cases, so that you may "field" questions. Appearing as a guest representing the Mutual UFO Network is a challenge, but not as difficult as it may seem at first glance. As a serious UFO investigator or researcher, your knowledge of the UFO phenomenon far exceeds that of the average person that will pose questions. Thus, you have a distinct advantage in providing intelligent answers to their questions. If you do not know the answer to a question or specific case brought up, do not hesitate to say so, but suggest that the person leave his name and telephone number with the station operator so you may call and answer the question "off-the-air."

3. **Wire Services.** In the larger cities and metropolitan areas, get to know the representatives of the major wire services such as Associated Press (AP), United Press International (UPI), as well as the many syndicated services such as the New York Times Service, Washington Post Service, and Los Angeles Times Service. They usually rent office space from a large newspaper in your community, so are readily accessible to MUFON people.

4. **Speakers Bureau.** Church groups, schools, service clubs, youth groups, colleges and universities are always interested in securing speakers for their meetings, and the subject of UFOs is very popular. In order to be available to accept invitations to speak, prepare one or more speeches and/or slide-illustrated lectures.

In all of your public appearances, invite the audience to share their UFO experiences with you in private, since this is a never-ending source of reports. Be constantly on the alert for volunteers to become involved in UFO investigations, research, and particularly knowledgeable people from industry and the academic community who will consider becoming Consultants in their specific field of expertise.

Utilize the newspapers and radio stations to announce the dates, times, and locations of local UFO study group meetings or activities in the case of visiting guest speakers. Also include a telephone number where additional information may be obtained.

In all of your public relations contacts, invite interested people to join MUFON and subscribe to the *MUFON UFO Journal*, since this is one of your most tangible educational tools.

In summation, whether we call these particular procedures "public relations" or "public education," they are all aimed at educating the general public to the scientific importance of understanding the UFO phenomenon and helping to resolve this perplexing enigma.

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Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

The December 29 issue of *National Enquirer* reports that UFOs are allegedly responsible for the deaths of four Brazilian hunters. Two of the victims were found to be drained of blood. Mysterious underwater objects ("phantom submarines") are the topic of an article in the January 5 *Enquirer*. Swedish authorities claim that 68 such "sub" reports have occurred in their territorial waters since 1975. Excerpts from Budd Hopkins' book, *Missing Time*, are published in the January 12 and January 19 issues of *Enquirer*. The Virginia Horton case — one of the book's most fascinating reports — is detailed.

The Star for December 29 gives an account of a British policeman who underwent hypnotic regressions to bring out the story of his apparent abduction by UFO entities.

UFO researcher Lee Speigel contributes an article to the "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" section of January *OMNI*. Speigel's report concerns radar-visual sightings of UFOs over Edwards Air force Base in California on October 7, 1965. Up to one dozen UFOs were seen over a period of 4½ hours. The same section of the February *OMNI* issue has an updated report on the Cash/Landrum UFO event which occurred near Dayton, Texas on December 29, 1980.

Allan Hendry's article in the February issue of *Fate* discusses the controversial "star map" allegedly seen by Betty Hill inside a UFO in 1961. Research by Marjorie Fish seemed to provide evidence that the Hills' captors hailed from Zeta 1 and 2 Reticuli. Hendry now asserts that a new astronomical technique ("speckle interferometry") has shown Zeta 2 Reticuli to be a binary star system, supposedly eliminating it from the category of stars having habitable planets. Considering the number of astronomical textbooks which have had to be re-written in recent years (based largely on discoveries in our own solar system), it seems a bit risky to speculate on conditions existing in other planetary systems. Also, Hendry seems quite reluctant to take any UFO abduction cases at face value, so this bias must be considered in evaluating his writings.

The 1896-97 "airship" reports constitute one of the more fascinating episodes of UFO history, as I can personally attest from having read literally hundreds of accounts from this period. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the first book to deal specifically with the airships is, at best, incomplete. If you are not familiar with the reports, Daniel Cohen's *The Great Airship Mystery* might prove helpful in providing a general background of the airship topic. But, to those who *have* familiarized themselves with the subject, the book will be something of a disappointment. Cohen has merely rehashed the reports which have been found by various researchers, without having done any readily discernible probing of his own. In addition, he omits pertinent details of several cases, while totally ignoring others which are fully as worthy of study.

In his final summary, after rejecting the concepts of "secret inventors" and extraterrestrial visitors to explain the airship reports, Cohen asks, "Can all of the thousands upon thousands of people who believed that they saw an airship in 1896 and 1897 have been utterly wrong? In my view the answer to that is yes." While I disagree with Cohen's conclusion, that is not my major objection to the book. I only wish it had been more complete, with a great deal of new material provided by the author. The book is available from: Dodd-Mead, 79 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. The price is $9.95.

Fate magazine is one of the pioneers in UFO reporting, having begun publication in 1948, less than a year after Kenneth Arnold's historic sighting of "saucers" in the Pacific Northwest. The first few issues carried Arnold's report of his observations as well as his investigations into other cases. Since those early years, *Fate* has carried hundreds of articles on all aspects of the UFO subject. Publisher Gray Barker has recently put his computer to work and has come up with a reference work which will be of considerable value to researchers wishing to locate specific *Fate* UFO articles. *A UFO Guide to Fate* is an 8½" x 11" (printed horizontally) spiral-bound publication which lists all the articles chronologically, by subject, by title, by author, etc. It also includes a list of book reviews from *Fate*, plus lists of typical illustrations, UFO photographs and advertisements. All *Fate* issues from 1948 through 1980 are covered in the computer project. The price for the guide is $32.50 and copies may be ordered from Barker at: Box D, Jane Lew, West Virginia 26378.

Oregon Ski Area, Continued

window of their home overlooking the ski bowl when she saw a saucer-shaped object moving very slowly about 200 feet over the ski bowl. It looked white, with a pale glow on the trailing edge. She then went outside to view it but said it gave her an eerie feeling. Their house cat, she said, went "bananas" during the sighting. She thought the UFO seemed larger than an average helicopter. It moved slowly through the area and disappeared beyond the trees.

(Note: Chuck Coufal's sketch shows a lenticular object viewed edge-on, with its length about 3.5 times its thickness.)

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by Walt Andrus

The international stature of the Mutual UFO Network will be reaffirmed when the 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium is held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada on July 2, 3, and 4 at the Westbury Hotel, hosted by the Ontario group and host chairman, Henry H. McKay, MUFON Regional Director for Canada. Confirmed speakers are Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Stanton T. Friedman, David Haisell, and tentative speakers Arthur Bray and William L. Moore. Plans are developing for the 1982 UFO Summit meeting in Toronto on July 4th when representatives or heads of each of the major UFO organizations will meet to map a strategy plan for the future of UFOlogy in North America, utilizing the talent and cooperation of each organization. Please refer to the proposals made in the December 1981 issue of the Journal for greater detail.

Michael Sinclair, International Coordinator, has announced the appointment of Sidney Abrahams to be the MUFON Representative and Director for Jamaica. Mr. Abrahams is the Consul General for the Jamaican Consulate and resides at 8375 S.W. 102 Street, Miami, FL 33156. Recommended by Norman Bean, State Director for Florida, Mr. Abrahams has a B.S. (E.E.) and M.S. (Management) with specialized interest in UFO propulsion systems. Thomas M. Patterson, 306 Halifax St., Danville, VA 24540 has accepted the position of State Section Director for Halifax and Henry Counties.

Upon the recommendation of Peter Rank, M.D., Consultant in Radiology, Howard L. Garber, Ph.D., 4813 Sherwood Road, Madison, WI 53711 has volunteered his expertise as a Consultant in Psychology. Kenneth K. Pawson, 380 Capri Crescent N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2L 1B2 has recently joined MUFON as a Research Specialist in Hypnosis and as a Field Investigator.

Several UFO organizations have announced the formation of Amateur Radio Nets, however, most of them were never activated due to lack of leadership or a premature demise. The most successful net has been meeting regularly every Saturday morning at 1300 U.T. (0800 E.S.T., 0700 C.S.T.) on 7237 KHz in the 40-meter band under the direction of the Net Control station N1JS for over 7 years. Joe Santangelo, Amateur Radio Director, Eastern Regional Director, and State Director for Massachusetts has submitted his annual report of the amateur radio stations who have "checked into the net" weekly. He was ably assisted by alternate net control stations WA3QLW, WA4RPU and K8NQN. WØ NC in St. Louis, K8NQN and W5UAA relayed information from the Boston area to WA5CTJ in San Antonio, Texas when conditions required. The following amateur radio stations have participated in this unique communications system: N1JS, W1ZF1, WA1MRH, WA3QLW, K4HXC, WA4RPU, K8RUF, WØNC, WAØTEQ, KB2DP, K8NQN, WA5CTJ, WA2OQJ, W1LHV, WA1ROX, WA4NKZ, WA2KWW, KC8AG, WB2SQX, W5UAA, WAØOBN, W1SGA, KA4NJR, WD8ARZ, W8ZDX, KØYEF/M, WAØTEQ/8, KA8CCU, N1BDC, and WD8BDL.

In cooperation with CUFOS and MUFON, Fred Merritt was invited to submit a new computer input form that could be used to enter the pertinent information directly from MUFON Form 2 to UFOCAT. This has been done and it will be incorporated as a new and revised Form 2 in the third edition of the MUFON Field Investigator's Manual.

Keith Basterfield, Continental Coordinator for Australia/New Zealand, has submitted his bimonthly report to MUFON containing (1) ACUFOS Bulletins for November and December 1981 and January 1982, (2) a copy of the TUFOIC Newsletter of October 1981, and (3) a list of publications available from ACUFOS (Australian Centre for UFO Studies). Mr. Basterfield is a co-editor of the ACUFOS Bulletin.

Ahmad Jamaludin, Representative for West Malaysia, recently mailed MUFON the third edition of his privately published "Malaysian UFO Bulletin." It is a not-for-subscription biannual publication for the dissemination of UFO reports from Malaysia and Southeast Asia to major UFO investigative bodies. Mr. Jamaludin's address is Makmal Diagnosa, Veterinary Dept., Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia.

Anastasios D. Panos, MUFON Representative for Greece and Amateur Radio Operator SV1IG, has mailed two newspaper clippings from Greek newspapers that indicate there is still interest in his country in the UFO phenomenon. Since MUFON does not have a Greek translator readily available, Mr. Panos has translated the published articles to English. The headlines for the article appearing on November 15, 1981 stated:

> After Macedonia and Thessaly, Our skies full of . . . UFOs. Thessaloniki, 14 — For the third time lighted objects were sighted over Greek (air) space and the strange (part) is that their appearance was tracked by radar located on Hortiatis (mountain).

The second article datelined November 27, 1981 concerned a Fortean phenomenon. The headline read "Pieces of Blue Ice fell from the sky on the roof of a house." May we express our appreciation to Anastasios for these news clippings. The address for Mr. Panos is P.O. Box 2563, Athens, Greece. He regretfully reports that "Phaethon," the only association for the research of the UFO phenomenon in Greece, has been disbanded.

Dennis Pilichis, Box 5012, Rome, OH 44085 was one of the first to respond to your Director's invitation to both members and book dealers to assist in expanding MUFON's library of UFO and related books and publications. He has proposed a generous

(continued on page 18)

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FROM THE EDITOR

The "mysterious airships" of 1896-97 in the United States remain a controversial aspect of UFO history. Their performance and appearance did not resemble modern UFOs, yet no historical record is known that could explain them as human constructions. We hope that the "point-counterpoint" articles in this issue will stimulate further discussion.

Dr. Louis Winkler, astronomy professor, argues that contemporary accounts point a finger at U.S. inventors and experimental flights of prototype airships. Don Berliner, aviation writer, questions how this could be so and raises a number of pertinent objections.

We invite comment from researchers knowledgeable about the airship mystery, particularly any information or documentation bearing on the "secret inventor" hypothesis and the state of contemporary technology.

In this issue

THE NOT-SO-MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIPS OF 1896-97.....3
By Louis Winkler
"MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIPS": A COMMENT.....7
By Don Berliner
RECENT INDIAN RESERVATION SIGHTING.....8
By Greg Long
A VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.....9
By Paul Dong
STAR MAP HYPOTHESIS STILL VIABLE.....10
By Louis Winkler
CALIFORNIA REPORT.....11
By Ann Druffel
UFO SECRECY UPDATE ("Mondo Retrievo").....15
By Larry W. Bryant
WITNESS PROTECTION: A COMMENT.....16
By Peter Rank
UFO HYPOTHESES: AUTHOR'S COMMENT.....17
By Stuart Campbell
1982 MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM AND "SUMMIT CONFERENCE".....18
By Walt Andrus
IN OTHERS' WORDS.....19
by Lucius Farish
DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE.....20
By Walt Andrus

(Cover photo courtesy of Dr. Louis Winkler)

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Permission is hereby granted to quote from this issue provided not more than 200 words are quoted from any one article, the author of the article is given credit, and the statement "Copyright 1982 by the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas" is included.

THE NOT-SO-MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIPS OF 1896-97

By Louis Winkler, PhD
(MUFON Consultant in Astronomy)

The mysterious airships of 1896-1897 have long fallen into the category of the unexplained or unidentified. But in the last decade or two, a new investigative tool has emerged in academe which sheds an entirely different light on the mysterious airship flap. The tool is a variety of microforms and readers that are used in connection with a nation-wide, interlibrary loan system which provides service copies of microforms. With this instrument it was possible for this writer to make a generous sampling of daily newspapers from the major cities of the U.S. from late 1896 to the spring of 1897, and draw new conclusions.

The sampling provides detailed evidence of a number of real balloon craft which were steerable or powered (airships). The areas most involved show an initial progress of activity from the west coast to the east coast, over a 5-month period. Reports of the flap start in the San Francisco area, then move to Omaha, Chicago, Nashville, and finally return to the central portion in Texas. News was quickly disseminated with the telegraph and appeared in countless newspapers. By the time the phenomena reached the Midwest, thousands of people were having sightings. And many of the reports would include landing accounts or interaction with the pilot, inventor, or passengers. The nation was a'twitter with the idea that American inventors were close to discovering the "secret" of powered navigation. These balloon aircraft would just be the first of other major developments soon to follow in the field of transportation by air.

Sightings of one or more airships in the U.S. originated in the central coastal area of California during the late fall of 1896. The San Francisco *Chronicle* published a series of articles in late November regarding an airship seen in the Sacramento area with the initial weak suggestion that it was a hoax. Some reports were to the effect that it was cigar-shaped with a framework underneath for two men to sit on bicycle-like structures. Other reports were that it was oval with outstretched wings and propellers, and in one instance the operators could be heard singing. By November 22 the *Chronicle* and the Oakland *Tribune* reported that "thousands" of people saw an airship in the Sacramento area.

With this ripple, a lawyer, George D. Collins, came to the forefront and explained that his client, E. H. "Aluminum" Benjamin, was the inventor and had been working on the ship for 7 years. Collins also described some of the flights of the ship, and indicated that many parts of it were manufactured in the eastern U.S. The ship apparently was dubbed the "U.S. Collins" and supposedly belonged to the Aerial Navigation and Irrigation Co.

The sensation was so great the San Francisco *Call* carried an engraving of an elongated airship with wings, causing the San Francisco *Examiner* on December 5, 1896 to publish a stiff rejection of the whole affair:

> Fake journalism has a good deal to answer for, but we do not recall a more discernable exploit in that line than the persistent attempt to make the public believe that the air in this vicinity is populated with airships. It has been manifest for weeks that the whole airship story is pure myth.

If this amount of airship coverage bothered the publisher, Mr. Hurst, then what happened in the following months must have made him furious, because by mid-April of 1897 there was a deluge of accounts of airships throughout the country.

Additions to and variations of the accounts of the first sightings in California appeared in eastern newspapers during April. The New York *Herald* of the 12th reported that the first cigar-shaped flying machine was seen on November 16th in the Sacramento area, and Collins revealed that this airship was 150 feet long, had two wings, and was controllable. C. A. Smith, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Aerial Navigation Co., indicated the airship would fly to the east coast soon. Another story of the first California sighting appeared in the April 18th issue of the Pittsburgh *Press*. The report here was that the first sighting was in Maryville, some 75 miles northeast of San Francisco. To what extent these California sightings are related is not clear.

Concentration Areas

Reports of airships died down during the winter months, but according to the Pittsburgh *Press* an airship spent several weeks crossing the Rockies, and passed over Kansas and Iowa. Newspaper accounts were renewed when the Chicago *Tribune* reported on April 7, 1897 that hundreds saw an airship the night before in the Omaha area. The St. Louis *Post Dispatch* of April 10th, however, reported that Omaha heard of the airship 6 months earlier, suggesting news originated in October of 1896. The New York *Herald* of April 12th said that the first sighting in the Omaha area was made on March 29th. Sightings in mid-April were so numerous that the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* of April 14th and 16th indicated that hundreds had seen it in Nebraska and Oklahoma, and even thousands around St. Louis.

By mid-April the airship flap had the Midwest stirred into a frenzy and reports were coming from all directions, but the most developed data came from sightings in the Chicago area. The Chicago *Tribune* of April

(continued on next page)

The author invites comment, c/o Dept. of Astronomy, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16801.

Airships, Continued

10th reported that hundreds sighted an airship in the Chicago area, many seeing wings. On the same day, the New York *Herald* gave insight into the nature of the elongated Chicago object. Max L. Harmar, secretary of the Chicago Aeronautical Association, said he was expecting the airship since he received word several weeks prior that a party of three had already left San Francisco.

Harmer described the vessel as powered and steerable, and it was just stopping off at Chicago in its flight to Washington D.C. Harmar also explained that Octave Chanute, president of the Chicago Aeronautical Association, had full information on the ship. Chanute was reported as being one of the wealthy sponsors of this airship venture. According to the New York *Times* of June 3, Chanute was running a secret airship farm not far from Chicago, and the New York *Herald* of April 13 reported the patent papers for the airship were already on file in Washington, D.C.

The Chicago *Tribune* was able to provide most of the information regarding the inventor of the Chicago airship. On April 12th they reported that the inventor's name was A. C. Clinton who lived in Omaha. The April 26th issue, however, suggested that A. C. Clinton was an alias and the probable inventor was a violin maker Clinton A. Case, an anagram of the alias. According to Secretary Wakefield of the Omaha Exposition, Case requested 87,000 sq. ft. of landing space at the exposition. Then, the next day the Chicago *Tribune* reported that Case lived in Chicago and he was already building model airships since 1892 in Rock Rapids, Iowa. Perhaps Omaha was mistakenly reported as the home of the inventor because another inventor, Alva J. Grover, a civil engineer who resided in Omaha, is reported as having shown plans for a steerable, powered, inflated machine. But to make things even more confused the New York *Herald* of April 13th reported that Oscar B. Booth; another airship inventor from Chicago, said the Chicago airship was Charles Clinton's who lived in Dodd City, Kansas.

In the technical vein, the most compelling evidence for the existence of an airship seen in the Chicago area was the two photographs taken by Walter McCann which was reported in several of the major newspapers across the nation. Three other witnesses — G. A. Overstocker, W. Hoodles, and E. L. Osborne — saw the airship as well as McCann who took the photographs. These photographic plates were subject to "an acid test" and pronounced genuine. The witnesses themselves could even see through a telescope a man steering the cigar-shaped airship. Unfortunately these photographs do not seem to have survived. However, among the more prominent sources which declared the photos a fake were the Chicago *Tribune* of April 12 and Donald B. Hanlon in 1970. The *Tribune* explains that it was a fake because of "too much scope of lens." (7)

Another area from which detailed reports issued was Nashville, Tennessee. On April 25th the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* provided a remarkably detailed description of an airship shaped like a shad without its head and tail that landed in the Chattanooga area for repairs. In addition to wings and propellers there was a 9-foot passenger car beneath the balloon which carried two men. One of the pilots, Prof. Charles Davidson, reportedly left Sacramento a month earlier.

Interestingly enough, the May 7th issue of the Chicago *Tribune* gives a description of another airship, also in a very convincing style. Prof. Arthur W. Barnard of Nashville demonstrated take-off and control of a balloon before hundreds at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition grounds. His balloon was elongated with propellers and had a bicycle underneath for the pilot to use, primarily for take-off. The New York *Times* of May 7th specified the airship length as 40 feet and width as 20 feet. Since we presently live in the age where humans have been landed on the moon repeatedly, it is difficult for us to imagine the sensation created in the horse and buggy days by the appearance of a controlled balloon. The *Tribune* report indicated that in the case of Barnard's demonstration "people refused to believe their eyes."

The New York *Herald* of April 14th expressed exasperation with the airship situation and said it "seems impossible to get anything reliable now about the airships." They then proceeded to describe a steam driven airship named "Pegasus" which had solved the problem of aerial navigation and had spent the last month flying about. This airship was supposedly assembled 10 miles from Lafayette, Tennessee with parts from Chicago, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis.

Numerous other accounts of inventors at work were briefly given in newspapers that spring. According to the Dallas *Morning News* of April 6th another pioneer, G. M. Padgitt of Springfield, Missouri, had been making balloon ascensions in the several weeks past. And among the inventors with a reputation who were secretly working at the time was Samuel P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institute. As early as May 14, 1896 the New York *Tribune* reported that Alexander G. Bell described Langley's invention as a steam driven aerodrome which looked like a large bird. On April 13th the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* indicated that Prof. Henry S. Pritchett of Washington University claimed that Langley's invention was able to carry a man several hundred feet.

Dubious Accounts

By no means were all the newspaper accounts along the lines of pioneering efforts by inventors of airships, secretly or openly. A few of the stories seemed distinctly different in character because of features difficult or impossible to believe. The New York *Herald* of April 12th reported that John A. Hernon, electrician from San Jose, by December 1 had already been on a trip with the inventor of an airship. Over a 2-day period they were supposed to have made a trip to Honolulu and back. This was a trip of over 4,000 miles which had to be made at an average speed of 80 mph.

(continued on next page)

Airships, Continued

It is difficult to see how the westward trip against the prevailing winds could be accomplished in less than 2 days when powered flight of balloons was in its infancy. While the schedule for the trip to Honolulu stretches the imagination, the schedule for another airship reported by the Pittsburgh *Press* is an outright lie. Here the timing of a flight is given as Jacksonville, Florida 9:43; Havana, Cuba 9:47 and Duluth, Iowa 9:50.

The Dallas *Morning News* of April 19th contained a unique account involving a crash landing of an airship with retrieval of the pilot's body in the Aurora, Texas area. Part-time reporter E. E. Haydon even provided information that the pilot originated from Mars and had on his person papers with unknown hieroglyphics. No material evidence regarding the airship, pilot, or his papers was ever recovered and the report of the incident is regarded as a hoax. While a few other hoaxes were identified in the newspapers, their perpetrations were relatively simple-minded and rather weakly documented.

Among the more curious accounts of airships is the one provided by George Dunlap via the Dallas *Morning News* of May 16th. Dunlap indicated he inspected a 75-foot long steerable, powered airship near Lake Charles, Louisiana. The airship supposedly carried four passengers in its travels through Texas and Mexico and had an inventor named Wilson and engineer, Waters. Although Dunlap indicates he was invited for an ascent, he declined. Incredibly, Wilson was reported as building a total of three airships, the other two supposedly in Arizona and Mexico. Could one of these airships have been the one so widely reported by the Dallas *Morning News* on April 16th and 17th when it was reported that the pilot was seen working on his craft outside the Dallas area?

Ballooning History

In both Europe and America balloonists had been making ascensions with passengers for more than a century. As early as 1783 Jean F. P. Rozier and Marquis d'Arlandres made a free-flight trip at LaMuette, France and 10 years later the first balloon flight in the U.S. was launched from Philadelphia. Jean P. Blanchard flew 15 miles across the Delaware River and reached more than 1 mile in altitude. But then what happened between 1793 and 1896 in America does not seem to have been documented in much detail. In Europe, however, there is considerable documentation during the period. By 1880 the first powered airship was flown in Leipzig, Germany by Wolfert and Baumgarten, but it ended in disaster. Even up to 1897 Europeans were having difficulties with their attempts to achieve successful, controlled, powered flight. In 1884 C. Renard and A. C. Krebs flew their 170-foot-long "La France." The balloon returned to its starting point after achieving a speed of 12 mph. By 1897 a European dirigible had been powered by a Daimler engine, but unfortunately their trip ended too in disaster as their engine emitted sparks which ignited the hydrogen gas in the balloon. In the same year another partially successful flight ended in disaster when a Swede, Solomon A. Andree, left Danes Island in an ambitious attempt to cross the North Pole. Because of incidents like these the New York *Herald* wrote on April 15th:

> In Europe there are at least a dozen well-known scientists working on the problem (of a powered, steerable airship) and many half successful effects of flights have been made.

It is difficult to compare European and American achievements before 1897 since American reports are not as complete. Nevertheless, American flights also seemed to have their difficulties. Numerous instances of landings were cited by Hanlon, Jacques Vallee, and this writer, and of all of these, five were reported to be for repairs. However, only the St. Louis *Republic* for April 14th reported a major crash landing, in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Here G. W. Somers and W. Chadburn witnessed a blow-up of the airship which showered propeller blades, electric wire and steel splinters.

A measure of the ballooning activity from late 1896 to the spring of 1897 is the number of sightings and landings reported. Hanlon specifies 150 sightings in 19 states, and this writer adds 1 sighting in each of 4 additional states and Cuba and Mexico from newspaper sources. Vallee and Hanlon documented 22 landings in 12 states, and this writer adds 13 additional landings in 8 states. In America there were at least a dozen inventors working on the problem, however, most were not as well known as were the European inventors. It is hardly a surprise that the state of dirigible technology in the U.S. was as advanced as it was with the long and involved history of ballooning in Europe and America.

Early Interpretations

To the detriment of UFOlogy and the history of ballooning, one of the first analyses of the mysterious airships of 1896-1897 was made by the debunker Donald Menzel. In his customary glib style the airships were:

> . . . created from imagination — imagination inflated by the newspaper stories. As in the 1947 saucer scare, hoaxers and jokers ready to capitalize on the event, quickly entered the picture."

Naturally this same approach to the phenomena of 1896-1897 was taken by another debunker, Philip K. Klass. His version is that:

> When the public has been conditioned by the news media to believe that there are strange flying objects in the skies many persons will report having seen such objects — even when the objects do not really exist.

Apparently Menzel and Klass would have us believe that half of the major newspapers in the country are not capable of differentiating between a real phenomenon and a psychological one.

In keeping with their general approach to UFOs, Menzel and Klass are not only glib, they are absurd. In spite of the activity with powered, controlled, elongated airships in the areas of San Francisco, Omaha,

(continued on next page)

Airships, Continued

Chicago, Dallas and Nashville, Klass writes:

At the time of the rash of mysterious airships sightings there were no large powered craft in the U.S. . . . Such things as airplanes or airships simply did not exist.

Menzel of course has his own explanation of how thousands of people over the U.S. had erred even though they saw details with and without optical aid:

The dark, cigar-shaped gas bag in many cases was only a lenticular cloud or mirage, which would have escaped notice except for the special significance momentarily attached to an object of this shape.

The view of the 1896-1897 phenomena taken by Vallee is different from that of Menzel and Klass, and not as glib. Vallee suggests that the airship was a figment of the imagination, and in 2 of the 21 landing cases he discusses in connection with the airship, he shows that there are similar circumstances in Medieval annals of folklore from the British Isles. Vallee also attempts to show that 4 of the remaining 19 landing events are fairy-tale-like. Most of the interpretations of the flap found in the general UFO literature, however, take the view that the airships are not an explained phenomenon. Hanlon closes his *Flying Saucer Review* article of 1970 with the statement:

It is clear that the origin of the airship is still very much an open issue. It is also clear that the mystery surrounding its appearance at that particular time in history has deepened.

What is so surprising of the analyses mentioned above by Menzel, Klass, Vallee, and Hanlon is that none considered a conventional man-made object explanation. Debunkers and UFOlogists are represented, but no one chose to treat the mountain of compelling data as just part of the history of ballooning.

At the time of the airship sightings there did not appear to be any outspoken debunkers with the reputation of Menzel and Klass. But indeed, there were a few astronomers who simply suggested without much technical defense that thousands upon thousands of people could not distinguish between a point of light such as Venus, Mars, Alpha Orion, or Betelgeuse, and structured aircraft. Although numerous people saw details of the construction of the ships, including passengers, and although many reliable witnesses made observations with optical aid, the astronomers failed to explain how the observers could have so erred.

Perhaps more convincing than the technical arguments of the man-made nature of the flap are the contemporary opinions of reliable sources. Some of the first supportive commentary comes from Pritchitt in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* of April 10th and 14th.

There is too much corroborative evidence and it comes from too many quarters to treat the matter any other way (than an airship).

The newspaper also reported that the populace itself was convinced of the true nature of the phenomenon:

It is general belief that an airship is floating over the states of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas . . . The majority ridicule the idea that anything beyond the natural has been seen.

Even the French newspaper *Figaro* commented on the believability of the American reports:

The news seems to be more than a canard, seeing the details and preciseness in which are related in the (New York) *Herald* the exploits of this airship.

Although the Philadelphia *Inquirer* carried little on the airship, in the April 17th issue they comment:

Airship stories of an apparently entirely reliable character are coming in in rapid succession and all seem to hang together.

Conclusions

More than 3,000 newspaper issues from among three dozen titles covering the period during late 1896, and between mid-March and mid-May of 1897 were searched for this article. It is very likely that considerably more data remains to be uncovered on the subject of the mysterious airships from newspapers alone. Further, Lucius Farish has informed me that he has had for some time in his possession several hundred pages of airship material. But, although there is much work remaining to be done in constructing the story of airships in the U.S. during the 19th century, the work done to this point is sufficient for this writer to deduce the true nature of the mysterious airships of 1896-1897. It seems much more reasonable to interpret the airship sightings simply as airships which were various models in the development of the dirigible. Consequently these airships should no longer remain in the realm of UFOs.

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"MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIPS": A COMMENT

By Don Berliner
(Aviation/Science Writer)

Dr. Winkler's discussion of "The Not-So-Mysterious Airships of 1896-97" raises as many questions as it answers. While the thoroughness of his research is commendable, his conclusions seem to this writer to be rather hard to support in light of the history of airship-related technology.

That there *could have been* powered lighter-than-air craft of unknown manufacture in the late 19th century can hardly be denied. But there could also be vicious cocker spaniels living in oxygen-filled caves on the far side of the Moon! However, in the absence of evidence, such assumptions are highly risky. And evidence of the actual existence of 19th century engine-driven airships in the U.S. simply cannot be found. Nowhere in all the vast collections of aeronautical historical material is there a single specific detail about such a device: Not a photograph, not a measurement, not an artifact, and not anything else that would suggest that even one of these things flew except in the imaginations of inventors and journalists.

And if such a machine had flown, why did it never become public knowledge? The performance described by hundreds of witnesses strongly suggests highly successful airships: fast, maneuverable, long-ranging. Yet none was ever seen except at a distance. Where were they built? Where were they based? Where did they end up? And, assuming such airships existed, why were they never capitalized upon? Why were none seen at pre-announced public displays, or in showrooms?

The first engine-driven airships known to have flown in the U.S. were those of Stevens and Boyce, who flew at Manhattan Beach, N.Y., in 1900. Prior to that, and dating back to 1863, the only powered airships in the U.S. were driven by pedals, like a bicycle, and hence capable only of quite feeble speed and very limited range and duration of flight. Let's face it: pedalling a clumsy great gas-bag against even a gentle breeze is very hard work.

And that really points to the major argument against the "mysterious airships" having been secret U.S. craft: The state of the aeronautical arts in 1896-97 was such that airships having anything like the speed, range, and navigational capabilities of the reported craft would have required enormous advances in technology. Had such advances been made, their non-airship applications would have been so great that to have kept them secret and then let their secrets die would have cost their developers many millions of dollars in sales and royalties, and world-wide fame.

The great barrier to the development of aviation in those days was the absence of efficient engines. Gasoline engines put out a few horsepower and weighed hundreds of pounds; electric and steam powerplants were even worse. It wasn't until the Wright Brothers built a 12 hp engine that weighed around 200 lbs. (crude, by today's standards) that aviation stood a chance.

Had an efficient airship engine been available before the turn of the century, it would have found immediate application in airplanes, but that never happened. Prior to 1897, only Karl Wolfert, in Germany, had flown an airship with a gasoline engine, and his biggest that flew was less than 6 hp. The performance of known 19th century airships was pathetic, at best, with none capable of as much as 10 mph.

Even if suitable engines could have been built in total secrecy, could secret airships have flown where they were reported? Most sightings were at night, and they covered such widespread areas that either there were a large number of airships, or a few that ranged the entire country. Such flying demands some means of navigation, especially at night: the crew must know where they are and they must be able to figure out how to get where they are headed. In 1896 and 1897, there was obviously no air navigation system in the U.S. There were no radio beacons upon which to home. There were no major roads to follow. There were no networks of well-lit cities whose unique patterns of lights would permit identification from the air.

Had there been air-to-ground radio in those days, someone on the ground might have been able to keep an airship pilot informed about his location. But useful radios were far in the future. (The first use from an airplane was in 1910.) Had our secret inventors come up with miraculous improvements in radio, they would have had to have been nuts to hold back the news.

And even if there had been such amazing radios, they would have required power for operation. The batteries of the day were huge and weak, and thus would have proven a great drain on the already over-taxed lifting ability of any pre-historic airship. This would have been true to an even greater extent for powerful searchlights said to have emanated from some of the airships. Hundreds of pounds of batteries would have been needed to run them, and their purpose is difficult to imagine.

What of the reported designs of the airships? Many were said to have had wings, oars, and even paddlewheels. Any of these appendages would have cost an airship far more than it produced, hence the total absence of anything of this sort on known airships. Wings built to the technology of the day would have provided so little lifting at the low speeds any possible engine could have produced, and they would have created so much

(continued on next page)

RECENT INDIAN RESERVATION SIGHTING

By Greg Long

W. J. (Bill) Vogel, CUFOS investigator, reports a recent sighting that he investigated.

During the first week of February 1982 at 3:30 a.m., a police officer was on routine patrol westbound on Highway 220 on the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington State when he noticed a bright light several miles to the south. Believing a house may have been on fire, he proceeded south on Lateral C. Because the road was quite rough, he watched the road and lost sight of the light. At the intersection of Lateral C and the Marion Drain Road, the officer stopped and shut off his lights, thinking that the light may have been from a brush fire along Toppenish Creek, about a mile south of his location.

Suddenly two cylindrical-shaped objects with half-moon shapes on their bottoms rose up from behind the trees that lined Toppenish Creek. The objects were on either side of the Lateral C road, and they were as large as a house. The objects gave off bright, white light that illuminated the ground beneath them as they rose.

After rising up to 100 to 150 feet, the objects moved south toward Toppenish Ridge (about a mile south of Toppenish Creek) and went up over the 1,500-foot-high ridge. As the objects ascended the ridge, they remained generally side by side during flight and described S-shaped flight patterns.

As the soundless UFOs moved across the valley floor and up the ridge, the ground beneath was brightly illuminated. Duration of sighting from the initial appearance of the objects to their disappearance was about 4 to 5 seconds. The night was clear and windless; the moon was not out.

Vogel reports that witnesses have observed during January 1982 a number of bright NLs (nocturnal lights) compared to single "headlights" which have moved up and down Toppenish Ridge near the location of the above sighting.

Comment, Continued

weight and wind resistance, that they would have been a serious handicap to the forward movement of the airship. As for oars and paddlewheels, they would have done as much good as tying a pair of canaries to the handlebars of a modern racing bicycle.

There is no recognizable evidence that anyone flew an airship in America prior to 1900. And even if someone had, there would have been no way for it to find its way around the country at night. And many of them were equipped with gadgets that make absolutely no sense. If anyone had learned how to do these things in 1896-97, he could have put his creative brilliance to work in ways that would have ranked him with Edison. These rumored inventors may have been eccentric, but could they have been immune to the lure of fame and fortune?

Dr. Winkler has used his "new investigative tool" to come up with additional reports of airship sightings and new claims of mysterious inventors, none of which resulted in visible hardware. But has he shown why these marvellous inventors never led to anything? On the contrary, the development of airships proceeded exactly as it would have if the "mysterious airships" of 1896-97 had never been.

Dr. Winkler refers to several well-known aeronautical researchers who, he says, were somehow involved with the "mysterious airships." Perhaps he should have paid less attention to the obviously flimsy accounts in contemporary newspapers and more to what is now known about their works:

(1) Prof. Arthur Barnard definitely flew an airship at the St. Louis Exposition in the spring of 1897. But it was purely pedal-powered and hence little more than a novelty. A cross-country flight or a night flight in such a craft would have been quite a stunt, but no more than a stunt.

(2) Octave Chanute was one of the leaders in the effort to invent the airplane, not the airship. His work is well known today, and contains not a hint of serious interest in such lighter-than-air craft. As a man quite willing to share his knowledge with others, Chanute would have been very much out of character to have been part of a large secret group of aerial experimenters.

(3) Prof. Samuel Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was busy in the 1890's with heavier-than-air flying machines, not airships. The "steam-driven aerodome which looked like a large bird" reported in May 1896, was his Aerodome #5, a 25-lb., unmanned model airplane which is considered by historians to have been the first engine-driven, heavier-than-air machine to have flown successfully. On May 6, 1896, it flew three-fifths of a mile. It is now on permanent display in the National Air and Space Museum, which also owns the totally unsuccessful full-size, man-carrying descendant of the #5, which flopped into the Potomac River in late 1903.

Obviously, many of the reports were either pure imagination or wild exaggeration. This is true of all categories of UFO reports, as well. It therefore seems to boil down to a couple of basic questions:

(1) Was anything at all seen, or were the airships nonexistent? Since Phil Klass says there's nothing to them, the obvious answer is that something peculiar must have been flying around the U.S.A. in 1896 and 1897.

(2) Were the legitimate sightings of unknown American airships or of UFOs? While it can be argued that unknown airships *are* UFOs (being unidentified, flying, and objects), the total absence of evidence of any pre-1900 airships strongly suggests that the great fuss was caused by what we now call UFOs. So what else is new?

A VISIT TO THE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA

by Paul Dong
(MUFON Envoy to China and Field Investigator)

In the summer of 1981, I visited China at the request of the *Journal of UFO Research* editorial board and the China UFO Research Organization (CURO). It was a very successful trip. To describe its glamour would seem like boasting, therefore I only hope that the readers will not get this impression, and instead think in terms of how China is paying attention to UFOs. This is my purpose for writing this article.

On the day after my arrival in Peking, I had an interview with all the editors from the *Journal of UFO Research*, President and Vice-president of Kansu People's Publishing Company, CURO chief executive Cha Leping, chief officials from the Peking Chapter (main office is in Wuhan), representatives from Peking Observatory, editors and reporters from seven magazines and newspapers in Peking, and all those "UFO fans" who heard about my visit. For the whole day my dwelling in "Friendship Hotel" was swarmed with people who asked questions of all kinds.

On the next day, I was invited by the Peking Ching Hua University Student Union to give a lecture on UFOs. The hall was fully packed. They wanted to know about the U.S. work on UFOs in the past and I told them all that I knew.

The third day was arranged for me to deliver a talk on UFOs in the Peking Planetarium. The Planetarium has 600 seats. Before 1:30 p.m. they were all occupied. Latecomers had to stand in the aisles and at the back of the hall. My friend estimated that there were 750 people present.

On the fourth day I attended a discussion session on UFOs with the editorial board of "Astronomy Lovers," "Aeronautics," and staff members of "The Third Engineering Department." More than thirty people participated in this session.



Paul Dong, center, after UFO talk at Canton Science Museum

I am a native of Canton. On the first day of my visit to Canton, the CURO Canton Chapter requested me to give a seminar on UFOs. On the next day they arranged for me to give lectures in Canton Jinan University. The morning session was attended by all the staff members, while the afternoon session was attended by all of the students. On the following day I was invited by the Canton Science Museum to give a talk on UFOs.

During my one month stay in China, I visited six cities — Peking, Canton, Shanghai, Hangchow, Guilin, and Suzhou. In every place that I visited, I was invited to talk about UFOs. Because of limited time, I told them that I would do so on my next visit and those who did not have the chance to come to my talks on UFOs could find them in the coming issues of the *Journal of UFO Research*.

In the one month tour of China, I gathered information on several hundred UFO cases within the period 1978-1981. During these 4 years, it seems that UFOs have created great disturbances in China, and thus give the people a clearer picture of UFOs. The majority believe that UFOs exist, as can be reflected by the fact that the first edition of the *Journal of UFO Research* immediately sold 300,000 copies. At present, we have subscribers from Hong Kong, Maccau, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, France, the Soviet Union, England, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Spain, Italy, and the U.S.A.

Someone said that I was a bridge between U.S. and China's research on UFOs. During my stay in China, I introduced the four main UFO research organizations in the U.S.A. and their respective leaders. They are Center for UFO Studies, MUFON, APRO, NICAP and several other research institutes, including the Fund for UFO Research. I hope in the future that I

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STAR MAP HYPOTHESIS STILL VIABLE

by Louis Winkler, PhD
(Department of Astronomy,
Pennsylvania State Univ.)

Many UFOlogists, including Friedman (1973) and Dickinson (1974, 1980), have considered Marjorie Fish's interpretation of Betty Hill's star map as a working hypothesis, that the stars Zeta 1 and 2 Reticuli might be a home base for extraterrestrials. But many skeptics, including Menzel (1977) and Sagan (1980) consider the reported CE-III of Barney and Betty Hill a psychological event and even reject the similarity between the Fish and the Hill map.

Statistical computations made by each side regarding the degree to which the two maps agree in appearance is dramatically different. Unfortunately this difference can not be resolved because the size of the statistical cells about the stars employed in the underlying Bernoulli mathematics can not be agreed upon. The protagonists insist on small cells making it highly improbable that random patterns can duplicate the Hill map, while antagonists insist on large cells making it easy for random patterns to duplicate the Hill map.

Recently, however, new rejections of the Fish hypothesis have appeared in *Frontiers of Science* (1981) and in statements by Dickinson (1981), Hendry (1981, 1982) and Crain (1981). These reactions are based on observations of Zeta 1 and 2 by Bonneau *et al* (1981) and DaSilva and Foy (1980). Arguments here are to the effect that Zeta 1 and/or Zeta 2 are binary in nature and therefore violate Fish's criteria for selection. She only considered those single stars which have solar-like designations. Lower mass stars and double stars were rejected because it didn't seem likely that these objects could evolve life as we know it. The argument against the Fish map further proceeds that if Zeta 1 or 2 were binary, Betty Hill would have drawn it that way, and since she didn't it doesn't represent the Reticulum portion of the sky. The above grounds for rejection of the Fish hypothesis is both premature and too severe.

The double nature of Zeta 2 as determined by Bonneau is only a marginal result with the relatively new technique of speckle interferometry. Although the European Southern Observatory's 3.6 meter telescope was used the separation for the supposed companions of Zeta 2 was measured as 0."046 which is just slightly above the limiting diffraction resolution of the telescope which Bonneau indicates is 0."038. That these results are at the limit of the capabilities of the instrumentation can be seen from the fact that Bonneau experienced seeing of 1."5 to 5", which is two orders of magnitude greater than his results. There is no doubt about the validity of Bonneau's measurements in general because he duplicates results established by other means, but it just happens that Zeta 2 is a marginal, limiting case. The case for Zeta 1 being double is even weaker because Bonneau could not resolve it with speckle interferometry, and DaSilva and Foy only suspected it being double from high dispersion spectra.

The observations of Zeta 1 and 2 by Bonneau, and DaSilva and Foy are not unique in their preliminary character. In fact this is often the case because the stars are a good number of light years away and the provisional nature of the parameters of many nearby stars is evident when a variety of star catalogs are examined. When Fish first started to match catalog stars with the Hill map she was unable to find a criterion for a satisfactory match. But when the Gliese (1969) catalog was later published more stars were included and a match was found. Another example of the provisional nature of fundamental parameters pertaining to Zeta 1 and 2 is found in their parallaxes. If three catalogs are chosen at random we see about a 30% variation in their distances as shown in the accompanying table.

A third example of uncertainties concerns the double nature of Zeta 2. Although Bonneau resolved Zeta 2 one year, he found that he could not repeat the measurement the following year. While it is remotely possible that these differences in resolution could be caused by a highly eccentric orbit, the double nature of Zeta 2 probably would have been discovered during astrometric programs because the separation of the components is at least 50% of its parallax value.

Because Betty only drew her map two years after the reported encounter, inaccuracies should be expected in relative positions and in numbers of stars where close binaries are involved. If inaccuracies are acceptable in Betty's representation of positions, then it should be acceptable in the representations of binaries too. The fact that Fish's final criterion is violated is immaterial since resemblances of the two maps are based on the positions of single and binary

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China, Continued

can still be the bridge between U.S. and China, facilitating communications between the two countries.

Chinese "UFO fans" have asked me to deliver this message — they hope that the U.S. UFO experts will visit China at some future date to share their knowledge and UFO investigations.

(Paul Dong is the United States Editor of the Chinese-language newsstand magazine the *Journal of UFO Research*.)

"California Report"
By Ann Druffel

Unidentified Occurrence in the Greenhorn Mountains

by Howard Ford

(Note: Guest columnist Howard Ford is a psychotherapist in Thousand Oaks, Calif., who employs hypnotic techniques in his professional work.)

Tuesday, December 11, 1979 was a normal day for Melvin and Naomi, at least until about 2:00 in the afternoon. Then, the strangest thing that they had ever experienced occurred. They lost all awareness of time for over two days and had only partial awareness of a third day.

Melvin, a retired aerospace engineer who had received honors in the Apollo program, was clearing brush on the back part of his small acreage. It was a beautiful warm sunny day with a gentle breeze and clear sky, except for an occasional small white puffy cloud. He and his wife Naomi had retired to this resort area near Lake Isabella, Calif. Their large, neat mobile home is located at the base of the Greenhorn Mountains, which is the southern end of the Sequoia National Forest, about 35 miles from Bakersfield and about 50 miles from China Lake. Their property slopes down toward the back where their garage is built. The terrain is rugged with steep mountians surrounding them.

Melvin was a very healthy 64-year-old, who had never been hospitalized and had been to a doctor only once in his life when he was given a clean bill of health. He served as a volunteer with the Sheriff's Search and Rescue Team. He is a rather reserved person who prefers a quiet life away from the city.

Naomi was a 62-year-old housewife whose health was reasonably good except for a history of asthma. She had always been very stable emotionally with a positive attitude

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Star Map, Continued

stars. So if Zeta 2 or 1 or any number of the stars of the Fish map are merely proven to be double it still is not necessarily a reason to reject the Fish hypothesis. In fact it will not be possible to make well-founded claims for or against the existence of regions of stability or habitability for any attendant planets of the binaries until some precision is achieved in determining masses, orbital parameters, spectral types, and parallaxes.

In any event, the profoundly important question as to whether we have been visited by extraterrestrials deserves more care in answering than has been exhibited with the Reticulum region of the sky. This is especially the case with Hendry's articles since they are so poorly thought out. In addition to Friedman's (1981) criticisms, Hendry also makes other fundamental errors. He seems to think he knows how long it takes for the evolution of advanced intelligence to take place and even under what chemical circumstances. To say the least, modern science is a long way from understanding the geophysical circumstances under which this biochemical sequence proceeds.

	Gliese(1957)	Jenkins(1963)	Gliese(1969)
Zeta 1	0."079	0.106	0.089
Zeta 2	0.074	0.097	0.089

In conclusion, either full acceptance or rejection of the Fish hypothesis is premature. While it is difficult to do, we must be patient and view the data only as a working hypothesis until much more definitive data are accumulated.

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toward life. She had never been a fearful person, except for normal anxieties about her family.

About 2:00 o'clock that afternoon, Melvin joined Naomi for lunch. They sat down on a naughahyde couch in the den with their backs to the outside wall, looking across the room at the television. They snacked on crackers and cheese with a glass of wine — their customary lunch. Instantaneously and simultaneously they lost all consciousness. Neither has any recall of seeing anything irregular occurring to each other or in the house. On Thursday, December 13th sometime after sunset both begin to remember slightly. Naomi remembers it was getting dark, then also a memory of early morning, Friday the 14th.

Several events which they have been able to remember occurred from Thursday night to Friday night. They fall into three categories: 1. events they both experienced which were similar to each other but not yet substantiated as reality; 2. events which they both remember; 3. Naomi recalls numerous feelings, visions and happenings that seem to be her own experiences, which she refers to as hallucinations, dreams, or "pictures."

First, a discussion of the things they both experienced but have not yet substantiated as reality. There seems to be a uniqueness about these, because they do not place them in the time period after consciousness started returning, but during the unconscious period. Naomi recalls being in an unfamiliar room, the memory of which she refers to as a "mental picture." The room was white, "almost like an operating room." She was lying unclothed on a table for a long time with legs and arms spread apart. The room was absolutely empty except for the gurney-like table, and measured about 5 by 8 feet with white panelled walls. She felt she was being tilted in different directions and was fighting hard to move but was unable to do so. On one end of the room the top half of the wall panel was open. Her husband came to the open area and started to climb over. The wall panel moved upward, and she screamed and cried, "Don't come in . . . stay away!" According to Naomi he responded "No, I want to be with you," to which she replied, "Oh, don't . . . you'll die, too!" She sensed she was being elevated or levitated upward and feared being "squashed." The panel closed him out. Melvin has no recollection of this encounter.

He remembers clearly, however, being in a "cubicle" with four walls, which he estimated to be 5 feet to 8 feet square. Everything was black or white or varying tones in between. He states, "There was a girl in there with me." He indicated she had "no features" and "everything was gray. She had no color so as to tell if she was black or white or Indian." He estimated the "girl" to be his height or above, about 5'10" or 6'. Melvin repeatedly stated she was featureless and everything was gray. He was uncertain about what she was wearing, except that the top and bottom were the same color or tone. He could not understand all of her speech and referred to it as a foreign language; however, when she communicated with him he could understand her clearly.

She also spoke with "her brother and mother who were down below them." Melvin kept demanding that the girl let him out of the room and she told him to rap on the floor or wall a certain way so a panel would open and he could go free. He says her attitude was "very determined." He states he crawled around on the floor knocking on the floor and walls trying to get out. His memories of the room are vivid. He stated "It is just as vivid today as it was when it happened," when the writer interviewed him many months after the event and added, "I don't know how I got out."

Both Melvin and Naomi were very impressed with the fact they heard a continuous sound. They never identified the time of the sound but did not place it in the time period after consciousness started returning. He refers to the sound as a helicopter. She said she thought it was a large truck or tractor idling. However, after they had been rescued and were at the hospital, a helicopter landed to bring a patient to the hospital, and she immediately said it was the same noise.

Naomi felt that Melvin's feet might have been injured because during the ordeal she had seen him walking on "ice or glass." After hospitalization she tried to find justification for the experiences and therefore decided the plastic runner down the hall may have caused her to think he was walking on ice. She had never heard that others have reported that people are levitated in connection with light in some UFO reports.

In summarizing the whole occurrence Naomi adds, "I had a feeling we were out of the house at one time." She also felt she was trying to get out of something. She repeatedly used the word "they."

At the hospital, after rescue, Melvin was understood to say he felt his home had been invaded by a "lady" who had a powerful influence over him, which had caused him to go out of his house and had left a curse or spell on both of them. He felt that a powerful "force" had controlled him. He also said "a man and a woman entered his house." Later, he did not recall making either statement.

Next we consider the things they both remember consciously even though some of the behavior seems very irregular and confused. They both remember being in the bedroom when they started regaining consciousness and being unable to move with full strength. They remember being cold and unable to get enough clothing to keep warm because they could not walk. Melvin remembers having on only one work boot and looking for the other one. Naomi recalls her leg muscles paining terribly, which she attributed to her struggling in the white room. She remembers getting a pistol and throwing it to Melvin and also being in the bathroom with the door locked and Melvin trying to get in and planning to chop down the door if necessary.

(continued on next page)

California Report, Continued

They both remember her aunt coming to their home twice and the sheriff coming once.

In the third category of events there are fragments of confused thinking which Naomi experienced. She thought a whip came in the window in the bedroom and, with a crack, knocked things off the dresser, including her jewelry case whose contents scattered across the floor. This event added to her fear that "they" were going to kill her. She saw a hand with a saw cutting the floor out around the night stand. She removed a gun from the night stand and threw it to her husband. He concurs that she threw the gun but does not know anything about the floor being sawed. He recalls her saying when she threw the gun, "We are going to get some of them before they kill us." She was surprised to return to her home about two months later and find the floor and carpet undamaged.

During the ordeal Naomi saw objects as black, such as items on the shelves in the hall, the TV, and even her medicine. She recalls telling a neighbor man who came by their house not to give the dog food because "they" had "put holes in it and it was black." Thinking "they" were using the radio near the bed as a communication device, she grabbed it and threw it to Melvin.

She experienced all mirrors like windows or two-way glass and thought people were looking at her. She thought her brother was peeking in the window at her. She was convinced her husband's friend was sitting in the bath tub with all his clothes. She locked the bathroom door to keep "them" out and Melvin thought she was hollering to get out. He envisioned the door knob as having been moved over about 4 inches, so close to the door facing that he could not open it. His neighbor had come by to play with their dog so Melvin sent him to the garage to get the ax so he could chop the door down. When she heard what he said, she unlocked the door and stayed in the den.

She saw faces everywhere of people they knew. Even the afghan had a face on every little square about one-half inch in size. She saw a "person" in their home and objects flying around her. Most of the hallucinations Naomi experienced occurred Thursday night, during the day on Friday, and Friday evening.

Some time on Friday, Naomi's aunt came to their house. She found them dressed inappropriately in thin night clothes, the bedroom in disarray with a chair on its side, a table lying over with a leg broken off, and a broken glass container with contents spilled. She tried to assist them but could not make sense of their behavior, because Naomi told her everything was "fine." Naomi finally told her aunt to leave; she did, her feelings hurt. A friend of this aunt advised her to go back because something was evidently very wrong. She returned and tried again but with little success. She then reported the condition to the sheriff who came to the house. Since they were friends, he "hollered" to Melvin, who told him that "everything was OK." The sheriff called to Naomi who also responded that everything was fine. The sheriff left. Finally, on Friday evening, the aunt called the victim's son, who is a businessman in Thousand Oaks, approximately 170 miles away.

The son immediately responded, bringing a friend with him. Upon arriving, he found his father dressed in pajama bottoms, his mother in a thin night gown. The outside temperature was 28 degrees and there was no heat in the house. Neither parent would talk to him. He checked the furnace and discovered the outside furnace door was open, the heater cover off, and the thermocouple pulled out. This last item would take considerable strength. He also discovered both parents had injuries. According to the son, his mother was so cold that when he touched her, it felt like his hand would stick to her. She also had what has been called a "burn" on her left hip and thigh area. Melvin was seriously injured with a bad "burn" on his left hip which indented the bone about the length and diameter of a pencil. There was a hole and a "burn" about 1½ inches from the top of his head toward the back of his head, approximately the size of a half dollar. There was also a "burn" on the outside of both heels at least the size of a half dollar. The most severe injury was on his lower back. It started below the waist line and reached down about 4 inches, covering a width of about 10 inches across his back.

Naomi told the investigator later that "his back looked like a huge grizzly bear took a bite out of it . . . you could see the white muscles." It is not clear if this view was with full consciousness or was part of her hallucinatory state. Their son said the injury was black, swollen, and raw when he arrived. Pictures were taken of the lower back by a physician about one month after the injury and by the investigator about 11 months after.

The son took Melvin to the local hospital. Since he was in need of more sophisticated treatment, they left the small local hospital and went by to pick up Naomi. She was most resistive to going. Her son rolled her in a blanket and put her in the car, and drove both parents to the Westlake Community Hospital in Westlake Village adjoining Thousand Oaks. The couple were hospitalized several days with extensive tests and treatment.

Naomi was admitted as depressive reaction and dehydration. Melvin was admitted as psychotic reaction, dehydration, and renal failure. By Sunday, December 16th, they were both fully rational and have remained so ever since. They mentioned that they were told by a doctor that they had approximately 8 hours of life left when they arrived at the hospital.

As of November 1980, when interviewed 11 months after the incident, Melvin had a massive scar on his back about 3 inches by 7 inches, with one area not completely healed. There is an indentation and scar on his skull and a scar as well as a dent in the hip bone. The burns on the heels are no longer visible. According to Melvin,

(continued on next page)

California Report, Continued

he was told at the hospital he had "third degree high radiation burns." There were different opinions given by the various doctors as to the cause of injuries. This investigator (Ford) is in possession of the couple's medical records, and they verify substantially the couple's statements as to the extent of their injuries and mental states when admitted.

This Unidentified Occurrence has been speculated on by the medical staff, the victims, and various others as lightning, drug reaction, foul play, fumes, poison, microwaves, radio frequency waves from an airplane, eddy current (air to ground and ground to ground), spontaneous human combustion, or a CE-III (or IV). Lightning seems ruled out as it was a clear day and no burned spots were found on or in their mobile home. The drug and poison theories were resolved by blood tests at the hospital. Analysis of all food and drink in the home revealed nothing irregular. The foul play and robbery theories were negated by the fact that nothing was missing. The injuries were not the kind an intruder might inflict.

There were no marks found on or inside the mobile home, therefore it may or may not rule out the eddy current, microwave, and radio wave theories. However, there was soot in some areas of the house, which suggests a combustion or electrical arc of some kind. The spontaneous human combustion theory has a similar parallel in various literature and more recently on the "That's Incredible" TV program. This series reported a spontaneous combustion which occurred to a man who lived through it. Two of the similarities are that both events occurred in an enclosed area surrounded by metal, one location being a mobile home, the other a motor home (camper) and that both victims had similar injuries and both lived.[1] Is it possible that spontaneous human combustion is less intense when it occurs in a metal enclosure?

The Close Encounter of the Third Kind theory has a limited amount of evidence pointing to it in this particular case. Both Melvin and Naomi heard a "noise," experienced being in a "room," were aware of the presences of strange persons and had other perceptions similar to those reported by CE-III (and CE-IV) witnesses. Naomi's hallucinations, however, were not of a type commonly reported in CE-IIIs and CE-IVs.[2]

The son's friend who accompanied him to their rescue reported he had never seen anything like the "spell" they were under. He served as a pilot in the Vietnam war and now his flights are sometimes routed over the Lake Isabella area. He said he was not going to fly over that area again. Their son continually stated, "It is the weirdest thing I have ever seen." He encouraged them to have the mobile home moved and never go back there. Melvin and Naomi did return, however, after two months. Upon being released from the hospital, they stayed in the area near the hospital for required treatment of the "burn" on his back. When they returned home, Naomi was surprised to find everything had color instead of being black. However, the windows and TV screen did have a black, sooty film on them. A macrame owl in the kitchen/hall area was almost black from soot. Nothing else in the den was damaged except some of the drapes. On these were found patches of soot 3 or 4 inches from the ceiling.

Their dog was kept at another home for two months. After returning and for a year afterward, the dog has shown extreme fear when she sees a kite or a vapor trail left by a jet. She panicks and comes to Melvin trembling and hides. The dog has always been an outside dog and has never acted in this manner before.

There have been changes in Naomi's personal life. She returned home physically healthy and shortly afterward shoveled 12 tons of gravel over the driveway and parking area because Melvin was unable to do it. She experienced some apprehension at first but has now reconciled herself with only a limited amount of fear. She feels she has aged a lot in the way she looks, she tires more easily and her neck, back, and shoulder muscles ache. However, she still feels she is a relaxed person. After returning home she had no asthma for 5 months, but after that time the asthma returned.

Melvin feels most of his changes are physical. All of the injuries have healed and are basically trouble-free except his back, which showed one small area that still has not healed when photographed in November 1980. He is limited in the amount of pressure he can tolerate on his back; even lying down is painful. He has extensive nerve damage in one leg which still limits his mobility.

On the afternoon of December 10, 1979, the day before the ordeal started, their dog dug into a hill about two feet and came out with a meerschaum pipe, which had been apparently washed up by recent rains. The pipe has some burned material in the bowl which smelled like old tobacco. After the inexplicable happening of December 11, Melvin and Naomi began to think that there was perhaps something from the pipe that caused the problem. They have no logical basis for their assumption, however. The pipe is intricately carved. Their son referred to it as looking "evil."

At the present time this case is truly an Unidentified Occurrence. Any information that could relate to this case would be greatly appreciated. Please send the information to Howard Ford, MUFON Investigator, 4087 W. Elkwood St., Newbury Park, CA 91320, (805) 498-8489.

NOTES

1. Most spontaneous combustion cases occur in persons of advanced age who live alone. Both the "That's Incredible" case and Melvin and Naomi were in their 60s, comparatively young. (Editorial comment, AD)
2. Could these hallucinations have been due to Naomi's dehydration, rather than a direct result of the incident itself? (Editorial comment, AD)

MUFON

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UFO SECRECY UPDATE

MONDO RETRIEVO

by Larry W. Bryant

Time was when I used to offer this rejoinder to a superskeptic of UFO reality: "All you need to have is for just one of the reported 'unknowns' to be confirmed as an alien spacecraft; the rest, no matter how strange or how mundane by comparison, merely provide some icing on the cake."

Now, in these days of escalated claims of "close encounters," the game has improved and the players have acquired new roles. Oh, it's still the old game of hide-and-seek, the object being certain artifacts of UFO visitation in years past. Only now the *seeker* no longer is the Government but the citizenry of the Government; the *concealer* being not the force behind the visitations but the UFO policymakers in the Executive Branch. Against that turn of events, I now should confront the superskeptic with: "If just one of these accounts of alien spacecraft/creatures being kept in custody of U.S. military authorities happens to be true, then it certainly makes sense for the Air Force to have terminated its obsolete Project Blue Book."

The pursuit of crashed UFOs/retrieved UFOnauts, now institutionalized by publication of Leonard H. Stringfield's findings and speculations, has injected new life into the status quo of modern UFOlogy. Until this matter is put to rest, all other present and future efforts at objective UFO research will, in the public's mind at least, amount to so much window dressing. Fed by rumor upon rumor, this Secret of Secrets may be the most fertile ground for organized UFOlogy since the day Edward U. Condon declared the UFO subject unworthy of attention by orthodox science. After all, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ostensibly is holding its UFOlogical breath in down-played hopes that someone, somewhere, someday will present its scientists a bonafide piece of UFO hardware for analysis. What irony if that piece, along with dozens more akin to it, has been gathering cobwebs for three decades in this or that Air Force storage hangar! Irony, of course, knows no bounds in the steady march of UFOlogy toward immortal folklore.

What's paramount now is *perspective*. And that's just what Stringfield's evolving "retrievals" research is providing us. His is the perspective of the careful, methodical, persevering, seasoned analyst who knows both his own limitations and the limitations of his subject matter. The result — a model for future investigative reporters in the field of UFOlogy — recently was brought up-to-date and published by MUFON as a 38-page monograph entitled *The UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome — Status Report II: New Sources, New Data.*

Documentation Update

For readers acquainted with the earlier version of this in-depth chronology of "retrievals" case histories and personalities, the current offering will help fill in blanks, correct errors of omission/commission, and promote wider review/debate/acceptance of the findings to date. Indeed, it's not hard to project the success of this body of documentation to be on a par with the classic NICAP study *The UFO Evidence*. Even as this column goes to press, the "Stringfield Report" (as it's bound to become known) probably is finding its way into numerous in-baskets on Capitol Hill.

If Congress is on its post-Watergate toes, the Stringfield Report might serve as a catalyst for long-overdue public hearings on the Federal Government's UFO news-management program. Until then, perhaps the document will serve as the conscience of the Executive Branch, fostering and/or supporting internal dissension over the secrecy policy. Whatever its immediate impact in official circles, the Stringfield Report certainly will open the door to a new era of UFOlogy, one that will continue to challenge Stringfield's investigative prowess and personal stamina.

As a not-too-detached observer of this coming of age of "retrievals" research, I have a few suggestions on how Stringfield and his associates might add further substance to their pursuit:

- Press on with the gathering of affidavits of first-hand testimony; persuade all such witnesses to go on public record with their accounts so as to encourage other to do likewise. In this aspect of the politics of UFOlogy, there is safety in numbers.
- In instances where there is limited concern about official reprisal for public revelations, enlist the aid of the U.S. Freedom of Information Act to compel government sources to release the documentation pertinent to the witnesses' accounts.
- Consult with individual members and appropriate committee staffs of the Congress so as to establish a climate of immunity for those witnesses (declared and undeclared) who might wish to come forward in a secure forum to air their accounts.
- Institute negotiations with high officials of the Executive Branch to have the government issue a blanket "declaration of immunity from prosecution" for all participants in the "retrievals" program and subsequent coverup, with emphasis on the total freedom of each participant to engage in public discussion of his/her involvement.

Once these steps are taken, the progress made to date might be doubled in a few year's time; and — who knows — maybe by then there'll be no longer a need for this column in the pages of this or any other UFO-research periodical.

Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (P.O. Box 4743, Arlington, VA 22204) has begun publication of *UFOrmant*, ". . . a bulletin of news and views on the freedom of UFO information." Single copy price: $3.00, with checks made payable to CAUS.

WITNESS PROTECTION: A COMMENT

By Peter Rank, M.D.
(MUFON Consultant in Radiology)

I would like to comment on the reliability of information and method of presentation surrounding the UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome made public by Leonard Stringfield several years ago. There has been some controversy about the reliability of Stringfield's data with special reference to his reluctance to go public with the names of his witnesses and informants. His failure to identify the sources of information has been used to cast some doubt upon the reliability of his data. This seems to be unfair. Perhaps the following explanation will help.

For a generation now UFOlogists have been unconsciously assuming that the Journalistic Model of reporting is the one which demands the most credence. Information published in the media demand that such stories reveal the who, what, where, when, and why of the incident reported. It is assumed that such complete disclosure lends authenticity to the story involved and indeed is a requirement for believability. Most UFOlogists have adhered to this principle whenever possible. Such full disclosure according to the Journalistic Model has been counter-productive. In many cases, foreknowledge that their names would be published in the popular media has driven away UFO witnesses and certainly has driven away any informants who cared to comment anonymously about the Crash/Retrieval Syndrome.

It should now be clear to all dedicated UFOlogists more than a generation after Kenneth Arnold's sighting, that a different manner of reporting UFO information than the Journalistic Model is required. Perhaps another alternative should be adopted, specifically the Medical Model of reporting scientific information, and do so in accordance with case history technique. Medical literature frequently has need of describing objective and very personal information about patients. The literature is replete with such case histories. In all cases the patients' anonymity is respected and the patient identified only by initials. These case histories are never challenged on the grounds that the patients full name is not disclosed, and the underlying integrity of reporting is assumed as a matter of fact.

Might it not be useful for us to adopt a similar approach? Both witnesses and informants would thereby be protected. Witnesses could then report all their data to serious researchers with the clear knowledge that they and their families would never be identified in any publication which might provoke the popular media to descend upon them like locusts at a feast. Informants, many of whom are discussing information that is highly classified, perhaps several levels above the well known Top Secret category, may then feel free to "go public" with their information without fear of retribution. This would encourage others to come out of the closet, and allow considerably more information to develop about the Crash/Retrieval Syndrome.

There is obvious journalistic precedent for this practice. Journalists are, and always have been, very protective of their sources and have insisted in courts of law that their sources remain anonymous. Legal attempts to force journalists to reveal sources of their information have failed. This guaranteed anonymity has served as a mighty bulwark of a free journalism. It could also serve as a mighty bulwark for a more liberated investigative UFOlogy.

I do not think that the criticisms of Stanton Friedman and William Moore have merit. Their criticisms of Stringfield's desire to protect the anonymity and safety of his sources stands outside the bounds of all reasonableness for a variety of reasons. Let me be clear that I respect their work. Still, I have personally talked to a UFO witness, a CE-III subject, and several military types, and most seek to guard their privacy. It is quite clear that our first responsibility is to consider these people as "patients" who first of all need our assistance and support, and who need our guarantee that their privacy and good faith will not be abused.

(Note: Dr. Rank is Director, Dept. of Radiology, Methodist Hospital, Madison, Wisc.)

Letter

Response to Stevens

Editor,

Your *MUFON UFO Journal* (Oct. 1981, No. 164, pp. 3-5) published an article "Kal Korff and the Meier Hoax: A Response - Pt. 1" written by Wendelle C. Stevens. This article on p. 5, col. 2, 1st par. stated about my investigation on the "Billy" Eduard Meier hoax the following:

> Korff's facetious references to Meier having met Jesus Christ stem from a misstatement by Colman VonKeviczky, whose distorted views were acquired during his very limited (one day) "investigation" of the Meier case . . .

To eliminate any kind of misunderstanding about my and ICUFON's analytic research, which has always been based on factual and hard-core evidence, we ask you to publish the following corrections:

1. ICUFON Inc. started to investigate and analyze "Billy" Eduard Meier's alleged close encounter with "Pleiadean" spacecrafts, 2 females of cosmic origin, his 40 first generation color photographs, movie film periodicals, media and periodical issues, in September 1976. We filed a thorough analysis with the German military authorities in Dec. 1976. In

(continued on next page)

UFO HYPOTHESES: AUTHOR'S RESPONSE

by Stuart Campbell

(Note: Mr. Campbell's article, which has stimulated a number of letters to the editor and a longer critique by Virgil Staff, appeared in No. 156, Feb. 1981.)

Virgil Staff (No. 161, July 1981) has no way of knowing my motive for writing, although that has not prevented him from condemning it. He thinks that I intended to remind UFOlogists that they do not understand the source or meaning of the UFO phenomenon. This is quite wrong. My purpose was to remind UFOlogists of the number of assumptions involved in the many popular hypotheses, and in particular to show that the extraterrestrial hypothesis (ETH) involves so many assumptions that it stands apart from other mundane hypotheses. The ETH involves not only a leap of imagination, it involves a leap in the number of assumptions.

Staff thinks that I do not believe in the existence of ILE (Intelligent Life Elsewhere). On the contrary. I do not say that aliens do not exist, or that they cannot reach Earth. Indeed, I do not say that no alien craft are cruising our skies. I merely pointed out that belief in all these things involves assumptions and that the likelihood of the belief being correct is inversely proportional to the number of assumptions. It is hardly arrogant to point out the obvious fact that we have not yet determined that ILE exists.

If, as Staff claims, my chart is inadequate, then he is free to produce his own. What "possible phenomena" does he think my chart excludes? What "other factors" may require inclusion? I make no "attempt to locate present day sighting within the chart's Level 3." Staff attributes to me an unreasonable motive and then attacks that motive. All I say is that the placement of unknowns in Level 4 should not be undertaken *until* it has been established that the unknown does not fall into Level 3. It is hardly my fault if there are many more mundane explanations for UFOs than are known to UFOlogists.

Staff thinks that there is no reason to believe that aliens think like us. On the contrary, beings in control of an advanced technology are bound to think scientifically, as we do. They must use mathematics, as we do. Just as the laws of nature are the same from one end of the universe to the other, so the thinking process of intelligent beings is bound to follow a similar pattern. To have begun space exploration they would be, as we are, an energetic, expansionist race, determined to survive and be survived. In short, they would be more like us than we would care to admit. Aliens who did not think like us are unlikely ever to have developed a technological civilization, or have left their home planet.

Staff's understanding of Ockham's Razor is rather odd. Certainly the Razor does not claim that hypotheses based on many assumptions are *always* less likely to be correct than hypotheses based on few assumptions. But it does issue a warning that the assumptions should not be multiplied beyond necessity. Skill is required in judging when it is necessary to add further assumptions. However, the Razor has nothing to do with "facts that are not available" (if they are not available, how could they be facts?). Indeed, the Razor deals not with facts, but with hypotheses and assumptions.

My article also dealt with the scientificity of UFO hypotheses, a matter which Staff has ignored.□

Letter, Continued

this time Mr. W. C. Stevens had not the slightest idea about the existence of Mr. Meier upon the earthplane. Here in the U.S.A. I duly presented my first analyzed photographic evidences of the hoax to my research colleagues, to Stanton T. Friedman and Jim Lorenzen in 1977/78. Regarding these proven facts my investigation of the Meier hoax extends over 5 years, and not "one day."

2. It is true that in my analysis I called Mr. Meier the "4th disciple of Jesus Christ" because according to the enclosed excerpts of his pamphlet (and more circulars) he declares unmistakably his missionary assignment from the Embassy of the Talmud Jmmanuel alias Jesus Christ to declare to humanity the original teachings of Jesus Christ. (Receipt of Swiss documents relating to Meier acknowledged. — Editor)

3. It is also a matter of fact that on March 18, 1980, near Wetzikon, Switzerland, I investigated with Mr. Hans Jacob the famous location of that pine tree, which was circled by Semjase's spacecraft and photographed by Meier in various positions among the twigs (the photos were widely publicized). But when I verified that no neighbors of the location ever remembered that any pine tree was planted or standing on that field, and Mr. Jacob imitated for me how Billy pointed out to him a spot and shouted out "Here — here the tree was annihilated by Semjase," I said, "That is enough for today. Let us go Hans, and rather locate your wienerschnitzel than feeding me with further Pleiadean jugglery."

Colman S. VonKeviczky (Maj., Ret.)
Director, Intercontinental UFO Galactic Spacecraft Research and Analytic Network, Inc.



1982 MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM AND "SUMMIT CONFERENCE"

by Walt Andrus

The United Friends of Ontario is extending an invitation to everyone to attend the Thirteenth Annual MUFON UFO Symposium to be held July 2,3, and 4, 1982 at Loew's Westbury Hotel, 457 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1X7, Canada. Sponsored by the Mutual UFO Network, Inc./MUFON, Mr. Henry H. McKay, Canadian Regional Director, is Chairman of the host organization. The theme for this year's international symposium is "UFOs — CANADA: A Global Perspective."

The featured speakers scheduled and their topics are Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Scientific Director of the Center for UFO Studies (speech title not available); Dr. George and Iris Owen, "Parapsychology as It Relates to UFOs"; David A. Haisell, "International Committee for UFO Research"; Arthur Bray, "Professionalism in UFOlogy"; Stanton T. Friedman, "Present Policy, Stated or Otherwise of Canadian Government Agencies on UFOs"; Michael A. Persinger, PhD, "Predicting UFO Events and Experiences"; and William L. Moore, tentative title "New Roswell Crash Disclosures."

Significant specialized workshops will be interspersed between featured speakers along with videotaped films such as "Strange Harvest" on cattle mutilations and "UFOs are Real," a documentary, on Saturday and Sunday. Friday evening, July 2, will be devoted to registration and a get-acquainted session. Admission prices for each session have not been established, but will be announced in the near future.

Sixty rooms have been reserved at Loew's Westbury Hotel at the special group rates of $58.00 per room, per day, single occupancy and $68.00 per room, per day, for double occupancy. Each participant must make his own reservation directly with the hotel. Please advise the hotel that you are attending the 1982 International UFO Symposium, so that you obtain the group rate and are assigned to one of the 60 rooms blocked for this purpose. More information will be provided in the April issue of the Journal. Start planning your vacation now to attend this exciting and inspiring symposium.

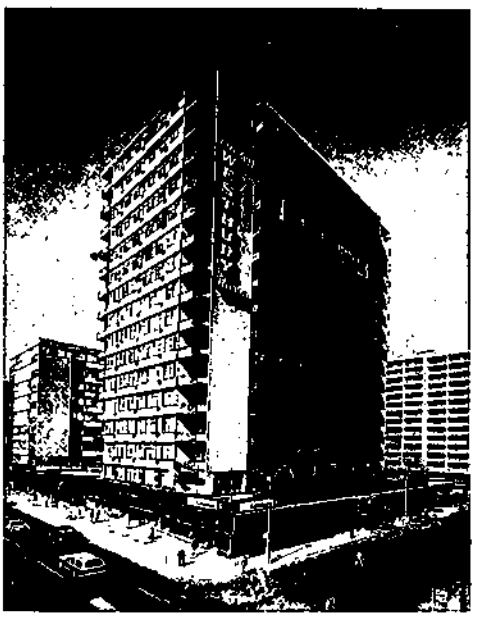
The Annual MUFON Corporate Meeting is planned for Sunday, July 4, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

For further information please write to United Friends of Ontario at P.O. Box 54, Agincourt, Ontario M1S 3B4 Canada or MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, Texas 78155, U.S.A.

1982 UFO SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Interest in attending the 1982 UFO Summit Conference being held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada in conjunction with the 1982 International MUFON UFO Symposium has been overwhelming, necessitating a revision in our planning. Many regionalized UFO study groups and organizations have expressed a serious interest in sending representatives, accepting the invitation extended in the December 1981 issue of the *MUFON UFO Journal*. It is gratifying to know that so many people are anxious to discuss subjects that will lead to greater cooperation in UFOlogy and the application of their individual talent to help resolve the phenomenon.

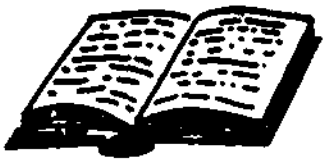
It is the consensus of the key people, representing the cooperating UFO agencies, that a Sunday afternoon session of 4 hours would be inadequate to properly address the important issues and allow each representative to share his or her ideas and suggestions. It had also produced some conflicts in the Sunday afternoon speaking program at the Symposium. Based upon the above conditions and the sincere desire to take some major steps for North America in UFOlogy, the entire day of Monday, July 5th (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.) will be devoted to this meeting.



Loews Westbury Hotel, Toronto, Ont., Canada

In the United States, July 5th is being observed as Independence Day and is thus a holiday. July 1st is Canada Day for our Canadian friends and hosts. Representatives desiring to attend the 1982 UFO Summit Conference should arrange their transportation and housing plans to include this additional day. In order that each representative will have a copy of the proposed agenda prior to the UFO Summit, please write to Walt Andrus signifying your intentions of attending. We are also soliciting subjects which the different UFO agencies feel should be part of the agenda so as to maximize our efforts. From all indications, this could be the most significant UFO Conference ever conducted in North America.

Each representative should come prepared to forget past personality and group differences, or pet hypotheses, and devote their attention to fresh approaches that breed cooperation in UFOlogy. The success of this important conference hinges upon these conditions and how our vast talent can be harnessed in a positive effort.



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

The *National Inquirer* for January 26 told of a 1980 incident in Senegal in which a UFO allegedly destroyed numerous buildings in the tiny village of Baridiame. A report on November 1981 sightings in Vermont is the subject of an article in the February 2 issue. Australian air traffic controllers' sightings of square, silvery UFOs are featured in the February 9 issue. The February 16 issue details the case of two Brazilian truck drivers who claim to have spent 5 hours aboard a UFO. Researchers Dave Webb and Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle are quoted regarding their investigations of UFO abduction cases in the February 23 issue. A report in the March 2 issue tells of recent UFO sightings in the area of Galveston, Texas.

The *UFO Annual 1982* from the publishers of *UFO Report* has several reprinted articles, plus new contributions by various writers.

The "UFO Update" segment in the March issue of *OMNI* is a good example of the anti-UFO material which this publication seems to prefer. Jeff Wells, apparently a former reporter for *National Inquirer*, gives his version of that paper's involvement with the Travis Walton case.

Robert Girard of Arcturus Book Service has brought out his *1982 UFO Literature Reference Guide & Catalog*. This is an excellent publication for UFO bibliographers, as well as being a good source for in-print (and some out-of-print) UFO literature. The 45-page catalog is $2.50 per copy from A.B.S. at 263 North Ballston Avenue, Scotia, NY 12302. The price outside the U.S., Canada, and Mexico is $3.50, sent by airmail.

Two previously-announced books, James Oberg's *UFOs and Space Mysteries* (The Donning Co.) and Otto Billig's *Flying Saucers: Magic in the Skies* (Schenkman), apparently will be published in March or April, 1982.

Director's Message, Continued

his work in the *MUFON UFO Journal* or in one of our future annual MUFON UFO Proceedings.

After being published as a section in a series of newsstand magazines — *Probe, Second Look* (now *Frontiers of Science*) — the *International UFO Reporter* of the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS) has now returned as an independent publication under its original format in the January 1982 Vol. 7, No. 1 issue. *I.U.R.* will be published bimonthly alternating with the *CUFOS Associate Newsletter*, both emanating from P.O. Box 1621, Lima, OH 45802. The Editor-In-Chief is J. Allen Hynek; Production Manager, John P. Timmerman; and graphics by Martin R. Timmerman.

R. Leo Sprinkle, PhD, has announced that the 1982 Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (3rd Annual Contactee Conference) co-sponsored by PRO UFOS (Paranormal Research Organization for UFO Studies) will be held Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 17, 18, 19, 1982 at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. For further information please contact Mrs. Sally Noble, School of Extended Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY. 82071, telephone (307) 766-2149. More detailed information will be provided in the April issue of the *MUFON UFO Journal*.

The Fund for UFO Research, Inc. quarterly report, October-December 1981, not only updated their financial status, but included the successful accomplishments during the period. The UFO Research Poll attached is an excellent method of determining which categories of research programs should be stressed and where available funds should be used to maximize their efforts. The Mutual UFO Network as an organization has been unable to provide financial support to the fund, however, many of our individual members have done so. MUFON will continue to lend support through publicity in the Journal, as our contribution for the present.

It would be appropriate at this time to restate MUFON's policy on advertising in the *MUFON UFO Journal* and the use of the Journal's mailing list by others. We do not accept paid advertisements, since many would have to be declined, creating embarrassment for both the Journal staff and the advertiser. To some readers, publishing of advertisements implies an endorsement of the product. Even though a source of monetary income could be realized with purchased advertising, the poor relations created overshadow the benefits. The Journal staff and the Mutual UFO Network prefer to treat items that might have been advertising as current news articles, thus we may be selective in editing published material.

Both APRO and NICAP have suffered embarrassment, requiring written apologies, when their subscribers mailing lists were sold to unscrupulous people for advertising purposes. MUFON has never allowed our mailing list to be used by anyone for any purpose. As an example, when the Fund for UFO Research asked to use it, we declined on the basis of policy consistency. However, we offered to publish submitted material that would promote their fine work, which has been done through *Journal* Editor Richard H. Hall.

Your director would like to thank all of the people who have contributed foreign postage stamps at the request of Richard Hall. The sale of these stamps to a collector is being used to pay for Air Mail postage of the *Journal* to some of our active leaders in the far corners of the world, which in turn stimulates information exchange internationally.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by Walt Andrus

Many UFOlogists will be delighted to hear that Tom Benson will continue as MUFON's State Director for New Jersey and remain active in the future. Tom may be contacted at P.O. Box 1174, Trenton, NJ 08606 and telephone (609) 890-8591. He will also continue to publish *The Sixth Quark Journal* on an issue-by-issue basis.

In order to maintain a strong MUFON organization in Massachusetts, Joe Santangelo, State Director, has announced new appointments to fill vacancies or resignations. Barry J. Greenwood, 6 West Hancock St., Stoneham, MA 02180 is the new State Section Director for Middlesex County replacing Fred Youngren. Barry has specialized his interest to government document research and the history of the UFO phenomenon. He is not only the historian for MUFON of Massachusetts, but also was recently appointed to the board of directors of Citizens Against UFO Secrecy. After serving MUFON admirably as the State Section Director for Norfolk County since June 1975, Mrs. Merlyn Sheehan has asked to take a less active role. Paul A. Smythe, P.O. Box 529, Boston, MA 02117, telephone (617) 267-5559 has been selected to replace Mrs. Sheehan as State Section Director. Joe Santangelo must be commended for the professional manner in which he has directed MUFON of Massachusetts, Inc. and as the Director of the MUFON Amateur Radio Net.

Leland Bechtel, Associate Professor of Psychology and Education at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, has agreed to become the State Director for Maine. He resides at 173 Wood St., Lewiston, ME 04240, telephone (207) 782-3860. Mr. Bechtel attended the 1981 MUFON UFO Symposium at M.I.T. and was impressed with the scientific credibility of MUFON as an organization.

When an unusual number of UFO sightings recently occurred in Maine, Brent Raynes, former State Director recommended two active investigators who could assist. Both have since joined MUFON and have been appointed State Section Directors. Mrs. Shirley C. Fickett, Infant Street RFD4, Box 417-A, Ellsworth, ME 04605, telephone (207) 667-4596 is covering Hancock County. Miss Mary C. Kimball, 60 East Main St., Apt. 2, Dover-Foxcroft, ME 04426, telephone (207) 564-3021 has the responsibility for Piscataquis County. Both women have been active in UFOlogy for many years, therefore we welcome their experience.

Mr. John E. Zeller, 9475 S.E. Maloney Place, Portland, OR 97266, telephone (503) 771-4813 has been promoted to the position of State Section Director for Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas counties in Oregon. He and his wife have vigorously investigated several UFO sighting reports assigned to them in the Portland, Oregon, area. The former State Director for Oregon, Terry A. Hartman, is now living in New Zealand and is operating IUFORA from P.O. Box 2240, Wellington, New Zealand. Many of our members met Terry at the 1979 MUFON UFO Symposium in San Francisco where he was a speaker.

As a result of your director's TV appearances and a newspaper story in Corpus Christi, Texas, seeking teams of investigators for each county, Robert W. Lake, P.O. Box 310, Three Rivers, TX 78071, telephone (512) 786-3034 volunteered to serve as State Section Director for Live Oak County. Bob has a B.S.E.E. from U.C.L.A. and was a USAF photo reconnaissance pilot during the Korean Conflict. Mr. Robert L. Mahlbacher, Route 1, Box 39EE, Amissville, VA 22002, telephone (703) 937-4501, has been invited to be the State Section Director for Rappahannock, Culpeper, Madison, and Warren counties in Virginia, adjoining the counties headed by Frederick Whiting in Alexandria, Va. Retired from the Central Intelligence Agency as a Communications Security Officer, Mr. Mahlbacher is a former Marine Corps Master Sergeant.

MUFON is extremely proud to announce that the following individuals have volunteered their expertise as Consultants on MUFON's Board of Advisors: David M. Jacobs, PhD, 110 Rex Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19118, telephone (215) 247-7725 is a Consultant in History. A professor of history at Temple University, David attended our first UFO symposium at Bradley University in Peoria, Ill. In 1970, when your director first met him and his wife. He was a featured speaker at the 1975 MUFON UFO Symposium in Des Moines, Iowa. David is best known in the UFO field as the author of the book *The UFO Controversy in America*, published in 1975 by Indiana University Press.

Maria E. Pietrzyk, M.D., 401 South 43rd St., #204, Renton, WA 98055, telephone (206) 255-0920 becomes a Consultant in Psychiatry. Dr. Pietrzyk is part of the network organized by R. Leo Sprinkle, PhD, of people utilizing hypnotic time regression procedures in order to assist UFO witnesses to recall more about their UFO encounters. Richard L. Clark, PhD, 4482½ Bond Street, San Diego, CA 92109, telephone (714) 274-0196, was appointed a Consultant in Mathematical Engineering and Field Investigator. He also holds an M.S. in Psychology and is professionally employed as a Consultant-Systems Engineer.

New Research Specialists joining MUFON this month are Paul A. Stowe, 63 Van Cedar St., Brentwood, NY in Nuclear Technology; Garner M. Petrie, Jr., 7595 New Burlington Road, Waynesville, OH 45068 in Public Education; and James R. Leming, 9474 Tramwood Court, Cincinnati, OH 45242 in Artistic Renderings. Jim has volunteered to do artistic renderings of UFO sighting reports, therefore we hope that our readers will have an opportunity of viewing

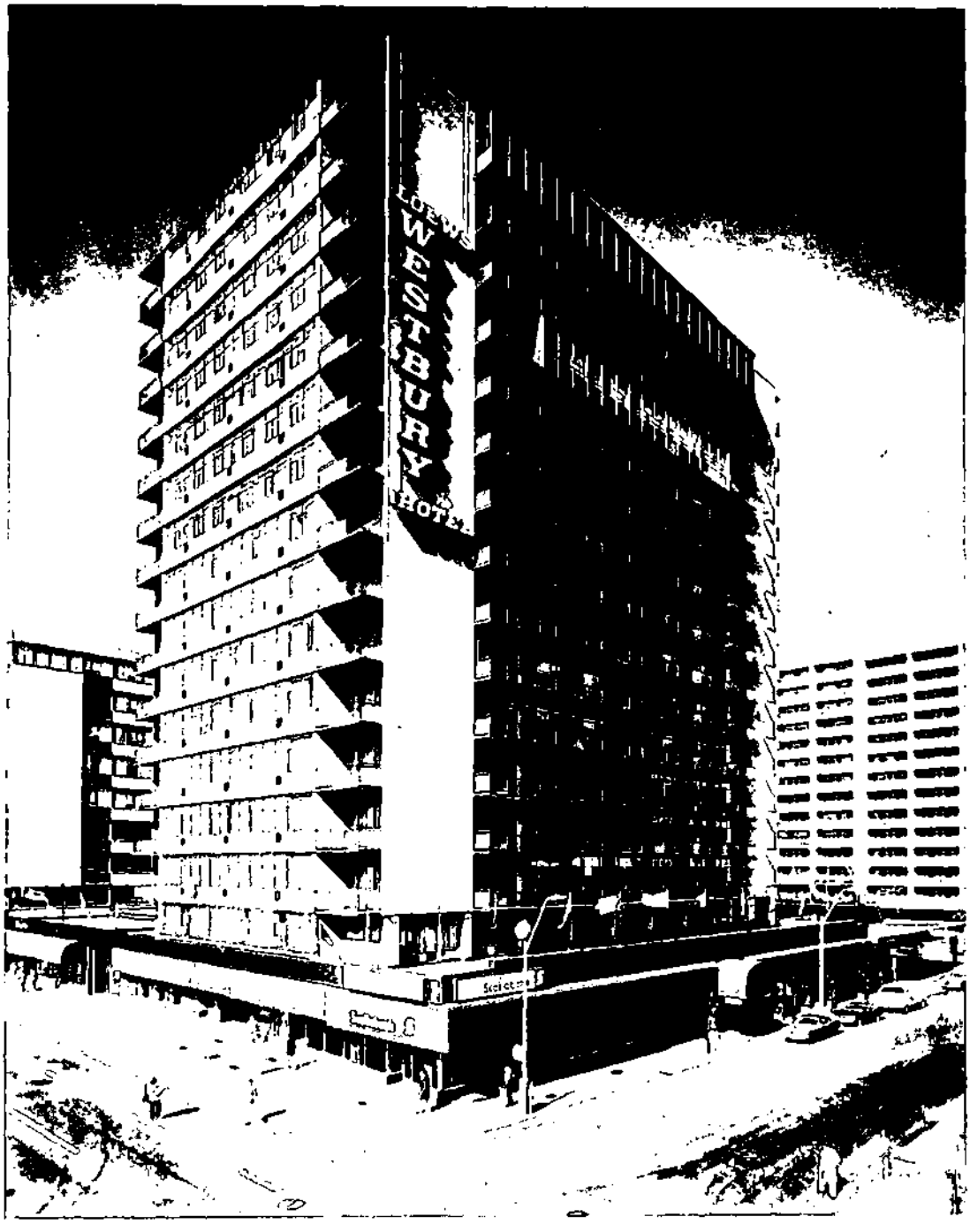
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FROM THE EDITOR

Reports of humans allegedly abducted by UFO beings continue to multiply, and the search for an answer — or answers — is reaching out in many directions. We will continue to explore all aspects of this perplexing problem. In this issue are two articles taking polar opposite positions, one based on the premise that abductions are psychologically — but not physically — real events, and the other on the premise that they *are* physically real events. One implies mental manipulation of humans by their own subconscious minds, and the other implies alien mental manipulators. We look forward to additional dialogue about these and other hypotheses.

In this issue

BIRTH TRAUMA AND "ABDUCTIONS" 3
By Robert Wanderer
ARE ABDUCTIONS PRE-ARRANGED? 5
By Diane Tessman
TYPICAL 1982 UFO REPORTS 6
By Richard Hall
MEMORIES OF A LOOKOUT: UFOs ON THE YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION 7
By Gregory Long
"ROARING" UFO OVER VIRGINIA 10
By Bob Grattan
UFOLOGY IN ITALY 11
By Massimo Greco
TRIANGLE OF LIGHTS OVER MICHIGAN 13
By Dan Wright and Joseph C. Stewart
CALIFORNIA REPORT 16
By Ann Druffel
1982 MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM 17
By Walt Andrus
UFO SUMMIT CONFERENCE 18
By Walt Andrus
IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
By Lucius Farish
DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

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Permission is hereby granted to quote from this issue provided not more than 200 words are quoted from any one article, the author of the article is given credit, and the statement "Copyright 1982 by the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas" is included.

BIRTH TRAUMA AND "ABDUCTIONS"

By Robert Wanderer

Alvin H. Lawson, a longtime UFO investigator in southern California, has advanced a startling hypothesis — that those "abduction" stories people tell under hypnosis primarily reflect not something in the objective reality, but rather the long-suppressed memory of birth and pre-natal experiences.

He suggests that most of the details common to stories produced under hypnosis of being "abducted" onto a UFO actually have close counterparts in the birth process — the long tunnel leading in, the huge interior of the UFO, the often-painful physical examination by "entities" who are garbed similarly to hospital personnel, and the "levitation" through the air.[1]

Lawson's theory is bound to make an impact:

First, it questions what many observers consider the weakest aspect of the commonly-advanced UFO lore — the use of the dubious technique of hypnosis, and the exotic stories people tell while hypnotized.

Second, it is testable — it's not "just another wild idea" incapable of proof or disproof. Lawson has conducted some significant tests of the theory, and is open to other ways of checking it further.

Third, it conforms to the standard of the basic rule of the philosophy of science called Occam's Razor or the Principle of Parsimony — the preference for the simple direct explanation over the complex. The theory thus opens the way to a more rigorous approach to other aspects of the UFO phenomenon as well.

Let me describe Lawson's hypothesis in a somewhat dramatized way that I think demonstrates its sheer power.

For most of us, if not virtually all of us, the most frightening event that ever happened to us was being born. Here we are in the security of this nice comfortable place, the only place we have ever known. Although recent research indicates that we are aware in the womb of far more than was previously thought, and that we are effected by such matters as strange foods our mother eats and even the fears and doubts she may have about bearing a baby, we nevertheless presumably do enjoy the security of being in our own place, of having all our needs supplied, and even of enjoying the sounds and feelings we become aware of.

Suddenly all hell breaks loose. We begin to move — to move, of all things! — to move involuntarily out of our place. We are propelled and pushed and pulled and shoved and squeezed and slithered through a long dark tunnel. Not only is the movement unexpected and beyond our control, but how could there be any place other than the only place we've ever known?

The most terrifying things are yet to come. When we reach the other end of the tunnel, we emerge abruptly into a scary place: a huge room, hundreds of times bigger than the only place we have known. It's probably searingly illuminated, with harsh bright lights assaulting our eyes that had known only dimness and darkness. And the "entities." They are usually dressed in plain white apparently seamless garments that cover practically everything, even the bottom half of their faces, so that large eyes appear to be peering out at us.

One of these entities — usually the biggest one, with the deep voice — roughly grabs us, lifts us sharply upward, holds us upside down, and delivers a hard and painful slap on our back. We let out a yowl and begin another strange experience — breathing. But breathing is "natural" and our body has been preparing for it, so that might not be as upsetting as the rest. Now the big entity examines us closely — if we were able to hear and understand, we might pick up his mumbling ... "Let me see ... two eyes, two ears, ten fingers, ten toes ... well, this one seems okay." He jabs and pokes at our body a few more times before he's satisfied. The other entities are probably not quite so rough with us — one of them cleans the goo off our body and does a few other things we don't understand. Finally we are turned over to a different entity, but this one turns out to feel and act and sound like the place we used to be. After a while, we are securely bundled and set down to get some sleep.

This whole scary, frightening, shocking experience is simply too much for us to cope with at the age of 5 minutes. Since we have no experience to relate it to, we repress the event and its terror, somewhere down there in the "bottom of our brain."

Now, it's 20 years, or 30 years, or 40 years later, and we've just had some sort of UFO experience, perhaps a close encounter in which something (it might be a meteor or some strange meteorological or electromagnetic effect) swooshes very near to us, and the shock renders us unconscious, or "blacked out," or into some unusual state of consciousness, for anywhere from a few minutes to several hours. What happened during this "lost time"? A UFO investigator suggests regressive hypnosis.

A good hypnotist, of course, is careful not to lead the subject on, not to suggest material to someone already in a highly suggestible state. But the mere fact of being hypnotized, of expecting to be regressed to the time of your blackout, is suggestion enough. And when the hypnotist

(continued on next page)

Birth Trauma, Continued

relaxes us and gets down there where this birth trauma has been languishing repressed all those years and asks us to tell about that UFO we saw, we create a story combining the material there with what we know about UFOs, presumably in a manner similar to the way we create dreams in our sleep every night.

We are taken, we say, through a long tunnel, and on board a UFO. It turns out to be huge, much larger than the few square feet or so that the UFO had appeared to be. The interior is brightly illuminated. There are "entities" with large heads and eyes, dressed in plain usually seamless clothing, who "levitate" us onto a table and proceed to examine our body. Such, basically, is the scenario of the typical hypnotic regression.

Lawson suggests that these "abduction" stories are actually our elaboration of the long-suppressed frightening event of birth. Read the description of almost any "abduction" and you'll usually find factors such as loss of control, bright light, levitation, a tube or tunnel, a vast room, a physical examination — all "events" that can easily be memories of birth experience. Look also at the drawings that hypnotic subjects produce, such as the one on page 52 of *The Andreasson Affair*,[2] and at figure 5 in the appendix of *The Tujunga Canyon Contacts*.[3] Virtually any such book with drawings will provide examples.

I have tried to describe the birth trauma hypothesis in terms of the "perceptual reality" of the being-born baby and of our adult "unconscious." Lawson, as befits a college professor, has written his hypothesis in proper academic scholarly form. From his background of teaching English literature, he has traced archetypes and images which appear in many forms — in literature, in dreams, in UFO reports.[4] In fact, his hypothesis goes further than my explication of it: he suggests that the fetus becomes aware of its own shape and form, and he believes that much of the imagery used by hypnotized UFO subjects relates to earlier experiences in the womb.

Lawson suggests, for example, that the common "abduction" report of doors which appear suddenly and disappear immediately afterward are related to the opening of the cervix in the birth process; that the placenta may emerge in UFO narratives as the shape of a UFO craft and also as a backpack worn by "entities"; that the "entities" seen appear to be "typically fetal humanoids."

He draws support from the extensive work of psychiatrist Stanislav Grof who has found over many years that patients treated with LSD often report "reliving their own birth trauma" during sessions with LSD. Lawson argues that the UFO "abduction" is similarly essentially a mental rather than an actual physical experience.

"Abductees tell the truth as they have experienced it," Lawson believes, "although actual events are something else again." He considers "abductions" to be "real" in the sense of having "psychological validity" for the hypnotized subject.

Lawson co-conducted a test a few years ago in which eight volunteers were hypnotized and asked to come up with a story about being abducted onto a UFO. In analyzing the stories, he found them significantly similar to stories told under hypnosis by people who had a UFO experience, suggesting that both the "real" and "imaginary" stories might have a common source.[5]

A more recent Lawson study on imaginary abductions involved eight people whose births were by cesarean section. He found that seven of the eight used no tube or tunnel imagery in describing how they got on or off the UFO. It turned out that the eighth cesarean subject, whose story did include some tube/tunnel imagery (such as those found in people with normal births), had spent an hour in the birth canal before her mother hemorrhaged and the doctor changed to the cesarean method.[6]

(The next article will discuss the reactions, both of agreement and of objections, to Lawson's hypothesis, and will explore the implications of the theory for the UFO movement.)

NOTICE TO STATE DIRECTORS

UFO sighting reports submitted on standard sighting report forms to MUFON headquarters by Field Investigators and other members of the State teams all are filed, entered into computer data banks, referred to MUFON consultants as appropriate, and otherwise become a useful part of the growing mountain of information about UFOs. The *Journal*, however, does not always have sufficient staff to convert these reports into manuscripts suitable for publication to keep members/subscribers informed.

For any report that you feel warrants publication in the *Journal*, please submit along with the report forms a narrative summary of the case (typed, double-spaced) including the standard journalistic information: Who, What, Where, When ... and any preliminary evaluations or analyses. Photographs or *original* artwork (not Xerographic copies) will help us to report the story in the most informative, accurate, and professional manner.

We suggest that each State organization utilize the services of an experienced writer or editor to expedite the publication of interesting and potentially significant UFO cases so that our readers will be kept informed on a current basis. The present situation is that we receive masses of *raw information* not in a form suitable for publication. We need the help of *reporters* willing and able to submit the information in manuscript form.

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2. Raymond E. Fowler, *The Andreasson Affair* (NJ: Prentice-Hall), 1979.
3. Ann Druffel and D. Scott Rogo, *The Tujunga Canyon Contacts* (NJ: Prentice-Hall), 1980.
4. Lawson, "'Alien' Roots: Six UFO Entity Types and Some Possible Earthly Ancestors," in 1979 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings.
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ARE ABDUCTIONS PRE-ARRANGED?

By Diane Tessman
(MUFON State Section Director, St. Petersburg, Florida)

Supposing that abductions of humans by UFO occupants are real physical experiences, we can hypothesize that either the potential abductee is chosen totally at random because he or she is in a vulnerable position (dark road, etc.), or that he or she is led into that vulnerable position on the dark road by being singled out beforehand, possibly through telepathy.

The usual assumption is that the "victim" is chosen at random, but if not, the implications are formidable. It may be that someone driving along is "zapped" at random by a passing UFO, subjected to a medical exam, and "haunted" by the experience thereafter. However, we can never be sure that the person who has been abducted truly feels "communication" with the UFO occupants after the experience, or if he or she merely is traumatized, much as a rape victim feels that the attacker might return at a later date.

It is quite another thing to suppose that a man is sitting in the comfort of his home watching the *Tonight Show*, and suddenly is mentally manipulated, somehow, to drive to the edge of the desert ostensibly to observe a meteor shower. This is how Charles Moody's abduction reportedly happened. True, he had planned to watch the meteor shower since reading of it in the newspaper: perhaps the idea grew on him during the day. Perhaps he is an avid star gazer, but from personal experience I know how often I have planned — and looked forward — to viewing meteor showers, only to be defeated by sleepiness or the comfort of my home when the time came.

The theory of *pre*-abduction mental manipulation has not been explored extensively. In re-examining abduction cases, I find that some could support this theory while others seemingly do not. The following are some of the cases suggesting "pre-ordained" abduction encounters:

According to *Interrupted Journey* (John Fuller, Dial Press, 1966), Barney Hill's 120 mile round trip to and from work each night was contributing to the aggravation of his ulcer condition. Yet, as he drove to work on the evening of Sept. 14, 1961, the idea came to him that he and Betty should take an unscheduled week's vacation via car. The idea "grew on him" all that night at work, and though he and Betty had no budget money allotted for it (and ran out of cash on the return trip), they both eagerly decided to go.

Is it grasping at straws to suggest that this idea was "planted" in Barney's mind, thus setting up the best known abduction in modern UFO history? It seems illogical for a man whose health is threatened at least partially because of long daily drives to find the idea of a week of driving irresistibly wonderful. Fuller calls September in the White Mountains one of the "cruelest months"; certainly it was an unpopular time to doggedly head into those mountains for a "bus driver's vacation."

In the movie "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," the little boy seemed driven to find the UFOs (and occupants) after UFOs had apparently passed over his home and caused his electrical and battery-operated toys to go berserk. This pre-abduction contact has no clear precedent in real-life abduction cases. However, the recent mother and child abduction case in Texas (Journal No. 167, January 1982) includes a somewhat similar experience. The 18-month-old baby seems determined to "go home" and keeps this message coming from 7:00 p.m. to midnight, apparently refusing to go to sleep. The mother finally gives up and in an obviously dishevelled state, starts for home. The baby was ill, and children can be very insistent and inconsistent when ill, but there may be another reason for her dogged insistence.

Consider the possibility that when the baby pointed to her ear or expressed discomfort there, that it was a "message" or mental manipulation perceived within her ear/head. This could also explain why the "earache" cleared up so fast after the abduction. The possibility does seem to exist that the child was used . . . driven . . . to set up the vulnerable position for the abduction: the perennial dark, deserted road.

In *Abducted!* (Coral and Jim Lorenzen, Berkley, 1977) is the abduction story of two young men who decided to take a short-cut on a rural blacktop road. They failed to notice that it was a dead-end road and proceeded to wreck their car as they bumped into the embankment. Again, this may fall within "normal" teenage behavior, but it may also be an example of telepathic or other mental manipulation leading the boys onto a deserted road. The boys also found two houses unresponsive to their knocks, a slightly odd coincidence in a rural area. Were both families away that night, or were they not "supposed" to come to the door, thus assuring that the boys would be in an isolated, vulnerable position?

In the same reference is the Maine case of three young men who decide to take a drive for "something to do." Their van "turned itself" down a side road to the lake when they had decided to take a more traveled route; there the abduction ensued. To pursue the pre-arrangement hypothesis, at what point were the night's activities taken over by UFO occupants? When the van "turned itself" (a thought willed into the driver's mind?) or when the suggestion to

(continued on next page)

TYPICAL 1981 UFO REPORTS

By Richard Hall

MUFON investigators in the field have contributed a steady flow of "typical" UFO reports, including structured objects with body lights, light beams, electromagnetic effects, humming sounds, and an almost archetypal DD (Daylight Disc). These patterns have held up for at least 35 years, providing the repetitiveness that scientists require for recognizing a "real" phenomenon. Why, then (we ask rhetorically), are UFOs still viewed by the majority of scientists as only a popular madness?

MUFON investigator Mrs. Jean Fuller, State Section Director for Smith County, interviewed Mr. Jackie Dale Spurlock, 29, an employee of the Southwestern Electric Power Company, who had the following experience between 9:20 and 9:30 p.m., November 24, 1981 near Marshall, Texas:

"My date and I were traveling down an oil road approaching Texas Highway 43 when we noticed an object with a red pulsating light which was flying just above the trees from our left to our right. I first thought it was a plane, but then it turned and started straight toward us, and I then noticed two searchlights on the front. We stopped in a curve and waited until the object arrived. It stopped and hovered just above the trees. We had to look almost directly up to see it. Then it tilted and put its beams on the truck's cab. (See sketch.)

"We sat there for a short while looking at it and discussing its appearance. I then became afraid and left in a hurry. We traveled about 60-70 yards, not being able to see it. I then realized that we could not see it because it was directly overhead. I then stopped again, and it came from overhead to my side, keeping its lights on us. I then turned and went onto the highway.

"We traveled down the highway watching it as it left the scene of our encounter. After it had traveled some distance, it made an abrupt 90° turn to the right. About 6-7 miles down the highway it crossed our path about 300-400 yards ahead of us. We pulled over on the shoulder, watching it as it went out of sight. It was still in our sight when we left (sic)."

Next day Spurlock had trouble with the truck's alternator, and when he had it checked, they had to replace both the alternator and the battery.

Mr. and Mrs. Jan Paag of Pollock Pines, Calif., (El Dorado County) were sleeping outdoors on the early morning of September 6, 1981, when their dog began barking and running

(continued on next page)

Pre-Arranged?, Continued

drive to the lake occurred back in the house trailer?

Other cases which might merit a second look with the Pre-Arrangement Theory in mind include the three Kentucky women ("Kentucky Abduction," *Enclyclopedia of UFOs*, Doubleday, 1980); the Carl Higdon case ("Higdon Experience," same reference) and other cases involving hunters; and the Pascagoula, Miss., fishermen case ("Pascagoula, Mississippi, abduction," same reference).

The possibility of being mentally manipulated while sitting at home is disturbing not only because there is a sense of personal violation, but also — more importantly — because it opens up the possibility of manipulation throughout the history of humankind, a line of thinking guaranteed to alienate all one's sane colleagues.

The possibility that some abductions are pre-arranged also leads to the unpopular thought that at least some abductees are the "chosen few." This is a justifiably unpopular idea since the Adamski's of the world have made the notion of "star people" obnoxious to serious UFOlogists, and such contactees have profiteered. However, the idea of UFO occupants manipulating some people into an ultimate contact should not be tossed out merely because it implies some special relationship.

Also rearing its ugly head in this thinking is that the abduction experience is not the ultimate, and that "they" will come back to their contact when the world blows up (or whenever). This may be egocentric thinking on the abductee's part. More likely, a telepathically adept "galactic scientist" for his own mysterious (to us) purposes finds it convenient to pick out a "victim" sitting in his home, manipulate him to go to a vulnerable location, swoop down on the hapless victim's car, taking him for the "required" medical exam, and leaving him to ponder the significance of it all.

Human nature being what it is, perhaps Barney Hill really thought he'd love to spend a week driving, and perhaps the teenagers really couldn't read a map well enough to spot a dead end. What difference does it make? If there *are* pre-arranged abductions, we could better realize what we are dealing with, the extent of the calculated experiments on humanity, and the power of the telepathic influence.

We may be making a mistake in assuming that abduction experiences begin when the abductee ". . . happened to be driving late one night . . ." Let's remember that the abduction caper may be planned long before the actual contact on the dark, deserted road.

(The author would be interested in hearing from abductees, or investigators who know them, as to their feelings about whether they were led into the experience, and whether earlier experiences in their lives may relate to the abduction.)

MEMORIES OF A LOOKOUT: UFOs ON THE YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION

By Gregory Long
(© 1981 by Gregory Long)

Larry George has never forgotten his UFO experiences. A 43-year-old Yakima artist, writer, and educator, George has only recently described what he saw from 1957 to 1961 and in 1964.

"After awhile you get kind of anti-social about the whole thing," he told me. "People brand you as a kook." But the UFOs he witnessed as a fire lookout on the Yakima Indian Reservation are as real "as if they happened yesterday," and no one will ever convince him he was "seeing things."

The Reservation, nearly 1.5 million acres, lies within the lower Yakima Valley in south-central Washington State. To the north and west of the Reservation, the snowcapped peaks of Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams tower into the skies. The lesser ridges of the Cascade Mountains, heavily timbered and marked by high alpine lakes and streams, fill the western region of the Indian lands. Here several lookout stations are situated on high peaks. About 5 miles east of the timberline and in the center of the Reservation is 4,180-foot-high Satus Peak. It was here in the fall of 1961 that Larry George and his wife had a daytime sighting of UFOs.

George first noticed the objects when a bright flash, like "a flash bulb of a camera going off," caught his attention. He reasoned that a Cessna was about to crash, grabbed his binoculars, and looked between Simon Butte and McKay's Butte, about 8 to 12 miles south-southwest of the lookout station. Later he would wonder what had caused the flash since the objects he saw were like "dull stainless steel" and never flashed again during the entire sighting.

The objects, either five or seven in number, were in formation and flying effortlessly at treetop level above the contours of the earth. Shaped like teardrops with black spots on their sides or near their ends, the objects never left formation. The front three objects were closer together than the others in the upper leg of the formation, and during the entire flight, the objects never broke distance.

George was puzzled when the objects went over a butte since he expected to see them change shape, revealing either their tops or bottoms as they maneuvered over the landscape. Yet their size and shape never altered, and they continued to hug the ground, moving at over 300 m.p.h., until George and his wife lost sight of them over the Goldendale Highway (U.S. 97) in the southeast.

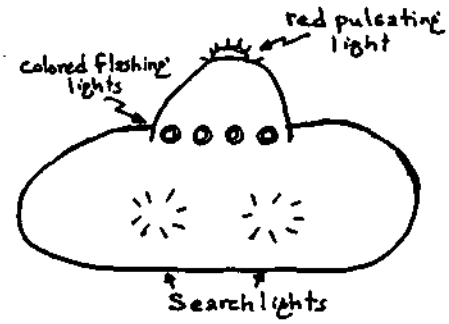
George and his wife shared the binoculars during the sighting, and even fought over them in their excitement, thus the inexactitude in the

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1981 Reports, Continued

around the yard. Mrs. Paag did not awaken, but Mr. Paag did and immediately saw a large, cigar-shaped orange glowing object speckled with numerous round, red, steady lights coming toward him from the northwest over the large pine trees. It appeared to be about 200 yards away and about the size of a DC-10 minus the wings, moving very slowly (estimated 10 m.p.h.) and emitting a humming sound. The UFO continued on a straight course and disappeared to the southeast in about 30 seconds.

Mr. Paag is a motel manager, a native of Sweden and a former art dealer, who has flown in all kinds of aircraft. He was a UFO skeptic until this experience. He felt that the object was so unusual that he should report it to someone, so he called the County Sheriff's office in Placerville. After several referrals, the report was sent to MUFON and Mr. Paag was interviewed for MUFON by Charles D. Baer who lives in the same town.



Marshall, Texas, UFO
November 24, 1981

MUFON Investigator John E. Zeller, Portland, Oregon, was alerted by the Seattle UFO Reporting Center on July 22, 1981 about the sighting that afternoon of a silver, disc-shaped object at a location about 2 miles from his home. He immediately telephoned the witness, Mrs. J.G. (who prefers to remain anonymous) and arranged for an interview the following day.

Mrs. G. was in the master bedroom at 3:20 p.m. talking on the phone to her daughter in Texas, when her son called "Mom, look at the UFO!" She looked out to the north and saw a silvery disc nearby, about to pass over the house. She ran out on the deck facing south, joining another daughter who had been sunbathing, a visiting niece, and her son, to observe the object.

The disc came over the crest of a hill at treetop level, and was now visible about 150 feet to the east of the house and at about 150 feet altitude. It was a bright, shiny (like tinfoil) object similar to two saucers joined at their edges. It did not rotate, flutter, or wobble, but made a smooth turn to the left (southeast), cleared two tall fir trees, turned to the south, and appeared to settle down in the trees and brush about a quarter of a mile away in an undeveloped area. Local teenagers went down the brush- and tree-covered slope, but were unable to find anything.□

Lookout, Continued

number of objects and the location of the black spots. But George is positive that he saw unknown craft performing near-impossible feats. Days later he spotted an F-105 that passed the lookout station at ground level. The jet was traveling "off the deck."

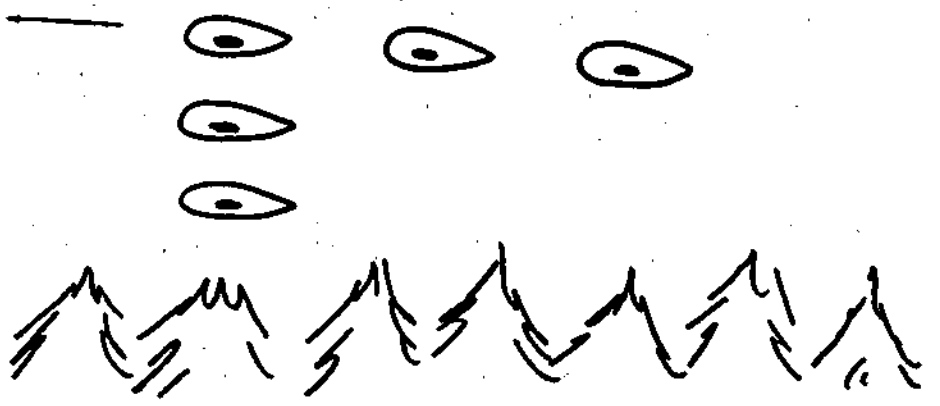
"Anybody would be crazy flying off the deck that fast," George marveled. And yet that was what the UFOs had done, never breaking rank and traveling in total silence.

This was George's only daytime sighting of strange objects on the Reservation. Years later, in the summer of 1972 at 2:30 a.m., W.J. (Bill) Vogel, the chief fire control officer on the Reservation, would see a teardrop-shaped light east of the Goldendale Highway. (Now retired, Vogel continues to investigate reports of UFO sightings on the Reservation.) The bright, fluorescent orange object, displaying a "mouse tail" of flashing lights on its narrow end, traveled south across the Reservation and eventually vanished in the distance. Was this nocturnal light related to George's sighting of teardrop-shaped daylight discs?

George doesn't know, but he is absolutely sure that "they were really craft, they were flying. Whether they were spacecraft, I don't know. But we saw them, and nothing on this earth can tell me I didn't see them."

By George's accounting, he saw a large number of nighttime UFOs while a lookout. After awhile, sightings became so commonplace that he lost count. Yet he cautions that the isolation of a lookout's job (his wife did not always accompany him), and the unbroken days of solitude and quiet, can lead to mental and visual quirks. "No one calls on the radio. It's like you're not alive, you're all by yourself in the middle of nowhere. Your eyes and imagination play tricks on you. You start seeing things or hearing things, maybe whatever your mind wants you to see."

But the position, color, and behavior of the nocturnal lights he saw made the difference between misperceived objects, fabricated events, and the "real" thing. Most often the lights were orange, blue, or white and traveled west to east, north to south, and south to north. Some displayed a wobble or wavering motion during their passage, or acted strangely in other ways.



Artist's Rendition of Fall 1961 Daylight Discs Drawn by Larry George

As an example, while on duty at Simcoe Butte Lookout on the southern edge of the Reservation in 1957 (the lookout station has since been moved about 5 miles east along the ridge and renamed Sopelia Lookout), George was puzzled that two Venuses should be in the sky, the second planet the same magnitude as its companion. Suddenly one of the "planets" moved as a steady light and swooped down into a canyon two or three miles distant and went out like "putting out a light."

Beginning in the summer of 1958, George's duty station was changed to Satus Peak Lookout where he served for three fire seasons. He would return to this station in 1964 after three years in the Army at White Sands Proving Grounds. One night (he is uncertain of the year), George saw what appeared to be a green flare go up into the sky near Signal Peak Lookout 20 miles to the west. He took an azimuth reading. How could a flare go up an estimated 4,000 feet and why? He called Signal Peak.

"Nobody's shooting flares," he was told. "*Where* did you see a flare!"

As far as George knew, nobody cared that he saw the object or (except for himself) ever reported seeing it. A few other times he saw red or green flares go up late at night on the Reservation, each time winking out before they "hit" the ground.

George is uncertain whether or not lookouts at the other three Reservation stations reported UFO sightings among themselves during these years. The lookouts seemed to be geographically divided from each other (although Vogel, as chief fire control officer, oversaw both groups). The Signal Peak, Simcoe (Sopelia), and Grayback Lookout stations were involved with Forestry firefighters and timber fires, and the Satus Peak station concentrated on fires in the brushlands. George, at least, rarely met any of the other lookouts and never thought about passing on information of sightings to them — except in the case of the "flares," which posed an obvious fire hazard. And of course there was the threat of ridicule. Until 1972, Vogel, long a skeptic, responded to George's reports of objects with a grain of salt.

However, in 1959 or 1960 at 1:30 in the morning, George was awakened by a phone call from Signal Peak Lookout. George recalled that the night was extremely clear and the moon was out. Signal Peak was prominent above the forest. The female lookout on the line had opened the door to go outside to the outhouse when she saw a light and refused to go any further.

"There's this purple light coming from the sky, and it's right outside above my house here. Can you see it?"

George recalled, "And I look out there, and there's nothing. There's no light, *nothing*."

The lookout insisted, "It's a very

(continued on next page)

Lookout, Continued

bright, purple light coming out of the sky, and it's making a sound."

"I don't see anything! I'm looking right at you! I can't see it. There's nothing . . . *nothing.*"

Subsequently, the light apparently went out.

In 1964 George did see something, although the object passed the Satus Peak Lookout at such a speed that he never got a good look at it. However, his wife did. George rarely turned the lights on in the cabin at night since everything would be reflected in the glass windows. Instead, he used a red-painted flashlight to look at the fire-finder. This night, he was standing facing the east window. His wife was standing facing north.

Suddenly (as his wife told him later) an aqua-blue object four to five times brighter than a neon sign and probably no bigger than the circle of a flashlight came out of the north from the direction of Ahtanum Ridge at tremendous speed and headed straight for the lookout station. She screamed. Before George could turn, he witnessed a long, blue streak of light like a laser beam reflected in the east window as the object tore by the west window, narrowly missing the station.

On another night, a "big, giant" white light appeared over the town of Toppenish at approximately 3,000 feet, stopped and hovered, and then traveled north to Wapato, where it stopped, hovered, and then traveled on to Yakima where it dwindled in brightness in the north until it was indistinguishable from the stars.

Other events occurred during these years, although their relationship to UFOs in unknown. At 1:00 a.m. in 1961 at the Satus Peak station, George was pumping up the gas lamp after he and his wife had returned from a brief trip to Toppenish. Without warning, his wife shrieked. He seized his rifle. "I saw a hairy face looking through the window!" she cried. George was skeptical. The distance from the window to the ground was 8 to 10 feet. "It could have been her imagination," George admitted.

But what about the sound of a baby crying that his wife insisted time and again she heard outside the station? The wind? A cougar? There were certainly no humans around for miles and miles. And George had never heard the sound — until one day.

"A baby crying is a baby crying!" he told me in exasperation. Many times he walked down the hill looking for the baby crying that he never found.

Could this have been Bigfoot, an oversized, hirsute, manlike creature, who apparently makes similar sounds and who, along with the UFOs, has purportedly been sighted periodically on the Reservation?

At other times George would spot fires, but once firefighters arrived, no fires could be found. He remembered an incident in which he saw "a big fire as plain as day" at the southeastern boundary of the Reservation near the wheatfields of the Horse Heaven Hills. The fire was so prominent that he did not "shoot" the azimuth and directed a helicopter to it by radio. Yet when the helicopter arrived at the site, the occupants saw nothing. "You're seeing things!" they said.

Were these experiences the result of the long, empty hours of loneliness and isolation on the mountaintops? George told me that he could hear the sound of a car miles away, that he would become leery of anything out of place on the land. One day he mistook 50 geese in the sky for strange "objects" hovering at several thousand feet until he studied them through binoculars and realized that geese don't always fly hundreds of feet above the earth as commonly expected. He confessed that it was difficult to judge the distance and size of objects at night without the backdrop of reference points at eye level or below him. Any lights he saw above him were unrelated to anything else but themselves.

Yet George is familiar with the appearance of satellites, the flight patterns and lights of aircraft, and the antics of weather balloons. Additionally, as a technical illustrator in the Army, George became familiar with all kinds of military aircraft and was soon knowledgeable of America's arsenal and that of foreign countries. However, despite his conviction that the objects he saw performed nonconventionally and had to be UFOs, he kept his experiences to himself, and if he spoke of them, did so only casually. Significantly, George's experiences predate Vogel's own sighting by more than 10 years, and by George's account, the other lookouts were generally unaware of his (George's) sightings. He admitted to me that I was the first person with any authority that he had actually talked to in detail about his experiences.

Since George is knowledgeable about Indian legend and myth, I asked him if UFOs on the Reservation have had an Indian "connection," an intimate relationship with the people who lived on this land for thousands of years? George doesn't think so although prophecies were made by the local Indians in the early 1800's that "flying objects" would be seen in the "near future" as they had been seen in the past.

George recounted a story that he had heard from his mother of a "flying machine" observed in the late 1920's or 1930's by an old Indian man on the Reservation. Supposedly, the silent object hovered over Fish Lake (an area today that can be reached only by four-wheel drive vehicle), went across it, and then entered the lake and came out. The old man told listeners that "It wasn't his time to die," implying that since the object safely left the lake, the life of its occupant was spared.

George has no theories about what UFOs are or where they come from. "I think there are some people who are looking for the answer, but I don't think they are any closer to it than I am right now." But he remains intrigued by sighting reports. "Maybe that's why I continue to look up," he says. And just in case, he regularly packs a camera with him.

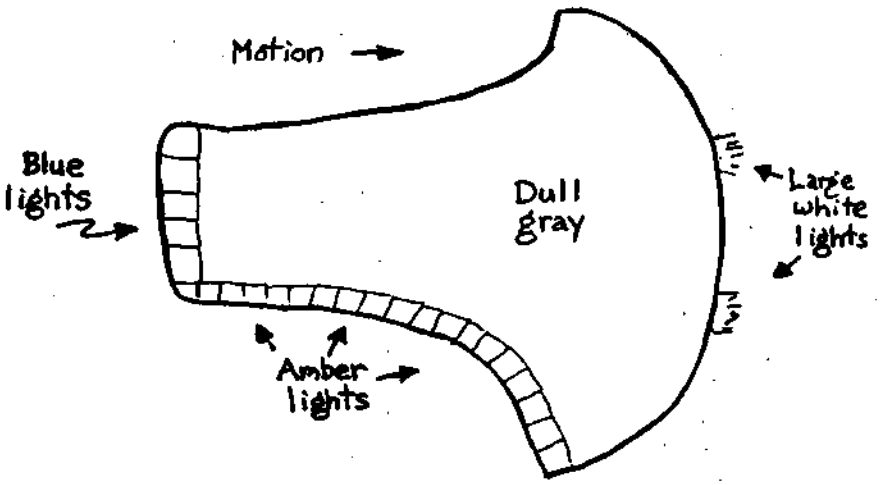
Even though Larry George grants the possibility that "your eyes and imagination play tricks on you" in the unique environment of the lookout

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"ROARING" UFO OVER VIRGINIA

By Bob Grattan
(MUFON Investigator)

SIGHTING DATE: Sunday, January 31, 1982
TIME: 21:25 EST
LOCATION: Mechanicsville, Va. (Hanover County)
WITNESSES: Ann & Steve Walton
INTERVIEW DATE: Saturday 2/23/82



Mechanicsville, Va., UFO — January 31, 1982

On the evening of Jan. 31, Steve and Ann were watching a television show when they noticed a very bright light out of their south windows on either side of the TV set. Thinking it was an airplane, Steve ran out the rear of the house while Ann ran out the front door. Two very bright lights, much like aircraft landing lights except much brighter and closer together (about 2 feet apart) were seen moving from the south up the north/south property line above the trees.

The weather was cold and overcast with wind but no rain. The object was estimated to be about 500 feet in altitude and moving around 65-85 m.p.h. (about the speed of a Piper Cub plane). Walton said that an object of that size could not have been flying so slow without crashing. It was silent on approach but emitted an extremely loud roar as it passed, much louder than a Phantom F4 jet taking off. Lights, both amber and blue, were noted as described in the report form. The body was a dull metallic color. (See sketch.) The object abruptly ascended into the cloud cover, but the loud sound continued for another 20-30 seconds.

The Waltons have a dog and rabbits, but they were too astonished to notice any possible animal reactions.

No loss of electricity or change in TV reception were noted; however, they were both outside as the object passed the house. Steve noted that there was no odor of aviation fuel or exhaust which was always present around aircraft. Vibration was heavy on the ground and in the house. No time before or after the sighting was unaccounted for as best they could tell.

Later that week, a friend of the Waltons, who lives in an apartment complex about 5 miles from them, mentioned in passing that she had experienced a power failure on that night the same time as the sighting; it lasted about 30 minutes. After checking with VEPCO (Va. Elec. Power Co.), I was unable to confirm any power loss in the area; anyway, they had none recorded. The Waltons had not mentioned the sighting to the friend. One other neighbor was questioned by the Waltons but this person had retired early that evening and heard nothing. They have hesitated to discuss it with anyone else.

Steve phoned the Byrd Airport tower as the airport is several miles south of their home. The tower reported no aircraft in their area at the time of the sighting and after much discussion, gave Steve the UFO hotline number in Washington state.

Steve and Ann Walton gave me the impression of extreme sincerity and honesty in the interview, and they appeared very interested in finding out what they saw that evening. Neither seemed to know much about UFOs and had not really been interested in them before the sighting. They have now expressed an interest in joining the MUFON group and may have done so by this date. Steve appeared very knowledgeable about different types of aircraft and equipment used on such vehicles. My impression was that they were frightened by what they saw. Steve, a general contractor, served as an aircraft electrician in the Air National Guard for 6 years. I find that there are many similarities between the Walton sighting and the objects reported by William Hassel in "Multiple Sightings of Triangular UFOs" (*MUFON UFO Journal*, Jan. 1982, pp. 9-12). Also, certain similarities are present with the tape recording made by Joseph C. Stewart on Michigan sightings last fall. (See separate report.)□

Lookout, Continued

station, he stresses the reality of his single daytime sighting.

"I don't care what anyone says. Something is out there. They can call me a kook, they can call me crazy, anything they'd like. But I saw those things."

UFOLOGY IN ITALY

By Massimo Greco*

Foreign researchers wonder about the lack of UFO reports coming from Italy. To understand the problem, it is necessary to know the tormented story of Italian UFOlogy. This paper will delineate the various stages in the progress of research, and try to clear up the obscure side of Italian UFOlogy.

UFOs first received widespread attention in Italy during the 1954 wave (not in 1947) when Italian territory was involved directly. Almost 400 reports were gathered in Italy following the 1954 wave. The first two UFO centers were created in these years: the Centro Indipendente Raccolta Notizie Osservazioni (CIRNOS), or Independent Center for Gathering News About Space Observations; and the Centro Italiano Studi Aviazione Elettromagnetica (CISAER), or Italian Center of Research on Electromagnetic Spaceships.

CIRNOS lasted not quite 4 years, and collapsed when its founder, E. Michaelles, ceased research. CISAER, led by A. Perego (author of four books between 1957 and 1970), lasted longer and was able to express itself at a higher official level than CIRNOS. Very little research was done, except that CIRNOS did elaborate some statistical documents and some interesting speculations. CISAER, on the other hand, took faithist positions: the UFOs are electromagnetic devices driven by extraterrestrials here to avoid a nuclear war.

In the early 1960's some reviews were published, such as "Spazio e Vita" (Space and Life) and "Dischi Volanti" (Flying Saucers), but they ceased publication after a few issues. The next fundamental stage came in 1963 when "Clypeus" was created, a review treating UFOs and various other subjects. Led by G. Settimo, this review (still published today) represented the only light in the dark world of UFO research. Real research still was nonexistent, though there were a few small centers and a lot of "fans" (only a few scientifically oriented). Many of the serious researchers felt the need to coordinate their forces, so in 1966 at a meeting in Turin, the Centro Ufologica Nazionale (CUN), or National UFO Center, was formed.

CUN's purpose is to unify the forces of investigators, creating some provincial branches and publishing a bulletin, "Notiziario UFO" to keep members informed. This remained for years the only review entirely dedicated to the UFO phenomenon, and was published until 1980. Unity of researchers under a center is not easy to achieve, as the foreign centers also have experienced, but CUN continues to this day as the only Italian center whose authoritativeness is recognized on a national scale.

In the early 1970's two new reviews were created: "Il Giornale dei Misteri" (Mysteries Journal) and "Gli Arcani" (The Mysteries). As can be understood from their names, these reviews treat a wide range of topics, such as parapsychology, astrology, magic, "astronomy," and also UFOs. These reviews, sold in all the newspaper kiosks, contributed to the development of UFO research as a social phenomenon and to the "research groups" phenomenon. In those years it was all the fashion to create a research group, and the 1973 wave (remember the Turin-Caselle radar-visual case) contributed to this trend.

Obviously, most of the groups included many pseudoresearchers and closed after a few months, but a study in 1979 indicates that 400 groups then existed in Italy! Unfortunately, their reviews reported dozens of sightings referring to meteors, stars, airplanes, etc., that some of the groups spread as real UFOs. The picture of Italian UFOlogy to that point was distressing.

Research Grows Up

In 1973 the Comitato Nazionale di Investgazione sui Fenomeni Aerei Anomali (CNIFAA), or National Investigation Committee on Anomalous Aerial Phenomena, was founded. This center operates on a scientific basis, led by mssrs. Farabone, Cabassi, and Izzo, but is small and lacks field investigators. Its only noteworthy work is publication of the review "UFO Phenomena," which compiles articles written by the foremost international UFO researchers. It was awarded a prize by the Fund for UFO Research as a worthwhile scientific UFO review. But the problem of Italian research continued and few contributions were made by Italian UFOlogists.

CUN, in the meantime, continued to expand nationally and in 1978 decided to sell "Notiziaro UFO" in newspaper kiosks, but this led to attempts to popularize the review for a mass audience. After about 2 years, the editor sought permission to indulge in "creative" reporting, but the Board of Directors firmly opposed that proposal. Then the review was literally blocked by the editor in June 1980.

You will notice that I haven't yet spoken of true research in Italy. The reasons are easy to find: In Italy there are few effective researchers and many eagerly interested "fans," so

(continued on next page)

*Edited by Richard Hall. This paper was originally prepared for presentation at the 1981 MUFON UFO Symposium at M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass., but Mr. Greco was unable to attend. His address is: via Gramsci 12, 25100 Brescia, Italy.

UFO DATA MART

Wanted

The Plymouth UFO Investigative Centre seeks correspondence with U.S. UFO groups. Eric Morris, Chairman, 17, Wilkinson Rd., St. Budeaux, Plymouth, Devon PLS 1DF, England.

Seek correspondence/information from researchers concerning "underground sounds" seemingly non-earthquake-related and apparently associated with UFO and/or Forteantype phenomena. Direct data or leads highly appreciated. Greg Long, 301 Armistead, Richland, WA 99352.

Trade

First 3½ years of *Omni* and following paperbacks in very good condition: *Flying Saucer Occupants; UFOs: The Whole Story; Encounters With UFO Occupants; Abducted;* by Coral and Jim Lorenzen. *The Humanoids* and *Encounter Cases from FSR* by Charles Bowen. *The Walton Experience* by Travis Walton. Seeking older U.S. UFO journals and old and new foreign UFO journals. Send list as offer. All material received to be donated to permanent Ohio State University Library UFO collection. William E. Jones, 2256 Zollinger Rd., Columbus, OH 43221.

MUFON State organizations are invited to submit reports of your activities to the *Journal* for publication, along with photographs of your meetings or of your investigative tools and equipment. Any tips or advice of possible value to your colleagues in other states should be included. General information on sightings (or lack thereof), news media interest (or disinterest), special projects, problems, or other topics that MUFON nationally should be aware of to determine overall trends would be especially helpful. A series of Status Reports from the states would be a welcome feature in the *Journal.*

STAMP PROGRAM

Donations of cancelled foreign stamps for the international UFO information exchange program (a collector compensates MUFON for the stamps) have been received from Don Berliner, Alexandria, Va.; Larry W. Bryant, Arlington, Va.; Ronald K. Ford, Redwood Valley, Calif.; Greg Long, Richland, Wash.; Mrs. F.E. Losornio, Pasadena, Calif.; Tom Taylor, Tempe, Ariz.; and Fred Whiting, Alexandria, Va. Send all stamps to Richard Hall, 4418 39th St., Brentwood, MD 20722.

JOURNAL RENEWAL NOTICES

To help our Journal subscribers maintain continuity in their subscriptions, a plan was developed to provide advance notice of expiration. This is imperative due to delays of Second Class mailings in the various postal services throughout the world. The address on the cover of the journal for U.S.A. subscribers, and on the envelope for foreign subscribers, contains a code date advising when your subscription expires. If your issue has the code M3/82, your subscription expires with the March 1982 issue. Recognizing that some of our foreign subscribers may not receive their copies for one or two months after being mailed, we are inserting a renewal form with the two issues prior to the month of expiration. Each subscriber will also receive a renewal form with a "red check" as a final reminder that your subscription expires with this issue.

By renewing promptly when you receive the first reminder, your bank check, cash, or postal money order with your renewal form will arrive in Seguin, Texas prior to the time that your actual expiration takes place, thus maintaining your continuity of Journal issues. Do not wait until you receive the "red check" before renewing, because this requires more expensive postal mailings for a subscriber to "catch-up." This policy applies to all subscribers, not just our foreign friends. We have been using this procedure for several months as previously advised in the Journal.

By renewing promptly, your expiration date is simply advanced upon receipt of your membership/subscription dues, thus guaranteeing our members continuity in Journal issues. We do not have a reduction in price by subscribing for several years in advance, however, with inflation and increases in the cost of publishing, you are guaranteed that any subsequent subscription increases will not effect you during this period. In effect, this is a savings to the subscriber. Please help yourself by helping MUFON in this matter — everyone benefits.

Italy, Continued

contributions by Italian researchers were limited to the good will of the few who knew English and could translate the reports.

CUN, realizing the problem of research, has totally reorganized and reduced the number of members to those who may be counted on as effective researchers to cover the entire nation. Some members translate the most interesting Italian reports into English to keep others informed on what occurs in Italy. Each regional branch of CUN is compiling a catalogue of all UFO sightings, past and present, and including IFOs so as to have a complete picture. When this monumental work is completed, it will become a national catalogue that may include as many as 20,000 cases.

At last we can begin to speak of effective research. Italian UFOlogists have come to understand that the name of the center or the number of its members is not important, but instead the work that it accomplishes. I hope that Italian contributions to international UFO research will now be more frequent. At least we have taken the first step, the first of a long chain.

ITALIAN UFO CENTERS OR REVIEWS

CUN, via Magenta 49, 10128, Torino
UFO Phenomena, P.O. Box 190, 40100, Bologna
Clypeus/Ufologia, P.O. Box 82, 10100 Torino
UFO News-Flash, via Gramsci 12, 25100 Brescia (English-language translations of newsclippings and reports published in Italy)

TRIANGLE OF LIGHTS OVER MICHIGAN

By Dan Wright
(State Director)
and
Joseph C. Stewart
(State Section Director)

A few minutes after 10:00 p.m., Monday, September 14, 1981, a large triangle of lights, reported to have a bright orange hue and thought by some to be perhaps as large as the space encompassed by multiple commercial jets, was seen crossing the St. Clair River which separates Port Huron, Michigan and Sarnia, Ontario. Later news accounts contained in the UFO Newsclipping Service indicate that the same lights/object had been reported over Ontario just prior to the Port Huron observations, moving slowly west toward Sarnia along Route 402. (See especially UFO Newsclipping Service #147, October 1981, page 13, "Lights in sky prompt calls.")

Residents in Port Huron and suburban Marysville stated that the triangle, with a fourth, smaller red light trailing *behind on the left side*, moved extremely slowly over the city at an indeterminate altitude thought to be a few to several thousand feet. It continued in a generally westerly direction. It should be noted that the subject named in the above news article specifically mentioned *two* trailing red lights which were centered at the rear in the fashion of auto taillights.

The triangle was next seen near the town of Goodells, which is in western St. Clair County along state highway M-21. A resident there reported that it hovered when first spotted, then changed direction twice before moving farther west.

Two sheriff's deputies on patrol in Lapeer County attempted to photograph the lights (as had a teenage boy in Marysville) but were likewise unsuccessful due to inadequate film, settings, and exposure time. Through a telephoto lens, one of the officers believed he saw a metallic body amidst the lights, of a dark or dull finish. The officers also reported that the lights changed from bright orange to dull or pale yellow as they watched the object pass overhead. Further, they stated that a *single* red light was *centered directly behind* the triangle.

Two Flint residents observed the triangle at 10:25-10:30 as it passed over the heart of that city. In the two-minute duration before it was lost behind urban structures, each determined that the triangle, seen as equilateral with yellow-white hue, once again had a single red light *behind and to the left*. One of these subjects stated that this fourth light at one point moved from the off-centered position to a position directly behind the other three. It was last seen behind these two floating over the large Buick plant on the city's west side.

A Flint radio station, WTRX, reported receiving numerous phone calls to a talk show host as the triangle passed over the city. Unfortunately, no tape recording of that show was retained in order to locate additional observers, and the host could offer only the same basic description reported here. While over Flint, the object was seen and reported by four policemen from three locations. As it moved beyond Bishop Airport and away from the city, it was seen by a woman from the town of Swartz Creek in western Genesee County. It reached the town at approximately 10:45. That witness declared that a full 20 minutes transpired for that 17-mile segment.

The basic characteristics, then, are of a huge triangle of smallish lights, seen variously as bright orange and pale yellow, with either one or two smaller red lights perhaps independent of main body. Though the presumed object was depicted as being very low in the sky, no sound was heard and no clear outline seen. Bishop Airport reported nothing unusual on its (transponder type) radar. While numerous inquiries were initiated (including, for example, to Marysville High School where an evening class reportedly viewed the anomaly), few individuals responded in any formal manner, perhaps due to the relatively brief and unspectacular nature of the activity.

An early assessment by a CUFOS investigator, Jim Wilson of Owosso who interviewed the four Flint policemen, indicated that the object was a B-52 on a refueling run with a KC-135 tanker. This was concluded on the basis of a verbal response from the Public Information Office of Wurtsmith AFB in Oscoda, despite the broken cloud cover at 12,000 feet and a general overcast at 25,000 feet. Correspondence which I received following an FOIA inquiry states that a refueling operation was *not* conducted on the evening of September 14. Spokesmen at Wurtsmith AFB and Selfridge ANG base, Michigan, both stated that there was no such operation.

As a final note, tracing the object's path across known points leads one to the conclusion that it may have been following either M-21 itself or railroad tracks which roughly follow the highway.

TIMES-COLONIST, Victoria, B.C., Canada - Sept. 16, 1981

Lights in sky prompt calls

SARNIA, Ont. (CP) — Provincial police reported "a flood of calls" from area residents wondering what strange object lit up the skies Monday night.

Neither police nor airport spokesmen were able to to satisfy Brian Fader of nearby Camlachie.

Fader said he was driving on a country road when he saw lights reflecting off his car window.

"There were three big white lights flying very slowly in a V shape and two smaller lights in the centre that looked sort of like tail lights," he said.

They moved slowly across the sky toward the city and were "very, very low to the ground," he said.

"They (lights) were so big that, if whatever it was had landed, it would have been bigger than a football field."

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 379TH BOMBARDMENT WING (SAC)
WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE, MICHIGAN 48753

REPLY TO ATTN OF: 379 CSG/DADF 15 Oct 81

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Act Request

TO: Mutual UFO Network (MUFON)
ATTN: Dan Wright
112 Marsh Dr.
Grand Ledge, MI 48837

1. Your letter, 5 October 1981, postmarked 6 October 1981, addressed to 379 CSG/DADF, Wurtsmith AFB, MI 48753, was received by this office 7 October 1981.

2. The documentation you have requested is subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

3. On the date in question, 14 September 1981, a refueling operation involving a B-52 aircraft was not conducted from this base.

4. In response to your additional request, B-52 refuelings are conducted three to six days per week yearround. Counties in Michigan variously flown over include Gogebic, Ontonagon, Houghton, Keweenaw, Baraga, Iron, Marquette, Dickinson, Menominee, Delta, Schoolcraft, Luce, Alger, Chippewa, Mackinac, Emmet, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Antrim, Otsego, Montmorency, Alpena, Leelanau, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Manistee, Wexford, Missaukee, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Iosco, Mason, Lake, Osceola, Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, Midland, Bay, Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, Lapeer, St. Clair, and Macomb.

Richard W. Rigsbee

RICHARD W. RIGSBEE, Capt, USAF
Chief, Central Base Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
2031ST COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON (AFCC)
SELFRIDGE ANG BASE, MICHIGAN 48045

REPLY TO ATTN OF: FFC 19 October 1981

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Request

TO: Dan Wright, State Director, MUFON
112 Marsh Drive
Grand Ledge, MI 48837

We have no record or knowledge of these aircraft operations. Refueling of the aircraft in question is normally accomplished at altitudes well above the Selfridge airspace 5000' MSL upper limit.

Carl M. Tucker

CARL M. TUCKER, 1Lt, USAF
Chief, ATC Operations

cy to: Det 1/DAD

Letter

CAUS Fights On

Editor,

Some government agencies, especially the FBI and CIA, insist that they have the right to decide what the people of this nation should and should not know about the UFO phenomenon. Some have destroyed their files, or hidden them, or refused to turn them over. They have applied administrative delays, high search fees, and excessive deletion as means of discouraging UFOlogists from exercising their right of access under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The FOIA has helped to lift the curtain of secrecy surrounding what the government knows about UFOs. Working through the courts, UFOlogists have been able to obtain some 3,000 previously classified UFO-related documents. We have suffered some defeats, however, the latest being the government's own "Men-In-Black" case: the eight men — and one woman — dressed in black who sit on the U.S. Supreme Court. In *CAUS v. National Security Agency* we attempted to obtain 135 UFO-related documents that NSA admitted to having in their possession.

Through the Supreme Court decision not to hear the appeal, they are putting the American public on notice that the secrecy will continue. Our response to this is that we will continue to fight to bring the truth to the American people. After 30 years of deceit and deception, the government still manages to keep UFO-related information from the public. We object to this policy of secrecy. We believe the public has a right to know and the government a duty to tell.

Lawrence Fawcett
Assistant Director,
Citizens Against UFO Secrecy
471 Goose Lane,
Coventry, CT 06238

The 6th Annual MUFON of North Carolina (MUFON-N.C.) UFO Conference will be held in Winston-Salem on the weekend of June 19-20, sponsored by the Tarheel UFO Study Group. Speakers will include Dr. Willy Smith, a consultant to the Center for UFO Studies; Bernard Haugen; George W. Fawcett; and other noted UFOlogists from around the country.

For further information, contact Gayle C. McBride, Chairperson, P.O. Box 46, Winston-Salem, NC 27102.

MUFON

103 OLDTOWNE RD.
SEGUIN, TX 78155

Navy veteran saw UFOs over Atlantic

MONITOR, Concord, NH - Nov. 17, 1981 CR: B. Greenwood

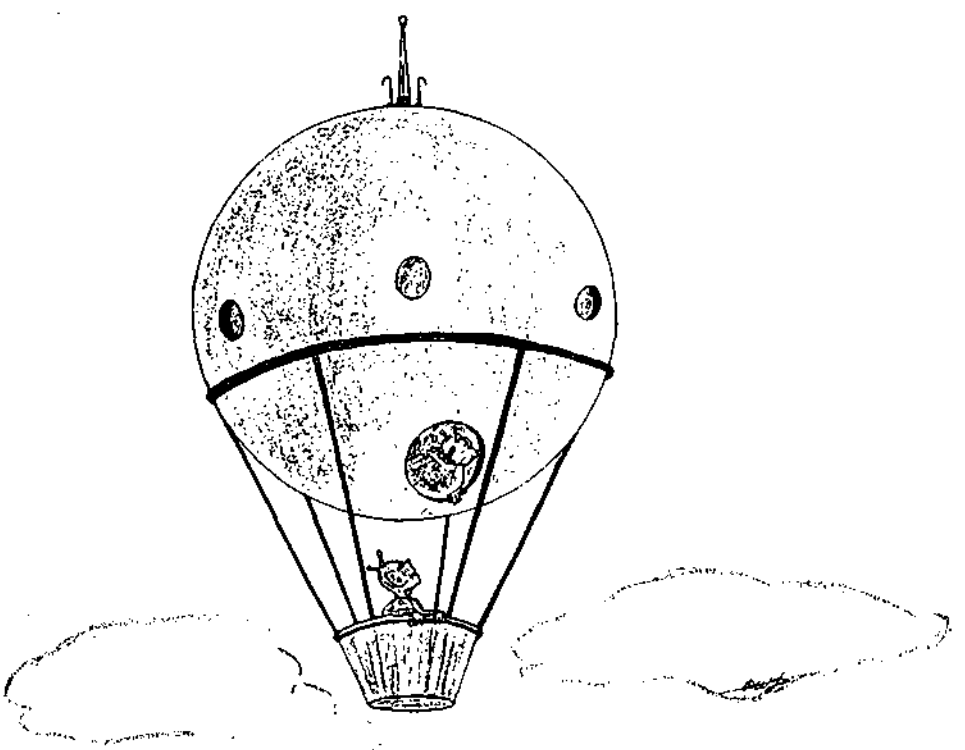
In reference to Robert Kantar's letter, (*Monitor*, Thurs. Nov 5), I would like to comment on my own experiences. I have been interested in UFO's for four years. I've read numerous books and articles on the subject and I believe that UFO's exist.

I was recently discharged from the United States Navy. As a Radar Operator, I spent quite a few hours on the bridge of my ship, the USS Belknap. My job was to relay information from the radar room to the officer of the deck. I also had communications with three lookouts via sound-powered phones. One night while crossing the Atlantic enroute to Spain, a lookout reported four planes in formation moving at incredible speeds. I reported his sightings to the officer on watch and stepped outside to see if I could spot the objects. They came to a halt almost directly over the ship and hovered for 30-45 seconds. All of a sudden they bolted in a northerly direction in a blast of orange, reddish light. They were out of sight in 3-4 seconds, moving faster than anything I'd ever seen.

I understand both sides of this controversy, but can we be so naive as to say we are the only intelligent life forms in the galaxy? Let's be realistic. There are supposedly a billion, billion planets in our galaxy. Even if only one millionth had any life forms, that still leaves a few thousand planets that could inhabit intelligent life.

I sincerely hope that these UFO's contact us. Maybe they could show us ways to recycle we didn't know were possible. I hope I'm alive to see the day when travel in space is like traveling across the country now. Our future lies in space and I think our space program should be one of the nation's prime concerns. I think Mr. Giglio deserves full credit for coming forward with his findings.

ANDREW SNYDER



Remember to fly with the wind - we're suppose to be an Identified Flying Object on this observation run.

c1980 Tarheel UFO Study Group Newsletter

"California Report"

By Ann Druffel

What Do We Want From "Contactees?"

An interesting situation occurred recently at a meeting of a small group of Los Angeles researchers, pointing up sharply a dilemma which confronts the UFO research field today. It is a dilemma which sets UFO colleague against colleague and threatens, if not dealt with satisfactorily, to upset our concentrated efforts to solve the UFO mystery.

To this meeting of objective, though diversified, researchers, one of us brought a close encounter victim, who himself has been invaluable in performing certain types of technical analysis on bits of physical UFO evidence from cases other than his own.

Please forgive the generalities in this article. I usually give names and identifying information in these columns, but this particular situation must be dealt with as tactfully as possible in order to preserve the excellent working relationships the members of our group have established with one another over the years. Also, the identity of the CE-III participant must be similarly protected for several additional reasons.

Though the majority of us at the meeting had worked in the past with close encounter witnesses (the terms "abductee," "victim," or the more recently revived term "contactee" might be equally applied), a few are either fairly new, though extremely valuable to the field, or, because of the nature of their specialized interests, have not been exposed directly to CE-III (IV) witnesses and know little of the kinds of damage these persons apparently suffer as the result of very close proximity with UFOs and their occupants.

Our witness was asked to describe his 1950s encounter, which he did with appropriate succinctness. Afterward, he proceeded, under questioning, to explain the dire effects which had befallen him in later years — sudden surgings into his consciousness involving alleged knowledge of "advanced physics," harassment by unidentified persons resembling in many respects the more believable "MIB" reports, and psychological damage which could be traced, in his own mind at least, directly to the initial encounter.

Two of us had worked closely with this particular CE-III witness for many months and had come to appreciate him as a productive, talented human being. We had also developed a certain empathy with him as a troubled person caught up in UFOlogical phenomena, but that did not in any sense take away our objectivity toward the case. A third member was working closely with him as part of a research project involving physical/psychological damage to close encounter victims.

Though for the most part the witness was received well and with objective understanding by our group, the meeting was described later by him as "a disaster." He regretted having come forward, even as privately as this, for he felt literally deluged by questions, doubts, and a feeling close to prejudicial disbelief. Some of his statements seemed to disturb the more scientifically purist* members of our group. They demanded empirical proof from the witness that he had indeed been given the advanced knowledge of physics from UFO entities, and also demanded that he prove his statements concerning "run-ins" with scientists to whom he was able to offer solutions to complicated questions of physics and nuclear science, as a result of his UFOlogically-derived knowledge.

Unfortunately for the witness, the group, and the field itself, this "knowledge," which the witness stated he had been able to write down over a period of weeks, had been destroyed by him several years before. He had come to the conclusion, he stated, that the advanced knowledge was a source of grief and that it "scared" him, since it was "10,000 years ahead of our time." (This was a phrase he used "off the top of [his] head" as he explained later to me. It did not represent a precise time frame.) Therefore, thinking that he could erase its dire effects, he consigned it to the flames.

The witness is technically knowledgeable and talented in his own field of expertise, but in physics he is not technically qualified to discuss all phases of atomic physics, quantum mechanics, etc. Two or three of our more empirical members were able to "catch" him in errors of terminology, in a statement about government policy on secrecy clearances, etc.

The specifics of this case are not yet ready to be published even though it has been investigated for more than a year. The reason for stating even the above particulars is to point up the fact that, in the opinion of at least two or three of the scientists and engineers participating in the meeting, the CE-III witness's story (report) was not believable because a few of the details did not, in their opinion, hold up.

All researchers who have been

(continued on page 18)

*I use this term advisedly, with respect for all those scientists who accept nothing as "fact" unless it is experienced by their five physical senses and/or current technology instrumentation.

1982 MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM

By Walt Andrus

"UFOs — Canada: A Global Perspective" is the theme for the 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium to be held July 2, 3, and 4 at the Westbury Hotel, 457 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1X7, Canada, hosted by the United Friends of Ontario. Sponsored by the Mutual UFO Network, Henry H. McKay, Canadian Regional Director, is chairman for the host organization. The 1982 UFO Summit Conference being held in conjunction with the MUFON UFO Symposium is scheduled for Monday, July 5th from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Westbury Hotel.

Featured speakers and their speech titles are Dr. J. Allen Hynek, "Planning for the Next UFO Flap"; Dr. George and Iris Owen, "The UFO Phenomenon and Its Relationship to Parapsychological Research"; David Haisell, "UFO Research: An International Perspective"; Michael A. Persinger, Ph.D., "Predicting UFO Events and Experiences"; Arthur Bray, "Professionalism in UFOlogy"; and William L. Moore, tentative title "New Disclosures on Crashed Saucers." Stanton T. Friedman, previously scheduled to speak, has regretfully had to decline due to new business obligations.

John F. Schuessler, Deputy Director of MUFON, has been scheduled to speak on the exciting "Cash-Landrum Radiation Case," that has received nationwide exposure on the TV programs "That's Incredible" and "Good Morning America." The medical aspects of the Cash-Landrum case, as reported in the April 1981 and November 1981 editions of the *MUFON UFO Journal*, make it one of the most significant UFO cases on record. It has been featured in such Texas newspapers as the Dallas *Times-Herald*, the Houston *Chronicle*, and the Corpus Christi *Caller-Times*. The North American weekly tabloids, the *National Enquirer*, and *Weekly World News* have reported the event, but not the details that Mr. Schuessler will share with those attending the symposium in his slide-illustrated speech.

Specialized workshops on UFO-related subjects have been scheduled between featured speakers throughout the symposium program, giving the participants an opportunity to attend the session that is of the most interest to the individual. Two videotaped films will be shown on Saturday and Sunday — "Strange Harvest" on cattle mutilations and "UFOs Are Real," a documentary. The Friday evening, July 2nd, program will consist of registration, displays, a cocktail hour, and a get-acquainted session. Admission prices for each session have not been established, but will be announced in the near future. There will be a package discount for the entire symposium.

Sixty rooms have been reserved at the Westbury Hotel at special group rates of $58.00 per room, per day, single occupancy and $68.00 per room, per day, for double occupancy. Each participant must make his own reservations directly with the hotel. Special reservation cards have been printed by the hotel to be used to identify those attending the 1982 MUFON International UFO Symposium, so that you may obtain the group rate and are assigned to one of the rooms blocked for this purpose. We encourage everyone to make your reservations promptly so that you may stay at the Westbury Hotel. Arrangements have been made with a nearby hotel for the overflow, after the Westbury is booked.

The Annual MUFON Corporate Meeting is planned for Sunday, July 4th from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. All MUFON members with I.D. cards are invited to attend. The 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings will not only include the presented papers by each of the featured speakers, but also will contain a published paper titled "A UFO Propulsion Model" by F.E. Alzofon, PhD. The proceedings will be available at the symposium on July 2, 3, 4 and 5 for $10.00, and by mail thereafter from MUFON for $10.00 plus $1.50 postage and handling.

Start planning your vacation now to attend this exciting and inspirational annual international UFO symposium.

Late Note

The symposium is scheduled for five individual sessions with featured speakers slated for each. Three sessions are on the program for Saturday, July 3rd and two on Sunday, July 4th. The price of admission to each session is $6.00, a special package price for all sessions is $25.00, a savings of $5.00. Advance reservations may be made at this time by specifying in writing and enclosing either an International Postal Money Order or a certified check in U.S. funds made payable to United Friends of Ontario, along with a self-addressed envelope for your confirmation. Your tickets will be held for you at the registration desk at the symposium in Toronto. All correspondence and checks should be mailed to United Friends of Ontario, P.O. Box 54, Agincourt, Ontario, M1S 3B4, Canada.

MUFON

CRYPTOZOOLOGY

Though not related to UFOs, readers may be interested to learn of a high-caliber new society devoted to field research and investigation of reported unusual creatures (including Bigfoot and lake creatures). The international board includes biological scientists in the USSR, Bulgaria, France, South Africa, China, Canada, and the U.S. A $25 per year membership includes a newsletter and the technical journal *Cryptozoology*. International Society of Cryptozoology, P.O. Box 43070, Tucson, AZ 85733.

California Report, Continued

deeply involved with investigations of close encounters and "abduction" reports have come across similar situations. They find essentially honest, rational witnesses giving coherent accounts of incredible events. It is not the "incredible" part of these reports which bother us especially, for most CE-III and CE-IV reports, though incredible, have enough elements in common that they can be accepted, at least, as "real" in the witnesses' minds. Logically, if hundreds of essentially reliable and productive human beings feel that entities from apparent ET sources have contacted them, cannot UFO researchers regard these persons as having a rightful part in the UFOlogical scene? Study of, and human empathy with, these individuals should not take away anyone's objective desire to document and verify their statements, but the harsh fact is that many of their statements concerning their initial encounters (and subsequent results of such encounters) are unverifiable.

Researchers are able to verify *some* of the statements, but *real proof*, that is, empirical evidence, of the root contact eludes us.

Those of our group who knew the witness well and regarded him as an essentially honest and productive person tried to explain that empirical evidence in contactee cases is often difficult to gather and gave our opinion that such reports must nevertheless be studied, meanwhile treating the witness with humane concern. Our empathy does not denote carelessness about "facts," but rather it is a recognition that many close encounter victims have been deeply disturbed by the contacts they sincerely believe are real, and they look to UFO researchers for information which might provide them with partial answers.

Should scientists expect the seasoned expertise from contactees which they themselves have acquired? It seems that empirical scientists working in highly specialized fields would like to prove the existence of UFOs within their own fields or at least some other physical science or sciences. The UFO phenomenon, however, will not be thus limited. It seems to manifest in *all* phases of physical being and also in fields of being beyond the reach of conventional science such as parapsychology, mind-matter interface, and quantum mechanics. Its "reality" cannot be limited to empirical evidence only.

We must open our minds and accept the fact that this is a phenomenon which is deeply affecting witnesses in what I am forced to call "subjective reality." Everyone of us, scientist and layman alike, is aware of reality in a slightly different way. Sometimes we cannot convince the other guy that what *we* sense as "reality" is actual fact. We must open our minds enough to admit the possibility that an essentially rational CE-III victim is telling us what he believes is "real" and treat his statements as "real," at least to him.

Therefore, I contend that demands for empirical evidence in some "contactee" situations is impossible, but that should not prevent us from continuing to study those cases if the human being behind the report is rational. We must not forget that some "hard sciences," though claiming to be based on empirical evidence, in reality are not exclusively so based. I cite, for example, astronomy, quantum physics, anthropology, paleontology. We know that astronomy's "black holes" and "neutron stars" have never been seen or measured. Other "verified" sciences, likewise, change almost yearly as new discoveries are made.

The evidence presented by the more stable CE-III (IV) witnesses has a certain empirical quality about it which cannot be denied. They *have* been deeply affected by their reported sightings and contacts. Their stories are internally consistent and consistent, in many regards, with hundreds of like stories all over the world. What can we do with "evidence" like this? Ignore it? Or continue to study these reports, accepting the witnesses at face value while attempting to evaluate, as best we can, each facet of their UFOlogical involvement? I opt for the latter. UFOs are a human problem in that they are deeply affecting numerous members of the human race. The reports of CE-III (IV) witnesses must be treated with human caring and concern.

UFO Summit Conference

By Walt Andrus

Worldwide interest in attending the 1982 Summit Conference being held Monday, July 5th from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in conjunction with the 1982 International MUFON UFO Symposium, has been overwhelming. Many regionalized UFO study groups and organizations in the United States and Canada have already expressed interest in sending representatives to the conference by responding to the invitation extended in the December 1982 issue of the *MUFON UFO Journal*. The major UFO organizations on the North American continent have already selected individuals from their Boards of Directors to represent them.

In most cases, their Director will be the principal representative, which will help to expedite planning and decisions. Several European UFO organizations have asked permission to present short papers, that could lead to greater international cooperation. It is gratifying to know that so many people are anxious to participate in a dialogue that will lead to greater cooperation in UFOlogy and volunteering their individual and group talents to help resolve the enigma. The fine response to date is evidence that an apathetic attitude does not prevail in the current leadership of UFO agencies.

In order that each representative group may present short papers on their proposals, the entire morning (9:00 a.m. to 12 noon) will be scheduled for this purpose. Each paper

(continued on next page)



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

While not specifically dealing with UFOs, an article in the March 9 issue of *National Enquirer* tells of supposed past lives on other planets, revealed by hypnotized subjects. Researchers involved in such studies include Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, Brad Steiger, Dr. Edith Fiore, and Frederick Lenz. The March 16 *Enquirer* issue tells of a recent Brazilian UFO encounter with a 747 jetliner, in which the plane's pilot felt that he had communicated telepathically with the UFO occupants. The March 23 issue quotes Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle and Dr. Aphrodite Clamar as saying that many people may have had UFO experiences which they cannot consciously recall. The March 30 and April 6 issues have the first two installments of a new series on UFO activity in the Soviet Union. Underwater UFOs and a UFO occupant encounter are detailed in these articles.

Excerpts from Ronald D. Story's book, *UFOs and the Limits of Science*, are featured in the March 30 and April 6 issues of the *Star*.

The "Anti-Matter" section in the April issue of *OMNI* has one short item on UFO sightings near Clifton, Arizona, plus other segments on paranormal/Fortean subjects. Of considerably more interest in this issue is an article by Vincent DiPietro (an electrical engineer) and Gregory Molenaar (a computer programmer) dealing with their research into a Viking Orbiter photograph of Mars which shows what appears to be a giant human face on the surface of the planet. Again, no direct UFO connection, but still a fascinating study. Additional information on their work is available from Mars Research, P.O. Box 284, Glenn Dale, MD 20769.

The second issue of *The Sixth Quark Journal* is now available from Editor/Publisher Tom Benson (P.O. Box 1174, Trenton, NJ 08606.) The price is $3.50 per copy; 50¢ extra for foreign surface mail, $2.50 extra for foreign airmail. The journal is published irregularly, with no subscriptions being accepted at present. The #2 issue contains articles on UFO contactee books, a critical look at UFO organizations, a technical piece on UFO "motherships," a contribution on UFO literature from Robert Girard, plus book reviews, news notes, etc. A bit of an improvement over the #1 issue.

Summit Conference, Continued

should be limited to 15 minutes maximum. The afternoon session (1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.) will be devoted to discussion of the proposals, determination of goals and objectives, assignments of projects to fulfill these goals, and preparation of a method and time table for reporting progress results to participating organizations.

To make this agenda effective and managable, each delegate or representative planning to present a brief paper or attend the conference should advise Walt Andrus in writing by June 1, 1982, so adequate facilities and time will be available. We also plan to publish an agenda, prior to the conference, that will be mailed to each delegate who has signified his or her intention to attend. It is anticipated that most of the papers will be less than 15 minutes, providing time for a greater number of prepared statements on the agenda. In the correspondence to Walt Andrus, briefly indicate the topic of your proposal or ideas, since this will be included on the published agenda.

It thus becomes imperative for an expeditious meeting that only those delegates who indicate in writing that they plan to speak will be placed on the agenda. Anyone who has already signified their intent to speak or attend has complied with this procedure and each has received a confirmation by postcard or letter. Roberts Rules of Order for parliamentary law will prevail at the conference, to control possible disruptive individuals and to give major emphasis to our goals and objectives.

Based upon early indications, this could be the most significant UFO conference ever conducted in North America. It will achieve this status, provided that each delegate and participant is willing to forget past personality and group ideology differences, and come prepared to devote their talent in a positive manner to fresh approaches that will breed cooperation in UFOlogy. The success of this important conference hinges upon these conditions and how our reservoir of talent may be harnessed for constructive progress.

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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by Walt Andrus

It is a distinct pleasure to welcome Stan Gordon back into a leadership role in the Mutual UFO Network, as the State Director for Pennsylvania. Stan was appointed State Section Director for Westmoreland County in 1971 and State Director on July 20, 1972, when he was also the Director of the Westmoreland County UFO Study Group. He and George Lutz are the current directors of the Fortean Research Center or "Pennsylvania Association for the Study of the Unexplained." Stan and his lovely wife still reside at 6 Oakhill Avenue, Greensburg, PA 15601. His UFO hotline number is (412) 838-7768. The former State Director, Robert M. Hipp, has resumed his position as State Section Director for Lebanon, Dauphin, York, Cumberland, and Perry Counties. Bob has moved from Harrisburg to 640 Cumberland, Lebanon, PA 17042.

The Encyclopedia of UFOs, Guardians of the Universe?, The Space-Gods Revealed: A Close Look at the Theories of Erich von Daniken, and *UFOs and the Limits of Science* are all recent books by Ronald D. Story, MUFON's new State Section Director for Pima County in Arizona. Ron received his B.A. in philosophy from the University of Arizona (1970) and is currently a buyer for a major aerospace firm in Tucson. He and his family reside at 4739 East Waverly Street, Tucson, AZ 85712; telephone (602) 327-5035. Ron has established himself as a successful and scholarly writer in the field of UFOlogy. We are proud to have him on the MUFON team.

Mr. Dan R. Wright, State Director for Michigan, has made the following new appointments or reassignments in the Wolverine State: Joseph C. Stewart, 4901 Allison Drive, Lansing, MI 48910 has increased his area as State Section Director to encompass Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, and Shiawassee Counties. Ronald O. Frohling, M.S., 9340 Scio Church Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48103, a former Field Investigator in Massachusetts and Michigan, has been elevated to State Section Director for Washtenaw and Livingston Counties. Clem Lay, 3971 Causeway, Lowell, MI 49331 has volunteered his expertise as a Research Specialist in Chemistry, having a B.S. in chemistry and a minor in microbiology. Mr. Wright is to be commended for his active role, since assuming the State Director's position.

Mrs. Mildred Biesele, State Director for Utah, has approved the selection of Ms. Tarna L. Halsey as a Research Specialist. Tarna may be contacted at 1347 East 2700 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84106. New State Section Directors in Texas are James F. Hensarling, P.O. Box 160, Madisonville, TX 77864; telephone (713) 348-6757 for Madison County. Jim has had 22 years experience in aviation and is a "Colonel" in the Confederate Air Force. The new State Section Director for Harrison and Marion Counties is William A. Wright, Route 2, Box 78-D, Hallsville, TX 75650. Bill's additional expertise is in photography. Former Field Investigator, Walter McKee Andrus, Jr. (no relation to MUFON's International Director), Star Route 1B, Box 107A, Dripping Springs, TX 78620; telephone (512) 858-4339 heads up Hays and Blanco Counties. As a private investigator professionally, he is now applying these techniques to UFO investigations. Richard A. Rotter, President of the Memphis Aerial Phenomenon Society (MAPS), is our new State Section Director for Shelby County in Tennessee. Rick resides at 1285 Greenbrook Bend, Apt. 7, Memphis, TN 38134; telephone (901) 372-6801. The members of MAPS plan to become affiliated with MUFON as an investigative team for western Tennessee.

William F. Hassel, Jr., State Director for Southern California and host chairman, has announced that the 1983 MUFON UFO Symposium is scheduled for July 1, 2, and 3, 1983 at the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena, Calif. Only thirty minutes from the Los Angeles International Airport, the hotel is situated at 1401 South Oak Knoll in a wooded area with extensive parking facilities for those who are driving.

The professional stature and planning of MUFON UFO Symposiums require a long lead time to reserve the proper facilities. The Reverend G. Neal Hern, State Director for Texas and host chairman, has confirmed that MUFON Metroplex will be the host organization for the 1984 MUFON UFO Symposium to be held in the Dallas/Ft. Worth area.

We recently received the announcement for the British UFO Research Association National Conference scheduled for March 13 and 14, 1982 at the George Hotel in Edinburgh, Scotland. Speakers included Miss Jenny Randles, whose subject was "Towards an Ideal Investigation Network." The announcement was not received in time for the *Journal* to provide advance notice. We regret that Mr. Peter A. Hill, chairman, or one of his committee did not advise MUFON earlier. On Sunday, March 14th, the participants visited the site of the Livingston close encounter case.

MUFON State Directors recently received the January 1982 issue of the CUFOS "Center Investigators Quarterly #11" (CIQ) edited by Chris Centi from the Center for UFO Studies. This is a cooperative publication that was proposed and implemented by Chris Centi, MUFON State Section Director for Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties in New York. Chris is also Director of the UFO Resource Network (UFORN), the MUFON UFO investigative team for these two counties. The CIQ is a publication stressing suggested techniques for Field Investigators. Chris also plans to write articles for the *MUFON UFO Journal* in the future.□

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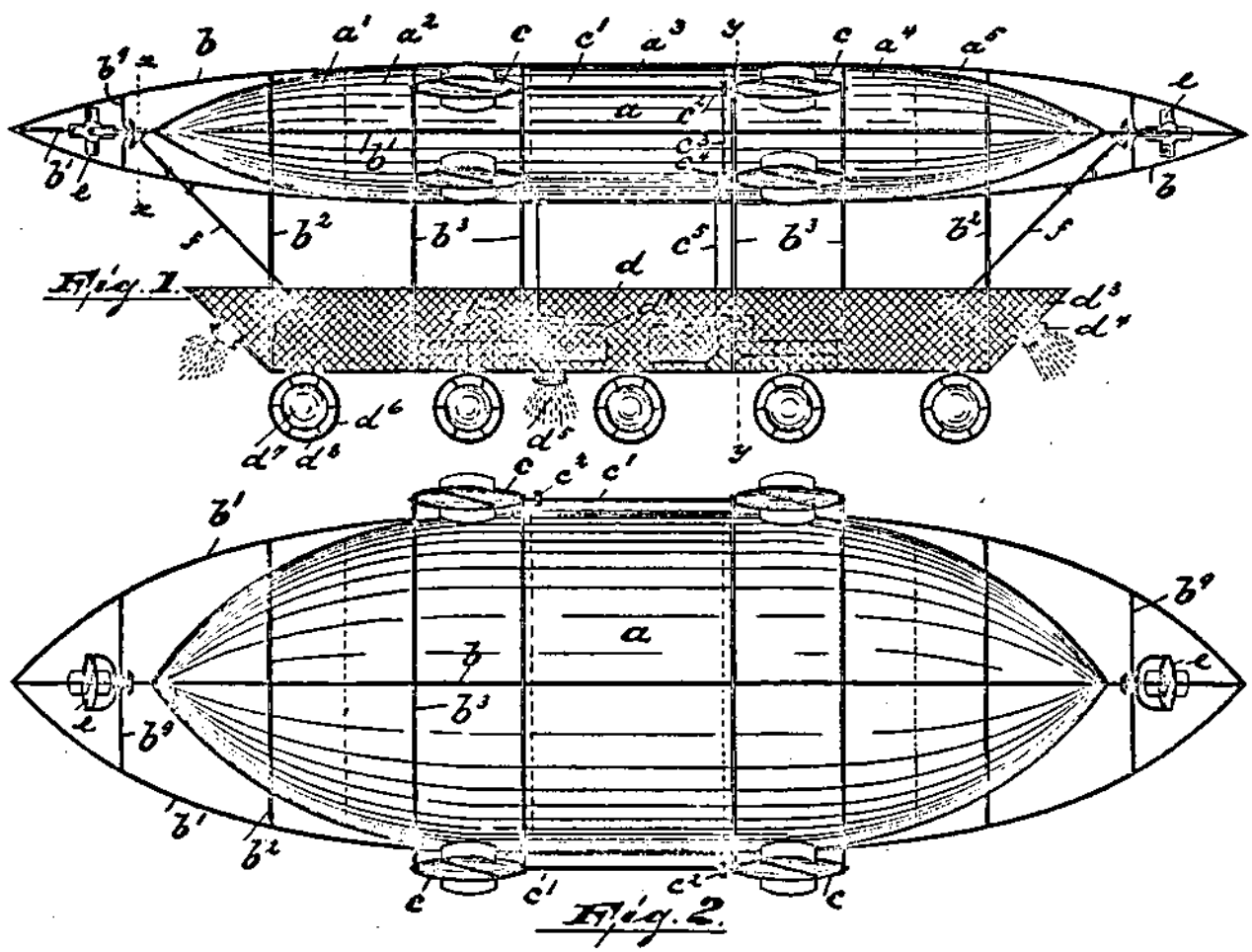


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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FROM THE EDITOR

We introduce in this issue a new column, "Critic's Corner," by Robert Wanderer who has agreed to be a "resident skeptic." Bob believes that people generally report honestly what they see, but often are mistaken in their *interpretations*. He will be offering alternative explanations and otherwise prodding us to be clear and logical in our use of language, and in our reasoning about UFO reports. His column should stimulate some worthwhile dialogue that will help to clarify UFO-related issues. It should be redundant to characterize someone as an "honest skeptic"; let us just say that Bob is a skeptic in the best sense of the word, and has demonstrated both open-mindedness and fair-mindedness in correspondence, during which we have disagreed amicably on many points. His perspective on the subject and the talents that he brings to bear on it should be welcomed as a positive contribution.

In this issue

UFO-RELATED BIGFOOT ENCOUNTER IN PENNSYLVANIA ..3
By Stan Gordon
UFOs OVER ARKANSAS: PART I ..5
By William D. Leet
CALIFORNIA REPORT ..9
By Ann Druffel
ZETA 2 RETICULI: A RESPONSE ..12
By Allan Hendry
UFO TECH NOTE ..13
By John F. Schuessler
CRITIC'S CORNER ..14
By Robert Wanderer
MUFON INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES ..15
By Michael Sinclair
UFO SIGHTING MAP: SECOND QUARTER 1981 ..16
By Gayle C. McBride
1982 INTERNATIONAL MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM ..18
By Walt Andrus
IN OTHERS' WORDS ..19
By Lucius Farish
DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE ..20
By Walt Andrus

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UFO-RELATED BIGFOOT ENCOUNTER IN PENNSYLVANIA

By Stan Gordon
(MUFON State Director)

Most readers are familiar with reports of giant hairy apelike creatures known as Bigfoot, which allegedly inhabit the Pacific Northwest region as well as other areas of this country. But many have never heard of sightings of these creatures in the Northeast and North Central states. These areas—particularly Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland—have been quite active with Bigfoot reports since at least the early 1970's, although cases on record indicate observations going back many years earlier.

In 1973 the largest documented wave of Bigfoot sightings on record occurred in Pennsylvania. The sightings began in June and continued sporadically through November of that year. There were over 100 documented creature reports with over 250 eyewitnesses involved. In a number of cases, several creatures were observed at the same time. My colleagues and I during our investigations began to find that it was more than coincidence that some of these creatures would appear within a short time, in the same area where UFO sightings were being reported by local residents. As we began to look more seriously into these incidents there still were no conclusive indications that the two types of phenomena were directly related.

But then it happened. Around 9 p.m. on October 25, 1973 near Uniontown, Pa., Stephen Pulaski and 15 residents who live near his father's farm observed a large red ball descending from the sky towards the field. Stephen and two neighbor boys got into a truck and started towards the area to take a closer look. As they approached the hill, the headlights started to dim, as if the power was being drained, so they got out and walked up over the crest of the hill. Resting on the ground was a huge dome shaped object estimated to be 100 feet in diameter. It was making a sound like a lawnmower, and was very bright and illuminating the field.

The group heard strange whining sounds coming from the direction of the object. A short time later one of the boys noticed two figures approaching along the fence line, which crosses the field. At first the group tried to rationalize that they were seeing bears, but when Stephen fired a tracer round over their heads it was evident that they were looking at a form of life unlike anything they had seen before. One creature was over 7 feet tall the other over 8 feet. They were covered with long, dark hair and their arms hung down past the knees.

As the creatures approached closer Stephen became alarmed and fired three rounds directly into the larger creature which responded by making a whining sound and raising it's right hand up toward the other beast. At that very instant the huge UFO in the field suddenly disappeared and the sound stopped. The group quickly left the area and notified the local police officials.

When an offier arrived at the scene about 45 minutes later, the object and the creatures were not evident; however, the officer verified that at the spot where the object has rested, he observed a glowing ring about 100 feet in diameter which would have been bright enough to read by if he had bent down within it. When he returned to the station with Stephen, he notified me of the sighting and our field investigation team responded to the scene. For more details of this case and other similar events, see my paper in the *1974 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings.*

Since that classic event, many similar cases have been reported from throughout the United States as well as other countries. Those of us who have spent considerable time investigating these cases now feel certain that there is a direct relationship between the sightings of the creatures and certain UFOs. We aren't implying that these hairy anthropoids are UFO passengers, only that they seem to play an important part in a complex series of events that occur to seemingly selected individuals.

Even though the basic physical description of the creatures is similar to the typical Bigfoot, there are two variations that seem to separate the two species. The UFO related creature seems to have a 3-toed footprint which measures between 13 and 21 inches in length. It also in many instances is seen to have glowing or self-luminescent eyes, usually red in color. The typical Bigfoot is reported to have a 5-toed, humanlike footprint.

Many of the geographical areas where the UFO/Bigfoot cases occur seem to become hot spots for other types of unexplained incidents. An example of this is a current case under investigation by the Pennsylvania Association For the Study of the Unexplained. The phenomena is occuring in a rural section of Westmoreland County. Some of those involved have already been subject to harrassment and ridicule, so at this time pseudonyms will be used to protect their indentities. Their names and address are on file with us for verification by responsible researchers.

Frank and Rose Simpson had led a normal life until one summer afternoon in 1979 when they stepped out into their front yard and saw a very large elongated object falling from the clear sky. It fell tumbling end to end. One side was shiny like bright aluminum, the other side a dull gray. It was getting dark, so the next day they searched in vain for whatever it

(continued on next page)

was that they had seen.

About 2 weeks after the UFO sighting, the Simpsons began to hear a terrifying sound which they presumed was from some type of animal. Though living in an area abundant with wildlife, it was unlike anything they had heard before. According to Mrs. Simpson, "The sound is not a bark, squeal, squawk, or howling sound. In fact we don't know how to describe it. It travels quite fast. It seems like it's on one hillside one second, the next second it's on another hill. Once anyone hears it they never forget it. It makes your skin want to crawl."

The family continued to hear these sounds on a regular basis through 1981. On a number of occasions Frank picked up his rifle and went in the direction of where the noise appeared to originate from. As he approached closer it would suddenly stop. Rose was of the opinion that it appeared to be luring Frank into going after it.

Then in early April of 1982, Mary Smith and two children along with two dogs were taking a walk across the field from the Simpson residence. Suddenly an awful growling sound came from within some cavelike structures. The hair on the back of the dogs stood straight up and the group ran back to the house. A short time later Frank went down to look over the area, and as he approached he smelled a strange odor similar to spoiled meat. Near the stream he found a large 3-toed footprint.

Then on the evening of April 18, Rose was baking some bread when suddenly "Mystery," a nickname used by the Simpson's to describe the strange occurrences, began to bellow. Frank grabbed his rifle and flashlight and followed the sound. Suddenly he saw a dark form about 4-feet tall, but very broad, moving through the crab apple orchard. He shot into the creature which made a moaning sound. Frank, quite upset by the experience, went to a neighbor to call for a game warden to investigate, but he was unavailable. The next day a search of the area produced no traces of what Frank had encountered.

The strange sounds continued to be heard by the Simpsons and other local residents, who claimed to hear it also mentioned that their farm animals were acting very nervous when it was heard. Then on June 6, something even more interesting occurred. Frank and Rose along with a friend were sitting on their front porch trying to tape record the sound of "Mystery" when at about 11:40 p.m. a strange light appeared up toward the crab apple orchard a few hundred feet away from the house. The light covered only a small portion of the hillside and lasted only a few seconds, then faded out. The lights appeared again several times during the night.

Attempts have been made to try to explain the nocturnal visitors, but so far our investigations haven't found a natural source for them to originate from. The lights seem to follow along an old fence row, and at times they remain in the center, but sometimes they move and spread from left to right and then disappear. At times their luminosity is very dull, yet the lights at times seem to have a pinkish cast to them.

A pattern soon started to develop. It was found that if "Mystery" would sound off early in the evening, later that night the lights would appear. Frank and Rose both complained of severe headaches after the lights started to appear. Twice when Frank approached the area when the lights were seen, he would return with such a severe headache and nausea that he would have to go to bed.

On June 30, the creature sounded off from the direction of the Smith household and the Simpsons were successful in recording the "voice" of "Mystery" on tape. According to those who have heard the sounds of the creature, there is more than one distinct vocalization involved. The sound on the tape is like a deep heaving, as though someone is out of breath. It is most interesting to me since this is the exact sound that my colleague, George Lutz, and I recorded in 1973 near Derry, Pa., on a farm where similar events were plaguing another family.

Throughout the summer of 1981 residents from around the country side continued to hear the sounds and see the brilliant hovering lights. Then on August 12, Frank had another strange meeting. He was down near the waterfall when he heard something going throught the woods. He saw movement in the weeds, then suddenly got a strange sensation in his head which kept repeating: "Come back down to the gas line."

He followed the message and suddenly a giant hairy creature, brown in color and estimated to be about 12 feet tall, came out of the weeds and in one stride stepped over an 8-foot wide gasline path. Frank ran home, but the next day returned to the location and found large 3-toed footprints.

In July, about 2 miles down the road from the Simpson farm, Janet Owens and her daughter Sue were taking an early morning drive on a country back road when they noticed some type of animal about 300 feet ahead of them. Janet stopped her car, then backed up into a dirt road to take a better look. The animal didn't move, so she approached it slowly and stopped within one car-length of what they described as a "Black Panther." The animal had a body about 4 feet long, with a tail at least as long as the body itself. The fur was described as shiny black silk, very sleek. It had a small head, small and pointed ears, and long legs. The two ladies watched the animal for almost 10 minutes. The animal stared at the passengers for a short time, then turned around and slowly walked out of sight.

During the summer other Black Panther sightings along with Bigfoot and UFO sightings were reported from the same area. As we investigated deeper into these mysteries, we found out that the Simpson's had experienced phenomena that other UFO and Bigfoot observers had told us about confidentially. Frank now feels that the creature has tried to communicate with him telepathically. Frank states: "They are intelligent. It tries to communicate. It is not from this dimension; this is why you only find a few

(continued on next page)

UFOs OVER ARKANSAS: PART I

By William D. Leet
(Arkansas State Director)
(© 1982 by William D. Leet)

Bennie Chalker and his 16-year-old son, Brent, were sitting in the living room of their home on Chapel Hill, 3 miles north of Nashville, Arkansas, enjoying the peace and quiet of the evening. The day was Tuesday, February 3, 1981. The duties of the day had been accomplished and its cares set aside, and dusk had settled down from the sky to rest for the night on the woods and hills. Wife and mother, Bonnie Chalker, was in Texarkana but would soon come home to join Bennie and Brent. All was well.

Then it struck them! The thundering-earthquaking charge of a freight train but magnified many times louder was right over their house! Bennie and son dashed out the door to see a huge "boomerang" of orange-red lights slowly flying northward at a low altitude of 100 to 200 feet. After observing the other-world visitor for about 2 minutes, they drove their pick-up to the crest of the hill by the church there, studying the apparition for another 7 or 8 minutes. No figure or outline of the stranger could be discerned, but the boomerang impression was made by the six rectangular lights. There were three to the right and three on the left, but close together and forming the boomerange shape. No body was visible, or engines, propellers, tail, wings, or Federal Aviation Administration-required navigation lights. There were no anti-collision strobe lights which all large aircraft and most light airplanes display. You've seen them—they seem to revolve and zap you right in the eye with a white flash.

The time of the Chalkers' sighting was about 6:45 p.m., and about that time a Nashville High School teacher at home saw a similar craft flying northward. Another Nashville High teacher, Joe Martin, who instructs Vocational Agriculture, was hunting a few miles to the north and about 7:00 p.m. observed the northward course of bodiless rectangular lights, five in number. Scores, perhaps hundreds, of people saw the out-of-this-world apparition this recent night, at Ben Lomond, Nashville, Dierks, Umpire, and Langley. It undoubtedly was an unidentified flying object (UFO). Where they come from and what they are nobody knows, but we do know what they are not. We know that they are not manmade, and that they are not natural or normal to our planet, and that they are under intelligent control.

UFOs must be something new, some people say, coming around since 1947 when Kenneth Arnold saw "flying saucers" skipping along the valley past Mount Rainier in Washington State, but UFOs have been with us a long, long time, and according to documentation quite awhile in Arkansas.

In the years 1896 and 1897 a "Great Air Ship" was seen in the skies from America's Pacific Coast to the East. At that time, dirigibles had not become operational and there were no airplanes or helicopters. Commencing at Sacramento, California, the flying craft was seen by thousands of people across the nation all the way

(continued on next page)

Bigfoot, Continued

footprints and they disappear."

At times, according to Rose, Frank will be watching TV when suddenly he will walk outside in a trancelike state as if he is being summoned. Strange things are happening inside and around their house as well. During one occasion a large bright light appeared over their house and illuminated it, then it suddenly disappeared. Just the opposite occurred about a week later when one afternoon as Rose was cleaning, the house suddenly became pitch black. She went outside to find the sky clear of clouds and the sun shining brightly. When she looked back into the house it still remained dark.

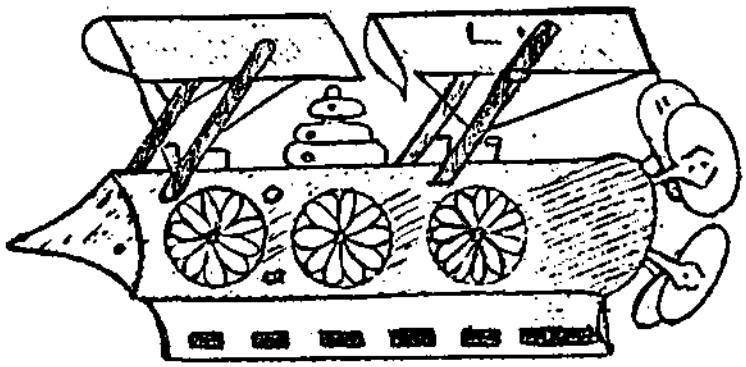
A few weeks later Rose got up at about 3 a.m. to get a drink of water. Suddenly the livingroom lit up like daylight even through no lights were switched on. The family members have heard sounds like someone going up the stairway, even though no one was there, and a strange shadowy figure has crossed their kitchen on several occasions. The Unidentified lights have now been seen in daylight as well as night, and in daylight are so bright they illuminate nearby trees.

As of March 1982, "Mystery" is still around. It is now making visits to both the Simpson and Smith residents. Our research team is closely monitoring the events, and we hope to set up remote devices to try and gather scientific data as the incidents occur. Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Smith and other residents in the area who have experienced some of the occurrences are genuinely frightened. Frank feels compelled to find an answer to "Mystery." As he stated to me recently, "I've got this feeling that he's going to get me, I'm going to get him, or we're going to get together."

(Stan Gordon is the Director of the Pennsylvania Association For the Study of the Unexplained, an all-volunteer, non-profit research unit made up of specialists from fields of science, engineering, and medicine, who are making an openminded study of unexplained events. The organization's mailing address is 6 Oakhill Avenue, Greensburg, PA 15601.)

Arkansas, Continued

to the Atlantic Coast. According to the newspaper accounts of the period, the airship was observed by crowds of people over San Francisco, St. Louis, and big cities eastward. On its course the great airship did not ignore Arkansans. It was closely observed and described by some of our forefathers, one of whom was Captain James Hooton, the highly respected conductor on the Iron Mountain Railroad. For the *Arkansas Gazette* of April 22, 1897, Conductor Hooton provided not only a sketch of the celebrated airship but a detailed description of it and its crew as well. A condensed version of Hooton's narrative follows.



THE AIR SHIP AS SKETCHED BY CAPT. HOOTON.

I had gone down to Texarkana to bring back a special, and knowing that I would have some eight to ten hours to spare at Texarkana, I went to Homan to do a little hunting. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when I reached that place. The sport was good, and before I knew it, it was after 6 o'clock when I started to make my way back toward the railroad station. As I was tramping through the brush my attention was attracted by a familiar sound, a sound for all the world like the working of an air pump on a locomotive. I went at once in the direction of the sound, and there in an open space of some five or six acres, I saw the object making the noise.

I decided at once that this was the famous airship seen by so many people about the country. There was a medium-sized looking man aboard and I noticed that he was wearing smoked glasses. He was tinkering around what seemed to be the back end of the ship, and as I approached I was too dumbfounded to speak. He looked at me in surprise, and said: "Good day sir: good day." I asked: "Is this the air ship?" and he replied, "Yes, sir." Whereupon three or four other men came out of what was apparently the keel of the ship. A close examination showed that the keel was divided into two parts terminating in front like the sharp edge of a knife, in fact, the entire front end of the ship terminated in a knife-like edge, while the sides of the ship bulged gradually toward the middle, and then receded.

There were three large wheels on each side made of some bending metal and arranged so that they became concave as they moved forward. "I beg your pardon sir," I said, "the noise sounds a good deal like a Westinghouse air brake." "Perhaps it does, my friend: we are using condensed air and aeroplanes, but you will know more later on."

"All ready, sir!" someone called out, when the party all disappeared below. I observed that just in front of each wheel a two-inch tube began to spurt air on the wheels, and they commenced revolving. The ship gradually arose with a hissing sound. The aeroplanes suddenly sprang forward, turning their sharp ends skyward, then the rudders at the end of the ship began to veer to one side, and the wheels revolved so fast that one could scarcely see the blades. In less time than it take to tell you, the ship had gone out of sight.

This drawing I have made you is the best I can do under the circumstances. I consider I was fortunate in seeing the ship. You may add that she pumped while standing still, like the air pump of an engine. One particular feature I remember is that what I would call the cowcatcher was sharp as the blade of a knife and almost as pointed as a needle. There was no bell or bell rope about the ship that I could discover, like I should think every well regulated air locomotive should have.

There are some dubious items in the good Captain's account of his meeting with the airship and its pilot and crew, such as his observation about the want of a bell and bell rope. All the same, the "Great Air Ship" was seen by tens of thousands of Americans across the continent, and Captain Hooton's description did not vary noticeably from those of other witnesses.

The wave or "flap" of sightings of the Great Air Ship of 1909-1910 hit Arkansas in this *Arkansas Gazette* item Dec. 15, 1909:

AIRSHIP FLIES NEAR LITTLE ROCK, PERHAPS—A.W. Norris of Mablevale, road overseer of District No. 8, is of the opinion that an airship passed over his residence at about 10 o'clock Monday night. Mr. Norris states that he was standing in his doorway when a strange light appeared, apparently about 300 feet above him, traveling south at a rapid rate of speed and disappeared a moment or two later in the darkness. He said that the light had the appeareance of a searchlight similar to those used on automobiles and it rose and fell like a bird in flight. The night was cloudy, which precludes the possibility of the light having been a star or any astronomic phenomena.

The erroneous and sometimes deceptive "explanations" of UFOs did not have their inception in 1949 with the Air Force Project Blue Book, which fronted as an investigative agency but actually was a propaganda office debunking UFO reality. "Balloon" was a standard "explanation" of unearthly UFO activities, as were "birds," "temperature inversions," "sun dogs," "ball lightning," and "swamp gas." The *Times Record* of Fort Smith, however, beat Project Blue Book to the punch by four decades with the "balloon" jump-at-conclusion in its edition of Dec. 22, 1909.

SAW A FLYING MACHINE—Many people were interested watchers Wednesday about 12 o'clock of a quite large balloon which sailed over this city at a very great height. the pupils of Belle Point school were sure that it was some of the noted aerial travelers in a flying machine. It was in reality a tenantless balloon, oblong in shape and its height from earth was estimated to be as much as three-fourths of a mile.

The normal human reaction 73 years ago to unidentified flying objects, and that of some people today, is to

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dismiss them as familiar, commonplace things and go on about one's business. There is slight chance in 1982 of resolving the foregoing sighting of 1909, but ufologists today question the newspaper reporter's conclusion that the"balloon—almost 4,000 feet above ground level—was "tenantless;" he stated no way of knowing this. His remark that the object was "oblong" (racetrack-shaped) indicates that it was not a free balloon, which would have been spherical or of teardrop form.

It should be noted that Project Blue Book was not the first to misinform the public that UFOs were observed only by those who had tarried too long at the bar. The *Times Record* of Jan. 20, 1910, carried a tongue in cheek report of an Arkansas sighting:

> Paragould people declare an air ship passed over their town a few nights ago. The strange craft was about 1000 feet from the earth and carried a powerful headlight. Ships of this kind are common over this way. They are usually seen by people who keep late hours.

Three day later, the same paper could not resist one more bit of editorial jest:

> Why the people of Paragould saw an air ship the other night is easily explained. The officers over there are lax in the enforcement of the liquor laws. The objects seen were only "schooners" floating in an atmosphere of scintillating effervescent bubbles.

The *Arkansas Gazette* on Jan. 17, 1910 had reported the Paragould "airship" as carrying three or four passengers, and that in addition to the "powerful headlight" it was white and "brilliantly lighted." There was conjecture by the reporter that the "strange airship" seen at Paragould was the same one that passed over Chattanooga, Tenn., three successive days. The Jan. 21 edition of the *Gazette* made another contribution to the 1909-1910 UFO flap over Arkansas:

> MYSTERIOUS AIR SHIP PASSES OVER MEMPHIS--Darts Across the River and Is Lost in Arkansas Air—Prominent People See Mysterious Stranger—Special to the Gazette—Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 20—An airship passed over Memphis at 8 o'clock this morning flying east to west by south. It was seen by Joseph Graham, Jr. of the county register's office, Thomas Boyle, a prominent attorney; Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, the noted Southern poet and writer, and others living in the eastern part of the city.
>
> The machine was very high in the air and seemed traveling at a high rate of speed. Just after crossing the Mississippi river in Arkansas' air it veered slightly to the south and was soon lost.
>
> The airship was, it is estimated going faster than any railroad train ever traveled.
>
> It is believed by may that it was the Tillinghast machine, which was seen around Boston and cities in Maine several weeks ago.

The "Tillinghast machine" was the title given to one or more UFOs observed nights over Massachusetts (not Maine) because a Mr. Wallace E. Tillinghast of Worcester, Mass., claimed to have invented the "marvelous aeroplane." When the Worcester Board of Trade demanded that Tillinghast display his "airship" or shut up, nothing more was heard from the gentleman.

Research of Arkansas newspapers discloses no UFO activity in the state—or at least none reported as such—from the flap of 1909-1910 until Kenneth Arnold's historic encounter popped the lid off Pandora's box of "flying saucers" in 1947. This writer however, obtained for (MUFON) the report of a startling intrusion which took place Oct. 15, 1935 at Mena in Polk County. Miss Esther Cherry, music teacher, was sitting on her porch when a strange object caught her eye. She relates that "a round, golden UFO" approached from her right and hovered about a minute only 100 feet away from her, putting her in "a state of cold paralysis." Miss Cherry's MUFON UFO report continues:

> My recollections are that I saw this object in the distance, and thought it was a falling star or meteor. Tried to get up out of my chair and go inside but could not move. My body became cold, and I could not get up out of my chair for some time after the object was out of sight.

Before Kenneth Arnold's "flying saucer" confrontation in the valley near Mt. Rainier, washington, June 24, 1947, there had been numerous reports during World War II of "foo-fighters," which American Intelligence thought were advanced German weapons, and the Germans believed were secret American weapons. The foo-fighters turned out to be UFOs, but my B-17 Flying Fortress crew and I had no way of knowing this when a luminous, amber object appeared just off our left wingtip during a combat mission in that war. (Editor's note: Mr. Leet's account of this sighting appears in No. 133, Jan-Feb. 1979).

The hurricane of UFO sightings left the skies of war for the U.S.A. soon after the end of WWII, its arrival heralded by pilot Kenneth Arnold's professional calculation of nine "flying saucers" skipping past Mount Rainier at 1,200 mph. The storm was felt in Arkansas only three days later, June 27, 1947, a Mountain Home resident spotting a "glistening, flashing round object" which came from the northeast and disappeared in the southern sky. Other early reports came from the vicinity of Fayetteville, describing glowing disks traveling at high speeds at various altitudes.

On July 5th the *Texarkana Gazette* published the following front page story:

> FLYING SAUCERS AGAIN ARE IN THE AIR—TWO TEXARKANA RESTAURANT OPERATORS SPY MYSTERIOUS DISCS AFTER BASEBALL GAME
>
> The mysterious flying saucers were in the air again Thursday night—the third consecutive night in which Texarkanians have reported the silver colored discus flashing through the skies.
>
> Lastest reports came from two local restaurant operators, Charley Pappas, operator of the White House, and J.C. Jackson, operator of the Two States Coffee Shop.
>
> The two men declared one of the saucers flew over Elm street immediatley after a ball game at Burnett Park late Thursday night. As they were returning from the game, Jackson declared, the object flew directly over them in an easterly direction.
>
> "It was about four hundred feet high and

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Arkansas, Continued

> was going at a fair rate of speed." Jackson asserted. "It had one light on it, and the light was continuous. It didn't blink. Otherwise, it looked exactly like the other ones that have been reported."
>
> Jackson and Pappas brought to nine the number of persons who have reported seeing the strange discs winging around this area including over downtown Texarkana.

The next few days, according to an Associated Press dispatch carried in Arkansas newspaper, numerous UFO sightings were made at DeQueen, El Dorado, Gurdon, and Little Rock. The *Arkansas Gazette* of July 6 stated that Henry Seay reported three "flying discs" on two occasions traveling at high speeds and various altitudes, glowing in the twilight, at Fayetteville.

No records of the alien objects were found from that time until the flap of the 1950's.

A startling news story in the July 11, 1950 issue of the *Arkansas Gazette* was based on a semi-official release by the Navy. Two pilots saw visually and with their airplanes' radars an unknown gizmo "shaped something like a World War I helmet seen from the side." The planes, on a training flight near Osceola, tracked the invader 8 miles before it vanished. One of the pilots, Lt. J.W. Martin, described the odd craft as "about 25 to 45 feet across and about seven feet high." The pursuit was said to be "hopeless."

It was in July of 1952 that dozens of UFOs stunted over Washington, D.C. The alien barnstormers performed for thousands of ground-watchers and scores of pilots, and were tracked by ground radar and radar on the Air Force fighter planes, but made a mockery of the efforts to overtake them. The Hot Springs *Sentinel-Record* announced a possibly related event in its edition of July 30: "Six See Saucers at Hot Springs." A Mr. G. Clark, one of two witnesses to permit release of his name, was quoted as declaring "a white ball of fire with a red tail flew over the city."

Seventeen-year-old Miss Ruby McBay "knew it had to be something from space" when the rotating blue, red, and yellow lights caught her eye that evening in early April 1957. She and two girl friends had just driven into the McBays' driveway at Mineral Springs when they saw a silver, domed-saucer hovering over a pond only 300 feet away and 75 feet above the water. According to the interview and MUFON report form the present Mrs. Ruby McBay Nelson gave me, she could not be certain whether the rotation was by the bright-colored lights or by the "saucer" itself.

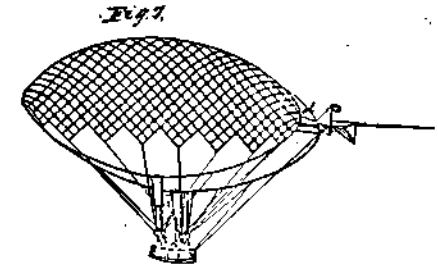
The same year, on the night of Oct. 14, Mr. and Mrs. A.F. Simmons of Camden were driving on U.S. Highway 79 between Pine Bluff and Stuttgart. At about 10 o'clock they saw an extremely bright light "about the size of a washtub" moving through the sky. As the mysterious light approached, the car engine died, the lights failed, and the auto was drawn to the side of the road as though a giant magnet tugged it there. After about 4 minutes, the powerful, apparently electromagnetic, effects ceased and the Simmonses resumed their journey.

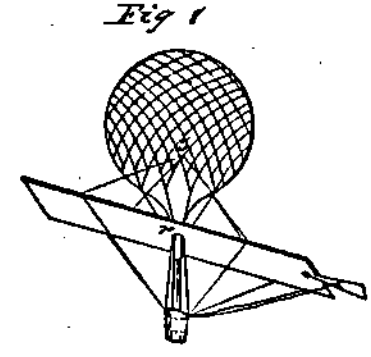
The late 1950's and early 1960's were not busy times for UFOs, although there were scattered sightings. The *Arkansas Democrat* in January, 1959 told the following:

> Hundreds of Dumas residents reportedly viewed an unidentified flying object...from 5 p.m. until 6 p.m. The UFO moved rapidly in a southeasterly direction and, when viewed through binoculars, was said to have "markings" of some type on its surface. Red, yellow and green in color, the object had an oblong shape.

This same news story, published by the *Arkansas Gazette*, stated that Dumas residents expressed a belief that the object "gave off light" rather than reflecting it, looked like an electric light bulb, and took on a reddish glow at dusk. That May the *Democrat* informed the public of another "light bulb type object, only bigger," at Massard. It was seen in other localities and verified by a sheriff's office.

A "question mark-shaped" UFO was widely observed by folks in arkansas County, Oct. 2, 1963, appearing in a cloudless sky southeast of DeWitt, but hearken to the discoveries of some brave "Flying





"S. Andrews, Aerial Navigation." Patented July 5, 1864. No. 43,449.

Saucer Hunters." In the *Arkansas Democrat* edition of Aug. 3, 1965 we read:

> A news director of a Fort Smith radio station, Tony Delaney, reported that he, along with two companions, set up a UFO watch on Wildcat Mountain and spotted three separate sightings. The group reportedly watched four objects for about five minutes, two objects for about ten minutes, and a single object for an undisclosed length of time. Delaney, using binoculars, described the objects as "brilliant blue and green but changing to a brilliant white under acceleration." The objects traveled right, left and up and down.

On through the summer and fall of 1965, disclosures of bizarre craft and their superhuman maneuvers in Arkansas skies were ever so many. Objects with multi-colored lights were seen as well as metallic-looking machines with details such as lighted "windows." Reports tapered off after August but occasional sightings continued throughout the year. (To be continued).

"California Report"

By Ann Druffel

Another Unidentified Occurrence

In a recent "California Report" column, guest-written by Howard Ford, an incident was described which had some aspects of a Spontaneous Human Combustion, mixed with elements resembling a close encounter/abduction report.

Now, two months later, this column describes another unusual case, composed of elements reminiscent of a close encounter/time lapse UFO case, but including elements of apparent psychic or mystical nature.

What can UFO researchers do with cases, involving multiple witnesses, which do not fit snugly into UFO phenomena? We have learned to accept the term "UFO" as an aerial manifestation which performs maneuvers which cannot be copied by earth machines operating under known physical laws. Many researchers have, especially over the past 15 years, accepted the fact that some UFO cases contain psychic elements, such as telepathy between UFO "occupants" and witnesses, precognition of UFO events, levitation of human percipients, aberrated time sense in close vicinity to landed UFOs, etc.

Prior to 15 years ago, "psychic" elements in UFO cases were carefully deleted from finished reports, for it was feared that otherwise "acceptable" cases would not be taken seriously by scientists and other researchers. We are gradually overcoming that barrier and now report rather freely on psychic elements in good cases, even though such elements do not always make sense in the light of present knowledge.

The case reported below, because of *mystical* elements within it, might strain the credulity of even the most open-minded researchers, but I will forge ahead and relate the sighting as it reported *by the witnesses*. Perhaps 15 years from now, similar occurrences will be commonplace in conjunction with "good" sightings, and will no longer ruffle our feathers.

During the early evening hours of March 12, 1982, Mrs. W.R.[1] of Arcadia, California, and her two young children, Louisa, age six and Tommy, age four were driving east on the 210 freeway headed for a restaurant date with Mrs. R.'s mother in the city of San Dimas. Passing through the city of Glendora, which is about 25 air miles northeast of the Los Angeles Civic Center, Louisa viewed a large red glowing rectangle in the sky. It seemed positioned over a slight hill on the left side of the freeway, on the crest of which is a large electric transformer.

Louisa called Tommy's attention to it, and the two children excitedly asked their mother to look.

Mrs. R.'s attention had been on her driving, since there was still some traffic left over from the going-home rush, but she looked up and, at approximately 35° elevation and 80° (true) azimuth, she saw the object which had so attracted her children. When first seen, it was larger (in horizontal diameter) than the full moon and glowing vivid red. It was rectangular with a darker red "cross" within it. (See Mrs. R.'s sketch, Figure 1.) The long sides were positioned perpendicular to the horizon, and their length were more than twice the apparent diameter of the full moon.

The edges of the rectangle were distinct, and the red glow, seemingly contained *within* the object, had more consistency than, for example, a red traffic light. The light seemed solid, redder, and brighter.

Mrs. R. had just passed the Grand Avenue exit ramp on the 210 freeway (see map, Figure 2), and so she has a fairly accurate measurement of the time and traveled distance that the object was in view. She repeatedly glanced up at the object to try to see what it was, for its appearance was exceedingly strange and frightened her. However, because of her speed (somewhat over 55 m.p.h.) and the traffic around her, she was unable to keep her full attention on the unusual sight.

The freeway curved to east-southeast after Grand Avenue, and Mrs. R. was now aware that the object was no longer hovering over the hill. She had passed the transmitting towers, yet the object was still slightly to her left and fully visible through her windshield. Around it, she perceived a dimmer glow. the color and intensity of a "sunset." This orangish glow was many degrees in diameter all around the central red object; the glow filled the entire area of sky visible through Mrs. R.'s windshield.

As she drew nearer the object, she became aware of an unfamiliar sensation inside her head, like a very low frequency humming sound which was not heard with her ears. At the same time, she felt very weak and dizzy, as through about to faint. She experienced difficulty keeping her car in its proper lane and several times swerved, running over the "Bott's dots" which mark the lanes on California freeways. She does not

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California, Report, Continued

think the swerving was due to any effect of the object on the car, but solely because of her weakened condition.

Sometime during the sighting, she heard an announcer on the car radio state the time--6:55 p.m., but she has no clear idea of whether this was at the beginning, during, or at the end of the sighting.

She saw her daughter Lousia lean her head back against the seat on the passenger side, and assumed the girl was tilting her head to look at the object. She did not learn until later that the girl was experiencing the same inexplicable weak feeling and hearing the "sound" within her own head.

The object grew steadily in size during the next mile and three-fourths until, at the Sunflower Avenue exit ramp, it was at least twice its original size and almost directly in front of the car, at an elevation of approximately 55° and an estimated azimuth of 90° To Mrs. R., it did not seem to be maneuvering in the sky. Any apparent change in size, elevation, and azimuth was due, she felt, to the fact that the freeway curved and that she was traveling *toward* the object. In her considered opinion, the object seemed to be hovering in a stationary position during her sighting of approximately 2 minutes.

Passing the Sunflower exit ramp, Mrs. R. headed toward the transition road at the end of the freeway. She took her eyes off the object to pay attention to her driving; when she glanced up again, she was surprised to see the dark sky and the object no longer in sight. Initially she had throught the glow around the object was the normal brightness of the sky (even in the east) before sunset. In reality, the sun had set that evening at 5:58 p.m., so the sky had gradually darkened during their journey, which took place between 6:10 p.m. and 7:15 p.m.

Mrs. R. was aware that her children stared steadily at the object during the 2 minute sighting. She was frightened for them, for their excitement doubled her own fear that the object was truly strange and, perhaps, dangerous in some way. As she traveled the transition road which led to the San Dimas restaurant, she tried to make sure the children were all right. Louisa, who was riding in the front passenger seat, was talking about how the object had "gone behind a cloud." Mrs. R. then checked on Tommy, who was riding in the back, calling to him to ask if he was all right. There was no answer from the little boy. She looked behind her and saw her small son fast asleep on the back floor of the car, his head resting on the transmission bump. This was most unusual behavior for Tommy and Mrs. R. felt it was very strange, considering the extreme excitement of the previous minutes. She woke him up sternly, and the little boy stayed awake while the family traveled the next 2 miles along surface streets to the restaurant. Mrs. R.'s weak, dizzy feeling had vanished, and she no longer heard the "sound" in her head.

Mrs. R. and the children had started from their home in Arcadia about 6:10 p.m. She had often traveled between Arcadia and San Dimas and figured it would take about 25 or 30 minutes to get to the restaurant. She arived at 7:15 or 7:20 p.m., aware that she was late and not being able to account for the time differential. It did not concern her immediately, however, for her main problem was whether or not to tell her mother, Mrs. Q., about the strange sight they had seen. She decided not to mention it, but the two children immediately began to tell their grandmother what had occurred.

It was then that Louisa spoke of hearing a very low "sound" in her head during the sighting, but stated it was not really a sound but more like a "vibration." She also said she had felt very weak at the same time. She described seeing the object give off different colors, mainly green and yellow, in addition to the vivid red. Both she and Tom saw the orange glow extending out from the rectangle and both saw "flames" come out from the object when they thought it moved very quickly and hid behind one of the clouds still scattered across the sky, remnants of a rainstorm which had passed through the Los Angeles Basin area the evening before.

Both children reported that the glow of the "flames" were visible for a short while behind the cloud, as the car traveled along the transition road at the end of the freeway. However, as the family drove south along the surface street to the restaurant and were excitedly discussing the object, the children stopped watching the cloud and so did not see just how the object eventually disappeared.

Mrs. Q., seeing the three members of her family in such an excited and frightened state, was very concerned. She noticed that Mrs. R. was literally shaking with fright. She encouraged the three percipients to tell her all the details they could recall, then she phoned the Los Angeles NBC television station and the *Los Angeles Times* newspaper, trying to find out if other people has seen and reported the object.

NBC and the *Times* had no knowledge of the incident, and Mrs. Q. continued searching for a place to report it. By 8:30 p.m. that same evening she was referred by Griffith Observatory to SKYNET, where I received the call.

The initial phone interview lasted over an hour. All three witnesses described the sighting in detail, and Mrs. Q. added considerable information about the emotional state of the witnesses. During this phone interview, Tommy confided to his mother and grandmother that he had seen a "picture" inside the object. Unlike Mrs. R. and Louisa, he did not see a "cross" within the red rectangle; rather, he described a "brown log" standing upright in the center. Positioned against this "log" was a figure he called "a ghost," which emerged from the center through something "like a window," traveled a wandering course throughout the orange glow surrounding the object, and "gathered stars in a bag." The little boy expressed his opinion that "the thing was a power from God." The small boy, though surprisingly articulate for his age, had difficulty phrasing adequate words to describe

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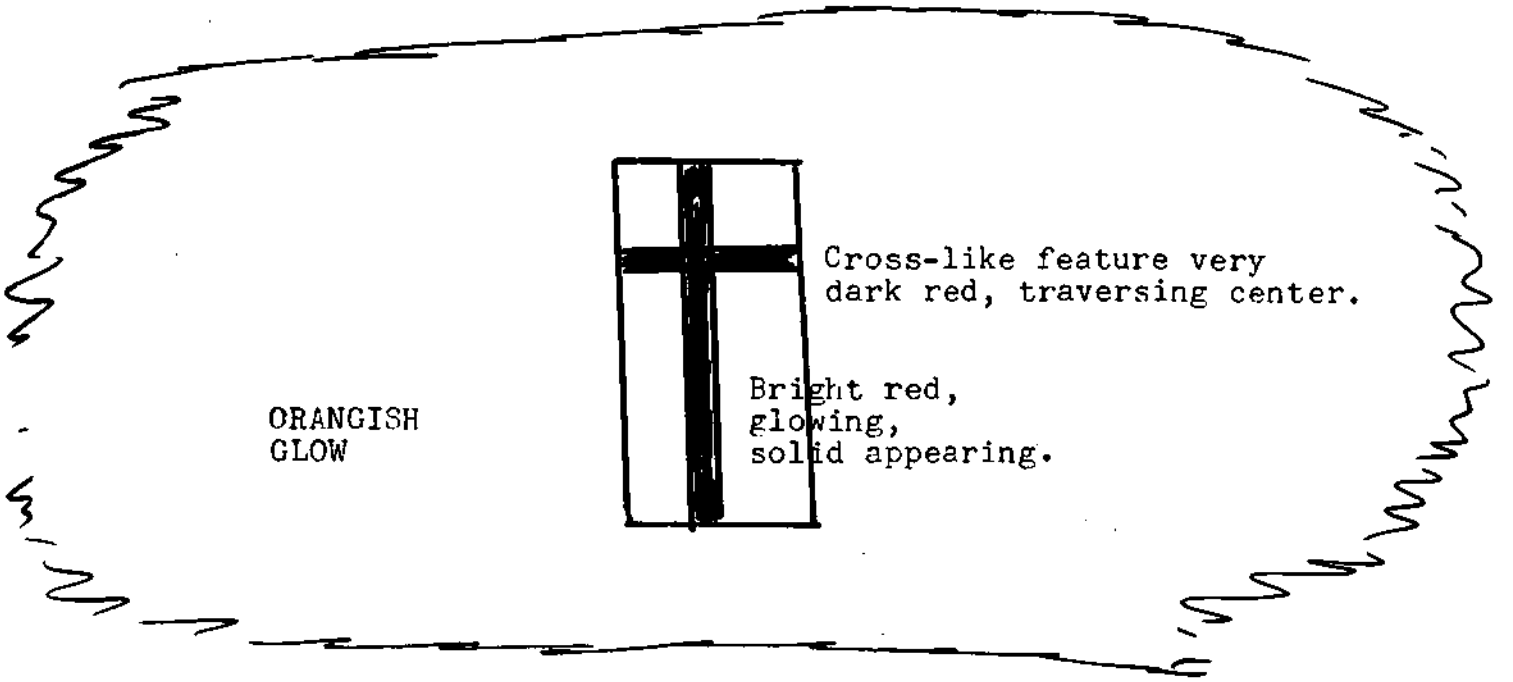


Figure 1. — Mrs. R.'s sketch

California Report, Continued

what he was reporting. I could hear his mother scolding him in the background for making statements of that sort, but he kept insisting that he was telling the truth. The emotional content in the child's voice seemed that of honesty.

Mrs. Q. and Mrs. R. assured me that Tommy was not the type of child to "make up stories." After their initial shock at hearing about the "picture," they maintained a more objective attitude toward the child's statements. Tommy did not hear the vibrating "sound" inside his head and did not report feeling dizzy or weak. He does not remember going to sleep in the back of the car.

Mrs. R. was referred that same evening to Richard M. Neal, Jr., M.D., a Los Angeles physician who is planning in-depth psychological and physiological research into close encounter cases. It was felt that the dizziness, weakness, "internal sounds," and Tommy's unusual sleep might have left physical traces which could be picked up medically. However, the family, because of the considerable distances involved, could not get to Dr. Neal's office within 24 hours to have blood chemistry and other tests done. However, I suggested that Mrs. R. preserve the clothes the three witnesses were wearing in plastic bags, in case later tests on the materials might prove valuable.

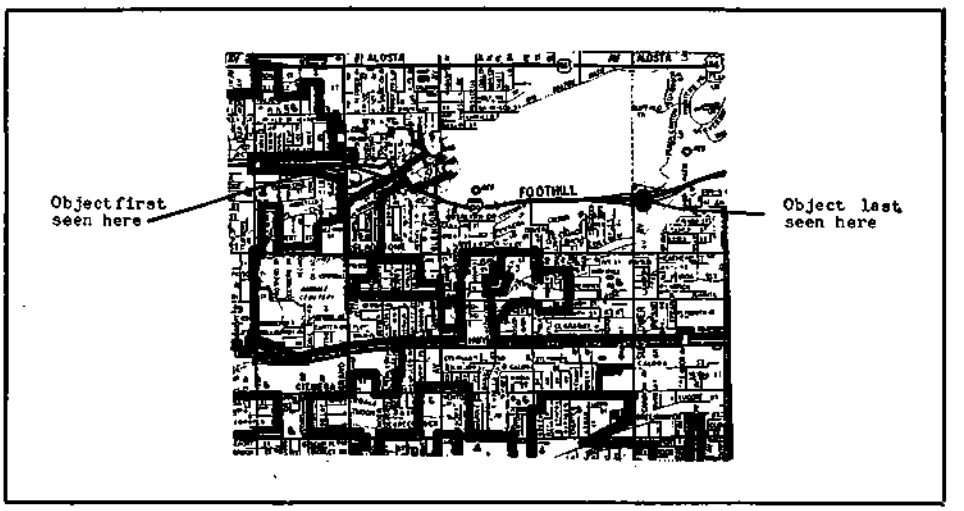


Figure 2. — Path of 210 Freeway through Glendora

(Next month, this column will continue on the R. case, Part II).

"UFO PHENOMENA"

In answer to numerous inquiries, the editor of the English-language UFO Journal UFO Phenomena has a new address: Francesco Izzo, Casella Postale 87, 05018 ORVIETO (TR), Italy. Telephone: 0763-32285.

Woman Sees UFO, Aliens Land Here

City police assistance was requested Thursday afternoon after a woman reported seeing a unidentified flying object and "small beings" in the 2100 block of Home, police spokesman Oakel Hardy said this morning.

Hardy said the woman called an unidentified branch of the Army and told officials that if soldiers would not take care of the beings, she would be forced to take care of them. She reported her neighbor had shot two of the aliens.

Hardy said two city police officers were sent to the area, but "couldn't find the little rascals."

It wasn't learned which branch of the Army the woman called.

REPUBLIC, Columbus, IN - Jan. 8, 1982

ZETA 2 RETICULI: A RESPONSE

By Allan Hendry

Louis Winkler's article, "Star Map Hypothesis Still Viable" (No. 169, March 1982), reveals only two things. He doesn't understand the basis by which Zeta 2 Reticuli should—or should not—"belong" in Betty Hill's star map. Also, he doesn't understand the new technique of speckle interferometry.

The only reason Zeta 2 Reticuli had a place in Marjorie Fish's pattern-matching scheme is because her star catalogs indicated back then it was a single sunlike star, just like all the rest. Had she known it was thought to be binary, as announced by astronomer D. Bonneau, she wouldn't have used it, and we wouldn't be arguing about it today. Other rival interpretations matched the Hill drawing even better, but they lacked the allure of assuming only sunlike stars were permissible.

Thus, if we stick to the rules that gave rise to the star map's fame, we'd be forced to abandon it. There are no other sunlike single stars to take Zeta 2's place. But Winkler argues that we should leave it in anyway, since Fish's binary rule was too harsh, and a binary Zeta 2 could have habitable planets after all. The problem is that Marjorie Fish acknowledges that there are *other* sunlike binary stars in that region of space she didn't use. Include Zeta 2 now, and the rest deserve inclusion as well. But Fish states that doing so would disrupt the Hill pattern! You can't win.

That is the primary consequence posed by Zeta 2 being binary... a simple point to understand. Yet though Winkler read it in my "Fate" article, he missed the whole point. He actually wrote that "merely" proving the stars in the Fish map are binary "is not necessarily a reason to reject the Fish Hypothesis"!! It's too late to pretend that Zeta 2 belongs in the pattern solely on the basis of its having earthlike planets, somehow. *Now* whose article is "poorly thought out"? Friedman's "criticisms" are similar in basis.

Now for the use of speckle interferometry to resolve Zeta 2 being a close pair of stars. Winkler gives three reasons for regarding the results as marginal or dubious:

- The separation of Zeta 2's components (.046") was too close to the telescope's diffraction resolution limit.
- The seeing was bad (from 1.5" to 5").
- Only one photograph run succeeded in showing the tell-tale interference fringes.

Unlike Winkler, Dr. Harold McAlister at Georgia State University is an expert on this technique. His opinion of all three points above? "Irrelevant" in proving binary status! McAlister states that as long as stellar separation *does* exceed the diffraction limit, it doesn't affect this technique. Capella, for example, always has a separation between .045" and .055"—like Zeta 2—yet it is always easily resolved with a telescope of that aperture.

Second, supposedly "good" seeing is still one second of arc (1"), which is nearly two orders of magnitude worse than the separation measurements. Truly poor seeing does reduce the contrast of the fringes, making them harder to see, but it doesn't preclude confirming binary status.

Finally, intermittent success at obtaining speckle pictures is common, says McAlister. The orbiting stars pass in and out of speckle's lower limit of resolution. Neither can Winkler compare Bonneau's separation with the astrometric orbit size. The letter is always smaller because what you are measuring is the motion of the center of *light* of the two stars astrometrically.

If there is anything wrong with Bonneau's announcement, it has nothing to do with the "problems" invented by Winkler. Yet that raises an interesting point. In Winkler's view, it is OK to develop a defendable star map model based on 1969 astronomical data which he regards as poorly established. Yet it is *not* OK to refute that model on the strength of more modern figures if there is any possibility of error! Winkler calls the Fish interpretation a "working hypothesis" ... but don't dare list the genuine astronomical concerns (such as metal-poor stars) that many feel work against the prospect of earthlike planets! That, according to Winkler, is a "fundamental error"! Do so, and you'll be accused of "knowing" in advance whether intelligent life can arise...a ridiculous charge.

Terry Dickinson, who promoted the Fish interpretation as editor of *Astronomy* magazine, now rescinds his support in view of this new information. Winkler, on the other hand, has chosen to advocate a cause rather than objectively weigh the data at hand.

MUFON

103 OLDTOWNE RD.
SEGUIN, TX 78155

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

The 6th Annual MUFON of North Carolina (MUFON-N.C.) Conference will be held in Winston-Salem on June 19-20, sponsored by the Tarheel UFO Study Group. For further information, contact Gayle C. McBride, P.O. Box 46, Winston-Salem, NC 27102.

UFO TECH NOTE

By John F. Schuessler

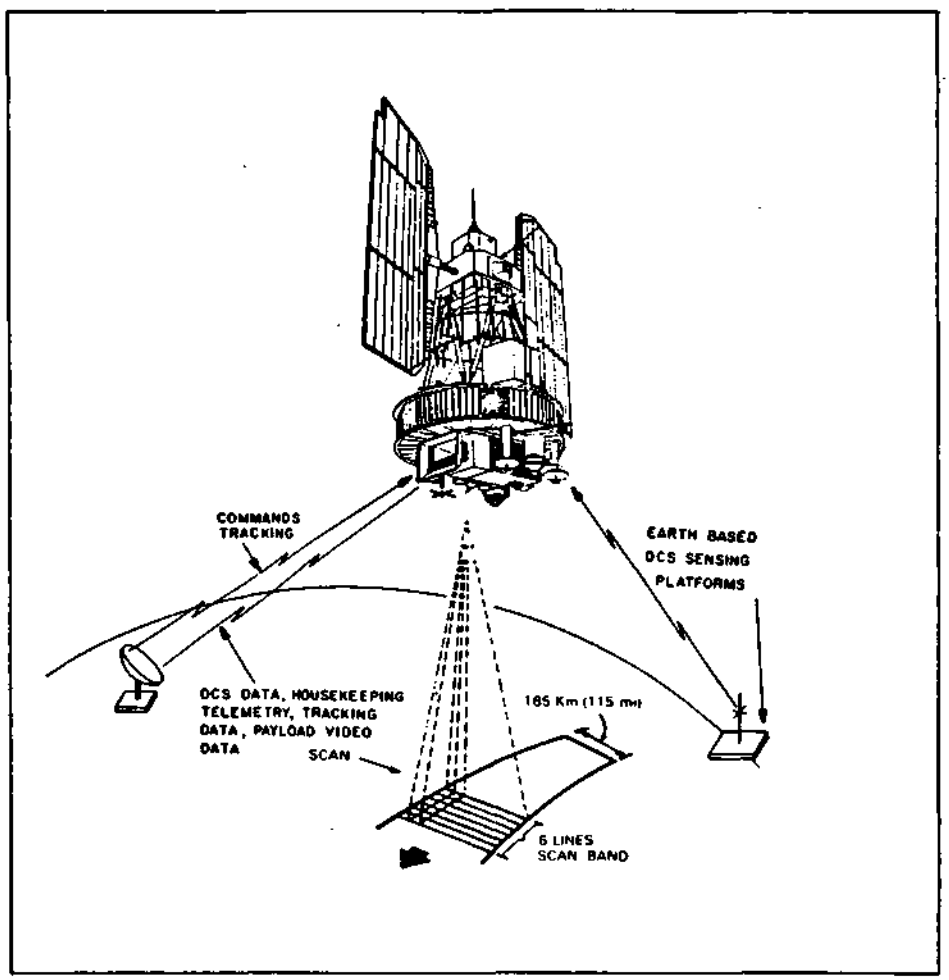
Landsat: Can It Be Used For UFO Investigations?

The first Landsat spacecraft was launched on July 23, 1972. Since then two more have been launched and a fourth will be launched in 1982. The Landsats have transmitted over one million images from space and have been a useful tool in studying the Earth's surface features.

The Landsats orbit the earth every 103 minutes in a near-polar orbit at 570 miles in altitude. As such, they fly over the same area of the Earth every 18 days. Their multispectral scanners can image selected ground targets on each earth orbit. One image covers 13,127 square miles. (See Figure 1.)

The multispectral scanners produce images for four bands of the electromagnetic spectrum. "Light relflectance data from the four scanner channels for the four bands are converted first into electrical signals and then into digital form for transmission to receiving stations on Earth. The recorded digital video data are reformatted into computer-compatible tapes and/or converted at special processing laboratories into black-and-white photo images. These images from the four different bands are recorded on four black-and-white films from which photographic prints are made in the usual manner."[1] The green band is best for underwater features. The two near-infrared bands are more useful in agricultural studies.

The Landsats have definite limitations for use in studying the ground effects from UFOs (e.g., crashes, explosions). They have low resolution, which means that an object must be larger than 260 feet to be recognizable on the image. They cannot be used to compile topographic features due to their monoscopic coverage. They rely on computer manipulation of the data and that is an expensive process. The images do not portray natural Earth colots. Therefore, the incestigator must be selective in the use of these data. Most UFO artifacts would not be discernible.



Earth-based data, such as temperature, stream flow, soil moisture, and snow depth, are supplied to the Data Collection System (DCS) on Landsat. Simultaneously, the Multi-Spectral Scanner (MSS) records an image that may be correlated with the Earth-based data later.

Figure 1

For further information about imagery, contact: U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198

1. *Air & Space*, Spring 1982, pp. 7-9; figures were extracted from this reference.

CRITIC'S CORNER

By Robert Wanderer

With this issue Robert Wanderer begins a column Critic's Corner, designed to present varied viewpoints and to stimulate discussion on UFOs.

He has lived in San Francisco for 50 years, is a graduate of San Francisco State, spent 12 years in newspaper reporting and editing, and in recent years has concentrated on writing and teaching. His primary intellectual interest is in general semantics and communication, and he was attracted to the UFO field from his fascination with the varying ways that people perceive and "create" reality, and how we interpret the world around us.



Robert Wanderer

In any growing field of study—especially a controversial one like UFOs—there's a continuing danger of taking an extreme position at the outset, and then ignoring anything that doesn't agree with that premature conclusion, We like to "know" things definitely, and we sometimes consider our conclusions as more certain than the evidence will support.

Particularly on the subject of UFOs, we find many people at the extremes—some dismiss UFO sightings out of hand as the confused misperceptions of "kooky" people, while others are absolutely convinced that UFOs are space ships from a distant galaxy.

Consider what might be called the Klass/Friedman Scale. Place Philip J. Klass, the leading UFO debunker, at zero, and over at 100 place Stanton Friedman, who holds that our planet "is being visited by intelligently controlled vehicles whose origin is extraterrestrial." Where do you stand on the Klass/Friedman Scale?

I suspect most people cluster around the two ends of that scale. Most books on UFOs fall around those extremes. Most articles in this journal fall, I would say, between 75 and 100.

The problem is that we generally read only material that largely reflects our own position. Or, if we do read something from the other extreme, we likely just shake our head in disbelief.

Richard Hall, the editor of this journal, recognizes this problem, and would like to present a broader spectrum of views on UFOs. He estimates his own position on the Klass/Friedman Scale as about 75 to 85. He wants to try to "fill the gap" between the books written by Klass and others at the low end of the scale, and the pro-UFO books at the upper end.

He has asked me to write a monthly column. My qualification for this, I suppose, is that I fall at around 25 to 35 on the Klass/Friedman Scale. I'm some distance from the "it's all absurd" position at the low end, but also from the "Cosmic Watergate" fears at the other end.

Let me describe my basic orientation on UFOs, and the sort of contribution I hope to make to UFO study:

I tend to believe whatever people say they believe they saw—with the obvious exceptions of watching for deliberate hoaxes, and of being dubious of "strange" people. The key point for me: We all perceive things in line with our previous experience. Difficulties arise when you see something you have had no experience with.

The first requirement, as I see it, is to distinguish between what people see and how they interpret what they see. One of the best examples to illustrate this was in Walter Blaney's article in the January 1981 *MUFON UFO Journal*, and in my comments on it in the July 1981 issue.

Blaney came across as an excellent and believable observer. But he immediately described the lights he saw in the sky as a "craft," although the longer he watched those lights the more "uncraftlike" they became—their speed and type of movement were quite unlike any known "craft."

In such cases I suggest using quotation marks around a word like "craft" to indicate that the observer thought it was something on the order of a craft, but without hard evidence that would bring about general agreement that it was a craft.

I will question assumptions being made, will offer alternative theories when possible (even if not probable), and generally try to present ideas that I hope you will find challenging, even if you disagree.

My background is in the field of general semantics, which I have studied, taught, and written on during the past 25 years. General semantics

(continued on next page)

is concerned with how we create reality—how we select certain things to notice, how we select certain things from our memory to relate these things to, and the "picture in our head" that we create as a result and which is, for us, our "reality." One effect—and of particular use in the UFO field—is that I have developed a healthy skepticism as well as a fundamental acceptance of "the ways things are," or more exactly "the way we think things are."

To give you some idea of "where I'm coming from," let me give you my working hypothesis on UFOs:

A considerable number of all UFO's reported—let's call it a nice round 80%—are immediately identifiable as some natural object, such as Venus on the horizon, or a weather balloon, or whatever. These "UFOs" are, of course, more properly termed IFOs, or Identified Flying Objects.

Another number of sightings—let's call it from 10 to 15% are what might be called "probably explainable if we had enough data." In so many cases, the sighting is by only one person and lasts only a few minutes, or even just seconds. There's not much information there to work with. I presume most of these cases could be explained if we knew more about the situation.

This still leaves perhaps 5 to 10% of unexplained UFOs. My tentative working hypothesis here is that while a few of them might be hoaxes, the vast majority of them ultimately fall into one or the other (or parts of both) of two general categories:

1. Natural events that we as yet do not understand. Like those "glowing discs" sometimes reported near high-tension power lines. The frequent association of such a sighting and a power line leads me to consider the probability of some as-yet-unidentified electric/electromagnetic effect.

2. Problems in the way we perceive and the way we categorize our perceptions. To continue the example from the previous paragraph, we see what may be a "sparking" or "glowing" related to the power line, and change that into a "glowing disc" into an "extraterrestrial spacecraft."

I suspect that some readers at this point will think, "Well, this man doesn't have any explanations or proof either, just theories, and his theories aren't any better than mine."

Perhaps not better, but at least different. I hope I can put forward a few ideas that may stimulate thought and test ideas. In talking with and corresponding with several people in the UFO field, all the way from Klass to Friedman, I'm happy to say I've provoked disagreement all along. Well, at my point on the Klass/Friedman Scale, disagreement with people is to be expected.

I hope readers will join with me in considering new explanations, or at least new objections to the conventional wisdom.

MUFON INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

By Michael Sinclair
(International Coordinator)

(NOTE: Adapted from Report to MUFON Annual Corporate meeting held in conjunction with the 12th Annual MUFON UFO Symposium at M.I.T. Cambridge, Mass, 1981.)

During the past year we have received enquiries and a few MUFON members from countries in which we previously did not have many or any members (e.g., in the Middle East). We are certainly pursuing these leads.

My main activity during the past year has been the opportunity to meet with MUFON members in Switzerland, West Germany, and France—and to follow-up from these meetings. In November I spent an evening in Zurich with Dr. Beck, Dr. Ruh, and Mr. Maurer learning about their research within MUFON-Central European Section (CES) and informing them generally about MUFON matters in North America. Two weeks later I was privileged to receive 4 days of splendid hospitality as the house guest of our MUFON-CES Coordinator, Mr. Illobrand von Ludwiger and his wife, Angelika, in the small Bavarian village of Feldkirchen-Westerham, near Munich.

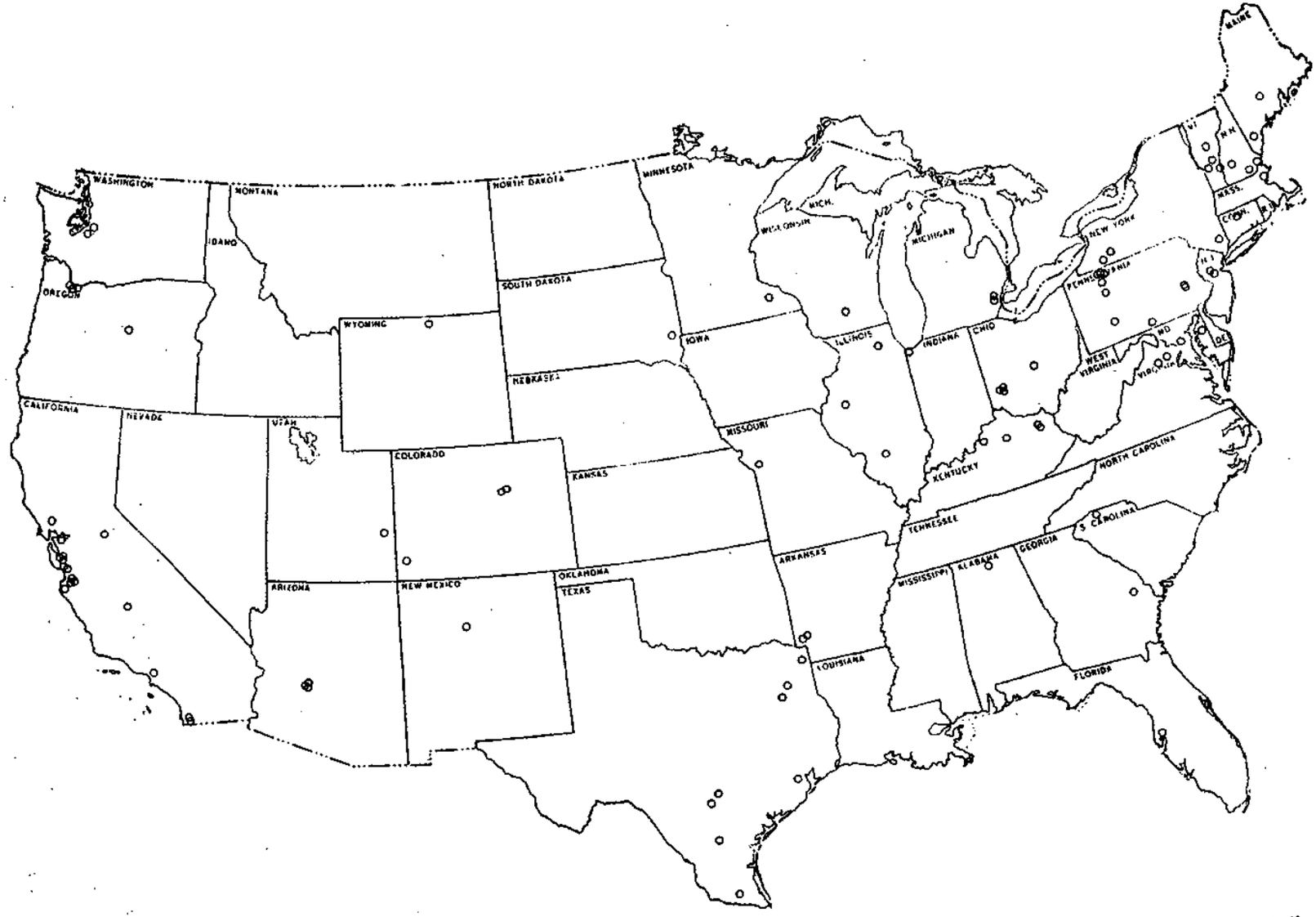
Illobrand and I spent long hours discussing numerous UFO topics and MUFON business, including for me to learn about the various research endeavors of MUFON-CES (much of which centers around gravity in relation to reported UFO behavior). Illobrand has a large, diverse, and otherwise very impressive collection of English-language UFO materials. We spent an evening with three of his German colleagues, including Mr. Adolph Schneider, MUFON's representative in West Germany (and a distinguished UFOlogist in his own right).

In late January I spent several hours in Zurich with Mr. Beat Biffiger, an active young Swiss MUFON-CES member who specializes in investigating UFO reports by airline pilots.

Three weeks later I met for a long, pleasant, and informative evening with two French MUFON members, Jean Sider and Thierry Pinvidic. They are both active in UFO research in France and are well informed on the activities of GEPAN, the French government's agency which studies UFO reports.

These meetings have provided rare opportunities to learn first-hand about the UFO research of our MUFON colleagues in Europe. There is a wealth of German-language UFO material which awaits translation, especially about the scientific research of MUFON-CES members. (I prepared an article on this need for *The MUFON UFO Journal*.)

The European UFO literature presents a considerable challenge to MUFON. If we can secure the voluntary services of more, qualified translators, we could expand our knowledge of our colleagues' scientific endeavors to help resolve the UFO enigma. Within the next year I hope that MUFON can take some steps to improve our organizational capacity for language translation.



SECOND QUARTER 1981 UFO SIGHTINGS

Information and map coordinated by Gayle McBride, Tarheel UFO Study Group, P.O. Box 412, Rural Hall, NC 27045. Through cooperation with Mutual UFO Network, Inc., Seguin, Texas; Center for UFO Studies, Evanston, Illinois; Phenomena Research (Robert Gribble), Seattle Washington; and Ground Saucer Watch, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona.

SECOND QUARTER SIGHTING MAP - reports received April - June 1981

Date	Location	No. Witnesses	Classification
7-?-62	Dayton, OH	4	CE 1
4-?-75	Mineral Springs, AR	3	CE 1
10-16 or 23-74	Dayton, OH	2	CE 1
8-30-77	Bath, NY	1	CE 1
6-3-79	Harlington, TX	2	CE 1
12-5-80	Mt. Alton, PA	5	CE 1
12-5-80	McKean County, PA	2	CE 1
12-10-80	Hollywood, CA	4	CE 1
12-17-80	Greenup County, KY	6	CE 1
12-27-80	Greenup County, KY	5	CE 1
2-?-81	Dayton, OH	numerous	CE 1
2-3-	BenLomond, AR	4	CE 1
2-11	Portland, OR	3	CE 1
2-20 thru 3-7	San Jose, CA	numerous	CE 1
2-22	Lavernia, TX	12	CE 1
2-23	Tyler area, TX	numerous	CE 1
3-14	Bradford, PA	4	CE 2
3-14	Limestone, NY	1	Ce 1
3-16	Kennerdale, PA	3	CE 1
3-19	Portland, OR	1	CE 1
3-24	Davenport, CA	2	CE 1
3-29	Hampton, NH	1	NL
3-31	Los Gatos, CA	2	NL
3-31	Newark, OH	1	NL
3-31	Nokesville, VA	2 +	*
4-1	San Antonio, TX	1	CE 1
4-1	Mitchell, OR	*	Class A
4-2	Madison, WI	*	Class A
4-2	Lamesa, CA	*	Class A
4-2	Manassas, VA	1	*
4-4	Mulberry, IL	1	*
4-4	Bradford, PA	1	CE 1
4-5	Kansas City, MO	1	*
4-5	Aptos, CA	1	*
4-5	Prairie View, IL	1	*
4-7	Metuchen, NJ	*	Class A
4-8	Concord, CA	*	Class A
4-11	Phoenix, AZ	*	CE 1
4-12	Coffeyville, MS	*	CE 1
4-12	Soldotna, AK	*	Class A
4-12	Goodhue, MN	2	CE 1
4-13	Cowarts, AL	*	Class A
4-15	San Antonio, TX	3	CE 1
4-15	Napa, CA	*	CE 1
4-15	Barnard, VT	*	Class A
4-15	Windsor, VT	*	Class A
4-15	Rutland, VT	*	Class A
4-15	Grantham, NH	*	Class A
4-16	Castroville, CA	*	Class A
4-16	National City, CA	*	Class A
4-16	Hopewell Jct. NY	*	Class A
4-17	Kent, WA	*	Class A
4-21	Bradford, PA	4	CE 1
4-21	Nortown, OH	1	*
4-21	Ridgeway, PA	2	CE 1
4-21	Montpelier, VT	1	*
4-21	Phoenix, AZ	2	*
4-21	Santa Cruz, CA	1	*
4-21	Tampa, FL	*	CE 1
4-21	Dove Creek, CO	*	Class A- from aircraft
4-21	Cavecreek, AZ	*	Class A
4-21	Phoenix, AZ	*	Class A
4-23	Louisville, KY	1	*
4-23	Phoenix, AZ	numerous	*
4-24	Lexington, KY	1	*
4-24	Denver, CO	*	Class A
4-24	Santa Fe, NM	*	Class A
4-25	Green, MA	1	*
4-25	Lombard, IL	1	*
4-25	Avery, TX	1	CE 1
4-26	Milton, WA	*	Class A
4-27	Morgan Hill, CA	*	CE 1
4-27	Marblehead, MA	1	NL
4-27	Greer, SC	5(family)	*
4-28	Sylvania, GA	*	Class A
4-28	Sherridan, WY	1	*
4-28	Waterville, ME	1	*
4-29	Cupertino, CA	*	CE 1
4-30	Casco, WI	3	*
5-1	Fresno, CA	several	*
5-3	Nashua, NH	1	*
5-5	Whitehouse, NJ	1	*
5-6	Gladewater, TX	1	*
5-6	Royal Oak, MI	1	*
5-6	Detroit, MI	4	*
5-7	Laurel, MD	1	*
5-8	Campbell, CA	1	*
5-11	Houston, TX	1	CE 1
5-18	Cass County, TX	3	CE 1
5-27	Sioux Falls, SD	1	Daylight sighting
6-4	Gresham, OR	1	Lighted Obj.
6-4	Columbia, CA	1	NL
6-6	Moab, UT	2	Daylight sighting
6-9	Hamburg, PA	1	LT
6-9	Hamburg, PA	1	LT
6-12	Windsor Lake, CT	1 +	Object
6-12	Huntsville, AL	2	LT
6-15	Ebensburg, PA	?	Object
6-26	Whiting, IN	1	NL
6-27	Poland Spring, ME	1	LT
6-27	Vernon Hills, IL	1 +	NL
6-29	Chesterton, MD	6-8	Ltd. Object

* - information not supplied

1982 INTERNATIONAL MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM

By Walt Andrus

"UFOs—Canada: A Global Perspective" is the theme for the MUFON Annual UFO Symposium to be held Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, July 2,3, and 4 at the Westbury Hotel, 457 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1X7, Canada. Sponsored by the Mutual UFO Network, Inc., the symposium will be hosted by the United Friends of Ontario, Henry H. McKay, Chairman. The 1982 UFO Summit Conference, being held in conjunction with the MUFON UFO Symposium, is scheduled for Monday, July 5th from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Clarendon Room of the Westbury Hotel.

Featured speakers and their speech titles are Dr. J. Allen Hynek, "Planning for the Next UFO Flap"; Dr George and Iris Owen, "The UFO Phenomenon and Its Relationship to Parapsychological Research"; David Haisell, "UFO Research: An International Perspective"; Dr. Michael A. Persinger, "Predicting UFO Events and Experiences"; Arthur Bray, "Professionalism in Ufology"; William L. Moore, "New Disclosures on Crashed Saucers"; and John F. Schuessler, "Radiation Sickness Caused by UFOs" (The Cash/Landrum Case). The program has been divided into five distinct sessions; three on Saturday, July 3, and two on Sunday, July 4. To round out the agenda for Sunday, so as to appeal to both the Ufologist and the interested public, the following volunteer speakers will make presentations: Paul B. Norman, Vice-President of the Victorian U.F.O. Research Society in Australia, will provide an up-date on the Frederick Valentich, missing pilot case: Peter Mazzola, Internationial Director of the Scientific Bureau of Investigation (SBI) will discuss the police officers view of Ufology: Bjarne HaKansson, Vice-President of Project U.R.D., Stockholm, Sweden, will present "Ufology—What Next?"; Sherman Larsen, President of NICAP, will review some of the most significant UFO documents; and Walt Andrus, International Director of MUFON, will present a slide-illustrated lecture titled "UFO Close Encounters."

Specialized workshops and films have been scheduled throughout the symposium. Two video taped films will be shown: "Strange Harvest" on cattle mutilations and "UFOs Are Real", a documentary. The Friday evening, July 2nd program will consist of registration, displays, a cocktail hour, and a get-acquainted session.

Individual admission to each of the five sessions is $6.00 with a special package price of $25.00 for the entire symposium. Sixty rooms have been reserved at the Westbury Hotel at special group rates of $58.00 per room, per day for single occupancy and $68.00 per room, per day for double occupancy. Participants must make their own reservation directly with the hotel. Pre-printed reservation cards have been supplied by the hotel to identify those attending the 1982 MUFON International UFO Symposium, so that you may obtain the group rate and be assigned to one of the 60 rooms blocked for this purpose. Hotel Reservation cards may be secured by writing to United Friends of Ontario, MUFON, or directly to the hotel. We encourage everyone to make your reservations promptly so that you may stay at the Westbury Hotel. Arrangements have been made with a nearby hotel for the overflow, after the Westbury is booked.

Advanced tickets for each session or the package ticket for the entire symposium may be reserved by specifying in writing and enclosing either an international postal money order or a certified check in U.S. funds, made payable to United friends of Ontario, along with a self-addressed envelope for your confirmation. Your tickets will be held for you at the symposium registration desk in Toronto. All payments for ticket reservations should be mailed to:

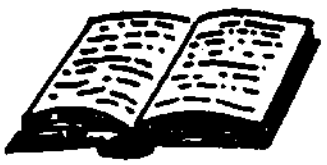
United Friends of Ontario
P.O. Box 54
Agincourt, Ontario M1S 3B4
Canada

The Annual MUFON Corporate Meeting is planned for Sunday, July 4th, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. All MUFON members with current I.D. cards are invited to attend. State Directors, Continental Coordinators, and Foreign Representatives should be prepared to give short oral reports concerning their activities. The 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings will include not only the presented papers by each of the featured speakers, but also a published paper titled "A UFO Propulsion Model" by F.E. Alzofon, Ph.D. The proceedings will be available at the symposium on July 2, 3, 4, and 5 for $10.00 in U.S. funds, and by mail thereafter from MUFON for $10.00 plus $1.50 for postage and handling.

Start planning your vaction now to attend this exciting and inspirational annual international UFO symposium in the modern and beautiful city of Toronto. Niagra Falls and many points of historical interest will add to your vacation enjoyment.

MUFON

103 OLDTOWNE RD.
SEGUIN, TX 78155



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

The final installment of a series of articles of Soviet UFO events appears in the April 13 issue of NATIONAL ENQUIRER. A fleet of UFOs allegedly appeared over Moscow on the night of August 23, 1981, causing damage to the windows of numerous buildings. A North Carolina man, Patrick Eudy, tells of his apparent abduction by UFO beings in an article for the ENQUIRER's April 20 issue. The April 27 issue features a report which claims that a top-secret British defense agency, the Department of Aerial Studies, has probed more than 2,000 UFO reports during the past three years, sharing its findings with U.S. intelligence and defense agencies.

The April issue of YANKEE magazine has an interesting article on a UFO sighting at Starks, Maine in November 1981. Witnesses claimed to have been chased by a mysterious "light" and to have been "shot" by a red beam from the UFO.

The "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" section of May OMNI has a summary of Budd Hopkins' book, MISSING TIME, plus a short feature on the research of Dr. Harley Rutledge, as outlined in his book, PROJECT IDENTIFICATION.

If there are features on the surface of the planet Mars which appear to have been created by other-than-natural means (and there are), they might well have implications for the study of UFOs. With this in mind, I highly recommend the work of Vincent DiPietro (an electrical engineer) and Greg Molenaar (a computer scientist), UNUSUAL MARTIAN SURFACE FEATURES. The third edition of this booklet is 77 pages in length, containing many photographs and illustrations of Martian anomalies, such as the pyramids of Elysium, the "human face," the formation dubbed "Inca City," etc. The authors have performed computer analyses of the Martian features and the results of their work are presented here. Copies of the publication are available at $9.00 each from Mars Research, P.O. Box 284, Glenn Dale, MD 20769.

Director's Message, Continued

ticle in the November 1981 issue of the Journal. Peter Rank, M.D., MUFON Consultant in Radiology and prime medical consultant in this case, has studied Mr. Stowe's report extensively and made this preliminary evaluation in his letter before going into specific details: "Mr. Stowe is to be congratulated for the depth of his knowledge and the thoroughness of his analysis. Many of the general principles he has enumerated were used by me in evaluating the Cash/Landrum Case only with less precision."

Paul Stowe is to be highly commended for the in-depth evaluation providing the applicable nuclear physics, theory, mathematical formulas, with computations and charts to substantiate his study. This is a superb example of scientific research into a field where many physicists and medical doctors feel inadequate due to a lack of specialized training. We hope to publish a summary of Mr. Stowe's study in a future issue of the Journal, provided that the mathematics may be simplified for greater understanding by a majority of our readers.

"Truman Bethurum's Personal Scrapbook" has been photocopied form the original by Robert C. Girard and a copy donated to the MUFON Library through the courtesy of Arcturus Book Service, 263 N. Ballston Ave., Scotia, NY 12302. Regardless of how each reader may evaluate the credibility of Mr. Bethurum's flying saucer experiences, this booklet is a marvelous collection of memorabilia for Ufologists. Even though the scrapbook covers only a 2-year period, it provides a firsthand insight into Ufology of the era and Mr. Bethurum in particular. Thanks, Bob. The 1982 UFO Literature Reference Guide and Catalog is available from Arcturus for $2.50.

The 1982 UFO Summit Conference will be held on Monday, July 5th from 9:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Clarendon Room of Loew's Westbury Hotel in Toronto, Ontario in conjunction with the 1982 MUFON International UFO Symposium on July 2, 3, and 4. This will be an opportunity for representatives of all organized UFO organizations to share their proposals and ideas for resolving the UFO enigma in a scientific cooperative environment, utilizing the vast talent available. For this conference to be successful, everyone attending should plan to forget past ideologies and petty personality differences, and come prepared to adopt cooperative goals and objectives that will identify the participants as professional Ufologists.

The Mutual UFO Network has volunteered to host this important conference and will provide one or more moderators. We are again extending invitations to qualified groups and individuals to confirm their planned attendance in writing and submit a brief statement of their proposals to Walt Andrus so an agenda may be prepared in advance. Thirty-five years have passed since Kenneth Arnold triggered the modern era of flying saucers. Are you satisfied with the scientific progress that we have made in the intervening years? We cannot afford to "spin our wheels" for another 35 years.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by Walt Andrus

MUFON'S International Coordinator, Michael Sinclair, now living and working in London, England, has announced the appointment of Joaquim Fernandes to be our Representative for Portugal and Field Investigator. A journalist, Sr. Fernandes resides at R. Goncalo Christovao, Porto 4052 Porto Codex, Portugal. Dr. Virgilio Sanches-Ocejo, P.O. Box 313, Opa Locka, FL 33054, President of Investigation Center of Extraterrestrial Life, has been assigned the position of "Special Representative-at-large for South America" to assist our Continental Coordinator for South America, William G. Hinrichsen of Laguna Niguel, Calif. Virgilio received his Doctor in Law from Havana University. He has many UFO contacts throughout South America and attended the International UFO Congress in Acapulco where your director met him briefly.

Joining our ever-growing group of people who utilize hypnosis professionally, we welcome Jack L. Spurrier, Ed. D. in Counseling, as a Consultant in Psychology, Hypnosis, and Counseling. A teaching college professor, a licensed psychologist and hypnotist, certified by the Council for the National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology, Dr. Spurrier may be contacted at 920 University Drive Suite "F", Nacogdoches, TX 75961. The new State Section Director for Liberty County in Texas is Jim R. Johnson, Star Route Box 89E, Liberty, TX 77575. Jim lives in the adjoining town to Betty Cash and Vicky Landrum. He may be able to interview other witnesses to the Cash/Landrum case of December 29, 1980 that continues to be one of our most significant medical-injury UFO events as reported in the MUFON UFO Journal. John F. Schuessler, the prime investigator, will cover this case in greater detail and provide an up-date in his presentation at the 1982 MUFON International UFO Symposium in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

1982 MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM—JULY 2-4
Henry H. McKay, Chairman

Location: Loews Westbury Hotel, 475 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1X7, Canada. Telephone (416) 924-0611.

Information and tickets: United Friends of Ontario, P.O. Box 54, Agincourt, Ontario M1S 3B4, Canada. Five sessions at $6.00 per session; package price for entire symposium $25.00. Send International Postal Money Order or certified check in U.S. dollars payable to United Friends of Ontario. Enclose self-addressed envelope for confirmation. Tickets will be held at the Symposium registration desk.

Intormation: MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, TX 78155. Telephone (512) 379-9216.

Hotel reservation cards: Write directly to hotel, United Friends of Ontario, or MUFON at the above addresses.

James Kness, 10030 N.E. Alton, Portland, OR 97220, has volunteered to serve as a Research Specialist in UFO detection systems and devices.

Two very vital people have been added to the MUFON headquarters staff not only to provide immediate preliminary evaluation of proposed propulsion systems, but also to improve our correspondence worldwide. Joe Pantermuehl, a Senior Research Scientist at Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio, Texas, has rejoined MUFON as a Staff Research specialist. Mr. Pantermuehl has an M.A. in Physics and lives at 423 Lakeview Drive, Seguin, TX 78155. Mrs. Terry Piper, 345 St. Mary St., New Braunfels, TX 78130 has volunteered to become our corresponding secretary and a Field Investigator Trainee. Terry has a B.A. in Art History from the University of Florida and has done 2 years of post graduate work at Penn State in the same field. She has a professional interest in the MUFON UFO Journal through her employer, Tommy Brown Printing, where she typesets the Journal and is responsible for the layout and paste-up. Terry's vivacious personality will be evident in her correspondence to our members.

As reported in the April issue of the Journal, the 6th Annual MUFON of North Carolina UFO Conference will be held June 19 and 20 in Winston-Salem, N.C. Mrs. Gayle McBride, Assistant State Director for North Carolina, will be the chairperson this year. Richard Hall, our Journal Editor, was one of the featured speakers at the Fifth Annual Conference. A summary of his speech has been published in the March 1982 edition of the Tarheel U.F.O. Study Group Newsletter.

The Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (3rd Contactee Conference) will be held June 17, 18, and 19, 1982 at the School of Extended Studies at the University of Wyoming in Laramie as announced in the March 1982 issue of the Journal. The purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity for UFO contactees and UFO investigators to become acquainted and to share information about UFO experiences. Michael A. Lewis is the Steering Committee Chairperson and R. Leo Sprinkle, PhD is the Coordinator of the Contactee Conference.

Mr. Paul A. Stowe, Research Specialist in Nuclear Technology, has produced a technical paper on the types and amount of radiation received by each of the participants in the Cash/Landrum medical case based upon the injuries sustained as reported by John Schuessler in his ar-

(continued on page 19)

THE MUFON UFO JOURNAL

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UFO'S...CANADA A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

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FROM THE EDITOR

Are Bigfoot sightings and "psychic" or paranormal events somehow related to UFOs? In this and the previous issue, respected authors have suggested the possibility. Reported cattle mutilations also have been linked with UFO sightings at times, as have "mystery helicopters." Although the ideas are titillating and inspire endless speculation, the discriminating reader should demand that the proponents present a catalogue of thoroughly investigated cases that, if valid, clearly establish such a link.

Could it be that the pre-UFO-sighting proclivities of the witnesses influence their reporting of UFO encounters? If UFO sightings occur in the same general area and within a week or two of tornadoes (or floods, or panty raids), should we automatically consider a possible causal relationship? If so, everything would soon be seen as being significantly related to everything else. More likely, if UFOs really are something unique (possibly extraterrestrial in origin), observations of them are being made by individuals of all sorts of philosophical persuasions whose "mind filters" then color their reporting and their interpretations of what they have seen.

In this issue

PENNSYLVANIA LOW-LEVEL UFO SIGHTINS 3
By Stan Gordon

UFOs OVER ARKANSAS; PART II 4
By William D. Leet

BIRTH TRAUMA AND "ABDUCTIONS" 7
By Robert Wanderer

CALIFORNIA REPORT 9
By Ann Druffel

PLASMA OR UFO? 12
By Greg Long

OREGON SHERIFFS' SIGHTINGS 13
By Greg Long

MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIPS: COMMENTARY II 14
By Louis Winkler

CRITIC'S CORNER 15
By Robert Wanderer

AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE AND CIA UFO DOCUMENTS 16

IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
Lucius Farish

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

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PENNSYLVANIA LOW-LEVEL UFO SIGHTINGS

By Stan Gordon
(State Director)

The year 1982 has shown a marked increase in UFO activity in the state of Pennsylvania. Since 1973 when over 700 UFO incidents were reported from around the state, sightings have dwindled considerably. Since February, the Pennsylvania Association For the Study of the Unexplained (PASU) UFO Hotline number has been busy with reports of nocturnal lights as well as observations of large unconventional objects observed at close range. Many of the cases are still under investigation and more details of the events will be released as soon as they are available.

On Feb. 25 at about 9 p.m. a woman looking outside for her husband to return from work observed a large round object with a dome on top emitting a beam of light. From the angle of observation it is possible that when first observed, the object may have been resting on the ground. After several minutes the craft rose vertically, then turned and went over the house of the witness and continued out of sight. The sighting was near Tunnelton in Indiana County.

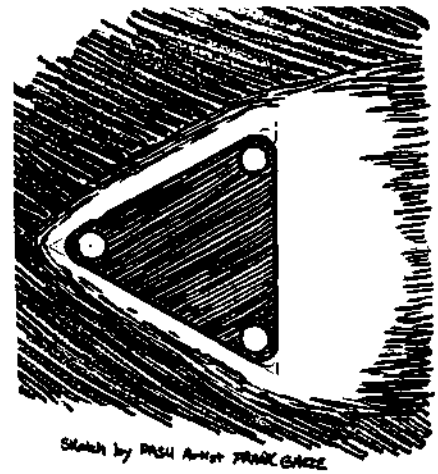
On March 23rd near New Castle, about 5:15 a.m., an off-duty police officer observed a very large round source of light which hovered over the roof of his house. Another police officer who arrived at the scene also observed the object. The object then proceeded to follow directly over the police car down route 65 until it continued out of the area.

The most detailed sighting so far this year occurred on April 1, near Petrolia in Butler County. At approximately 7:15 p.m. three witnesses were working on a jeep when one of them noticed what he thought was a bright star just above the trees about 1,500 feet away. The light seemed to have a red flashing effect to it. The witnesses went back to their chores when one of them looked up a few minutes later and commented that the star had doubled it's altitude. Additional light was needed to complete the work being done, so the headlights on the jeep were turned on. Almost immediately the bright starlike object began to move toward the observers. They turned the lights off, and the object reversed direction and backed off. The jeep lights were turned on again, and the object again approached closer, passing almost directly over the heads of the witnesses at an altitude of approximately 250 feet.

At this point the bright light went out and the shape of the entire object could easily be seen. It was a very large triangular-shaped construction, a dull gun metal gray color and was surrounded by a luminescent mist which seemed to originate from the back of the main body. The object was solid in appearance and there was a light at each point. At the front of the object was a red light, with a white light at one corner and an amber light at the other corner. The lights didn't blink but they seemed to pulsate one at a time. At one point two bright lights shot away from the main object, one going North and one going South. Neither the main object nor the smaller lights made any sound.

As a jet plane approached from the East the object seemed to stop completely, become very bright, then it rose stright up until it was out of sight. Two of the witnesses stated that while observing the object, they had the feeling that "their skin was crawling off their body." After the sighting and for several days, two of the witnesses had severe headaches and one had diarrhea. Other residents from the local area have reported similar observations during April.

At approximately 11:17 p.m. on the evening of May 5, police radio networks were filled with reports of a bright nocturnal light near the Pleasant Hills area of Pittsburgh. One witness, a pilot who heard the reports over his scanner, ran outside to see if there really was anything unusual. He didn't see the light source, but what he did see was even stranger and defied his knowledge of aircraft. Moving from the N.W. toward the S.E. was what appeared to be a triangular-shaped object about the size of a Lear jet at approximately 1,000-feet altitude. The strange thing about the object was the fact that only the front section, which appeared to be of a solid outline, was visible. The rest of the object seemed transparent, as the brighter stars could be seen through the middle structure. The sighting lasted about 15 to 25 seconds, as the object moved very fast across the sky without any sound.



UFO Observed the first week of April, 1982 in Butler County. The object was surrounded by a mist and was observed for 45 min.

This is a sampling of some of the events which are now happening around the state. Most reports which have been evaluated have turned out to be misidentifications of planets, stars, and aircraft lights, but others such as those above, have yet to be explained. □

UFOs OVER ARKANSAS: PART II

By William D. Leet
(Arkansas State Director)
(© 1982 by William D. Leet)

A "UFO Fleet" filled the sky above Fort Smith in August 1966, and on the 16th several thousand residents watched "weird lights" cavort in the night sky.

The *Arkansas Democrat* of August 16, 1966 gave this account:

> Several thousand people, including police officers and newsmen, reported seeing "weird lights" which were visible for some three hours in the sky over Fort Smith. One Fort Smith policeman, using binoculars, described the lights as "...four red lights, stationary but seeming to rotate much the same as a police patrol car warning becaon. They were spread out in the sky like points on the corners of a square." The officer reported that one set of red and green lights appeared, then a white blinking light, all moving separately, then accompanied by a white "beam" of light moving in a straight line from one to another of the four red lights. When the lights disappeared, they "...just seemed to blink off."

This flap continued through August, "weird lights moving rapidly, making crazy maneuvers, and changing from white to red to green." The Stuttgart *Daily Leader* of August 17 said that Little Rock police received "some 50 calls of UFO sightings," and that the unidentified flying objects were operating over many cities. The *Arkansas Democrat* of the same date observed that the "lights were visible for more than one hour, changing from white to red to green, making erratic movements and, at times, seemed to be flying in a formation."

When the wave of visits by unearthly craft recommenced in the spring of 1967, Piggott citizens suffered a plague of UFOs, many of them "close encounters" and one which "terribly excited" nearby dogs. The Memphis *Press-Scimitar* of March 4 quoted an Air Force veteran as remarking that he and friends while camping saw a "...strange craft that followed B-52's in for a landing each morning at 2:00 a.m." As the planes landed, the object would take off, he said. However, "One night, the thing lost control...wobbled crazily, much like a plate wobbles after you spin it...and the revolutions begin to slow...Then suddenly a smaller red object streaked toward the floundering larger craft. The big one seemed to consume it...its control was regained and it took off at a high rate of speed."

Among numerous UFO manifestations fathered by the *Press-Scimitar* which occurred in Arkansas, Kenneth Roderey's second scare was while driving his car and being buzzed by a UFO "about 30 feet off the ground and gliding along off from me about 300 yards. Suddenly, it made a beeline for my car, swerved off and left at a terrific...speed." One flying saucer was "sitting on the ground" near Imboden, viewed from 200 yards away for 45 minutes. A man fired a .22 rifle just above a landed saucer but it did not leave, only changed its color.

From the midst of scores of Arkansas UFO confrontations the *Press-Schimitar* recounted emerged this astonishing encounter in the edition of March 13, of two Black Rock men.

> The men were driving in a remote area when their truck's engine failed. Immediately, a short distance away, a 50-foot wide, saucer-shaped object was seen slowly descending toward the ground. After the craft came to a stop, two "aliens" got out and walked over to the truck. Reportedly feeling they were being bombarded with vibrations, the truck occupants had a distanct feeling the "aliens" could read their mental thoughts.

One "alien" was said to tell the men that they meant no harm and the witnesses could continue their trip if they promised to keep the encounter a secret. The "aliens" were described as being humanoid with the back of their heads flat, and wearing metallic suits.

During the flap of 1967, one of the best accounts of UFO action was in the Morrilton *Democrat* of April 13.

> Several dozen persons told of seeing UFO the previous Saturday night at points in Hot Springs, Augusta, Searcy, Newport, Little Rock, Dardanelle, Russellville, Pottsville, Conway and others. Descriptions: 8:30 p.m. Saturday night. Object appeared to be over Arkansas River, about 200 feet high and moving steadily on a northeasterly course. It was dull, orange glow. As object approached to about a "couple hundred yards away," still at 200 feet high, it was a bright white light. (Viewed on this occasion by an unnamed CB radio operator). Sighting lasted from 30-60 seconds. (Morrilton report)
> Sunday morning 1:00 a.m. UFO was an "extremely fast-moving real bright light; soundless." (Ada Valley report)
> C.B. radio operator: "An orange light, moving crazily and soon disappearing." (Oppelo report)
> Object "came out of the Governor's pasture." (Petit Jean report)
> Soundless object: others report a mild whirr sound...,similar to air conditioning unit. (Mt. Nebo report)

Similar UFO activity, though not so intense, was seen over Arkansas spasmodically, then the Yellville *Mountain Echo* told us this the 18th of September 1969:

> A random snapshot of a Lear Jet, landed at the Flippin Airport in July has, when developed, shown what appears to be an inverted dish in the sky above and beyond the jet plane. The picture was studied by experts but no explanation was given. In two additional photos, experts did find a metallic appearing object on Lee's Mountain (two miles west of the airport) that appeared to be rather large. Investigations offered no clue as to identity of the object.

The Blytheville *Courier News* of April 22, 1970 described a close encounter:

> A thing that was "...as real as real can be" was spotted by two women about 1:00 a.m. near Burdette. "The brightest light you've ever seen" was first detected hovering about 60 feet above a field, directly off an interstate highway. The object then descended slowly,

(Continued on next page)

Arkansas, Continued

again hovered, beginning to rotate...The craft, viewed for about three minutes, was noiseless except during departure. "When it cranked up, it made a whistling noise, then was gone so fast that it took only seconds till we lost sight of it," the women explained.

September 18th of that year the *Northwest Arkansas Times* ran this story:

Thursday night about 10:00 p.m. Fayetteville police received numerous calls regarding "an orange flash with a loud boom," "a white silver disc flying below the clouds," "a flashing white light," and "a sonic boom."

The same newspaper on July 16, 1971 reported that two persons sighted "a large streak of fire in the sky," and a third witness said:

"It was really pretty but sorta scary," one Fayetteville resident explained regarding a UFO sighted shortly before dark last night. This unnamed female sighter described the object as "large in front and tapering toward the back and throwing off sparks." Moving west to east, the rapidly traveling object was in view for 6-7 minutes, then "just disappeared." It was said to have been "pretty high" and noiseless.

For some unknown reason, most of the action by otherworld visitors has been in the Ozarks and western Arkansas, and of late has been concentrated in the vicinity of Texarkana. The latter circumstance may be explained by the location of the Red River Army Depot and adjacent Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant nearby, which together comprise Red River Arsenal, the largest arsenal in the world. It is not surprising that such a vast store of materiel would be kept under surveillance and study by beings from other worlds.

Mr. Stephen Ward, on his way to work on a December morning in 1972, was astonished to see two solid oval objects pass before him at "incredible speed," from the Arkansas side of Texarkana toward the Red River Arsenal. The UFOs were only 200-300 feet above the ground and made no sound, but left trails of red and blue flames and white, wavy smoke. They quickly flew beyond Ward's range of vision. "I knew they were objects I had never seen before," he stated.

This example of people being "tailed" by extramundane craft was in the Texarkana *Gazette* edition of October 31, 1973.

UFO Seen near STAMPS—An Unidentidied Flying Object "shaped like a banana, with blinking red lights," was sighted near here early Sunday morning by a Texarkana couple on their way to visit relatives in Waldo, Ark. Kenneth Creech, Stamps city marshall, reported Monday. Creech said he was awakened about 4:30 a.m. Sunday by a telephone call from Mr. and Mrs. Homer Adair...and that they told him they had sighted a strange flying object through the rear window of their car and it had followed them for about 35 miles before disappearing near the Stamps city limits. The Adairs reportedly told Creech "the object flew at treetop level and made no noise whatsoever." They said a man in another car had turned a spotlight on the object and the light immediately went out.

Prominent businessman, Jerry Loveall, driving near Lake Texarkana in late October 1976, at 10:30 p.m., saw a bright light in the sky that he at first took to be an airplane. As he watched it, he noticed that it was different and brighter than a plane, so he stopped the car and stepped out to get a better look. At that moment, he reports, "it split into three lights traveling at a high rate of speed in three different directions." (MUFON UFO Report).

Another suspension in UFO operations (or reporting of such) occured until 1980. September 2, at 9:00 a.m., the administrator of a Texarkana medical clinic went outdoors to check his mail. In his MUFON report, Jerry W. Chapman recounts the episode:

I was returning from my mailbox and as I was walking down the driveway, I noticed a bright light glowing through the pine trees. My first impression was that it was the Goodyear Blimp, but as I observed the movement of the object back and forth with the eerie green lights on the side, I knew it was not an airship. I might add that I have been a pilot for many years with all my ratings. I thought it was amazing to be seeing a UFO that everyone talked about and for the first time I was experiencing a sighting myself. After a few minutes the object mysteriously disappeared as if someone had turned out the lights in a dark room.

A half-hour later, plant operator Harry Gordon went out of the office of Natural Gas Pipeline of America's Purification Plant No. 360, near Texarkana. Mr. Gordon is a former Air Force Flight Engineer Instructor, and has 30 years of service with NGPL. His eye was caught by a football-shaped object, similar to what Mr. Chapman had just been seeing only 12 miles away. It approached the southeast corner of the plant where it paused a few seconds at a height of 500-700 feet, and after an abrupt flat turn slowly flew along the side of the plant to its north end, where it made another sudden unbanked turn and slowly flew northwest for about a mile. Gordon's report completes the narrative:

...I stood spellbound as I saw it. At first I thought it was going to land. Then I thought maybe it just wanted to look us over. I watched until it stopped over Red River Arsenal where the lights went out. It stopped and the lights slowly went out as if they had a rheostat control.

The first-mentioned multi-sightings of the Boomerang UFO in Howard and Sevier Counties the evening of February 3, 1981, were foretokened the night before when two men were confronted by a pale blue ellipsoid that astounded them. Nashville High School physical education teacher and head coach, Gary Segrest, states in his MUFON report:

My partner and I were driving back from officiating a high school basketball game at Norman, Ark. and were in the hills between Caddo Gap and Glenwood. We saw a bright light that looked like a shooting star but much brighter. It went across the sky from the north to southeast, came to a complete stop, then simply vanished. We sat speechless for a short time, then we tried to figure out what we saw.

On the night of May 8, 1981, two performances were staged for Texarkanians by the heavens-navigators. At 10:30 p.m., retired Air Force electronics and radar specialist James B. Phillips and two others, at a point about 10 miles south of the city, watched a formation of five white lights flying to the north at only 1,000 feet

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Arkansas, Continued

altitude. The figure was one light in front of four which were in a diamond shape. The size was twice that of an airliner but there was no sound. Forty-five minutes earlier, the same object—apparently—was observed by U.S. Postal Service employee C.R. Sharp and three companions as it passed northward over the city.

A flurry of UFO maneuvers was witnessed on Colonel Glenn Road near Little Rock in the early morning of June 6, 1981. At the home of Reverend and Mrs. Bob Crabb, a friend of their son Bobby, Scott Stewart, was spending the night. After watching a late TV program, the two high school students went to Bobby's room to retire but at once were attracted by a brilliant light outside the window. They felt "pulled" or "compelled" to go out in the back yard where a 4-foot-long rectangular object and a smaller oval were cavorting around the garage, a shed, and trees on the side of a sloping hill.

Each object glowed fuzzily around a dim white center, and darted erratically from one position to another where it hovered a few seconds, sometimes approaching within a few yards of the two boys. After several minutes of the haywire deportment, the weird show-offs flew away. Investigation of the site disclosed small glens where the leaves and other foliage were withered up to about 20 feet from the ground, but noting damaged above and on the other sides of the trees. Some orange mushrooms had sprouted on the slope where the boys said nothing had been growing, and a dark rectangular outline was seen on the roof of the garage where the larger UFO was seen to hover.

The most intriguing event, perhaps, since visits by the Great Airship of 1897, took place recently in a suburb at the southeast corner of Texarkana. It has jocularly been dubbed "The Space Spy of Tennessee Road," a title that nonetheless may be quite appropriate. At 10:40 on the night of March 18, 1980, Tommy and Mary Kay Willard were watching television in their home on Tennessee Road when the set appeared to receive several power surges and it and the lights went out. He looked out the window to see whether the neighbors had lost their electrical power too, and saw that all of them were in total darkness.



Scott Stewart and Bobby Crabb.
UFO-damaged leaves in background.

Mr. Willard also noticed that a quarter of a mile west of Beasley Hill, hovering at the top of the Cable Television tower, were two bright white lights and a red light. He and his wife stepped out on the porch and the three lights, maintaining their relative positions, moved slowly eastward along the ridge on the north side of and parallel to Tennessee Road. Fascinated, the Willards watched the phantom, only 100 to 200 feet above the terrain, glide silently to the house across the street and stop just above and back of it. At that moment the UFO started moving away to the north and the street lights came on and the apparition vanished.

Investigation revealed that all houses in the neighborhood had been struck by the electromagnetic (EM) effects at the time, losing TV, lights, and all electrical power. On the house where the UFO paused, however, which is on the highest point in Miller County, we may find the clues to the Space Spy's curiosity. A television reception antenna stands 40 feet high, and commercial transmitting and receiving antennas reach 60 feet above the roof. Since our extraterrestrial visitors are inquisitive about arsenals, pipeline stations, and back yards, it is not likely that they would ignore our electronic means of communication.

Arkansas' most recent UFO activity has been concentrated in the southwestern corner of the state near Texarkana, and is of such intensity as to merit an article of its own. One will soon be forthcoming, but meanwhile it will be interesting to read in the *Journal* the roundups of UFO manifestations in other states.

The conclusion of the present article must be an acknowledgement of its being made possible by Lucius Farish, veteran ufologist and member of the *Journal* staff. Without his incalculable hours of superior research, it could not have been written. □

BIRTH TRAUMA AND "ABDUCTIONS"

By Robert Wanderer

Note: This is the second of 2 articles.

Alvin H. Lawson's birth trauma theory poses a strong challenge to the conventional UFO wisdom. As detailed in the previous article in the April 1982 MUFON UFO Journal, (No. 170), his hypothesis suggests that the "abductions" described by hypnotized subjects may be linked with the memory of the shock of being born. Most UFO leaders asked to comment considered the hypothesis to be worth exploring, although many termed it "simplistic" or objected on other grounds.

Lawson propounded the challenge in the opening paragraph of his paper at the 1981 CUFOS conference:

"Those who believe that UFO abductions relate to alien beings, parallel universes, or other exotic hypotheses will ultimately have to explain—along with the lack of unambiguous physical evidence—why the incidents and images reported by abductees are so similar to those reported in a variety of obviously psychological processes." The similarities are to the images reported in drug-induced hallucinations, near-death experiences, religious and metaphysical ecstasies, shamans' trances, and particularly fetal and birth trauma.

Dr. Richard F. Haines, a CUFOS research associate with long experience in the field, termed Lawson's hypothesis a "bold, creative step that will force the UFO community to consider it." While he does not necessarily agree with or accept the theory, he urges that it be carefully considered.

Richard Hall, editor of this journal, is similarly cautious. He feels Lawson's hypothesis may "have some bearing on certain aspects of abduction story content," but that Lawson "tried to apply his notion too widely, and in that sense it is simplistic" and "fails to account for fundamental aspects of abduction reports."

A more extended comment comes from Dr. Berthold E. Schwarz, a psychiatrist who has written extensively on telepathy and child psychology as well as UFO's. Although he has not read and studied Lawson's paper, he finds it curious why psychiatrists "do not see patients, who have had supposed excessive psychological or actual physical birth trauma, present UFO abduction as their chief complaint." The UFO cases he has investigated "had so many complexities that I would be reluctant to invoke the birth trauma hypothesis without first obtaining other detailed data."

Schwarz points out that the birth trauma hypothesis originally propounded by psychoanalyst Otto Rank "could superficially be applicable or symbolic for many situations, and he and his followers did just that." But, he says, the fact that "one might find the birth trauma hypothesis attractive in explaining some UFO abduction experiences, or that close encounter UFO contactees might obtain relief from this possible explanation, does not mean that it is correct. The UFO abduction experience, whatever the cause and however the psychological and symbolic aspects are to be interpreted, cannot be easily explained, if explained at all, without first having a careful psychiatric investigation of all the relevant life-experiences of the contactee. This is seldom done.

"If the birth trauma hypothesis was likely, one would expect the contactee's past history to include many related events with birth trauma overlays leading up to the alleged UFO abduction. In those cases I have studied, this has not been so.

"However, Dr. Lawson is a respected UFO researcher who has imaginatively applied insights that he has learned to the UFO problem. He should be encouraged for his innovative thinking, for possibly others will use his approaches or find related methods that will dent this refractive problem."

Schwarz finds it of interest that those who have used hypnosis in their psychiatric work over the years have reported few if any UFO abduction experiences by their patients. Also, "if the birth trauma hypothesis is applicable, how is it that those who use it in their clinical work have not reported cases with alleged UFO close encounter experiences? And how is it that patients who have had known birth traumas seldom if ever come forth with UFO abduction experiences?"

Budd Hopkins, author of the recent *Missing Time*, rejects Lawson's hypothesis. He raises four objections:

1. "Investigation into a number of abduction cases has established beyond doubt that certain subjects found to be missing were being searched for during a fixed period of time. When many of these subjects reappeared, they bore specific puncture marks, bloodstains, incisions or other visible signs which they were unable to explain. They were somewhere and suffered real injuries. What happened? Lawson's theory sidesteps these physical problems, which are central to abduction accounts.

2. "Many abduction accounts are remembered whole, consciously, just as one might remember a rape or a mugging one has just undergone. Hypnosis is in no way involved. However, Lawson is required to focus on hypnosis to provide a situation in which his theoretical birth and conception memories can come floating

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up out of the past, and thus his theory deals with only some abduction accounts. The consciously recalled abductions, nearly identical to those recollected under hypnosis, he must again sidestep.

3. "Unfortunately, we cannot escape our circumstances. Lawson is an English teacher, a profession in which symbol-mongering can often become a lifetime habit. A first-rate teacher of English Lit can make almost any set of symbols fit any novel. In his CUFOS presentation Lawson showed that he was very adept at this, up to the point where a certain obsessive overkill set in; towards the end his slides more or less connected anything with everything. In answer to a question he was unwilling to try to invent an abduction scenario to which his birth trauma symbols would not apply, thereby admitting that his theory is non-falsifiable. If anything one can imagine in any hypothetical abduction account can be explained by his particular box of symbols, then nothing is explained.

4. "Finally, there is a movement in psychology today to take recollections and complaints more seriously than before. Freud came to believe that most of his patients' incest stories were wish-fulfilling fantasies. Today, even so committed a Freudian as Dr. J.M. Masson believes that those early incest stories were more probably actual recollections, and the dramas took place, not in the patient's mind, but in the real world."

Hopkins adds:

"In applying this insight to Lawson's theorizing, I would like to say that I wish Lawson were right. It must be infinitely more comforting to hold the belief that these harrowing accounts are figments of the imagination, than to face the idea that they really happened."

Ann Druffel, who co-authored *The Tujunga Canyon Contacts*, raises some other questions. "Why," she asks, "haven't people all through the ages seen and experienced 'abductions'?" Further, since birth can and has been experienced in a "real" sense under hypnosis, "why should there be a need to invent an elaborate scenario of a dome-shaped room with consoles, aliens dressed in overalls, etc., in order to retrieve memories of birth trauma? Why complicate a simple thing?"

Still another approach is taken by R. Leo Sprinkle, who has studied and written extensively on contactee cases and hypnotic time regression. He agrees that "abduction" stories "are similar to other psychological processes" such as dreams, hallucinations, and birth and death experiences. "However," he says, "I believe that the similarities are an indication of the significance of the rites of passage' and an indication of our own human reactions; I do not believe that these experiences are sufficient explanation for UFO abduction and contactee experiences. As we learn more about UFO contactee experiences, I believe that we also will learn more about our physical, biological, psychological, and spiritual characteristics. Then, someday, we may come to the point in time where we either are face to face with UFOLKS, or we arrive at the point where we build flying saucers and become UFOLKS ourselves."

What conclusions can we reach,

(Continued on next page)

Simultaneous Close Encounters

(Note: Dr. Berthold E. Schwarz, in addition to his comments on the Lawson birth trauma hypothesis (see accompanying article), also sent along the following report of simultaneous close encounters, which he believes is a never-before-published "scoop.")

Recently I talked with my distinguished colleague, Leonard J. Ravitz, Jr., M.D., who has used hypnosis extensively throughout his career and has published learned papers on the subject, and was a longtime associate of an acknowledged world authority on hypnosis, the late Milton H. Erickson, M.D.[1] Although Dr. Ravitz has had no patients with UFO-abduction experiences, he had one personal close encounter UFO experience on the Pennsylvania Turnpike near Mechanicsville in May 1956. That same night Dr. Ravitz's father, also a psychiatrist, and his mother, who were hundreds of mile separated from their son and had no knowledge of his experience, also had a close encounter.

Shortly after this, at an American Psychiatric Association meeting in Chicago, Dr. Ravitz, Jr., told Dr. Erickson about his UFO encounter. Dr. Erickson inferred that he had not come across similar UFO experiences in his work, and that he felt the explanation was faulty nocturnal perception. Although the two psychiatrists met frequently until Erickson's death in 1980, the subject of UFOs was never brought up again. Hopefully Dr. Ravitz, Jr., will search his files and some day publish his report.

It would seem to me, from this unique experience involving two experts on the trance who used it in their therapeutic work, in addition to the numerous UFO contactee cases that I have studied, that a possible basic denominator to the UFO close encounter cases might be the contactee's trance-like states that often accompany these events.[2] In these dissociative states the contactee, or patients, might be open to various influences: i.e., the hypothesized UFO forces, or later the investigator's doctrinaire compliance: e.g., the conscious and unconsciously held viewpoints of Alvin Lawson or anybody else. In my experience, those who have frequent trance-like states might be vulnerable to repeater UFO experiences, and that impression might be a significant area to explore; but that does not directly depend on the birth trauma hypothesis.

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"California Report"

By Ann Druffel

Another Unidentified Occurrence: Part II

There seemed little doubt that other travelers going east on the 210 freeway between Grand Ave. and Sunflower Ave. had viewed the same glowing, red rectangular object which the R. family had witnessed. In fact, Mrs. R., traveling in the No. 1 lane (next to the freeway divider), had seen a white or light-colored pickup truck, possibly a Ford, which was parallel to her in the No. 2 lane. The driver of this truck was staring upward, his head craned and his hands gripping the wheel, and Mrs. R. thought he must be looking at the red object just as her children and she, herself, were doing. However, in the excitement of the moment, she did not think about getting his license number or signalling him over to the freeway shoulder in order to exchange information about what they were seeing.

There were other cars on the road as well, and all three R. family members remember seeing a paramedic truck traveling down the freeway during the sighting. However, it was on the other side of the freeway, going west instead of east.

Robert Willsey, MUFON investigator, who lives in Claremont, Calif., took on the task of attempting to locate other witnesses to the sighting. His home is about 8 miles east of the Glendora vicinity where the sighting occurred. Since the object was *east* of the R. car during the entire sighting, it seemed likely that persons in Claremont area had seen it. Willsey put an ad in the *Progress Bulletin* in Pomona. The ad said simply, "If you saw a strange light over Pomona, call 624-3209."

Pomona is about 3 or 4 miles south of Claremont and about 9 miles southeast of the Glendora sighting location, but Willsey chose the *Progress Bulletin* for the ad because it was the largest newspaper in the vicinity and had readers in several of the cities around Pomona, including Glendora. he had several responses to the ad, but only two seemed to correlate with the March 12th sighting by the R. family. One person, who would not give his name, mentioned that his wife had seen a light in the western sky, predominantly red but with some traces of green. The date and time was uncertain.

Another caller reported that "lots of people saw a red light in the sky" on March 12th. This woman witness was standing with a group of people in the parking lot of Boy's Market in Pomona watching a light that varied in color and brightness. She thought it was something that the Air Force from March Field was doing. Since that AF Base is located near San Bernardino, the general direction of the aerial activity must have been north or northwest of the Boy's Market, and this would correlate well with the R. sighting.

This woman witness[1] did not know any of the other people who were watching with her. While waiting for a chance to interview this woman in detail, Willsey put an ad on the Boy's market notice board in the hope of obtaining other witnesses. He also contacted the local radio stations asking that the management allow a MUFON representative speak on the stations in an effort to locate other witnesses. None of the radio stations considered the event newsworthy enough to grant the request.

Bob Willsey also checked the local advertising plane facility and learned that the plane had not been flying that night, and his inquiries at all local airports in the general vicinity produced no results. None of the airport tower personnel had any knowledge of unusual aerial objects or anomalous radar reports.

Mrs. R.'s home, being in Arcadia, was convenient to my own, so I interviewed the three witnesses a few days later, obtaining each statement and sketch separately. Mrs. R's sketch was a simple rectangle with a broad dark cross within the center, surrounded by an orange glow. (See illustration in part I of this article.) Tommy's sketch included all the features he had stated during the initial phone interview on March 12th, including a quite sophisticated drawing of the rectangle, the central white, glowing

(Continued on next page)

Birth Trauma, Continued

then about Lawson's hypothesis and its current status in the UFO field?

Clearly, it is a challenge, not "just another wild idea," because it is testable. Lawson has presented a considerable body of circumstantial evidence, and conducted experiments which show correlation between events of UFO "abductions" and events which are part of the birth process. Hopefully, other investigators will design and conduct still other experiments to test the theory.

A further possible longterm effect of the Lawson hypothesis on the UFO movement is that it could well spark a trend toward more specific, more testable theories on other aspects of UFO's.

California Report, Continued

"Ghost," and the object which Tommy first called a "mirror" which this brightly glowing entity held in his had. (When this figure emerged from the rectangle and "gathered stars" within the surrounding orange glow, the "mirror" seemed to be a "bag" in which the entity "gathered stars."

In addition to this figure, who according to Tommy, was human in appearance though somewhat ugly to look at, Tommy drew four other faces within the rectangle, which he said represented other "people" inside the object. These stood further back and up from the central "ghost." We must make allowance here for Tommy's extreme youth (4 years) and the apparent strangeness of the sight he was trying his best to describe. As weird as his description sounds in print, I felt that the boy was not "making up things as he went along." I did not feel, either, that he was trying to bid for attention, for each detail seemed to flow naturally from his memory, and when the child's interview was completed and while I spoke with his sister, the little boy calmly went into his room to take a nap without being asked to do so.

One of the details which particularly caught my attention was Tommy's statement that he saw many "seagulls" which hovered near the rectangle, staying within the surrounding orange glow. When questioned further about these birds, he said they *looked* like seagulls because they were large birds, but that they were whiter that seagulls and "didn't flap their wings."

After Tommy had been interviewed and his sketch drawn, Louisa returned home from school, and she described and sketched the object for me. She drew an inner cross within the rectangle, describing it as dark red and also stated independently that she had seen several "birds" around the object, within the orange glow. She offered the information, as had Tommy, that these birds "didn't flap their wings," were white and large. She drew them in her sketch.

Louisa's drawing was surprisingly good for a 7-year-old witness. It included excellent replicas of the transformers on the hill over which the object was first seen.

Louisa also stated that she had seen a "man" within the object. He was a human-looking person, clad in a "long dress" like "a person from the Bible." This man's hair, according to Louisa, was "kind of short in front and longer in back," although it is not clear whether she saw the figure turn so that she could view the back of the head. On her own volition, she got the family's book of Bible stories and looked through it, pointing out pictures of St. Peter (and later Christ), whom she said resembled the figure in the center of the rectangle. Unlike Tommy's desription, her "man" did not move out of the area of the rectangle. She did not mention seeing any other figures inside the rectangle, either.

The R. family are not especially religious. They say grace at meals, and Mrs. R. sometimes read short stories from the Bible history book to both children when they were smaller, but has not done so recently. She was not aware that either child read the book on their own. Though from a Roman Catholic background, Mrs. R. and her children do not attend church.

Mrs. R. was divorced from her husband about 4 years ago, around the time of Tommy's birth. the family lives in a nice residential section of Arcadia and seems to be in comfortable middle-class circumstances. Mrs. R. seems to be a well-adjusted, intelligent person, as does her mother, Mrs. Q. The two little children seem exceptionally intelligent and both verbalize very well for their ages. They, too, seem stable and honest.

Mrs. R. states that she spontaneously developed psychic faculties following the death of a young cousin 7 years ago. She said that the spirt of this young cousin visited her three times after his tragic accident. Mrs. Q. confirmed this, stating that she had perceived one of the visitations herself. Since that time Mrs. R. has spontaneous precognitive episodes and frequently receives psychic impressions from people and objects around her.

Mrs. Q. and Mrs. R. reported that both Louisa and Tommy, while extremely young, spoke phrases of an unknown language and were often heard conversing at length with each other in this same tongue. Louisa repeatedly performed complicated and sophisticated dances of a type unfamiliar to them. The family, naturally, were intrigued at these strange happenings and questioned the children. They were able to piece together that Louisa had been a member of an Amerindian tribe in an earlier reincarnation, but had accidentally taken poison and died at an early age. The children told them that Tommy had been Louisa's father in this prior life. Louisa has an inordinate need to protect and look after her younger brother, according to Mrs. Q. and Mrs. R.

I asked Lousia about the language she formerly spoke with Tommy and the dances she was able to perform. She replied she still remembered "a few words" of the language and thought she might be able to dance a little, but seemed little inclined to perform for me. I did not press the issue.

These aspects of the case are included for the sake of those readers who might be interested in knowing *all* the surrounding material in this unusual case. The above details do not belong in a strictly scientific writeup on the case, but since they are part of the witnesses' lives, they are included here. Possibly they may help psychologists or other social scientists determine why this particular family had this particular sighting. Whether the rectangular object, the surrounding glow, and the associated activity were actually "real," or the result of some psychological or psychic circumstances is an open question at this time.

In addition to the phsyiological aspects of the case described in Part I of this column (inordinate weakness and a vibartory "sound" perceived by Mrs. R. and Louisa and an unusual sleepiness which afflicted Tommy after the sighting), Louisa was extremely sleepy for 2 days after the sighting, taking up to two naps a day,

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some lasting up to 3 hours. This child does not nap, and her behavior was considered very unusual by her mother and grandmother.

The question of the 30 to 35 minutes missing time described in Part I has not been explored to date. If we wish to speculate whether the family experienced an abduction scenario, we also must wonder how this might have been accomplished. There are two other main streets, Bonnie Cove and Glendora Ave. (see map, Part I) between Grand Ave. and Sunflower Ave., these latter being the streets which mark the east and west boundaries between which the R. family perceived the red glowing rectangle. However, Bonnie Cove ends at the south side of the freeway, and Glendora Ave., though continuing *under* the freeway on the north, does not have an exit *or* an entrance ramp onto the 210 freeway. However, an isolated, hilly area lies between Glendora Ave. and Sunflower Ave. on the north side of the freeway. This area is uninhabited, is delta-shaped, includes two reserviors, and extends about one mile on each of its three sides.

The three R. witnesses do not seem to have residual anxiety or psychological damage, as have many other close encounter witnesses. For that reason, hypnotic regression has not been done to date. However, Mrs. R. stated at the last phone interview on May 12, 1982 that she still experiences an "eerie feeling" and mild anxiety every time she travels over the 210 freeway at the site the object was seen. Tommy mentions everytime the family travel along that site that "this was where they saw the red thing." Louisa, who is not an especially loquacious child, does not talk about the event anymore. Mrs. R. is still puzzled why other witnesses have not come forward to report seeing the object.

We continue our efforts to locate additional witnesses, and further information will be reported in future columns. The fact of the central red, glowing rectangle can be regarded as objective reality, reported as it was by multiple witnesses, but the decriptions of the "pictures" and activity of "entities" within the rectangle and in the surrounding glow must be considered in light of the extreme youth of the two small witnesses. In spite of their apparent honesty, the witnesses describe events which do not have a solid feeling of "physical reality" but rather verge on the psychic or mystical.

One of the features described independently by both children, however, has definite correlation to well-documented occurrences in Zeitun, near Cairo, Egypt. The Zeitun apparitions, apparently of a religious nature, centered around a glowing figure of a woman, recognized by most witnesses as Mary, mother of Jesus. These episodes occurred between April 1968 and the first part of 1971. They were viewed by thousands, Moslems and Christians alike, night after night. The recurring apparitions included figures of the Virgin, "glittering beings...which looked like stars," and numerous sightings of luminous white "pigeons" or "bird-forms" *which did not move their wings.*[2]

The similarity of the "seagulls" described by Lousia and Tommy to the Zeitun bird-forms caught my interest, since the R. family had no knowledge of the Zeitun apparitions. It suggested that the experience of the R. family might, in some manner, be a mixture of a UFO and mystical experience. On the other hand, portions of the Zeitun apparitions included manifestations of round and oval lights and other energetic forms which are strongly reminiscent of *some* UFO acticity.[3]

The R. family's report remains in limbo until additional witnesses can be located and interviewed. Does the report belong in the UFO category, or is it to be regarded as a mystical or psychic event? Any reader having knowledge of UFO reports with similar mystical content are invited to write, c/o this column.

NOTES

1. Anonymity for this witness is requested until further investigation.

2. See "Marian Apparitions at Zeitun, Cairo," by Raymond Bayless. THE JOURNAL OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, pp. 6-34.

3. For other correlations of Marian apparitions with UFO activity, see THE INVISIBLE COLLEGE, by Jacques Vallee (NY: E.P. Dutton, 1975).

LETTER

Lawson Hypothesis

Editor,

The excellent article, "Birth Trauma and 'Abductions'" by Robert Wanderer (No. 170, April 1982) discusses the remarkable hypothesis presented by Alvin H. Lawson in a paper he delivered to the CUFOS conference last September. The surprising supposition is that "those 'abduction' stories people tell under hypnosis primarily reflect not something in the objective reality, but rather the long-suppressed memory of birth and pre-natal experiences."

One can only wonder, what does Mr. Lawson do with the victims' *conscious* recollections of the abductions? And in what trash can does he dump the material chunks of their kidnappings? And to which morgue does he consign their bodily injuries? Is Mr. Lawson's ivory tower so invincible to actuality that he is innocent of the seven physical damages and injuries in the case of the three Liberty, Kentucky ladies alone?

Mr. Wanderer's scheduled second article on the subject paper should be as well written and engaging as the first. Mr. Lawson's "hypothesis," however, if it brings Mr. Lawson any recompense—tangible or intangible—leads this reader to compare him to the landlord in the following gag:

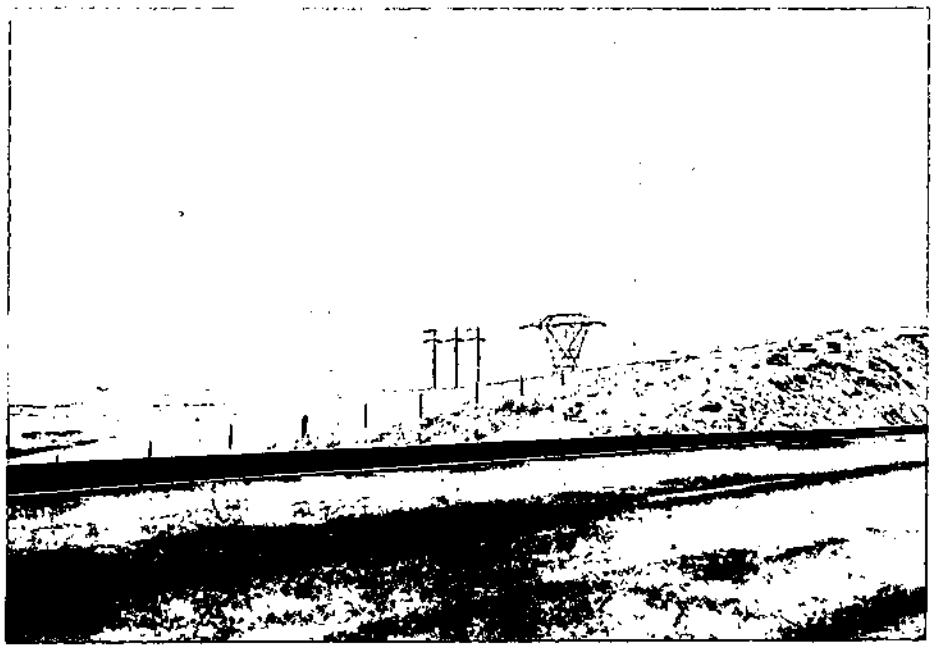
Q. What is the difference between a neurotic, a psychotic, and a psychiatrist?

A. The neurotic builds castles in the air, the psychotic lives in them, and the psychiatrist collects the rent.

William D. Leet
Arkansas MUFON
State Director

PLASMA OR UFO?

By Greg Long



High-power transmission tower typical of those along Columbia River.

In December 1981 I investigated a nocturnal light case. Frustrations resulted from lack of sufficient witnesses, a paucity of quantitative measures, and the apparent location of the UFO near high-power transmission lines, which have long been implicated as the culprit of so-called plasma "UFO's." Yet no experienced power official near the vicinity of the sighting could offer a technical explanation of the effect.

A 48-year-old male maintenance supervisor, who must remain unnamed, awoke about 4:00 or 5:00 a.m. in late September or early October 1981 because of a bright light shining through his bedroom window, which was covered with light curtains. His house, situated in Washington State on a bluff above the Columbia River and 10 miles south of Goldendale, faced into northern Oregon. Slightly due east of his position in Oregon is Biggs, a small unincorporated village of truck stops, diners, and motels at the juncture of interstate Highway 97 and Interstate 80N.

In the hills above Biggs are high-power electric transmission towers and lines, which run east and west along the Columbia River. The lines draw power generated from the Dalles Dam (18 miles west of Biggs) and the John Day Dam (5 miles east of Biggs).

According to the witness, he saw from his window "the whole sky lit up like a flash of lightning" above Biggs on the horizon. The bodiless light was situated near the highest point on several low hills lined with towers and power lines. Gradually the bright, white light died to amber, then to red, and then faded away. Total sighting time 3 to 5 minutes. Distance: about 1 mile.

Concerned that a plane had crashed, the witness called the sheriff's department, Goldendale, which notified the Oregon State Police, The Dalles, who investigated. Neither the OSP nor an officer dispatched from Goldendale saw the light.

The witness's wife observed the phenomenon for a short while but thought nothing of it; she was not available for comment. When the male witness drove into Biggs for business that morning, the power was off in the village.

Did the "UFO" cause the blackout? Whereas an official for Pacific Power and Light (PPL), The Dalles, offered several instances of lines down near Biggs, nothing definitive could be established for the power outage.

The witness, familiar with powerlines, said that downed lines will glow either amber or white. However, he believed the light was not from a downed line since the light was intense enough to reveal the "lay of the land" and the sky from a distance of at least one mile.

Since the John Day substation is near the location of the light, I talked to the superviser to determine if operators (on duty 24 hours a day) had observed anything. The superviser stated that, whereas faults in a current, ambient conditions, or high currents could create blue or orange glows or a "fireball" on power lines, such effects would be shortlived, anywhere from 1/6 second to a few seconds. Substation operators who work at a window facing west, opposite of the sighting location, could not have observed the light. However, operations records showed nothing unusual, and the the superviser found no one on duty who could remember such a light. The superviser concluded that the light, as described, was "not associated with a high-voltage system."

The PPL official said that, from his

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Plasma?, Continued

experience, breaks in lines will create a color sequence similar to that of the light, although 5 minutes duration would be unusual. A "fireball" of the magnitude described would, in his opinion, have stopped the turbines at the John Day Dam.

Was it a mistaken fire? Although haytruck fires are not uncommon in this rural area, it seemed doubtful that this was the cause since the light appeared in an isolated, treeless area, was of extreme intensity, and since no fires were reported during the timeframe, except for a "smoldering truck fire" in daylight hours. Finally, an official of the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville, Oregon, with 20 years experience fighting timber and range fires, stated that from high ground the glow from a fire is dullish red or yellow; white is unusual.

Because of snow, poor weather, and the futility of pinpointing the exact location of the light, I was unable to search for signs of a fire.

Conclusions

The strength of this case lies in the insistence of the witness that the light was of extremely high luminance and intense enough to wake him from sleep. Additionally, the light appeared immobile and close to the ground, ruling out a misidentified aircraft. Can effects as described by Klass (plasmas generated by electric corona discharge) demonstrate such high luminance at such distance? Whereas corona discharge was familiar to power officials I interviewed, none could conceive of an electric discharge of the magnitude indicated. The case must remain inconclusive since an exact association of the light with the power lines cannot be made. However, the case retains value since it may add to the knowledge of plasma effects as related to false UFOs.

Interestingly, on March 17, 1981, civilians and police officers in St. Helens, Oregon, observed an intense white light (bright enough to light up the surroundings like daylight) at 4:10 a.m. over the Columbia River. The light subsequently diminished to orange-red and then vanished.

OREGON SHERIFFS' SIGHTINGS

By Greg Long

During the current lull in UFO sightings reports, the investigator should turn to older cases to fill the gap. Even though older cases are sometimes bereft of important details and threatened by the distorting effect of passing time, interesting UFO characteristics come to light.

Recently I spoke with Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Hawkins of Madras, Oregon, situated almost in the exact center of the state. Jack Hawkins, 44, served for many years as the chief deputy of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department. His wife Juanita, 46, is a legal secretary.

One night during the second week of September 1961, the Hawkins were driving home from Gateway, Oregon, 14 miles north of Madras, after visiting relatives. The country here is rural, unpopulated, and without electric lighting. The two Hawkins children were asleep in the car. The windows were closed against the chill air; the night was pitch black; no moon was out. The time—close to midnight.

As the Hawkins car went up a grade and turned a corner, Juanita Hawkins thought she saw something in the road—perhaps the eyes of an animal, such as a deer. At that instant, the road lit up in a blinding, white light. "It was like daylight," she told me. "The light was so blinding we couldn't see anything except the rocks and gravel on the road. We even noticed the shadows cast by the rocks..."

Jack Hawkins does not recall seeing two "eyes," but he does remember that the blinding light may have come from a canyon off to the left; at least the shadows cast by the rocks fell to the right, suggesting that the light source was located there. The instant the light came on, Jack Hawkins froze from fear and stopped the car. The light went out. Jack shouted, "Lets get out of here!" and tore up the grade. As the car neared the top, both witnesses saw a truncated V-formation of bright, red lights traveling very fast away from them in a southwest direction. Jack feels that the lights came out of the canyon. They were positioned in flight in front of the hill that overlooks the top of the Gateway road and receded quickly from view, vanishing 30 degrees over the horizon in the distance.

Total duration of sighting was seconds, no more that half a minute. the windows in the car were rolled up; therefore, no sounds (if any) were heard. Thoroughly shaken after this experience, Jack Hawkins made a point for some time thereafter not to travel the Gateway-Madras road at night. He also had no inclination to investigate the site to seek an explanation. There are no tower lights in the area, or manmade structures, to explain the V-formation of lights.

What did the Hawkins come upon? Or was it simply *waiting* for them to arrive?

Between 1974 and 1977, Jack Hawkins witnessed other strange lights. Serving as a sheriff's deputy, Hawkins and his brother contracted with the county to patrol a desolate area east and south of Madras, which is marked by forest service roads, high sage brush, junipers, hills, and canyons. Their late-night patrols afforded the brothers plenty of time to observe their surroundings through binoculars while looking for cattle and deer poachers. Often they would scout the terrain from hills in the Gray Butte area east of Grizzly Mountain.

During these nights between 8:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. both witnessed

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MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIPS: COMMENTARY II

By Louis Winkler, Ph. D.*
(MUFON Consultant in Astronomy)

The commentary made by Don Berliner (No. 169, March 1982) regarding my article on the Mysterious Airships of 1896-7 is instructive and stimulating. Both of our write-ups appeared in the March issue. His comments provide an aviation history reference which is needed in this most complex UFO flap.

Although Berliner indicates the article was "thorough," this is not the case. As I mentioned, it is only a sampling of the mountain of data appearing in newspapers regarding balloons and airships. Much of these data concern accidents and deaths resulting from experiments, and are presently ignored both by ufologists and historians of aviation. From the dozens of articles I found in just the New York *Times* and New York *Tribune* over the period 1887-1897, I estimate the general data on balloons and airships are at least ten times more abundant than the data on the 1896-7 airship sightings.

It is important to note that Berliner and I have different perspectives in our discussions. While he is concerned with details of the technical and logistical aspects of the craft, I am only concerned with demonstrating that a number of craft were in the air for sustained periods and over many places during 1896-7 period. In this way I hope to show that some of the 1896-7 airship sightings were man-made, rather than conclusively established details of the complex early stages of aviation history in America.

It appears that Berliner chooses to disbelieve or ignore the vast majority

(Continued on next page)

*Research for this commentary was supported in part by the Fund for UFO Research

Oregon, Continued

nocturnal lights several times near Gray Butte. Often a single very bright, whitish light with a reddish glow to it would appear toward or in front of the crest of the butte, hover, move up and down, and then travel straight up and angle off, streaking over the horizon. Sighting duration—approximately 5 to 10 minutes. Hawkins' brother checked with the Redmond, Oregon, air center several times to determine if aircraft activity was a source for the lights; however, no helicopters were reported operating in the area.

At this time, Hawkins also learned that other law enforcement officers had encounters with UFOs. During these sightings, the officers' automobile engines stalled, undergoing electromagnetic effects. Additionally, cattle mutilations were reported between 1974 and 1977 in Prineville, Madras, and Burns, Oregon. According to Hawkins, the brand inspector for the Jefferson County sheriff's department inspected several mutilated cattle found in isolated, inaccessible rural areas that could be entered only by horseback or on foot. The inspector believed that UFOs were involved.

Jack Hawkins and his brother also witnessed a bright nocturnal light near Madras off Highway 26 during a year that Jack cannot remember. Reported initially by a deputy as a bright light hovering and maneuvering in a canyon, the Hawkins brothers raced to the scene and observed a light above the rimrock of the canyon, which they pursued off the highway. When they arrived where the light was last seen, the hair stood up on their necks and they were assailed by a "terrible smell" as if of something dead. Unsettled, they left the scene, giving up their pursuit of the light. The next day they checked the area for rotting carcasses but discovered none.

Comment

We often read that the sighting of a UFO is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Yet the stories described above (although dated) indicate otherwise. At least with some law enforcement personnel, the sighting of several UFOs over a span of a few years during flap periods, or over one or two decades during an officer's career, can be a commonplace experience. Yet Jack Hawkins, like so may UFO witnesses, stated that I was the first person (outside his immediate family) that he ever confided in regarding his UFO sightings. I emphasize that I never met Hawkins before. His September 1961 sighting was referred to me through a MUFON investigator who, although he knew Hawkins for several years, had never told him (Hawkins) of his interest in the UFO subject. Conversely, Hawkins never spoke to the MUFON investigator about his sightings.

How many law enforcement personnel hold secretly within themselves countless UFO experiences that they dare not relate to outside observers for fear of ridicule and the threat to their jobs? How much valuable scientific data has been lost during isolated UFO sightings or flap periods when several law enforcement personnel have witnessed UFOs, communicated the sightings to each other or to their superiors, and then have fallen silent through fear or pressure, thus preventing accurate documentation of the sighting and immediate followup? Could a central key to an explanation of the UFO phenomenon lie with officers who patrol potential UFO "hot spots" at night and who, because of their nearubiquitous presence in prime UFO flap locales, could serve as the most "ideal" witnesses to ongoing UFO activity?

Airships, Continued

of technical and logistical accounts of craft reported in newspapers. However, from my extensive use of newspapers in the field of seismic histories and the history of astronomy I choose to *believe* the vast majority of what I read. It is much more reasonable to believe that nearly all the newspapers in the country are reporting what the populous believes rather than stories conceived in the minds of newspaper employees.

An example of an airship which far exceeds what Berliner is ready to accept is found in the New York *Times* of December 2, 1897 with technical and logistical detail. The Atlantic and Pacific Navigation Company of San Francisco was organized to manufacture an airship basically like the one Hiram S. Maxim flew round-trip between San Francisco and Cleveland in three days during the summer of 1897. Maxim indicated he could achieve 100 m.p.h. with his 105 h.p. naptha engine without straining it. The airship consisted of a 90 ft long and 38 ft diameter cylinder with a 50 ft cone up front and a 40 ft cone in the rear. The ship weighed 5,000 lbs and could carry a 1-ton cargo. It was controlled up and down with a "tail like that of a bird" and from left to right by a rudder. A "big order of aluminum" had been placed with the Pittsburgh Reduction Company for the double-layered skin which would enclose hydrogen gas. The president, C. A. Smith, and secretary, M. A. Terry, of the company noted that many people observed the ship in its cross-continent voyage. Smith is also the officer of the company who in November of 1896 indicated an airship would soon be sent from San Francisco to the east coast (April 12, 1897 New York *Herald*).

The problem of navigation at night or even day doesn't seem as critical as Berliner suggests. The objective of these pioneers presumably would be just to stay aloft and cover as much ground as they could, rather than navigate from point to point. If they did navigate it could be done with compass and recognition of natural and man-made features. Errors introduced at night could be corrected during the day with greatly improved visibility or even a landing if necessary. Because the duration of daylight in the summer is more than twice the duration of night, Maxim may have chosen summer for his voyage partly for this reason.

Examples of airships flights of appreciable length associated with the 1896-7 sightings briefly involve the following:

1. The pilot-inventor Wilson from New York who landed at Lake Charles, Beaumont, Uvalde, and Kountze during the period of April 19-23 (April 21, 25 Houston *Post*; April 24, 28 Galveston *Daily News*; April 26 San Antonio *Daily Express*; May 16 Dallas *Morning News*).

2. Airship Pegasus which dropped letters in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, and Wisconsin describing its construction and travel plans (April 14 New York *Herald*, April 15 Milwaukee *Sentinel*; April 25 Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*).

3. Barnard's trips in Tennessee on May 6 of 15 miles in 1½ hours and on May 13 of 12 miles in ¾ hours, being described as achieved or exceeded by at least *"fifty other contrivances"* (May 7, 15 New York *Tribune*; May 11 New York *Times*).

Unfortunately I have provided little for a definitive solution to the mysterious airships of 1896-7. All I have shown is that there were numerous airships about, and therefore the 1896-7 sightings were probably in part due to nan-made objects. The impact of this is then simply that it is less likely that the 1896-7 sightings are something exceedingly interesting or important such as being extraterrestrial in origin. Perhaps Robert G. Neeley, who is conducting a systematic collection and analysis of airship accounts, state by state, will be able to provide a better explanation of the sightings. □

CRITIC'S CORNER

By Robert Wanderer

There are general theories. And there are specific theories. Each needs to be judged by its own standards.

A general theory takes in a large area of subject matter. like the theory that seeks to explain the broad experience of UFO close encounters and "missing time" by suggesting that these people are "abducted" onto a UFO and later returned.

A specific theory zeroes in on a particular aspect of a larger situation. Like Alvin Lawson's hypothesis that "missing time" people who are hypnotized and tell "abduction" stories may be reflecting primarily the memory of birth trauma rather than anything in the "objective reality."

Both kinds of theories are useful. General theories give us an overview that covers the entire sweep of a problem. Specific theories hone in on one point, and provide something that can be tested.

The "abduction" theory is based, almost entirely, on what people say they think they experienced—and what they say may be distorted by hypnosis or by some unusual state of consciousness following the strangeness and shock of a UFO close encounter. As far as I know, there is no generally accepted physical evidence of any "abduction"—no one has brought back an artifact from the UFO they believe they were on, nor has there been a case where a "neutral" witness, not involved in the close encounter incident, happened to come on the scene while the subject was being taken onto the UFO, and who could testify about this later. The "abduction" theory depends on the numbers of verbal reports; there are no experiments to test this theory.

Lawson's specific theory, however, gives us something testable. He has conducted studies, including one of a group of people born by cesarean section who told "abduction" stories which lacked the tube/tunnel imagery which is characteristic of hypnotized subjects born in the conventional manner. He invites others to conduct

(Continued on page 18)

AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE AND CIA UFO DOCUMENTS

INOZA ALERT OFFICER LOG EXTRACTS

31 October 75
1620L Barrett

PER LTC REDICAN'S DIRECTION, CONTACTED CIA OPS CENTER AND INFORMED THEM OF U/I FLIGHT ACTIVITY OVER TWO SAC BASES NEAR CANADIAN BORDER. CIA INDICATED APPRECIATION AND REQUESTED THEY BE INFORMED OF ANY FOLLOW UP ACTIVITY.

3 November 75
1740L Pearl

RECEIVED CALL FROM AAC/IN. THEY HAD SENT MSG 012224Z, U/I FOREIGN OBJECT TO INYSA AND WANTED TO KNOW IF INYSA HAD RECEIVED IT. THEY WANT GUIDANCE FROM INYSA. DAY PEOPLE 4 NOV, HAVE FOLEY (INYSA) CALL ELMENDORF AUTOVON 7549104 OR KY-3 DROP 4396.

8 November 75
0335L Kramer

OPS CENTER CALLED TO REPT UNUSUAL OCCURENCE IN VIC OF MALSTROM, GREAT FALLS, MONTANA. SAC RADAR PICKED UP TWO OBJECTS AT 0600Z. OBJECTS WERE IN VIC 4640N 10923W TRAVELLING AT 7kts AT ALTITUDES VARYING FM 9500-15600 FT. FOUR SAC SITES (SILOS) REPORTED HEARING JET ENGINES AND OBSERVING LIGHTS IN THEIR VICINITY. TWO F-106s AIRBORNE FM GREAT FALLS AT 0757Z TO INVESTIGATE. THE RADARS WHICH PICKED UP THE OBJECTS WERE CHECKED AND NO MALFUNCTIONS OR UNUSUAL PROPOGATION WERE DETECTED. AFOC WILL CALL AGAIN WITH ANY UPDATE.

0527L Kramer

AFOC CALLED AGAIN ON UNKs IN VICINITY OF MALSTROM. ORIGINAL NORAD TRACKING WAS WITH HEIGHT FINDER ONLY, LATER WITH SEARCH RADAR ALSO. FIRST DETECTION WAS OF TWO OBJECTS HEADING WEST AT 150kts 100nm S.E. OF MALSTRON. SPEED DECREAED TO 3kts AND OBJECTS DISAPPEARED FM RADAR AND ONLY INTERMITTANT RADAR CONTACT WAS OBTAINED. TWO SAC SITES REPORT SIGHTINGS OF LIGHTS AT 300-1000FT AND THREE OTHERS REPORT HEARING JET ENGINE SOUNDS. F-106 SEARCH NEGATIVE MISSION RESTRICTED TO 1200FT BECAUSE OF TERRAIN. ONE SAC SITE REPORTED THAT OBJECT LIGHTS WERE EXTINGUISHED WHEN F-106s WERE IN VISUAL RANGE AND WERE TURNED ON AGAIN WHEN F-106s LEFT AREA. ACTIVITY REPORTE TOOK PLACE BETWEEN 0315EST AND 0441EST.

1 October 76
Shepherd

REC"D CALL FROM CIA REP IN THE NMCC WANTING TO KNOW IF WE WERE INVESTIGATING THE REPORT OF A UFO SEEN BY THE DAO IN TEHRAN, WE HAVEN' HEARD ANYTHING ABOUT IT. THE SIGHTING SUPPOSEDLY TOOK PLACE ON 23 SEPTEMBER.

USAF Aerospace Intelligence Division, Alert Center Branch, log extracts on 1975-76 UFO sightings.

JUL 1 2 1955

Acting Assistant Director for
Scientific Intelligence

Chief, Physics & Electronics Division, SI

Unusual UFOB Report

1. The attached copy of a cable is a preliminary report from Pepperrell Air Force Base, Newfoundland reporting on what appears to be an unusual "unidentified flying object" sighting.

2. Essentially, the "object" was apparently simultaneously observed by a tanker aircraft (KC 97) pilot (visually) and by a ground radar (type unknown) site (electronically). While such dual (visual and electronic) sightings of UFOBs are reported from time to time, this particular report is somewhat unique in that:

a. the "pilot of Archie 29 maintained visual contacts with object calling direction changes of object to (radar) site by radio. Direction changes correlated exactly with those painted on scope by controller."

b. In previous cases the dual (visual and electronic) sightings are mostly of a few minutes duration at most. This one was observed by radar, at least, for 49 minutes.

3. It is reasonable to believe that more information will be available on this when complete report (AF Form 112) is issued.

TODOS M. CDARENKO (51(3))

Attachment.

cc: ASD/SI
GSD/SI
SS/SI

Internal CIA memo on July 6, 1955 radar-visual UFO sighting by Air Force tanker pilot.

Critic's Corner, Continued

studies that will help prove or disprove his hypothesis.

Many of the comments UFO leaders have made about Lawson's hypothesis, it seems to me, are not germane—they would apply to a general theory, but not to a specific one such as Lawson's.

Budd Hopkins, for example, faults Lawson for not dealing with "abduction" stories which are developed "consciously" and not under hypnosis. I suspect that Lawson may believe that these consciously-recalled "abductions" are made during some unusual state of consciousness in which the mind may operate somewhat as it does under hypnosis. But he has wisely limited his hypothesis to hypnotized cases, since they are testable, whereas it would be difficult to put people into some divergent state of consciousness for a test.

Hopkins also downgrades Lawson for not explaining certain physical problems of "abduction" cases—the injuries some people suffered, and the question of where they were during the time they were missing and people were searching for them. Again, Lawson's specific hypothesis properly does not speculate about any such related issues—it concentrates on the basic issue of trying to prove a connection between the "abduction" story and our subconsicious.

But I think Hopkins does present one valid criticism. He points out that Lawson, as "a first-rate teacher of English Lit, can make almost any set of symbols fit," and that Lawson in his CUFOS presentation proceeded to an "obsessive overkill" where "towards the end his slides more or less connected anything with everything." My impression, from hearing Lawson present his hypothesis and from studying the paper, is that Lawson may well believe (1) that all "abductions" are psychological rather than "objectively real" events, and (2) that birth trauma is involved because it's the most upsetting event that ever happened to us all. But I suspect that Lawson, in his enthusiasm for his hypothesis gets a bit carried away with symbolism, giving an extended correlation linking together birth images with "abduction" images with various other symbol systems ranging from Shakespeare to children's drawings. By stretching his hypothesis to cover such a wider area, he is in effect treating his specific theory as if it were a general theory.

It may be that as more evidence is developed showing a connection between "abductions" and birth trauma, UFO investigators may begin to question the "reality" of "abductions." But Lawson's hypothesis is narrowly defined, and needs to be judged entirely on the specific grounds it covers—even when Lawson himself bombards us with excessive symbolism.

NICAP TO RE-ISSUE THE UFO EVIDENCE

The 1964 200,000-word documentary report, *The UFO Evidence*, compiled and edited by Richard H. Hall, is being re-issued by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), with a new Introduction by Hall and an added index. NICAP hopes to have copies available at the July 4-6 MUFON Symposium in Toronto. We will publish the price and ordering information when available.

MUFON SUPPORTS FUND

During the Fund for UFO Research fund-raising campaign early in 1982, contributions totalling over $500 were received from persons identifiable as MUFON members. The Fund Executive Committee wishes to thank those MUFON members for their support, and all of the MUFON members who filled out and returned the UFO Research poll. The poll is continuing. So far resulta indicate support for research into the following topics, in order of most votes: 1. Suppressed government information; 2. Abduction reports; 3. Crash/retrieval reports; 4. Physical traces; 5. Physical effects; 6. Physiological effects; and 7. Humanoid reports.

NO LAWSON AWARD THIS YEAR

The Executive Committee of the Fund for UFO Research has voted not to award the $1,000 Alvin H. Lawson UFO Research Award this year for 1981 calendar year publications. As a result, the potential award for 1982 publications (which would be made early in 1983) will be $2,000.

Entries must be published in recognized journals or by established commercial or professional publishers. No unpublished manuscripts will be eligible for the award, whose purpose is to promote and reward serious examinations of the UFO phenomenon. Entries are invited on any aspect of, or hypothesis about, the UFO enigma. Foreign language publications must be accompanied by a full English translation in order to be eligible.

In order to become eligible for the $2,000 award you must submit at least two copies of each entry, by January 31, 1983, to A.H. Lawson, c/o English Dept., California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840. All entries become the property of the Nominating Committee. The nominations (if any) then are voted upon by the Fund Executive Committee.

Awards, when made, will be on or about March 31st of each year for work published in the previous year.

MUFON

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Director's Message, Continued

Plans, goals, objectives, and assignments developed at the 1982 UFO Summit Conference in Toronto on July 5th will be reported in future issues of the Journal. The positive and cooperative attitude of the participants associated with the Summit Conference could lead to significant advances in UFO research, investigations, data collection, favorable public relations, and academic support.



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

More than 30,000 spectators at a soccer match in Campo Grande, Brazil, watched a formation of four brightly-lighted UFOs on March 7, 1982, according to an article in the May 11 issue of *National Enquirer*. Reports from Scotland, including an apparent abduction attempt by "robots" from a UFO, are featured in the *Enquirer's* May 25 issue. The June 1 issue reported the sightings of a large "peanut shaped" UFO, observed by policemen and other observers, over the town of Milton Keynes, England on March 24, 1982.

The "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" column in the June issue of OMNI tells of the widely-publicized sighting by an airliner crew and passengers over Brazil on the morning of February 8, 1982

Another UFO magazine publishing fiasco to report, thanks to researcher Richard Heiden who provided the basic details. Ideal House, which published *Ideal's UFO Magazine* and had purchased *Beyond Reality* and *UFO Update*, has now filed for bankruptcy in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, under Docket No. 81-13-11902. Anyone having unfulfilled subscriptions to any of these magazines, or writers who have not received payment for articles submitted to the magazines, should obtain claim forms from the Clerk's Office, Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York, 40 Foley Square, New York, NY 10005.

We all know people—not necessarily members of the Flat Earth Society—who refuse to believe that the Apollo manned missions to the Moon actually happened. A few years ago, a writer named Bill Kaysings published a book, *We Never Went To The Moon*, in which he contended that the Apollo "flights" were staged in the Nevada desert. William L. Brain II does not go quite that far in his recent book, *Moongate: Suppressed Findings Of the U.S. Space Program*. However, Brain does think that the public has not been told the full story, not only about the Apollo missions, but about the nature of the Moon itself. He theorizes, based on what he feels are gross discrepancies in pre-Apollo and post-Apollo data, that the Moon has a much higher gravity than previously claimed and that it also possesses an atmosphere. Where UFOs are concerned, he cites many of the well-known sightings of unsual events on/near the Moon and also refers to the claims of UFO contactees Adamski and Menger. Brian believes the "cover-up" of lunar information stems from secret discoveries by governmental/military agencies of anti-gravity propulsion systems which were tested (to a certain extent) on the Moon flights. Whatever you may think of his theories, *Moongate* is a nicely-done softcover volume containing both color and black-and-white photos from various lunar missions. It is available for $9.95 (plus $1.00 for postage/handling; $2.00 for foreign orders) from Future Science Research Publishing Co., P.O. Box 06392, Portland, OR 97206.

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SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION

Dr. Peter A. Sturrock of Stanford University Institute for Plasma Research has announced the formation of the Society for Scientific Exploration (SSE) which will provide a forum for discussion of UFOs, parapsychology, and other reported anomalous phenomena. Over 100 professors at North American universities are members of the society, which consists primarily of PhD's. In addition to physical scientists and astronomers, the society includes anthropologists, historians, psychologists, and members of several other disciplines.

The SSE, which will publish a journal, held its first meeting at the University of Maryland on June 2-4, 1982. A letter in the April 23 issue of *Science* announcing the formation of the society coincided with a general news release. Further information can be obtained from Laurence W. Fredrick (Secretary, SSE), Department of Astronomy, University of Virginia, P.O. Box 3818, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by Walt Andrus

The United Friends of Ontario are to be commended for hosting the very successful 13th Annual MUFON UFO Symposium at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto, Ontario on July 2, 3, and 4. We would like to personally congratulate every member of the committee that worked so diligently with Henry H. McKay, the chairman, to make this affair a memorable event for everyone attending. Participants were impressed with the fine hotel facilities and the beautiful city of Toronto, in particular. Since this was MUFON's first international symposium outside of the United States, major emphasis was devoted to the theme for the conference "UFOs Canada—A Global Perspective" with its international implications and representation.

In keeping with the theme, the cover of the 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings is printed in red on white, depicting the colors and maple leaf in the Canadian flag, and a globe for the northern hemisphere. Donald Tucker, MUFON member in Houston, Texas, and a commercial artist, exceeded all expectations with his continuous flow of proceedings cover designs, starting in 1977. Don's work is typical of the fantastic talent that is being donated daily by the members of the Mutual UFO Network, Inc. in the search for the answers to the UFO enigma. The 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceddings are now available from MUFON for $10.00 plus $1.50 for postage and handling in U.S. funds.

Michael Sinclair, International Coordinator, will be working for an international organization based in London, England, for a few years in a significant government-related capacity. This will make it possible for him to contact and meet with our representatives in Europe especially, and elsewhere as occasional travel opportunities present themselves. He has already met with several British UFO people and will attend conferences and meetings in England as they are scheduled. Mr. Sinclair has suggested that correspondence from members be sent to him at MUFON in Seguin, Texas, and we will forward it to him. He will reply directly to the correspondent and provide his home mailing address at that time. His home address is available to all MUFON Foreign Representatives, National Directors, and Continental Coordinators from MUFON.

In our constant search for competent, qualified, and interested people to serve in MUFON leadership roles, it is gratifying to announce the appointment of new State Directors or the promotion of State Section Director to this important post. Jack A. Jennings, S.T.M., a State Section Director for 3 years, is our new State Director for Montanta. Jack, a Presbyterian Minister, may be reached at 1002 South 3rd Ave., Bozeman, MT 59715, telephone (406) 586-9585. In the adjoining State of Idaho, Don Mason, also a State Section Director for 3 three years, has agreed to become the State Director for Idaho. Don's mailing address is 113 East 45th Space 8, Boise, Idaho 83704, telephone (208) 376-4374. Upon Mr. Mason's recommendation, Richard F. Suchocki, 1375 West Honeysuckle #10, Couer d'Alene, Idaho 83814, telephone (208) 772-4601 has been promoted to State Section Director for the northern Idaho counties of Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Bonner, and Boundary.

Michael A. Lewis, Chairman of the Paranormal Research Organization (PRO-UFO), 1316 Bradley, Laramie, WY 82070, telephone (307) 742-9254 has accepted our invitation to serve as the State Director for Wyoming. He was recommended by R. Leo Sprinkle, Ph.D. Mike will soon be announcing the appointments of new State Section Directors for several counties. Mike was the chairman for the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation that was held June 17, 18, and 19, 1982 at the University of Wyoming in Laramie. He has been supplied with the names and addresses of all current and former MUFON members in Wyoming. Tedra L. Wallen has volunteered to assist Mr. Lewis in revitalizing and organizing a reporting network under the auspices of MUFON in Wyoming.

William J. Chapleau, 224 Mussey St., Rutland, Vermont 05701, telephone (802) 775-4602, has volunteered his services as State Director for Vermont. Bill brings considerable experience to the UFO scene as a U.S. Navy veteran, police officer training, and as an Alderman for the City of Rutland. Having had personal UFO sighting in 1954 and while in the Navy at Malta G.C. in 1959 and McMurdo Sound in Antartica 1960 and 1961, these became the motivating inspiration for his interest.

After working with the Tareel UFO Study Group in North Carolina on several abductions cases, S. Richard Pinneau, Jr., Ph.D., a psychologist, has volunteered his talent as a Consultant in Psychology. Dr. Pinneau's mailing address is P.O. Box 54, Winston-Salem, NC 27102 and his office telephone number is (919) 748-8830. Mr. Robert Toto, 143 Blumel Road, Middletown, NY 10940, telephone (914) 692-6417 has been appointed a Research Specialist in Hypnotic Regression. Bob has a Masters Degree in Behavorial Science and is a certified hypnotechnician.

Marvin E. Taylor, Jr., Assistant State Director for Northern California, recently purchased the large UFO exhibit that has been on display at San Francisco's Pier 39. Marvin said the exhibit, coupled with his own huge personal library of UFO material, will be the most extensive of its kind anywhere. His scrapbook of newspaper clippings dates from the Kenneth Arnold sighting in 1947, when he was 15 years old, to the present.

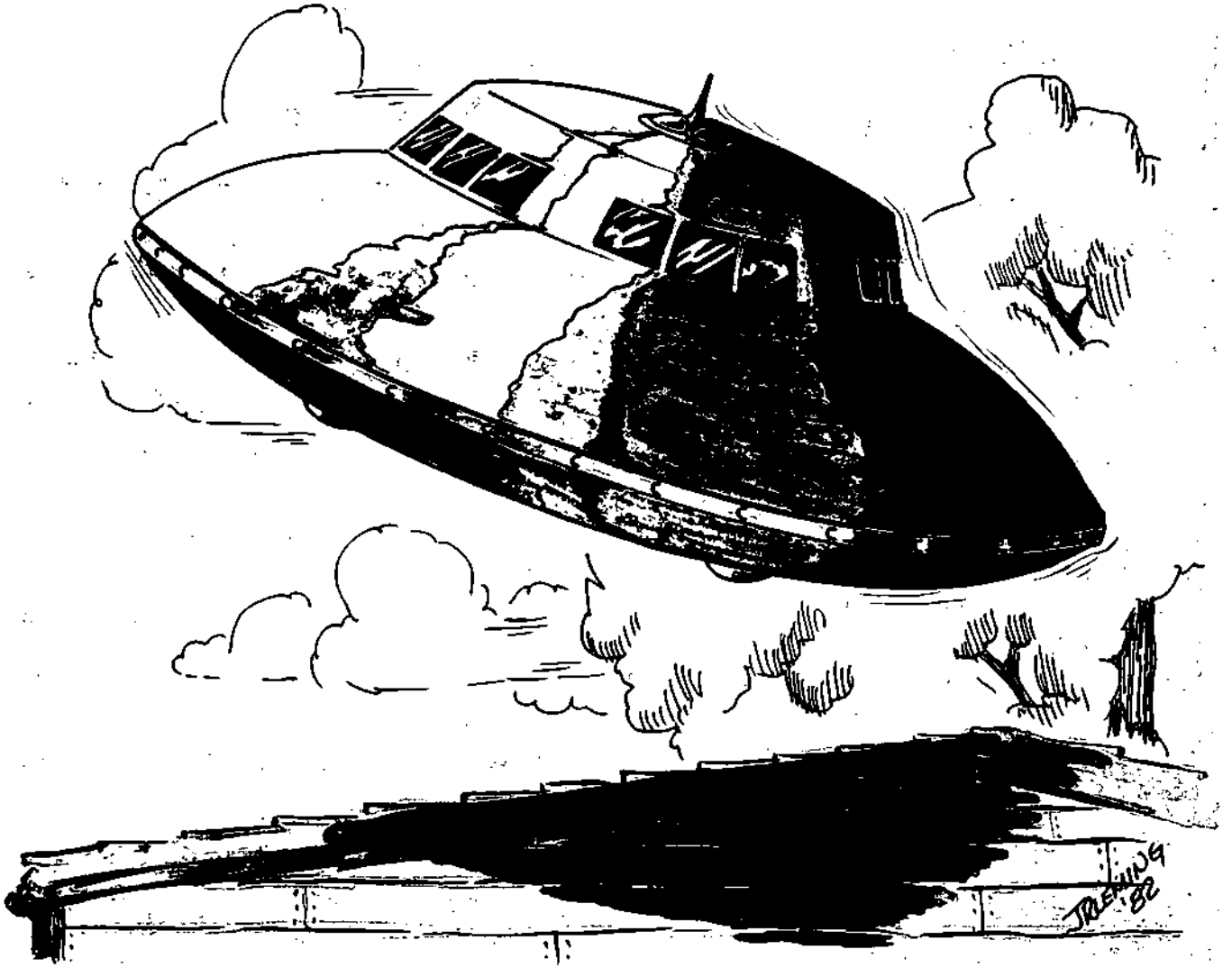
(Continued on page 18)

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FROM THE EDITOR

Several articles and letters in this issue confront the problem of hypnosis applied to UFO witnesses generally, and Prof. Alvin H. Lawson's Birth Trauma (BT) Hypothesis for "abduction" cases specifically. These are central issues bearing on interpretation of "abduction" reports worthy of searching inquiry. Hypnosis, clearly, is a useful tool when properly applied, but it has its limitations and can easily be abused or misused. Certainly it is naive to think that what emerges under hypnosis must be taken as "absolute truth." "Abductee" stories no doubt contain some mixture — and the proportions are critical — of fact, fantasy, and creative imagination. As is true of so many other aspects of the UFO problem, we need well-qualified, "objective" (easy to say, hard to define) analysts to weigh the pros and cons, and to furnish guidelines on how to proceed in order to sort out the truth.

In this issue

"CONTACT FROM THE PLEIADES" IN FACT AND FICTION ..3
By Kal K. Korff & William L. Moore

MUFON-NORTH CAROLINA UFO CONFERENCE 8
By Richard Hall

MULTIPLE WITNESS SIGHTING OF STRUCTURED UFO 11
By Richard D. Seifried

UFO-BIGFOOT UPDATE.....13
By Stan Gordon

CRITIC'S CORNER.....15
By Robert Wanderer

LETTERS.....16

IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
By Lucius Farish

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

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Permission is hereby granted to quote from this issue provided not more than 200 words are quoted from any one article, the author of the article is given credit, and the statement "Copyright 1982 by the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas" is included.

"CONTACT FROM THE PLEIADES" IN FACT AND FICTION

By Kal K. Korff
and William L. Moore
(©1982)

One of the marks which distinguishes an expert yarn-spinner from an ordinary storyteller is his expertise in manufacturing, exaggerating, or distorting details at random and upon the spur of the moment in order that he may continue to sound convincing and credible to his listeners. Given such criteria, "Kal Korff and the 'Meier Hoax': A Response" by Wendelle C. Stevens (*MUFON UFO Journal*, Nos. 164-165) should be eligible for some sort of prize. Either Wendelle Stevens regards his shameless efforts to foist the Meier case upon both legitimate UFOlogy and unsuspecting UFO "buffs" alike as some sort of tremendously funny personal joke (in which case let's all laugh and forget about it), or he honestly thinks that those who bother to double check his "facts" and find them wanting will conceal their results solely to protect his (already precarious) reputation. In either case, it is our opinion that this disgraceful charade has gone on long enough.

Stevens' "Response" to the points raised in Korff's expose of the Meier case are neither convincing nor terribly new. Worse, his ad hominem attack on Korff's alleged immaturity hardly befits a gentleman and is at the very least irrelevant to the matter at hand. While Korff's anti-Meier book (*The Meier Incident: Most Infamous Hoax in UFOlogy:* Town Scribe Press, 1981) may have put him on the map per se, his interest in UFO reports did not begin when he decided to look into the Swiss contactee case in earnest back in early 1980. Indeed, Wendelle Stevens has known of Korff for over 5 years, their first exchange of letters having begun on September 14, 1976. (A copy of this letter is in MUFON's files.)

As to why UFOlogy has more or less looked to Koriff for information on the Meier case, the reason is actually quite simple. It is obvious from his writings that he has thoroughly researched and investigated both the incident itself and those connected with it. His book is an authoritative compilation of the results and conclusions of that investigation. And ironically, there are more hard facts set forth therein than there are in the entire Genesis III *Pleiades* volume.

The statement that appears in Korff's book to the effect that Meier has recorded over 3,000 pages of "quotes" from the "Pleiadeans" is most certainly true in spite of Stevens' protestations to the contrary. Meier's contactee ramblings consist of a total of eleven volumes, five of which Korff viewed himself in the presence of Dr. Marcel Vogel. Much of this material was allegedly "channeled" through Meier by the Pleiadeans via the so-called "automatic writing" technique.

If Wendelle had read Kal's article carefully, he would have noticed that Korff said, "He has also been given rock and metal samples which, according to his story, defy conventional explanation." As anyone even remotely familiar with the English language can tell, the two pronouns used, "he" and "his", refer to *Meier* and *not* Stevens. Even more ridiculous, however, is Steven's boldfaced contention that the phrase "defy conventional explanation" can be interpreted in a manner substantially different from the words used in his own phrase "not immediately explainable... in reference to our present technology."

Having now succeeded in manufacturing dirt from earth, Stevens goes on to claim that neither he nor his Genesis III associates "declare, anywhere in the book, that all, or even *any* of Meier's claims are genuine." Truth? Wrong again. Unless of course Stevens expects us to believe that the statement 'This book is not a work of fiction," which begins the flapcopy, somehow got there by accident. And what about Stevens' own statement which appears in the text of the book itself: "...we are impelled to a conclusion that the experience actually happened, that the disc-shaped craft photographed is really a UFO and that the case is legitimate"?

Korff made no misquotations as to Meier's first claims of contacts. All he pointed out was that according to Stevens' book, Meier's first experiences with extraterrestrials began on January 28, 1975. Unfortunately for Wendelle, this is *not* the case. According to articles *written by Stevens himself* and published in the now defunct *Argosy UFO* magazine, Meier's first sighting of a UFO occurred on June 2, 1942 when only 5 years old! But even granting that Genesis III's "It all began..." statement is merely a poor choice of words, Stevens' claim that he and his associates were unable to include details about Billy Meier's earlier contactee experiences because of space limitations in the book is pure and unadulterated hogwash! In fact, even the most casual and impartial observer is able to see at once that their book is literally brimming over with unused space. Even by *conservative* measurement (and not taking into account the unnecessarily large type used), there is in the neighborhood of 950 square inches (*more than 6½ square feet*) of totally unused, absolutely blank space in the *Pleiades* book!

After reading Wendelle's statement that he is not "a one-fourth partner in Genesis III," we began to fear that Stevens is either a pathological liar or is suffering from delusions. Apparently he has forgotten that he told Korff

(Continued on next page)

in writing that he was indeed a "one fourth partner in Genesis III." (A copy of the letter in question has been provided for MUFON's files so that there can be no question in this matter.)

Stevens' statement that Meier sought no publicity from anyone concerning any of his experiences is also demonstrably false. Meier first began publishing and offering for sale all over Europe numerous little pamphlets about his "encounters" in September of 1976, long before Stevens was even aware of his (Meier's) existence. Not only do we *know* this to be a *fact*, but two samples (of the well over a dozen that we possess) of Meier's literature appear on page 27 of Korff's book! Wendelle has at least three copies of Kal's monograph, but still insists upon publishing such statements. (Copies of some of Meier's privately published pamphlets have been provided for MUFON's files including the issue where he claims to be the 14th disciple of Jesus Christ.)

According to an associate of ours, Mr. Franco Kleppe, who also resides in Switzerland, there exists *no* evidence (in the form of official police records) of any assassination attempts on either Meier's life or that of Wendelle Stevens. It should be pointed out that Herr Kleppe is extremely familiar with the Meier's claims, having been a devout believer in them, and spent several months as a part of the Swiss contactee's "commune" of followers. Kleppe has even met the "Pleiadean cosmonaut" Senjase, and has assured us that she is "quite human" — especially when plying her trade in one of Switzerland's better known back alleys.

Stevens *did indeed* describe Meier as "a sort of person who gets great satisfaction out of fooling authorities," despite his claims to the contrary. Wendelle not only told Jim Lorenzen this over breakfast one morning in Tucson, where among other things he talked about Meier's criminal record, but he also told Korff, Al Reed, and Paul Cerny the same thing on August 23, 1980 in Oakland, California. Wendelle's account of this affair, as set forth in his "Response," is totally at odds with that provided by Jim Lorenzen who first told it to Moore a few days after the event and more recently recalled precisely the same details in a December 1981 interview.

Yet another telling point is Stevens' ludicrous claim that De Anza Systems is not mentioned in his book. ("We did not say, nor does the book imply, that De Anza Systems 'did some of the analysis.' ") Please note that in the "Acknowledgement" section of the *original* version of *Pleiades*, the following clearly appears:

> ...our thanks go to De Anza Systems, Inc., manufacturers of the remarkable state-of-the-art computer graphics systems utilized to better illustrate some of the test procedures...

(Curiously this particular passage was conveniently omitted in the so-called "revised" version of the book.) In addition, apparently one of the Colonel's friends responsible for doing layout on the book did a poor job of masking, for when one carefully checks the "Computer and Laser Photo Examination" section of *Pleiades*, one finds De Anza Systems mentioned again—this time at the extreme right edge of computer enhancement photos No. 2 and 6 (from right to left) depicted on page 53 (also note that one must count the pages because they are not numbered). If this isn't an "implication" that De Anza had something to do with the analysis, then what is it?

For the record, it was through reading Wendelle's book that Korff first learned of De Anza Systems and thus contacted them. Both Korff and Moore conducted personal interviews with officials of De Anza, and learned that the Genesis III involvement with that company were indeed somewhat curious. Stevens and his associates did *not* go to De Anza because they had the best equipment for this sort of work, but because they claimed that they were interested in purchasing equipment and wanted a *free demonstration*. In the words of Ken Dinwiddie, the "edge identification" man referred to by Stevens, De Anza's equipment *is not analytical in nature*." The *sole reason* that De Anza elected to demonstrate enhancement techniques on some of the Meier photos was because they honestly believed that they were dealing with potential customers for their product. Stevens and Jim Dilettoso then proceeded to take photographs off of the display screens with a small polaroid camera and never returned.

According to all accounts, including Stevens to Moore in June of 1981, it was Jim Dilettoso who was the so-called "expert" utilized by Genesis III to do their "testing." Dilettoso's impeccable credentials consist of 6 years at the University of Connecticut without benefit of a degree, and considerable experience with "laser" light displays for rock concerts. A check of *Science Citations Index* (an exhaustive index of virtually every scientific paper published in the U.S. by author, source, and year) for the years 1975-1981, lists *not one single paper* published by a James Dilettoso on the subject of computer analysis procedures, or for that matter on any other subject.

The report by Dr. Neil Davis that Wendelle referred to does *not* state that Meier's photos, or at least the one photo that Davis examined, are authentic. When Korff spoke to Dr. Davis, he was informed that the analysis was by no means conclusive because, "...the print that Wendelle gave me, claiming it was a second generation print, was *at least* third generation or better. Therefore, my analysis was pretty much inconclusive." Davis' statement that nothing was found during his examination of the print in question which would indicate a hoax, was seized upon by Genesis III to automatically mean that there was no hoax — a convenient exaggeration on their part similar in nature to a cub reporter concluding at the scene of a crime that because no fingerprints were found, no crime could have been committeed. (Copies of Davis' report have been provided for MUFON's files.)

The 23 "witnesses" that Stevens refers to are, in reality, the number of

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followers that Meier has recruited. Like the "Bo and Peep" scam of a few years ago, those who wish to "follow" Meier's teachings must relinquish personal property and a lot of money. We find it curious that Stevens mentions none of this; nor does he mention that Meier currently charges $50.00 per hour (Swiss F.100.oo) to grant interviews to the press.

As to the question of the point of origin of Billy Meier's "alien visitors," if they are not from the Pleiades, then why are they repeatedly referred to as "Pleiadeans"? Why is Wendelle's book entitled *UFO ... Contact from the Pleiades*? Why does the text on page 21 (again, count the pages — they aren't numbered) clearly state, "It was from the Pleiades, 'The Seven Sisters', that these cosmonauts came."? Why are Semjase, Asket, Ptaal, and Plaja repeatedly referred to as "Pleiadean cosmonauts"? Why can't. Stevens even get his story straight?

The statement that Korff made in his book which claims that the Pleiades are only "some tens of millions of years old" was based on information supplied to him in a letter date August 25, 1980 from Dr. J. Allen Hynek. Hynek, of all people, should know what he's talking about when he says that the Pleiades "are just about the worst group of stars (for extraterrestrial life) possible." After all, Hynek has been a professional astronomer for more than 40 years. For those who require a "less biased" authority, however, well-known astronomer Robert Jastrow places the age of the stars in the Pleiades cluster at only 60 million years in his recent book *Red Giants and White Dwarfs* (NY: Norton, 1979).

Since the stars of the Pleiades cluster are mainly "type A" stars, it should be obvious to even the most casual astronomy buff that the chances of them being "one billion years old" is nil. Type A stars only have a lifespan of about 500 million years, and none is known to be much older — including those that exist in the Pleiades.

The notion that Meier had no financial resources to have his camera repaired is patently absurd. If this is so, then how to explain his ability to bear the costs involved in purchasing and processing film sufficient to produce the more than 800 color photographs he has taken of alleged Pleiadean spacecraft? Even more absurd, however, is the fact that Stevens & Co. certainly possessed sufficient photographic equipment during their visit to Meier in Switzerland (see the many non-UFO photos in their book) to have been able to lend (or, given the alleged tremendous importance of Meier's pictures, even *give*) him a camera which *was* functioning properly. Are we to believe that such an idea never occurred to this group of supposedly competent investigators? Or is it perhaps that Meier did not *want* his photos to be taken with properly functioning equipment?

Again, contrary to Steven's claim, the statement that we made concerning camera optics is most certainly accurate. Indeed, the statement in question was written by Moore, who at one time operated his own professional photo service and who is quite versed on camera optics. However, just to prove our point, we asked Dr. Bruce Maccabee, an optical physicist by profession and photographic consultant to MUFON, if we were in error. Dr. Maccabee replied, in a letter dated January 6, 1982, that "The statement...which you have called to my attention (regarding camera optics) *is essentially correct.*" (Copy of letter provided for MUFON's files.)

Dr. Vogel did not analyze just one of Meier's physical samples; he analyzed three, all of which were viewed by Korff and Sarah Rea at the doctor's home. Vogel obviously *did* choose to share his findings with Korff, otherwise how could Kal have quoted Dr. Vogel in his expose? Furthermore, Stevens' ramblings about *Omni* and MIT's involvement in the analysis of the Meier samples are simply *not true*. Dr. Robert Ogilvie, the same metallurgist who analyzed the famed Ubatuba, Brazil, UFO fragments for *Omni*, did analyze Meier's samples and found them to be mundane at best. A further breakdown of Ogilvie's findings was presented in the expose.

On yet another point, can Stevens honestly expect us to believe that he made no attempt in his book to connect the "great structures of (Earth's) history to the Pleiades" and that his book "only reported a few of the connections which had already been made by others...(which) were identified with quotes"? If this is so, then how to explain the following quotes not attributed to others which appear in the text of *Pleiades*?

> For the first time, a case continually presented known factors, not unknown... and now it presented historical connections as well. (9th page from the end, bottom of left column.)

> An archeological bronze medallion... (17th Century B.C.), shows...a story of celestial visitation by beings who arrived in a disc-shaped craft from the sky. The seven dots enclosed in a circle...is believed to represent the Pleiades. Wendell (sic) C. Stevens. (3d page from the end, bottom left.)

And never mind the title of the chapter in question, which just happens (by accident, perhaps) to be "The Pleiadean Connection." *Of course* Genesis III made no attempt to connect the great structures of history to the Pleiades. Everyone else merely misinterpreted.

Korff's statements about Meier claiming to have met with Jesus Christ were *not* based upon information supplied to him by Colman von Keviczky. The source of this information is the literature which Meier privately publishes (in German) in Europe.

Von Keviczky did *not* spend just "one day" in Switzerland. This is a deliberate distortion of the truth. Keviczky was in Switzerland for *four* days and has previously informed Stevens of such. Also, Colman did indeed visit one of Meier's alleged "contact" sites. He did so in company with one Hans Jacob, a former follower (now turned defector) of Meier's (whom Stevens claims was "rejected" by the Pleiadeans). On pages 31-33 of Korff's book there appear a whole group of pictures that were taken at this site. Stevens has a copy of Korff's book and even a set of these prints which were supplied to him by Keviczky.

Curiously, in a series of photos supposedly taken by Meier on this site,

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an alleged UFO is shown circling a large tree. In von Keviczky's photographs of the *same site*, the tree is missing. Stevens is on record as having given two quite different explanations for this apparent discrepancy. In the first instance, Stevens claimed that Meier had told him that the tree had been subjected to radiation from the Pleiadean spacecraft and had consequently disintegrated (even though the other vegetation in the area, and presumably Meier as well, were miraculously unaffected). Stevens' second explanation, however, was somewhat better. This time, the tree was simply transported into another time dimension.

Wendelle's remark about having contacted many of the individuals listed in the "Acknowledgements" section of Korff's book is yet another misstatement of truth, as is his claim that many of these people did not supply the information attributed to them. As proof, we openly invite any one of the individuals thus listed to write to MUFON, or to either of us directly, and state otherwise if the information attributed to them is incorrect.

The statement that Korff obtained first generation copies of Meier's photographs is true. Meier freely gave Wilfried Falk ten photos for analysis by GSW Inc. Meier also told Falk that he did intend to produce a book and "...(that) the expert opinions of Ground Saucer Watch shall have its place in it." As we all know, however, GSW's opinions never appeared in Stevens' book. Instead, Genesis III chose to include the results of their own "expert analysis," the results of which, as we have already shown, were nothing more than the product of their own imaginations.

The photographs that Falk sent to GSW, and which were later forwarded to Korff, were *not* in slide form, nor did they come from Hans Schutzbach. Stevens knows better, but still insists upon mis-representing the truth. (Copies of these first generation prints have been provided for MUFON's files also.) Falk never stole any prints from Meier. Meier gave them to Falk of his own free will. It is important to note here also that Stevens' source for his assertion that "no first generation copies of the photos were let out of Meier's hands" is none other than Meier himself.

As for the photos that Colman von Keviczky received from Hans Jacob, these were indeed stolen from Meier. These pictures, for those who are interested, show models of UFOs in the Meier barn, slightly altered Swiss farmer's hats made to look like flying saucers, and a whole array of other equally damning evidence. These photos, plus much more, appear in Korff's book.

When Wendelle attempts to tackle the analysis that GSW did on Meier's photos, he makes one very dangerous assumption — that Spatial Data Systems aided GSW in their work. Anyone even remotely familiar with the operation of GSW knows that the organization contracts out to at least five firms which possess image enhancement equipment. Unfortunately for Wendelle Stevens, Spatial Data Systems *was not* the company responsible for the work performed on the Meier photos. And so (alas) with that revelation, Stevens' lengthy argument about the supposed problems with the enhancement techniques and the alleged technical limitations of the equipment used by Spatial Data Systems is reduced quite literally to the level of absurdity since none of it has any relevant application to the situation at hand. As of this writing, GSW has not authorized the release of the name of the contractor who did perform the enhancements in question, but suffice it to say that we are satisfied that the work was of high quality.

Before we leave the subject of Spatial Data Systems, however, it seems essential here to point out that even concerning this matter, the "information" supplied by Stevens in his supposedly authoritative response appears to be seriously flawed in both quality and reliability. To begin with, Spatial Data Systems' video camera is by no means "cheap." Nor is their image enhancement equipment. The statement by Stevens that "They didn't even have a light table and no filters and lens attachments at all for the camera" is pure rubbish. To illustrate the point, we have provided to MUFON a copy of the SDS catalog of their image enhancement equipment, which includes the light table, filters, the histogram and pseudo density slicing modes, etc.

Perhaps even more indicative of Wendelle's general unreliability is his boldfaced statement that "Spatial Data Systems... (processed photos sent to them) in a program designed for them by Dr. Bruce Maccabee... (and that) Dr. Maccabee had done a good job of designing a program where none existed previously." Contrary to what Wendelle says, Dr. Bruce Maccabee *never designed* a program for Spatial Data Systems. Maccabee initially confirmed this (while expressing surprise that Stevens would even make such a statement) in a conversation with Moore in Washington, D.C., on October 26, 1981. More recently he reaffirmed it to Korff in writing as follows:

> *I have never communicated with SDS in regards to the development of a program for them.* The SDS program seems to be *quite good* without my help. Thus, although I appreciate the compliment...I must admit that whatever program Stevens was referring to, it was not developed by me. I can't imagine where he got this "information" (emphasis added).

In truth, Stevens received this "information" from Genesis III's own "computer scientist," Jim Dilettoso — a source that even Wendelle has previously characterized (verbally) as "unreliable," but by the same token continues to quote whenever it seems convenient to do so.

Stevens' remarks that Genesis III conducted an independent analysis of Meier's photographs are also questionable. The reason that results of a competent, impartial, independent scientific analysis of the Meier photos has never appeared is quite simply because such an analysis has never been performed. Indeed, Stevens and Genesis III have been challenged to produce their "evidence" for impartial evaluation, and have not only refused to do so, but have refused to even

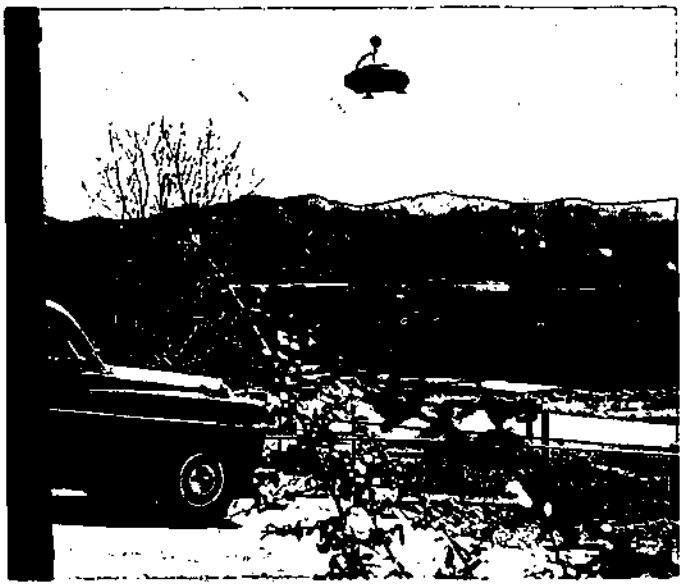
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provide the courtesy of answering the correspondence involved.

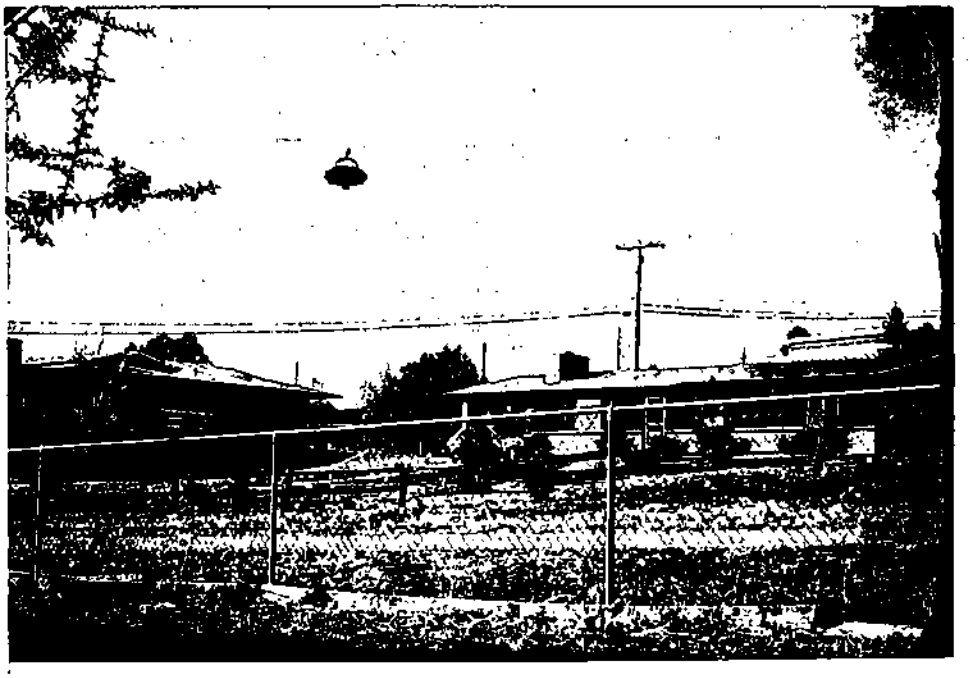
In addition, even more recently, Stevens verbally admitted to Moore in Tucson that he does not possess first generation copies of *any* of the Meier photographs, while at the same time carefully sidestepping Moore's offer to arrange for an independent analysis of the slides he does possess — which he claims (upon assurances from none other than Billy Meier himself) are second generation copies.

GSW's statement that some of the images in Meier's photographs are out-of-focus is also entirely correct. This fact becomes obvious upon mere visual examination of the photographs in question. It doesn't take a digital computer to come to this conclusion. In fact, we invite Wendelle to prove GSW wrong on this point — or any other for that matter, so long as he can stick to facts, trigonometrical calculations, etc.

Stevens' quaint little "experiment" of having photographed a small model between 4 and 6 feet away is yet another excellent example of his inability to address the issues at hand. The question is *not* whether objects far away would be in focus if a picture was taken of a nearby model, with the camera focused *on the model.* The question is whether or not one can obtain reasonable focus on a nearby model when the camera is focused "just short of infinity," as (allegedly) is Meier's camera. As a matter of fact, the key to the matter is the use of as small an "f" stop as possible. Indeed, Moore tried a few experiments of his own and succeeded magnificently in producing good quality photos of a four inch diameter plastic UFO model. (See photos 1 & 2 which are photographed at 6 and 12 feet respectively. Note the wealth of objects in photo 1 which illustrate depth of field from slightly less than 5 feet to more than 15 miles.) Admittedly Moore's model is nowhere near as elaborate as Meier's, but it is sufficient to show the sort of effects than can be produced. Clearly it is possible to produce "UFO" photographs utilizing small models close to the camera.



Moore UFO Model, Test Photo No. 1



Moore UFO Model, Test Photo No. 2

Concerning Wendelle's contention that "the Swiss sky in (Meier's) vicinity is usually white" and that such a sky does not usually cast shadows, it should be noted that there are shadows visible in many of Meier's photos. Admittedly they are slight and take some looking, but they are there in many cases. It should be pointed out here, however, that before Genesis III published these photos in their book, they had them "enhanced" to make them look more presentable (or perhaps to hide any hint of balloons and supporting structures?). Fortunately Korff acquired first generation copies of these photos, some of which appear in his book.

As to the matter of the suspension "string" which clearly shows up in one of GSW's enhancements, let us begin by stating that the enhancement in question is *not* cropped. Nor are there any other "artifacts" present either. If one looks carefully, the string does indeed extend all the way up to the top of the frame. A more refined enhancement was later performed

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using the color contouring edge enhancement mode, which also revealed the entire string and verified the fact that the "artifact" was a supportive wire or thread. But just in case there may still be some doubt in this matter, Moore hereby renews his offer to arrange a competent independent analysis of the internegative in question, providing of course that Wendelle Stevens will agree to submit same with no strings attached (no pun intended, naturally).

As Dr. Maccabee has pointed out, the computer can only detect what is actually in the film to begin with. Since Meier appears to have used transparent fishing line (as did Moore in his test photos) to hang his models, much of the strings in his photos simply aren't visible due to his use of an advantageous photographic angle. However, the portions which are visible, having been illuminated by the rays of the sun, just happened to have been close enough for the film to have resolved them. It doesn't really matter whether 4 inches or 4 feet of string was detected — the fact remains that a string (or, if you prefer, a "supportive device") *was* detected through computer enhancements. (To show that no "cropping" was done, copies of the original photos showing the strings have been provided for MUFON's files.) If Stevens has any hard evidence to the contrary in this matter, let him present it. (Indeed, Wendelle actually admitted to Moore before an audience in Tucson at World University, November 21, 1981 that he really didn't have any hard evidence in the Meier case, but rather chose to rely upon his own impression of things!)

The notion, as put fourth by Stevens, that Meier shot all of his 800 or so photos "from the hip" (since he couldn't look through his camera) is yet another of Stevens' absurdities. It is simply an impossibility for anyone to take 800 photographs of a flying object "from the hip" and have the craft come out reasonably framed in every photo. In fact, just out of curiosity, Moore tried this technique with a kite and a roll of twenty exposure film. He managed to get the kite in only three frames, none of which had it centered. (One wonders, in light of this, whether perhaps Meier might not have have "pre-exposed" his film before ever putting it in his camera. Or for that matter, whether Stevens & Co. ever bothered to check to see if the camera Billy *claimed* to be using actually worked at all? Consider the scenario of several of Billy's confederates pre-exposing the UFO-model pictures at leisure and then quietly passing the already exposed film to Billy, who then passes it off as fresh film to "the investigators." This accomplished, he loads his trusty camera in full view of the gullible and toodles off into the country-side on his putt-putt to shoot pictures of "visitors from the Pleiades" with a camera that doesn't even work! Of course, when the pictures are developed — voila! And all with one arm too!)

Wendelle's claims that "the nearest (photographic) lab to Meier is 80 kilometers away" doesn't seem to ring true either — especially when one realizes that Canton Zurich (where Meier lives) is only some 50 kilometers across at its widest point, and that three major cities, Zurich (430,000 pop.), Winterthur (92,500 pop.) and Schaffhausen (32,400 pop.) all lie within 30 kilometers of the Meier farm.

Statements (oft repeated verbally by Stevens, but not a part of his "Response") to the effect that the Meier farm is without benefit of running water, electricity, or barn are all belied by photos which appear in the *Pleiades* book. Evidence of all three is clearly visible if one takes the time to look carefully.

But getting back to the photos; the photo that Stevens says appeared in *UFOs and Space* but claims was "not shown by Korff," does indeed appear on pages 8 and 9 of Korff's book. Also, the branches of the tree in the photo allegedly taken by Meier on March 29, 1976 near Hasenbol-Langenberg, are indeed *behind* the "UFO." Edge enchancement processing clearly establishes this, and it is clearly visible in Korff's book.

Finally, it is our considered opinion that Wendelle Stevens' "case" for Billy Meier is literally built of the stuff from which dreams are made, and is therefore non-existent. No matter how many "Responses" or rebuttals he cares to make, there simply does not appear to be any way he can rebuild the damage he has done to his own reputation because of his involvement in this unfortunate affair.

MUFON-NORTH CAROLINA UFO CONFERENCE

By Richard Hall

(Photographs courtesy of Thomas P. Deuley)

The sixth annual MUFON of North Carolina UFO Conference was held June 19 and 20 at the Winston-Salem Nature Science Center sponsored by the Tarheel UFO Study Group. Speakers covered the full range of UFO topics, from an apparent abduction through ground and airborne close encounters, and various analyses of "what it all means." Veteran UFOlogist George D. Fawcett led off with an overview slide show entitled "UFOs: Opening a 35-year time capsule."

Bernard Haugen continued his ongoing analysis of aeronautical and aerodynamic aspects of UFO reports; Libby Cocchiarella reviewed "metaphysical" aspects of the problem; Rob Anderson recounted his 1975 close encounter sighting in Winston-Salem; Tom Deuley reported on the progress and plans of the Fund for UFO Research; and Wayne LaPorte analyzed the UFO sighting "repeater syndrome," based on his own recurring sightings in the area near his home.

Henry W. Covington of Charlotte, N.C., reported three UFO encounters he experienced while a Marine Corps pilot in the 1950's. During World War II, Covington was a flying in-

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structor at Pensacola Naval Air Station. During the Korean War he was taking a refresher course in the AU-1 (prop plane) at Cherry Point/Edonton, N.C., and was required to get in a certain number of night flying hours each month. To do this, he would fly up the coast to the vicinity of New York City, circle around for a while, then return to base.

On one such night flight in mid-November 1952, Covington was en route back to base from New York City and had reached a point about 15-20 miles west of Norfolk/Newport News, Va. He was at about 10,000 feet when, looking west, he spotted two "orange dots" at lower altitude which changed position relative to each other. They seemed to be travelling about 300 m.p.h., and passed beneath him.

As he turned to investigate, the objects changed color, flashing pastel shades of pink, green, and blue, and finally brilliant white. His attempted pursuit was broken off when the objects put on a burst of speed, estimated at 2,000 m.p.h., and left him far behind. One made a right-angle turn south and the other continued east, disappearing in the distance. It was a clear night with no moon.

Continuing on toward Edonton, Covington then saw in his overhead mirror a light trailing him. When he made a quick 180° turn to check it out, the object "backed away" with zig-zag turns and disappeared. When he again turned toward base, the object followed him. About 10 miles out he called the control tower and reported that an object was following him. The tower could see his plane and the light from an unidentified object.

As Covington landed, the object stopped an estimated mile away and hovered at about 1,000 feet, starlike in appearance. He told the pilots in the ready room to go outside and take a look, but they were skeptical and responded slowly. By the time some of them went outside the object had disappeared, and Covington took some kidding about his report.



Ex-Marine pilot Henry Covington



Pat Eudy describes apparent abduction

About three weeks later, in December, Covington was in a four-plane flight commanded by a Major Allen, flying about 25 miles south of Philadelphia. Suddenly Major Allen saw a huge orange light approaching and shouted out, "My God, pull up!" A huge orange disc with dome on top shot past beneath the flight. The other pilots, intent on flying close formation, had not seen it approaching. The disc appeared to be about 50 feet in diameter and 15 feet thick.

In 1953 Covington was stationed at K-6 base south of Seoul, Korea. Since he was scheduled for the first flight of the day, he went out to look up at the clouds. There hovering overhead was a disc-shaped orange object dark in the center, giving it an almost doughnut-like appearance. It seemed to be at about 1,000-1,500 feet. Covington rushed inside to obtain other witnesses, and this time eleven other pilots and crewmembers also saw the

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North Carolina, Continued

UFO. As they stood watching, it moved away slowly to the north on a zig-zag flight pattern.

Patrick M. Eudy of Monroe, N.C., a Cadillac-Oldsmobile salesman, described his apparent abduction experience of March 9, 1979. Then 43, Eudy was returning home about 3:00 a.m. driving a 1979 Cutlass Supreme which had about a quarter of a tank of gas. He was on Sykesville Road in Stanley County about 18-20 miles from Monroe.

As he came to a one-lane steel bridge, a brilliant light like a "floodlight" appeared overhead. Later Eudy "woke up" driving slowly down the road in a different location, dazed, his eyes burning badly. He could not account for a period of time, nor how his car got from the bridge to the new location. Next morning he felt that he had been on board a craft of some kind but had no clear recollection of it. For a few days afterwards, he had an unusual rash and itch on his fingers and ankles. He was also puzzled that the car had not used enough gas to cover the distance involved.

Later he began to wake up in the middle of the night, having "flashbacks"—light flashes...a room...a chair...panels...a being. It was "like being there again," he said, "except that it was like Twilight Zone... a semi-conscious gray area." About July 1981 he sought help and was hypnotized by Dr. Richard Pinneau, research psychologist. Under hypnosis, he described being in a bright room with blinding light, two seats, and panels. A being in uniform-like clothing and "helment" with visor took him into a dark room where he thinks tests were conducted on him.

In answer to questions, Eudy said the experience "bothers" him and that he still has flashbacks.

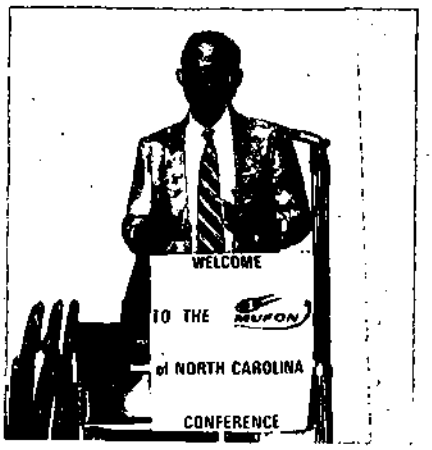
Why him? He feels that he was simply isolated and vulnerable, a target of opportunity, in effect.

Because of the location, the lack of gasoline used, and other factors, he thinks the car was lifted off the ground with him in it and finally set down in the new location where he "woke up."

Dr. Richard Pinneau, who hypnotized Eudy, later spoke on setting goals for MUFON and UFOlogy. In his view, hypnotic regression is "not of much value in providing evidence" but can be a source of new ideas. He relates UFO experiences to psychic events, "metaphysical" processes, altered states of consciousness, life after life, reincarnation, and the like. He feels that it is "essentially all beyond us."

As positive goals, he proposed: (1) pulling together all concepts of physics, matter, etc.; (2) stop labeling of peoples' viewpoints, divisiveness; (3) increase public awareness and raise

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Dr. Richard Pinneau



Conference Planning Committee: l. to r., Gayle McBride, Rob Anderson, Larry Boozer, George Fawcett, Libby Cocchiarella, Ray Rhein (not shown — Bob and Mickey Hair, Jayne Ware, Erline Rhein)



Panel discussion: l. to r., Richard Pinneau, Tom Deuley, Richard Hall, Wayne LaPorte, George Fawcett, Ben Haugen

MULTIPLE WITNESS SIGHTING OF STRUCTURED UFO

By Richard D. Seifried
(MUFON-Ohio State Section
Director)

(Editorial Note: Sightings of structured UFOs, especially by multiple witnesses, are at the core of the UFO mystery. We are indebted to Dick Seifried for his investigation, including signed witness reports on file at MUFON, and to artist James R. Leming for his renderings of the witness sketches and the composite cover illustration.)

"I was in the kitchen when my husband called... that there was a plane on fire out back. I ran out, and a son, who was working on his car, ran too. A daughter ran out from the living room and a younger son came downstairs..."

The above narrative explains how on an evening in October of 1963, southeast of Millersport, Ohio, five individuals witnessed a UFO hovering perhaps 20 feet above the ground and no further away than 100 yards.

Although the sighting had occurred over 19 years ago, it was very apparent to my wife and me that the recalling of the event still excited the witnesses. Unfortunately, Mr. Parkinson died shortly after the sighting but the remaining witnesses were quite willing to testify to the experience. At the time of the sighting Glenna was 50 years old, Gary was 20, Marjorie 15, and Jeffrey was 11.

Mr. Parkinson may or may not have seen the craft come down. By the time the others arrived on the scene the object was hovering above a low spot in a field, which it continued to do for from 5 to 10 minutes. Glenna's (Mrs. Parkinson) description is the most detailed. She related, "It was like two plates, plates or saucers together with a cup or large bowl on top and there was a tall metal antennae. I could tell it was metal. It seemed to shine. In the area where the two plates would come together there were openings, and what appeared to be flames, short flames out of these openings. This area moved. It was moving clockwise, very, very slowly.

"There were windows in the top part that would be where the bowl was turned upside down. There were windows in sets of three and they were not transparent. They were translucent..."

Glenna reported that there were rounded objects protruding from the base of the craft. "They looked like the bottom of a ball. It looked like, just like these rollers that they have on big heavy chairs. Sort of a ball-type roller. Only, of course they were huge."

Because of the lateness of the evening, colors were not distinguishable but the craft was clearly outlined by the lights of Millersport and the football field. It appeared clearly outlined by the natural light, plus lighting from the object, to the degree that moving parts could be observed.

Lights from the hovering object came from two sources. The windows emitted light, "Just like a house light only brighter. Really brighter," recalled Glenna. The flames jetting from the center section were "...sort of yellowish-red." There was a slight sound coming from the object. The witnesses described it as "very low hum," "whir," and "humming." Gary recalled a "swish," as it left the area.

Most interesting, three of the witnesses testified that they saw living figures behind the windows. Mrs. Marjorie Ankeney, the married daughter, reported, "It was really exciting, because it was so low you could see shadows moving around on the inside." Jeffrey recorded, "There were human-like shadows moving behind the milky-clear windows."

Glenna, once again, gave the most detailed description. "...for a few seconds after we first saw it the form appeared. It looked like a human form. It looked exactly like a human moving like it's arms moved, like it was doing something on the counter or a controls or something in front of it. You could see the arms move out to the side and back. I could not see a face or anything like that. It just appeared to be a human form."

When the object began to leave it rose slowly, made an arc to the left, and then accelerated to a tremendous speed and was gone. The witnesses speculated that had it moved away from them at a right angle, it would have appeared to disappear instantaneously. Fortunately, it moved toward the northeast at perhaps 30° east of where it had been, so their eyes were able to follow it's trajectory.

Gary described the speed as, "exceedingly fast." Marjorie used the expression "extremely fast," and Jeffrey reported, "...all of a sudden it just went up and then took off faster than I have ever seen anything move. It just practically disappeared, it moved so fast."

Again, Glenna gave the best description. "...then, just like (snapped her fingers) and it was gone. And in a

(Continued on next page)

North Carolina Continued

consciousnesses; (4) probe deeper into "metaphysical" sides of the question, since "reason (intellect) only carries us so far" whereas such things as meditation can carry us "beyond mere intellect".

Dr. Pinneau also stated that counseling and support for "abductees" is far more important than grilling them for the truth.

A panel discussed his ideas, reviewed crash/retrieval information, and other topics. The conference was covered by area television news and several newspapers. □

Multiple, Continued

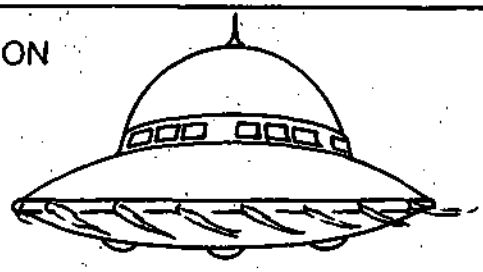
second, in seemed like, all we could see was a tiny red dot in the northeast."

What makes this sighting so interesting is that it is not complicated. The father calls out, the witnesses observe, and the craft leaves. There is no time lapse. They did not have a dog so there is no animal response. No one became ill. They did not go into the field. None of the witnesses felt fear. Their reaction was the opposite of fear; they were elated. Jeffrey reported, "We were all excited, hoping it would come close or land so we could get a better look at it." Apparently, after the excitement subsided they continued to lead a very normal life.

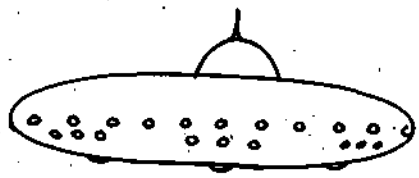
The weather was warm, with excellent visibility and just a slight breeze. No clouds were remembered.

What makes the sighting more fascinating is that the family did experience nocturnal lights over a limited time of a few years and individual members were, on two occasions, frightened by encounters. These additional incidents are still under investigation.

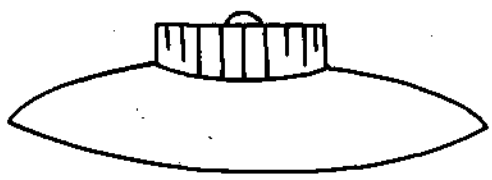
1. GLENNA PARKINSON



2. GARY PARKINSON



3. MARJORIE (PARKINSON) ANKENEY



4. JEFFERY PARKINSON



DESCRIPTIONS OF U F O

UFO-BIGFOOT UPDATE

By Stan Gordon
(Pennsylvania State Director)

The May issue (No. 171) included my article on an incident which involved both UFOs and a Bigfoot-like creature appearing on the same property. I wrote that article in March of this year, and since that time further investigation by the Pennsylvania Association For the Study of the Unexplained (PASU) as well as by other Pittsburgh-area researchers who have gone to the area of the observations have now found an explanation for *some* of the lights that were seen near the crabapple orchard on the Simpson land.

Mark Wojcik an electrical engineer, and PASU's Director of field investigations, has been to the sighting area on numerous occasions with other members to interview those involved, as well as to observe. Mark saw the lights up by the orchard and said that "They gave the exact appearance of headlights striking an area of the orchard from a great distance." At that time a source for the headlights couldn't be determined since the property was surrounded by a large hill of fields and woods in the back, and woods across the road which run parallel to Route 819. Traffic moving along Route 819 would have been the most likely source for the headlights, but this was not found to be the case.

The source of the orchard lights were headlights from cars after all, traveling along a street over ½-mile away from the orchard. Across the woods opposite the Simpson home, another hill rises to approximately the same elevation as the Simpson home. This hill is obscured from normal observation from the Simpson home by the woods across from Route 819. The area being lit up as found on a topographical map proves to be in a range of 20 to 40 feet higher than the Simpson house and higher than the woods, making it possible for the car headlights from the street on the distant hillside to reach the area in question. This provided a very convincing illusion of trees being lit with no possible source of light. Sightings of the lights were found to be more common after the foliage would begin to appear on the trees. The leaves on the trees seemed to add to the illumination by casting a shine from the light, and the thicker foliage created more surface area for the light to reflect from.

In a recent interview I asked the Simpson's if they felt that this source would explain the many unexplained lights which they had observed around their home. They both said "definitely not." They were satisfied that some of the lights in the orchard were indeed reflections, but also felt that some of the lights they had seen in that area as well as in other sections of the property were not the same.

The mystery still remains as to the bright light which appeared over the top of their home and illuminated the entire dwelling, the daylight observations of bright lights which have been observed in other sections of their yard, as well as the bright illumination of two large walnut trees not far from their porch. Also, the afternoon sighting of the object falling from the sky which seemed to have been the starting point to this ongoing mystery still remains unexplained.

During this June and July, the sounds of the mystery animal are being heard again. Some skeptical neighbors have now heard the eerie screaming and are attempting to tape record the sound. A strange chattering sound is also being heard in the surrounding wooded area, and it has been heard in the daytime as well as at night. So even though some of the lights are now explained, there still are many aspects to the entire situation which remain baffling. We will continue to follow current incidents at this location, and hope to find some conclusive evidence to the continuing mystery.

Other recent incidents still under investigation by PASU include the following:

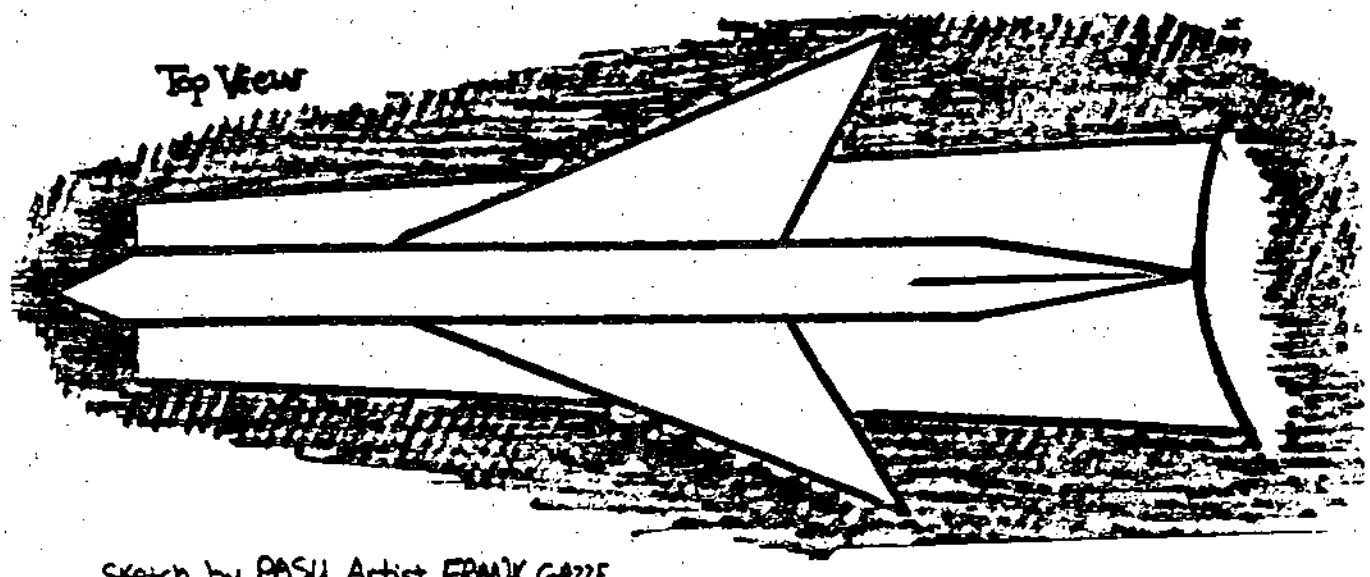
Apollo, Pa. Incidents began after UFO sighting in 1979, still occurring in May of 1982. Several residents have reported encounters with unexplained hovering lights. Bigfoot-like creatures, and paranormal experiences. There is some indication that the appearance of the lights corresponds with the creatures in the area.

Uniontown, Pa., February, 1982. Witnesses in the area have reported observing a huge UFO described as looking similar to the space shuttle or somewhat triangular, depending on the angle of observation. The object is estimated to be over 100 feet long, has wings with tiny blue lights along the wing structure and the front section of the object looks like the Concord. The most interesting aspect of the report was a sketch drawn for us by the initial witness who observed the craft follow along the tree line, and move over his property at an altitude of approximately 100 feet. The sketch was of an insignia he clearly saw on the bottom of the object. It is an identical marking to the controversial UMMO incidents reported from Spain.

Fleetwood, Pa., Feb. 24, 1982. At approximately 6:25 a.m. a man and his son going to work observed a bright round lighted object moving toward their car. The object followed several hundred feet over the car, and at the time there was an increase in static on the car radio.

Tunnelton, Pa., February 25, 1982. At approximately 9 p.m. witness was

(Continued on next page)



Sketch by PASU Artist FRANK GAZZE

Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 1982

looking out of window for her husband to return from work. She noticed a bright beam of light in the trees over a hill. The beam was emitting from a large round object, about the size of a large car. There appeared to be a dome on top of the round body which was obscured by the bright beam which actually seemed to originate from the dome area and illuminated the bottom rim of the object and the ground and surrounding area. The object was about 100 feet off the ground according to the witness, but investigators feel that from the angle of observation it could have actually been on the ground or just above it. The object after about 5 minutes rose vertically into the sky, hovered a short time, then flew over the roof of the witness's home and went out of sight.

Scottdale, Pa., March 22, 1982. A motorist on Route 119 reported that at approximately 9 p.m. a very large triangle-shaped object making no sound hovered close to his car and followed him down the road.

Shenango Twp. near New Castle, Pa., Mar. 23, 1982. At approximately 5:15 a.m. an off-duty police officer reported a bright round lighted object above the roof of his house. He then notified another police officer who also saw the object when he arrived in the area. The object then followed the patrol car down Route 65 hovering above the patrol unit. Another officer with a camera was called to the scene, but by the time he arrived the object was far off and almost out of sight.

Oakmont, Pa., Mar. 29, 1982. At 3:30 p.m. a witness reported observing a bright silver, metallic shining disc-shaped object hovering over the area. Physical description and the movements are not characteristic of balloon.

North Washington, Pa. (Butler County), Apr. 1, 1982. Numerous UFO reports from many areas of Butler County during April. On April 1st, three observers watched what appeared to be a red pulsating star hovering over the trees about 1,000 feet away. When the headlights were turned on the jeep that was being worked on, the light source moved toward the trio. The light went over the heads of the observers at an altitude of about 250 feet. The bright light went out, and it was still light enough outside to see the entire object. It was described as looking triangular from beneath. One witness also commented on the similarity in size and shape to the space shuttle. It was, gun-metal gray in color and had three colored pulsating lights, one at each corner. There was a mist with a glitter effect to it, which seemed to emit from the rear of the object and encircle the entire craft. Two smaller glowing lights shot out from the main object; one went North, the other South. When a commercial jet began to approach in the distance from the East, the object rose straight up into the sky and went out of sight. The entire observation lasted about 45 minutes. Two of the witnesses have had severe headaches since the sighting.

West Sunbury, Pa., Apr. 14, 1982. Two sky observers watching the planets through their telescope saw a large disc-shaped object with 3 lights along the back section move across the sky. They had observed many types of aircraft previously and said the shape and movement was unlike conventional aircraft.

Derry, Pa., Apr. 21, 1982. Residents reported two bright orange balls of light hovering over the trees. One of the lights after several minutes went toward the South and disappeared, while the other light went straight up vertically into the sky and went out of sight. Other UFO's have been reported recently in this same area, and other residents

(Continued on next page)

CRITIC'S CORNER

By Robert Wanderer

Whenever I meet a hypnotist who "regresses" subjects into the past, I ask: How do you know that the story you get is "true" and not a creation of the subject's subconscious mind, similar to the dreams we all create every night?

Some hypnotists seem to find this a strange question that had never occurred to them before. More often, the hypnotist will talk about conducting a few preliminary sessions before the "regression," to become convinced that the subject is reasonable and telling the truth. But even this answer does not quite get to the heart of the matter: A hypnotized subject can be well-meaning and "sensible-sounding" and yet be unaware that the story being related is a product of the subconscious.

One hypnotist I talked with put the matter in these terms: She had regressed people to find lost objects, and they had remembered under hypnosis where they had lost the object. She had regressed people in therapy to get through to some traumatic event that had happened in early childhood, and they had remembered it under hypnosis and thus overcame what was blocking their progress in therapy. So when she regressed people who had been shocked with some sort of UFO experience, and they came up with a story of being "abducted" onto a spaceship and having the typical adventures that "abductees" usually report, she was sure that their stories were true. Regressive hypnosis works, she felt; it worked for lost objects and therapy blocks, so surely it works for UFO "abductions" too.

But there is a key difference. In the lost object problem, hypnotism relaxed the subject and made it possible to remember where it was lost; the fact that the object was recovered is proof of the technique. A classic case was in the bizarre kidnapping of a busload of schoolchildren in California a few years ago; under hypnosis, a witness remembered a license number, and the case was solved.

In the case of the person whose therapy was at a dead end because of a repressed traumatic event that had happened at the age of perhaps 4, the "block" was resolved and the therapy could proceed. To be sure, we don't know whether the story of the trauma developed under hypnosis was literally and objectively true, but at

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UFO-Bigfoot, Continued

have also reported Bigfoot like creatures.

Youngstown Ridge (Latrobe) Pa., May 5, 1982. Witness at approximately 8 p.m. observed an object the shape of a child's top with a dome shape on the top. A red pulsating light was contained within the dome area. The object appeared to be the size of a piper cub aircraft and moved slowly at an altitude of about 1,000 feet. When first observed the object was moving toward the East. It then hovered for about 30 seconds, reversed it's direction of travel and went over the horizon toward Greensburg.

Pleasant Hills (Pittsburgh suburb), Pa., May 5, 1982. At 11:17 p.m., police radio networks in the area were filled with reports of a bright nocturnal light over the area. A pilot who heard this on his scanner, being curious, went outside in his driveway to look around. He didn't see the bright light, but saw what appeared to be a solid outline of the front section of a triangular-shaped object moving very fast from the Northwest toward the Southwest. It was about the size of a Learjet and at the altitude of an aircraft making an approach to the airport. What amazed the witness was the fact that he could look through the object and see the bright stars through it, as though it were transparent.

Jeanette, Pa., May 19, 1982. At approximately 9:10 p.m. a man was just coming in from working in his field when he noticed what he thought was a helicopter going down on a crash course over the hill near Lincoln Heights. A massive search by State Police, fire departments, and Civil Air Patrol units, failed to located any sign of a downed aircraft. A check with Westmoreland Control Tower as well as the FAA Flight Service office, indicated that there were no aircraft in the area at the time, and that all aircraft which had filed a flight plan were accounted for. A thunderstorm was just moving into the area at the time of observation. An interview with the witness indicated that the main body of the object was dark but solid appearing and was the size and shape of a corporate helicopter. What caught his attention were three separated windows that were brightly lit from within. He could not see the tail or main rotor section. The object was coming down from the sky very fast at about a 45 degree angle. The object appeared to go down behind the trees, but when it didn't reappear the witness became worried and told his friend who notified the authorities. The object had no strobe or other navigational lights. Other witnesses have now reported a similar odd shaped helicopter-type UFO which would correspond with the time of this sighting. A similar object was reported in the South Hills area of Pittsburgh about 11 p.m. this same date.

Pennsylvania Association for the Study of the Unexplained, 6 Oakhill Ave., Greensburg, PA 15601.

Critic's Corner, Continued

least it represented how the person felt about the problem, and brought it out for a satisfactory resolution in therapy.

In the case of the UFO "abduction," however, there is no recovered object and there is no demonstration of improvement in therapy; there is nothing but an exotic, extremely unlikely story which the subject, in the intensity of the hypnotic experience, believes to be "really true."

The general problem here, as I see it, is that we tend to oversimplify our perception of the world around us; we like to classify an issue, such as hypnotism, as being either "good" or "bad," as "right" or "wrong." But hypnotism offers both advantages and disadvantages. It's useful for relaxation, for helping people to reconsider and solve personal problems, for helping people to recall earlier experiences. It's on this matter of recalling the past that the advantages of hypnotism begin to dissolve into disadvantages, with the picture distorted by what we would like to believe.

People commonly view memory as a kind of storehouse from which material from years back can be recovered exactly as it happened. But psychology professor Elizabeth Loftus, who has conducted extensive research and written the excellent book *Memory*, finds that our memory consists of fragments that are constantly "being altered, transformed, and distorted," and that hypnosis tends to complicate the matter further by giving people a false confidence that the materials they are developing are accurate.[1]

Distortion of memory through hypnosis has become recognized as sufficiently questionable in criminal cases as to constitute a breach of law; one major authority considers use of hypnosis by police on a potential witness to be "tantamount to the destruction or fabrication of evidence."[2]

Hypnosis seems to be useful in bringing out material from the subconscious, particularly in helping people get a clearer idea of how they interpret a situation. But as a sure method to find "objective reality," hypnosis is so flawed as to be not merely useless but positively dangerous.

REFERENCES

1. Elizabeth Loftus, *Memory* (Reading, Mass: Addison-Wesley, 1980).

2. Bernard L. Diamond, "Inherent Problems in the Use of Pretrial Hypnosis on a Prospective Witness," *California Law Review*, V.68:313, 1980.

LETTERS

Birth Trauma Hypothesis

Editor,

Robert Wanderer (No. 170, April 1982) has written a commendably lucid account of the comparatively complex and novel birth trauma (BT) hypothesis. The tentative and sometimes confused comments on the theory by others are understandable pending availability of the long-awaited CUFOS *Proceedings*. However, I would like to emphasize that the BT hypothesis is not limited to hypnotized CE-III witnesses but applies also to the very few non-hypnosis cases involving conscious recall. (We have investigated two conscious-recall witnesses ourselves.) Again, I hope that informed debate will focus on the issues: (1) image/event similarity among the various mental abduction analogs; and (2) testing of the BT hypothesis.

I urge all CE-III researchers to undertake experimental test of the BT theory. Some guidelines:

- Determine as precisely as possible the witness's birth history. Unusual birth conditions which could manifest themselves include the following: cesarean delivery; difficult or prolonged delivery; premature birth; breech or other abnormal positions; forceps-aided delivery; emergency procedures due to illness of mother or fetus; umbilical cord problems; amniotic sac problems; maternal psychological or physical distress or trauma; maternal dependency on drugs; drugs during delivery; fetal birthmarks; unusual birth conditions — primitive, "natural," Lamazeian, etc.
- Scrutinize the witness's CE-III narrative for echoes of his/her own birth history, particularly unusual (and verifiable) perinatal events.
- Look specifically for reported abduction details such as extreme head pressure and sudden relief. These are late-stage birth events which cesarean-born witnesses could not normally have experienced. Thus if *any* witnesses who report such events are cesareans, the BT hypothesis would be proved false; if there are *no* such cesarean abductees, it would be confirmed.

I wish to go on record as saying that I am not necessarily wedded to the BT hypothesis. If the theory is disproved or other evidence seems persuasive, fine. However, as we learn more about birth the BT/abduction parallels grow stronger. For example, recent research has shown that oxytocin, the hormone which floods both mother and fetus as it initiates birth contractions, causes amnesia in laboratory animals — and doubtless in the fetus as well.* Thus most of us do have a "missing time" experience which we can recall later; but it is caused not by a CE-III but by central events in a normal birth.

Alvin H. Lawson
Garden Grove, Calif.

*Bohus, Bela, *et al.*, "Oxytocin, Vasopressin, and Memory: Opposite Effects on Consolidation and Retrieval Processes," *Brain Research*, 157:414-417, 1978 (quoted in Verny, Thomas, M.D., *Secret Life of the Unborn Child* (Summit Books, New York, 1981), p. 186).

More BT Hypothesis

Editor,

The debate about Prof. Alvin Lawson's birth trauma (BT) hypothesis, that people claiming "abduction by spacemen" while under hypnosis really are recalling BT events (No. 172, June 1982), has taken an interesting turn. William Leet's letter to the editor properly cites conscious recollection cases and purported physical/physiological evidence as those aspects of the reports that Lawson fails to explain. It is not clear that the physical effects are validated by police or medical records — as opposed to anecdotal account. If the effects are well attested, then they must be taken into account.

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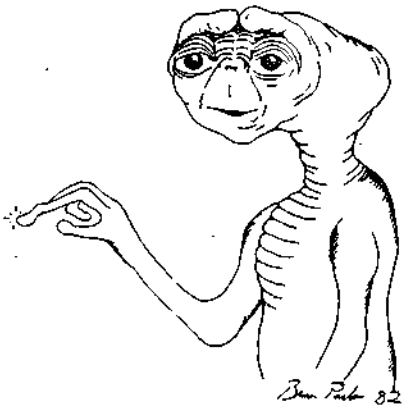
E.T. THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL: A REVIEW

By Brian Parks

In 1977 the genius of Steven Spielberg brought us the most positive film about extraterrestrial visitation to that date. His "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" was a special inspiration in the hope that non-violent contact with visiting aliens could be accomplished. With the aid of technical advisor Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Spielberg gave UFO researchers many familiar moments on the screen.

This year Spielberg has brought his visitors closer to home. Unlike the mysterious creatures in Close Encounters, we get a personal look at our visitor E.T., a lonely extraterrestrial botanist who had the misfortune of being abandoned in a strange "alien world": The Earth. Although E.T.'s childlike innocence is not altogether what we would expect from a visiting alien, his physical appearance and other characteristics will remind UFO researchers of some important CE-III cases. At least E.T.'s curiosity and fear of a strange new world is realistic.

We also encounter a group of scientists who, after carefully searching the spaceship landing site, continue to pursue E.T. to the home of 10-year-old Elliot who has hidden him away from the outside world which threatens him. Even though they wish to treat him with care, how could any



visiting E.T. feel safe in the hands of earth scientists?

The film is not about UFOs but is related to problems researchers have been concerned about since UFO research began. E.T. is also a delightful contrast to other alien-related films such as the current movie "The Thing," and shows a welcome change in public attitude.

Letters, Continued

The core of the issue is this: Lawson's hypothesis apparently is dependent on the *assumption* that some startling (UFO?) event triggers the BT memories. Otherwise, why would people driving down the highway suddenly lapse into an "altered state of consciousness" and dredge up repressed imagery of something that happened to them at birth? There is not the slightest evidence that any known phenomenon abruptly induces amnesia, disorientation, and "abduction" reports among typical, normal motorists.

Given that a UFO or other startling event induced BT memories, why did it do so only selectively and not in all or most of the thousands (probably) of startling close encounter "victims?" What is the mechanism that causes seemingly normal people to suddenly "flip out?" Lawson's hypothesis is silent on these critical points.

I offer an alternative hypothesis that pulls all these threads together: "Abductees" have had real UFO encounters in which fetus-like humanoid beings have tampered with them in frightening ways, and their *resemblance to proto-humans* is what has triggered the imagery and dredged up subconscious memories. And, perhaps, the shock to the human mind and the confused imagery (accidentally or deliberately) colors the "victim's" recounting of the event in ways that make it difficult to determine what "really" happened.

Hal R. Aldrich
College Park, Md.

STAMP PROGRAM

Contributions of cancelled foreign stamps, which by sale to a collector are converted into money for international exchange of UFO information, have been received from numerous sources in recent months, including Hilary Evans, London, England; Milos Krmelj, Yugoslavia; and Henry McKay, Agincourt, Ontario, Canada.

U.S. contributors include Don Berliner, Alexandria, Va.; Larry W. Bryant, Arlington, Va.; Jerome Clark, Lake Bluff, Ill,; Ronald K. Ford, Redwood Valley, Calif.; Jerold R. Johnson, Austin, Texas; R. Bruce Jordan, Monterey, Calif.; Kal Korff, Union City, Calif.; Greg Long, Richland, Wash.; Mrs. F.E. Losornio, Pasadena, Calif.; Dr. Virgilio Sanchez Ocejo, Miami, Fla.; Tom Taylor, Tempe, Ariz.; and Fred Whiting, Alexandria, Va.

Send cancelled foreign stamps in any quantity to Richard Hall, 4418 39th St., Brentwood, MD 20722. Unusual commemoratives or nonstandard stamps are particularly desired, but all are welcome, from two or three you happen to have from international correspondence all the way to large collections.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Due to an unanticipated change of printers, which will begin with the August issue (now in preparation), some articles and features were dropped from this issue. They will appear in the next two issues. Forthcoming articles include coverage of the 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium, possible reptilian origins of some UFO occupants, strange sightings in Washington State, an update of the disappearance of Australian pilot Frederick Valentich, and a "re-review" of Dr. Harley Rutledge's book.

The Chinese *Journal of UFO Research* has gathered 600 cases of UFO sightings in China that it hopes to have translated into English and offered for sale. To make the publication project feasible, the editors need to know how many readers are potentially interested in purchasing the report; the more who subscribe, the cheaper the volume will be to each person. The volume will contain an estimated 60,000-120,000 words, since the cases each will be described in 100-200 words.

To express your interest, or for further information, write to Paul Dong, P.O. Box 2011, Oakland, CA 94604.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

UFOs...Canada: A Global Perspective; Proceedings of the 13th Annual MUFON UFO Symposium, July 2-4, 1982, Toronto, Ont., Canada. (Talks/papers by W. Andrus, A. Bray, G & I. Owen, M. Persinger, F. Alzofon, J. Schuessler, D. Haisell, J.A. Hynek, and W. Moore.) 104 pp., $10 plus $1.50 postage and handling. MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, TX 78155.

The Andreasson Affair: Phase Two; The Continuing Investigation of a Woman's Abduction by Alien Beings, by Raymond E. Fowler. Sequel to The Andreasson Affair, discounted and autographed by author. $10 plus $1.00 postage and handling. Raymond E. Fowler, UFO Books, Box 19, Wenham, MA 01984.

UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing the Evidence; Status Report No. 3, by Leonard H. Stringfield. Over 50 pp. typeset, illus. Privately published. $10 plus $1.00 postage and handling. Leonard H. Stringfield, 4412 Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45227.

The UFO Evidence, Richard H. Hall, Ed. Reprint of 1964 NICAP 200,000-word documentary report, 184 pp. Complete and unaltered xerographic reproduction of original, bound, with new Introduction by Richard Hall and extensive index by Sherman J. Larsen. $15 plus $1.00 postage and handling in U.S. and Canada, $2.00 elsewhere. Sherman J. Larsen, 2926 Applegate Rd., Glenview, IL 60025.

Catalogue of UFO Periodicals; by Tom Lind. First extensive English-language bibliography of UFO periodicals (over 1,100 titles of current and former newsletters, journals, bulletins, etc.) 280 pp., 8½ x 11 inch format, plastic binder, $12.50 plus 75¢ postage (orders outside U.S. and Canada add $2.00; Florida residents add 5% for total of $13.25). Tom Lind, P.O. Box 711, Hobe Sound, FL 3455.

MUFON

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SEGUIN, TX 78155

UFO DATA MART

UFO Slides

Box of 96 black and white and color 35 mm slides in good condition, available to first person who sends check for $25. Other checks will be returned immediately. George D. Fawcett, 602 Battleground Rd., Lincolnton, NC 28092.

UFO Tapes

We have large collection of UFO history tapes (1950's to 1970's) on reels that we are thinking about transferring to cassettes and offering for sale, both to raise funds and for educational purposes. Includes witness descriptions of significant cases, noted UFO "personalities," radio and TV broadcasts, Air Force spokesmen, NICAP press conferences and statements. We need to know if the interest is there. Send post card or letter to Fund for UFO Research, Box 277, Mt. Rainier, MD 20712.

Director's Message, Continued

commended for the thoroughness in this investigation. He has also learned that one can be used as a pawn by unscrupulous people in this controversial field. Copies of this report are available from OUFOIL, P.O. Box 436, Fairfield, OH 45014. The price is $6.00 per copy including postage and handling.

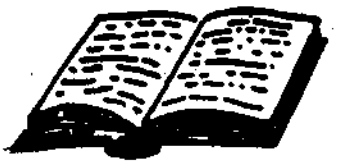
Another book which may be of interest as an historical event is titled "The House of Lords UFO Debate," edited by Brinsley le Poer Trench (the Earl of Clancarty). It is a reprint of the full text of the House of Lords UFO Debate, Lord Clancarty's account of the modern developments of government research into the UFO problem and marginal notes on the issues raised in the debate, contributed by UFO writer John Michell. The book is available by writing to UFO Documentary, 2 Blenheim Crescent, London W11 INN, England for $4.00 for single copies plus $1.00 for postage and packing. A discount is offered for multiple copies.

Mrs. Cynthia Hind, MUFON Continental Coordinator for Africa, has sent a copy of her new paperback book titled *UFOs: African Encounters* published by Gemini, P.O. Box MP49, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Zimbabwe, Africa (see separate note, this issue). This book is a sequel to her articles in the *MUFON UFO Journal* and her speech at the 1981 MUFON UFO Symposium at M.I.T. in Cambridge, Mass. It is recommended reading for the best investigated UFO cases in Africa. Mrs. Hind may be contacted at P.O. Box 786, Salisbury, Zimbabwe, Africa.

On Sunday, June 13th, The UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis conducted their UFO Awards Banquet at the Stegton Restaurant in St. Charles, Mo. Dr. J. Allen Hynek was the featured speaker with an astronomical slide/lecture. Clifford Palmberg gave a short talk on the formation and history of the St. Louis study group and John Schroeder introduced Dr. Hynek. (Both gentlemen are MUFON State Section Directors). The UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis was one of the original founding groups when the Mutual UFO Network was organized. We are extremely proud of this outstanding group.

In order to develop the MUFON investigative team in the Portland, Oregon area, Jim Kness, 10030 N.E. Alton, Portland, OR 97220 was provided a list of all members and Journal subscribers in Oregon so meetings could be arranged and the State organized into a functional unit. Jim is specializing in UFO detection devices and invites others so interested to write to him and share their designs and schematics.

The 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings *UFOs...Canada: A Global Perspective* are now available from MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, TX 78155 U.S.A. for $10.00 plus $1.50 for postage and handling.



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

An article in the June 15 issue of NATIONAL ENQUIRER quotes Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle and Jiles Hamilton (a Florida hypnotist) as saying that friendly beings from other worlds are using human "transmitters" to send messages to Earth. Both researchers claim to have had "alien voices" speak through hypnotized subjects. An Iowa nurse claims to have been abducted by extraterrestrial beings on four occasions, the first time at 8 years of age, according to a report in the ENQUIRER's June 22 issue.

The "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" segment of July OMNI tells of attorney Peter Gersten's efforts to obtain classified UFO files from the CIA and other governmental agencies. There is also a short feature on the UFO Contact Center in Seattle, Washington, which specializes in the investigation of contact and abduction claims.

The newsstands are bare these days, so far as UFO magazines are concerned. No one misses the fiction from the Fass brothers' S.J. Publications, but it would appear that UFO REPORT has also gone down the drain. If so, this is unfortunate, as UFO REPORT was the only semi-reliable publication of its type in recent times.

The continent of Africa has produced its share of fascinating UFO reports through the years and an excellent compendium of such cases is now available in a nicely-produced paperback, UFOs—AFRICAN ENCOUNTERS. The author, Cynthia Hind, will be known to many MUFON members, as she has attended two MUFON Symposiums in recent years and her articles have appeared in this Journal, as well as in FATE and other U.S. magazines. She has traveled extensively in Zimbabwe (where she lives) and generally in South Africa, investigating UFO reports and interviewing witnesses. Her personal comments and evaluations of cases make this book more than just another collection of sightings. She includes information on several close-range observations of UFOs, including landing traces and occupant sightings.

The contact story of Elizabeth Klarer is examined, as well as another long-running case involving radio contact with beings who claim to be extraterrestrials. The book is well illustrated with photographs and drawings, plus a bibliography and index. It is available for $5.95 (plus 85¢ postage & handling) from the American distributor, Arcturus Book Service (263 N. Ballston Avenue, Scotia, NY 12302).

If you were intrigued by the theme of George H. Leonard's book, SOMEBODY ELSE IS ON THE MOON, but were not convinced by the NASA photographs reproduced in the book, here is another one you might want to check out. Fred Steckling was an associate of the late controversial contactee, George Adamski, so there will be "scientific researchers" who will reject the book for that reason alone. Big mistake! It is not what Steckling *says*, but rather the photographs which make this book of interest. All photos are from the Apollo missions or Lunar Orbiters (with a few exceptions) and all are available for public inspection. Apparently, very few people ever bother to inspect them. Steckling's personal interpretations of lunar features are open to debate, but if these photos have not been retouched (and the author says they have not), it is difficult to see how some of these formations could be anything *but* artificial. The title is WE DISCOVERED ALIEN BASES ON THE MOON, available from the author (P.O. Box 1722, Vista, CA 92083) for $9.95.

The latest book from Wendelle C. Stevens is UFO CONTACT FROM UNDERSEA, written with Dr. Virgilio Sanchez-Ocejo, a Florida attorney. It deals largely with the alleged abduction experiences of Filiberto Cardenas, who claims to have been taken aboard an alien craft on two occasions in 1979, once accompanied by his wife. During hypnotic regression sessions he told of being taken to an underwater base of the extraterrestrials.

Stevens supplements the Cardenas story with an account from a Baptist minister in Puerto Rico, who claims to have been taken to a very similar type of undersea installation by another group of aliens. Additional reports of UFOs seen entering and leaving bodies of water are included. The book is nicely produced, with numerous photos, drawings and maps. There are some typographical errors, but none which seriously affect the substance of the narratives. A very interesting survey of some highly intriguing cases. Copies are $14.95 (plus $1.25 postage & handling) from UNDERSEA, P.O. Box 17206, Tucson, AZ 85731-7206.

NEWS, Millerton, NY
April 1, 1982

At least two local residents reported sighting unidentified flying objects (UFO) over the general area last week. Charles "Bud" Hoffman, employed at a surgical instrument plant in Canaan, said he stepped outside a building at 1:30 a.m. Thursday morning and said his vision was attracted to a very large blue and white light, moving easterly at a fast rate of speed. He described the object as flying at a very low altitude, which necessitated it to climb sharply to clear nearby mountains. What appeared to be orange exhaust flames, he said, could be seen after it passed but no sound was heard.

Another Millerton resident, Mrs. June Sedlak, also reported seeing a UFO as it passed over here. She has seen three separate objects in the sky over this area in recent months. — March 30, 1967.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by Walt Andrus

The 1982 UFO Summit Conference with the theme "UFOs — A Global Perspective," held on Monday, July 5 at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto, Ontario in conjunction with the Thirteenth Annual MUFON International UFO Symposium, was an inspiration and positive evidence that leaders currently active in UFOlogy recognize the need for cooperation and pooling their talent and resources.

Hosted by the Mutual UFO Network, Inc., the following people presented short papers during the morning session: Walter H. Andrus Jr. (moderator) "Cooperation, Sharing and Establishing Ufology as a Science through Professionalism in Investigation and Research"; J. Allen Hynek, PhD, "The Role that the Center for UFO Studies Will Play in the Global Scene"; William L. Moore, "APRO's Position with Respect to Worldwide Cooperation in Ufology"; Sherman J. Larsen, "NICAP and Its Future Position in the UFO Field"; Peter Mazzola, "The Role of the Scientific Bureau of Investigation"; David Haisell, "Goals and Objectives of the Provisional International Committee for UFO Research"; Bjarne Hakansson, "Ufology — What Next?" (Project U.R.D.); Paul Norman, "How Cooperation in UFOlogy was accomplished in Australia"; Joan L. Jeffers, "Suggestions for Organizing All Existing UFO Groups Into a National Organization"; Charles J. Wilhelm, "Forensic Ufology"; Lawrence J. Fenwick, "Recommended Methods of Handling Public Relations and the Media"; and Kenneth McLean read a prepared statement by R. Leo Sprinkle on their work with contactees at the University of Wyoming.

Twenty-eight people wrote to MUFON and asked to participate in the Summit Conference, while observers filled the meeting room to capacity for this very significant all day session. The afternoon program was devoted to establishing goals and objectives, clarifying the goals, establishing priorities, specialization of talent within each organization, assignment of projects, and dates for reporting and to whom. Some of the presented papers will be published in future issues of the Journal. Your Director plans to keep everyone advised of the progress and results of this conference via the Journal.

Our congratulations are extended to MUFON of North Carolina for their very successful UFO conference at the Nature Science Center in Winston-Salem on June 19 and 20. Henry Morton, MUFON State Director, served as master-of-ceremonies and the conference chairperson was Mrs. Gayle McBride, MUFON Assistant State Director for North Carolina. Richard Hall, one of the speakers, has prepared an article for the Journal covering this prestigious event.

Dr. Willy Smith has consented to be our State Director for Georgia. Dr. Smith resides at 520 Cochran Drive, Norcross, GA 30071; telephone (404) 449-7561. Since he reads and speaks fluent Spanish, Willy has corresponded with UFOlogists throughout South and Central America for many years. New State Section Directors assigned are Judith Starchild, Route 1, Box 45, Check, VA 24072; telephone (703) 651-8489 for the Virginia counties of Floyd, Franklin, Patrick, and Carroll; Donald A. Johnson, 728 3rd St. South, Kirkland, WA 98033; telephone (206) 822-6609 for the Washington counties of King, Snohomish, Island, Kitsap, Whatco, Skagit, Pierce, and Thurston. Don is also the Secretary of the newly formed MUFON affiliate "Puget Sound Aerial Phenomena Research." Don originally joined MUFON in 1973 when he was a student at the University of Colorado.

Sandra L. Plentz responded to the invitation in my Director's Message for members to volunteer to take a more active role in leadership and investigation within MUFON. Sandra, a quality control technician, is the new State Section Director for Berks and Schuylhill counties in Pennsylvania and may be contacted at 2240 Reading Ave., West Lawn, PA 19609; telephone (215) 670-1749. Paul Cerny has appointed Mrs. Karen I Rynberg, 12862 Cement Hill, Nevada City, CA 95959; telephone (916) 265-5760 as State Section Director for Yuba County in California. Raymond W. Boeche, 828 South 16th Street, Apt. 3, Lincoln, NE 68508; telephone (402) 435-1389 has volunteered to serve as State Section Director for Lancaster, Cass, and Otoe Counties in Nebraska. Raymond, a former associate of Stan Gordon's in Pennsylvania and a graphic artist, has a B.A. in Art.

After becoming embroiled in the controversy surrounding the release of photos of an alleged crash of a UFO with its burned pilot inside in a publication titled "Alien Body Photos: An Updated Report" by the Coalition of Concerned Ufologists, Charles J. Wilhelm has published a booklet, copyrighted by the Ohio UFO Investigators League, Inc. 1982, titled "An Investigative Report Into the Alledged Alien Body Photos." It is basically an investigation that should have taken place prior to the original photos and booklet being released by the Coalition, since it offers strong evidence that Williard McIntyre, Director of MARCEN, contrived the whole affair and could be the mysterious source that provided the information.

It is a shame that Mr. Wilhelm was "taken-in" by Williard McIntyre. However, it now appears from his own investigation that Charles may owe Leonard Stringfield an apology for his previous very adverse comments. The photo-analysis by Bill Spaulding and his colleagues at GSW has borne fruit. Mr. Wilhelm is to be

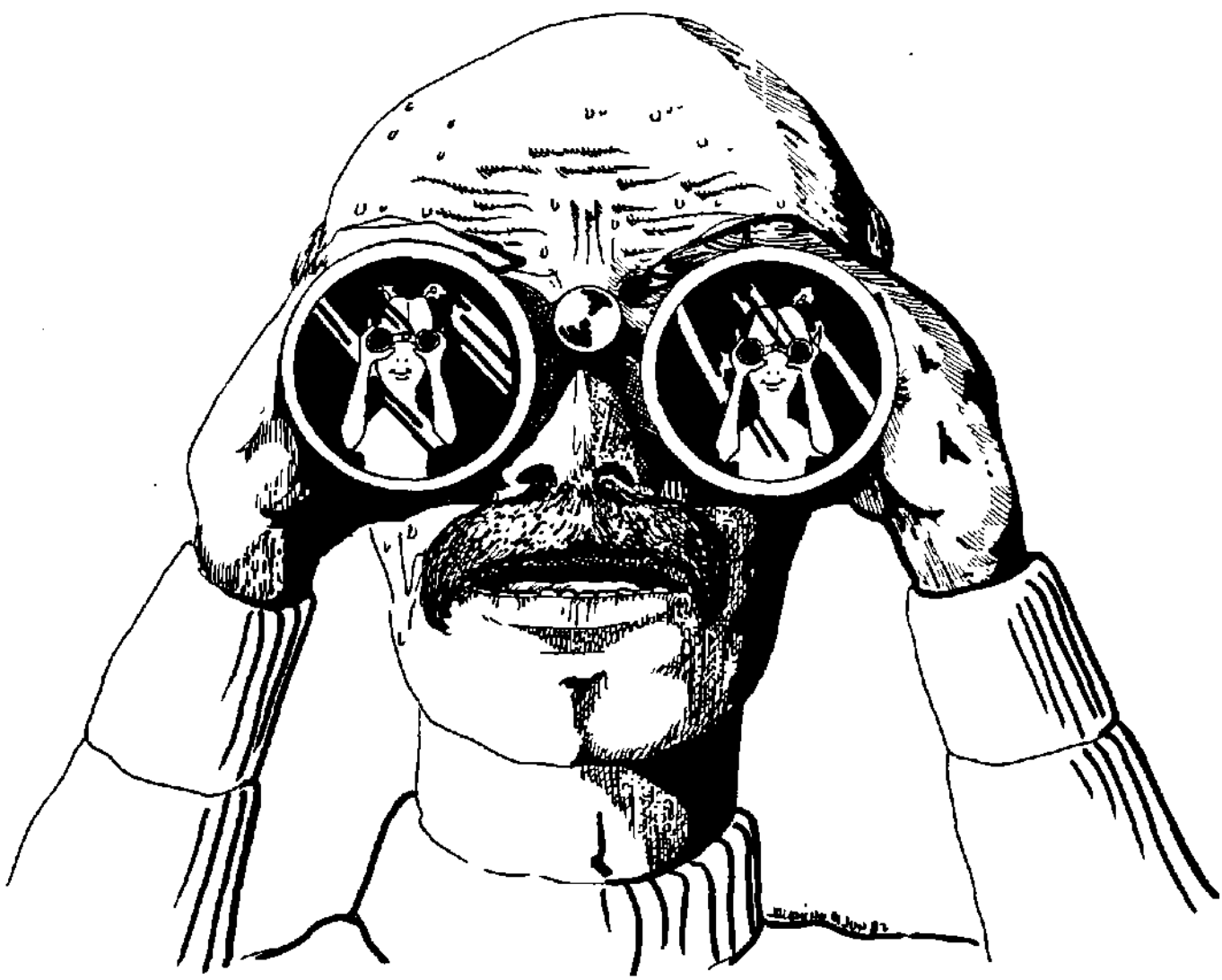
(Continued on page 18)

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FROM THE EDITOR

As should be obvious to longer-term readers of the Journal, it is our policy to present a variety of viewpoints on controversial issues. If you disagree with something said, provision is made for responses or rejoinders according to the rules at the bottom of this page.

You will note a return to our former, slightly different format and distinctive Souvenir typeface due to a change of printers. Please bear with us during the delays and changes this has forced on us. We are fortunate to be dealing once again with our old friend Larry Boatright of B-W Graphics, Versailles, Missouri, which should make the transition easier.

In this issue

UFOs...CANADA: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE 3
13th Annual MUFON UFO Symposium
By Dennis Stacy

FREDERICK VALENTICH ENCOUNTER: UPDATE 8
By Paul Norman

WHAT HAPPENED IN KLICKITAT COUNTY? 10
By Greg Long

POSSIBLE REPTILIAN ORIGINS OF CERTAIN UFO OCCUPANTS 14
By Erich A. Aggen, Jr.

CALIFORNIA REPORT 15
By Ann Druffel

REVIEW OF A BOOK REVIEW ("Project Identification") 16
By William D. Leet

CRITIC'S CORNER 18
By Robert Wanderer

IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
By Lucius Farish

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

(Cover art by Jim Leming)

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Permission is hereby granted to quote from this issue provided not more than 200 words are quoted from any one article, the author of the article is given credit, and the statement "Copyright 1982 by the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas" is included.

UFOs....CANADA: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE
13th Annual MUFON UFO Symposium

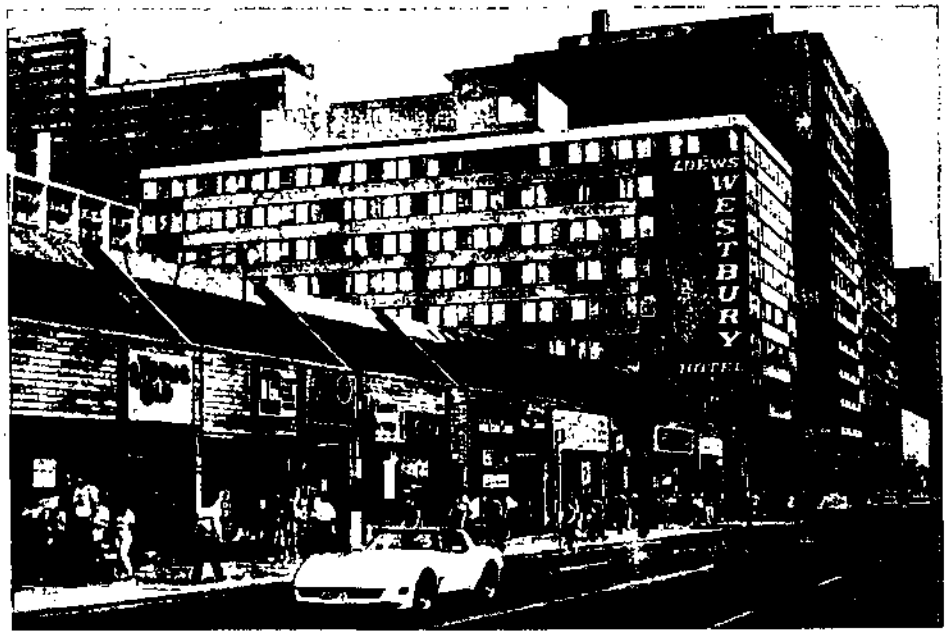
By Dennis Stacy

About 250 people attended the MUFON annual Symposium held at the Westbury Hotel, Toronto, the weekend of July 2-4, 1982. Monday, July 5th, was set aside as a UFO Summit Conference Day in which numerous proposals were made to promote international co-operation and to establish UFOlogy as a legitimate scientific discipline with accepted methodology and standardized data-gathering techniques (see separate article by Walt Andrus).

The majority of the papers presented addressed various political and sociological problems confronting contemporary UFOlogy. Dr. J. Allen Hynek, for example, spoke on the question of "Preparing For the Next UFO Flap." At least two speakers, however, looked to the natural and technological consequences of Close Encounters. The abstract of Dr. Michael A. Persinger's paper, "Predicting UFO Events and Experiences," follows.

"A comprehensive theory is presented that may be helpful for predicting the characteristics of most UFO events and experiences. The theory, which contains three components, assumes: (1) UFO patterns are generated by processes associated with earthstress: (2) The individual UFO event is an intense electromagnetic-like manifestation of this strain; (3) The rich imagery and consistent themes of close encounter experiences reflect the direct interference of those electromagnetic fields with the human brain. Numerical tests of the first component and qualitative predictions for the second and third components are briefly discussed."

By means of computer analysis, Persinger found a "conspicuous and robust" correlation between the number of UFO reports and the number of seismic events within a particular region such as the New Madrid Fault Line in the central eastern United States. Using a 6-month time window either side of peaks of known seismic activity, Persinger found that UFO events tend to cluster in the frame preceding the release of tectonic strain. "And the more intense the quakes, the longer the time it is preceded by luminous displays."



Westbury Hotel, Toronto symposium site

"When the observer is very close to the UFO event, the correlated EM-like fields (1) modify the electrical activity of the observer's brain, and (2) evoke the close encounter experience." Neurophysiological studies in which the brain is modified or stimulated directly, reveal that the patient experiences such modification as a real event.

The human body, as a field perceptor, responds in different ways to different fields. Electrical fields typically evoke sensation along the top of the cranium and neck, while response to magnetic fields is localized on the top of the shoulders and in the gonadal and ovarial areas. ELF fields induce changes in the brain itself. The temporal lobe, because it is least protected by the cranium itself, responds easiest of any brain area to electrical stimulation.

Artificial excitation of the temporal lobe in the laboratory results in the mind being swamped with vivid imagery it cannot control, an intense, dream-like experience. Other immediate temporal lobe effects include sensations of deja-vu, depersonalization or vertigo; prominent vestibular sensations, such as a feeling of moving up or down; auditory experiences in which hearing is equated with knowing; and increased feelings of meaningfulness in general.

Subsequent temporal lobe dysfunction and after-effects may involve confusion and disoriented behavior, time-loss, partial or total amnesia, the incorporation of post-espisodic information as a part of the perceived experience, and physical symptoms such as malaise, headaches, nausea, exhaustion, and inappropriate emotions.

(continued on next page)

Symposium, Continued

Depending upon percipient proximity, approach effects can range from carbonization, death by electrocution, electro-convulsive shock, including amnesia, to vivid, epiliptic-like seizures, paralysis, parathesia, or simple visual display.

John F. Schuessler of NASA, MUFON Deputy Director, gave an update of the Betty Cash, Vickie and Colby Landrum UFO close encounter which occurred near Houston, Texas, the night of December 29, 1980. All three primary witnesses suffered severe, and in some cases continuing, medical effects as a result of their experience. The extent of physical damage seemed to be directly proportional to the length of time the individual was exposed to the UFO source.

On the night in question, Betty, 51, Vickie, 57, and her grandson, Colby, aged 7, were returning by automobile to their Dayton, Texas, home. Through thick pine trees lining the road they could see a brilliant light which soon resolved itself as a diamond-shaped UFO, "as big as a water tank," hovering over the highway ahead. Ringed by blue lights, the UFO slowly rose and settled, occasionally emitting a cone-shaped funnel of fire out of its lower end. Betty Cash, who was driving, stopped the car approximately 150 feet away and all three got out. Colby quickly got back in, followed by his grandmother. Betty stood beside the car for a period of from 5 to 10 minutes. When she finally re-entered, the door-handle was so hot she had to use a corner of her leather coat like a hot pad.

The brilliantly glowing UFO finally drifted away over the tops of the pine trees, but not alone: approximately 25 helicopters had now swarmed on the scene of two, and possibly three, types. Positive identification of CH-47, or "Chinook," helicopters, the large, double-rotary variety, was made later in meetings with Schuessler and other members of the Houston-based VISIT (Vehicle Internal Systems Investigative Team) group. VISIT, composed largely of fellow NASA personnel, attempts to extrapolate UFO mechanisms and technology from their residual physical effects.



Walt Andrus, MUFON International Director



Symposium audience

Less than an hour after the encounter, Betty Cash already was suffering a severe headache, nausea, swelling of the neck, and red blotches on her face and head. Over the next 4 days her health continued to deteriorate to the point where she required hospitalization. The headaches continued, her eyes swelled completely shut, the red splotches turned into blisters filled with clear fluid, and she became ill with nausea and diarrhea. She was admitted to the hospital, where she remained for 12 days. Her hair began to fall out in clumps. As an out patient she showed little improvement and was soon readmitted to spend another 15 days under surveillance.

Both Vickie and Colby Landrum suffered similar, if less drastic, symptoms. Vickie, perhaps because of her age, experienced sores on her hands and arms that were slow to heal. Like Betty, she experienced hair loss and eventual regrowth of a different texture, erythema, or reddening of the skin, as if from sunburn, diarrhea, headache, loss of appetite, and

(continued on next page)

Symposium, Continued

photophthalmia. Young Colby also reported erythema, photophthalmia, stomach cramps and diarrhea, anorexia, and a dramatic increase in tooth cavities.

Because the witnesses were reluctant to report the cause of their injuries, doctors ran no special tests, such as blood analyses, that might have determined radiation exposure type and duration. All three victims appear, however, to have been exposed to a broad spectrum of electromagnetic radiation, including microwave, X- and gamma rays, and ultraviolet radiation.

Although investigation continues, efforts by Schuessler and VISIT to trace the origin of the large cluster of helicopters have proved fruitless. Betty Cash and Vickie Landrum are convinced the "UFO" was some secret military exercise and indeed the theory was put forth that a Harrier Vertical Take-Off type aircraft might have been engaged in an electronic-countermeasure exercise with accompanying helicopters. But the United States has only a small complement of Harriers, operated by the Marine Corps, and all of these have been accounted for. Still, the witnesses are seeking legal action against the United States Government, employing New York Attorney Peter Gersten, of CAUS (Citizens Against UFO Secrecy).

Another update of a continuing UFO landmark case investigation was provided by William L. Moore, co-author with Charles Berlitz, of *The Philadelphia Experiment* and *The Roswell Incident*. The latter book concerns itself with the alleged crash and subsequent U.S. military retrieval of a damaged flying saucer, perhaps with bodies aboard, near Roswell, New Mexico, on or about July 2, 1947. A new book, *The Roswell Evidence*, is scheduled for publication in the fall of 1983.

Recently, Moore's investigations have centered around the activities and whereabouts of top level government, scientific, and military officials immediately following the alleged crash date and the subsequent cover-up by U.S. Army Air Force personnel. Among the activities of those Moore, nuclear physicist Stanton Friedman, and researcher Nic Magnuson investigated were President Harry Truman, Generals Curtis LeMay, Carl Spaatz, Jimmy Doolittle, Nathan Twining, and Hoyt Vandenburg, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and leading American scientist at the time, Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD).

Such a study was undertaken, because, according to Moore, "if General Vandenburg was out playing golf with his Aide-de-Camp, then we've got a problem." Instead, Moore and the other investigators found a series of what he called "generals meeting with generals, generals meeting with the Secretary of the AAF, and generals meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, actions consistent among high officials with what would have been expected had a crashed saucer been retrieved."

A letter from Dr. Bush's personal secretary to General Spaatz, for example, dated July 17, 1947, indicated that he was "away" and would not return until September. Exactly a week

(continued on next page)



John Schuessler, MUFON Deputy Director



Len Stringfield talks with registrants at reception

after his return Bush met with James Forrestal, the new Secretary of Defense, and President Truman in the White House. Subsequently, Bush was appointed Chairman of the newly established Research and Development Board of the National Military Establishment.

The hastily withdrawn press release announcing that the AAF had in its possession a crashed disc had been made at noon, July 8, 1947, datelined Roswell. The following day General James H. Doolittle and General Hoyt Vandenburg met with Air Force Secretary Stuart Symington. The topic of discussion was not a part of the public record. The same threesome then met with General Norstad and Army Chief of Staff, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in the latter's office. Shortly before noon, Vandenburg met again with Symington and the two men then attended a meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

As Moore details it, the list goes on and on, and more information may yet surface. The importance of it all, from his point of view, is that such feverish activity tends to corroborate the crash-retrieval whereas an absence of same "would have indicated that no one cared, that nothing out of the ordinary had taken place."

Moore also suggests that a high level top-secret organization was initiated soon after the Roswell Incident and continues in operation today, despite U.S. Air Force disclaimers of interest in UFO phenomena following the closure of Project Blue Book in December of 1969. Moore learned, for example, that an agency known as Airways Communication Service (AACS) had existed in the early 1950's under the aegis of the Defense Communication Agency (DCA). AACS personnel relayed UFO reports directly to two people in the Military Air Transport Service (MATS), later the Military Airlift Command (MAC). These files were subsequently transferred to the AF department of Foreign Technology under the Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

Efforts made by Stanton Friedman under the Freedom of Information Act to trace the whereabouts of said files have been systematically and *officially* thwarted, according to Moore, who then adduced a copy of an OSI central headquarters letter dated December 9, 1981, and addressed to all 168 of its field offices. Subject: one Stanton T. Friedman. Heads of all field offices were directed to disregard the official procedure outlined under the Freedom of Information Act and advised that "special procedure (as outlined in letter) is in effect until further notice." Moore then displayed another document, self-censored, dated within the last 2 years, which said "the official AF policy towards UFOs.....is top secret and its dissemination restricted to those with appropriate access."



Dennis Stacy, left, with Larry Bryant of Citizens Against UFO Secrecy

In conclusion, Moore asked the audience, "Is this a cover-up? Am I repeating hearsay or is this clearly an official document?"

Arthur Bray of Ottawa spoke on "Professionalism in UFOlogy." He is Manager, Occupational Section, Canada Safety Council; a retired naval Lieutenant Commander; and author of numerous UFO articles and two books, *Science, the Public and UFOs* (1967), and *The UFO Connection* (1979). He previously taught a UFO course at Algonquin College, Ottawa, and in 1969 delivered a lengthy brief on UFOs to the Special Senate Committee on Science Policy.

"In ufology," said Bray, "there is a great tendency to ignore new leads and new ideas because they do not 'fit in' with our current beliefs or theories. Yet this is precisely one of the sins which we accuse the scientific establishment of committing."

By way of example, he pointed to the work of Trevor James Constable and the American newspaper reporter, Frank Scully. Constable had gained some notoriety because of his claims of being able to photograph so-called space creature-UFOs, or "critters," using infrared film.

"It is time," Bray argued, "fellow ufologists try duplicating Constable's work for themselves instead of rejecting it out of hand as fantastic or impossible."

Frank Scully first made sensational headlines in 1950 with the publication of *Behind the Flying Saucers*, which alleged that a crashed flying disc along with its occupants had been recovered by the United States military. Bray himself uncovered data reported by the late Wilbur B. Smith, a leading Canadian ufologist, which tended to support Scully's story. With new evidence about the Roswell crash being uncovered almost daily by William Moore and Stanton Friedman, he suggested it was time Scully's book was re-examined in a more professional and objective light.

(continued on next page)

Symposium, Continued

"This brings me to another area of professionalism," Bray added, "the book reviewers, or opinion-makers, as they could be called." Citing reviews by other UFOlogists highly critical of his own books, Bray said a more even-handed approach was needed. He was not referring to the elimination of valid criticism per se, but to attitudes of sweeping "self-righteousness and infallibility. In ufology, particularly where we have so few answers, who is to say who is ultimately right and who is wrong?"

In summary, he suggested four areas of approach that could help raise the level of professionalism in contemporary ufology:

(1) Following Dr. Hynek's lead, a professional organization, separate from research organizations, so as to avoid any conflict of interest, should be established to promote a set of standards and ethics for all UFOlogy to abide by.

(2) Book-reviewing should be conducted in a fair, objective, and unbiased manner.

(3) Courtesy should be displayed at all times in our relationships with fellow researchers.

(4) All new leads, from whatever source, should be pursued vigorously until the truth of the matter is known.

Dr. George Owen and his wife, Iris, both respected parapsychologists, addressed "paranormal" aspects of UFOlogy. They co-direct the Psychical Research Center and the Center for UFO Research in Toronto. Dr. Owen is presently a Professor in the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Toronto. He is the author of the classic *Can We Explain the Poltergeist?* and a biography of J.M. Charcot, *Hysteria, Hypnosis and Healing*. Iris Owen is active in children's social welfare work and the co-author of *Conjuring Up Philip*, the results of a group attempt, apparently successful, to create and conjure up a ghost out of whole cloth. The title of their talk was "The UFO Phenomenon and its Relationship to Parapsychological Research."

The Owenses said they first became seriously involved with the UFO phenomenon as a result of an



Peter Mazzola, Director of Scientific Bureau of Investigation

extensive questionnaire circulated in the pages of the *National Enquirer* newspaper, to which they received more than 20,000 replies. The first ten questions covered the normal spectrum of paranormal events such as poltergeist activity, apparitions, out-of-the body experiences, precognition, and so on. But the 11th question was left open and simply asked if the respondent had had any other unusual events happen to them other than those mentioned above. To their surprise, the Owens team found that a significant percentage reported UFO experiences. The strongest correlation was with those who also reported poltergeist activity.

Some of the UFO experiences, the Owenses said, could be hallucinations, in the same way that visions of deceased relatives or religious figures were frequently perceived by people under periods of great stress. This might be particularly true of humanoid figures, especially if the witness was predisposed to the idea of flying saucers and aliens from outer space.

The Owenses also remarked on the curious parallel between UFOs and globes of light sometimes associated with poltergeist activity. "In poltergeist cases, the ball of light is always reported indoors," said Iris Owen, "but we have no reason to suppose it could not occur outdoors as well."

Another interesting parallel between UFO and parapsychological phenomena could be seen in the area of "thoughtography," the ability of some psychics like Ted Serios, to apparently affect photographic emulsion by the power of thought alone. The Owenses showed several interesting slides at this point and said that their own research with a Toronto psychic had convinced them that such a power was possible. "We find it interesting to compare these examples with photographs of UFOs which were not seen by the witness at the time the picture was taken, but only appeared after developing. Are they UFOs or thoughtographs made subconsciously by the photographer?"

But the main point they wanted to emphasize, the Owenses re-iterated, was not that they thought UFOs were only another parapsychological manifestation, but that their own methodology might prove effective in the investigation of UFO reports. And their own methodology, they said, was not to concentrate so much on the UFO itself, although they considered that important enough, but to delve into the overall picture, particularly the history and prior state of mind of the person making the report.

Regardless of the origin of UFOs, said Dr. J. Allen Hynek of the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), reports tend to be sporadic, or to come in waves over a short period of time. Such periods of concentrated UFO activity are known as "flaps," and if ufologists want to maximize their resources, they had better be prepared for the next one, whenever that might be.

Hynek noted that during the last big flap in America, in 1973, local ufologists had a golden opportunity to bring the seriousness of the UFO phenomenon to the attention of policy-making bodies and the public at large.

"Instead," said Hynek, "the supermarket, or tabloid, press took over and had their day, effectively closing the doors to serious attention, but opening them to renewed ridicule. The 1973 flap, so to speak, had the wrong sponsors! We must not let that happen again."

Hynek called for the formation of a "Flap Steering Committee" which could begin to put a carefully prearranged plan into play the moment a flap appeared imminent or had just begun. We must "make the media work for us and not against us," Hynek urged, and one way this might be possible would be

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FREDERICK VALENTICH ENCOUNTER: UPDATE

By Paul Norman

(© 1982, Paul Norman)

One night in November 1953, I was called outside my home to observe an unidentified flying object approach and hover over a power station in Tennessee. That same month, two military airmen were sent in pursuit of a mysterious flying object. They never returned.

Little did I dream that nearly three decades later I would be involved, with colleagues, in the greatest mystery in Australian aviation history.

During the evening of October 21, 1978, 20-year-old Australian pilot Frederick Valentich disappeared over Bass Strait while flying from Melbourne's Moorabbin Airport to King Island, off the coast of Victoria. His disappearance occurred at 1912:28 hrs., during the peak of the largest UFO flap in Australian history.

Over 3½ years after that fatal Saturday evening, no trace has ever been found of either the pilot or his Cessna 182 aircraft.

During my travels and correspondence, I have found many false stories circulating around the world regarding this most important case. I have found these inaccurate statements are coming from individuals at home and abroad, who live hundreds of miles from the scene where the action took place, newcomers to the field, newsmen who have tried to give the incident their own twist from their limited knowledge of the known details, and last but not least, from individuals of the scientific community who have concocted a preconceived theory and have tried to make their ideas fit around it.

Those researchers who are familiar with the outstanding Larry Coyne case (Oct. 1973 UFO encounter over Ohio by Army Reserve helicopter crew) will recognize that the Frederick Valentich description follows generally the same pattern as that of Larry Coyne's helicopter crew. That startling encounter took place 5 years prior to the Valentich encounter over Bass Strait. The object in each case was described as cigar or long shape, displayed the same maneuverability, hovering characteristics, and the green light. Larry Coyne and his crew got back to tell their story—Frederick Valentich didn't.

Frederick Valentich was not the only person who reported a strange object in the sky over Bass Strait that day and night. His ears were not the only ears that heard strange sounds that day and night. Researchers have found over 50 reported sightings of UFOs around Bass Strait which occurred before, during, and after the Valentich disappearance. Most of this information would never have been found but for the work of researchers from the Victorian Research Society (VUFORS) based at Moorabbin, the location from whence the mysterious flight started.

This incident was at first treated as an ordinary lost aircraft case. However, the difficulty in keeping details of this disappearance hidden was because several other pilots flying at the same time were tuned to the same radio frequency. The world first learned that a UFO was involved when one of those pilots tipped-off the press.

We first heard of the UFO involvement on the following day, October 22nd. I immediately phoned Judith Magee, who is President of the Victorian UFO Research Society in Victoria. We had been members of the Moorabbin Aero Club for several years. Judith is a former airline hostess with a wide acquaintance of pilots and familiar with the language in aviation circles. She was the logical person to go probing aviation personnel for information.

We were the first members to arrive in the dining room and order our meals. When the waitress returned to the table, Judy asked, "What is all this talk about a UFO/aircraft chase?" The waitress replied, "yes, they had a meeting with some of the pilots. They

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Symposium, Continued

for the Steering Committee to sponsor a professionally arranged press conference at a major U.S. city and make sure that it was picked up by the major wire services.

The conference would have to be centered around a significant sighting, such as the Pascagoula, Mississippi, abduction of Charles Hickson and Calvin Parker during the height of the 1973 flap. In order to present a united front, representatives of the major UFO organizations would need to coordinate their activities and quickly and thoroughly investigate any major case.

A "situation report" should then be given, the verified facts stated, and the particular report under discussion put in proper perspective to the entire UFO picture. "The case should not be allowed to stand alone," Hynek argued, "or the public be allowed to think that this was just some freak story from some probably freaked out individuals!

"The presentation should be dignified and carry a definite message that the UFO phenomenon is real, has been with us, all over the world, for sometime, and may very well have far-reaching consequences for all of us.

"And now," concluded Dr. Hynek, "let us hope that the next flap does not occur before this Steering Committee has been formed and has been able to act. We don't want to miss another opportunity for advancement of the field because we are not ready."□

were told not to divulge anything." We heard later that some of those pilots were flying at the time of the encounter.

As the people began to gather, there were all sorts of rumors, stories, and speculation, such as hoax, suicide, secret military mission, stolen aircraft, the pilot had become disorientated, he had joined drug runners or had been murdered, etc. All these have been proven to be incorrect, unfounded, or beyond the scope of this young man.

I waited for the appearance of two pilots with whom we had discussed the subject many times. They both had previous encounters and were interested in similiar cases. Finally, one of the pilots came in and took his seat at the bar. I walked up to him and before I opened my mouth he waved his hand and said, "I don't know a damned thing." He hasn't discussed UFOs with me since.

The next morning (Monday) when newspapers came out all over Australia and the world, for that matter (although overseas headlines were not as pronounced), "Box Car" front-page headlines led the news of the day.

About 9 a.m. I went over to Judy's home where the main VUFORS phone is located. She met me at the door with the remark, "I'm glad you came, this phone has been ringing off the hook since six o'clock and I've got other work to do." VUFORS telephones kept ringing for three days, almost constantly. People were wanting to report sightings of 10, 15, and 20 years ago, but we were trying to keep the lines clear for current reports. To complicate matters, some members of the press were demanding all the answers before we had the opportunity to investigate.

The Bass Strait flap had been building up for over 6 weeks prior to the Valentich disappearance. UFO activity reached a peak that very weekend of October 21, 1978. Frederick Valentich was not the only person who reported a UFO on that day. Hundreds of people reported dozens of UFOs that same day and night. More daytime sightings were reported that day than in any flap we have ever investigated. Many of these reports have been published in the VUFORS publication *Australian UFO Bulletin, the MUFON UFO Journal, The International UFO Reporter, the APRO Bulletin,* and other UFO publications throughout the world.



Paul Norman recounts pilot disappearance case

One of the first attempts to debunk the encounter came from an official spokesman. "The pilot had been flying upside down and had seen his reflection in the water." This hastily presented "explanation" immediately backfired. The fuel tanks of a Cessna-182 are located in the wings and the gasoline flows to the engine by gravity. There is no fuel pump in this type of airplane. It will not fly upside down for more than 50 seconds.

Speculation that the sound was of the aircraft crashing into the water is incorrect. Due to the curvature of the earth, the radio could not have been heard by Melbourne Flight Service controller, had the Cessna been at sea level. Neither would a crash last for 17 seconds; which was the duration of the strange noise.

Attempts were made to manipulate public opinion that the pilot was not where he reported his position. Wrong again! Witnesses camped along the Packer River, 5 miles east of the Cape Otway lighthouse, observed his blue and white Cessna turn toward King Island at precisely the time he was due in that area.

Perhaps the most unscrupulous and deceptive reporting of the entire event occurred when newsmen misrepresented and misquoted the statements made by the Bay Pines Motel manager, when Frederick's girl friend asked at the reception desk if there was a Valentich registered there. She was looking for the pilot's father, Guido Valentich. The press misquoted the facts and reported that she had asked for Frederick Valentich, the missing pilot. Consequently another twist appeared as a front page "scoop:" Ronda and friends were to have a rendezvous with the pilot. Some newsmen were busily engaged in trying to make the incident look like a hoax.

The facts are that the friends of Frederick Valentich, thinking a possibility existed that he might have turned back to Cape Otway, the nearest land to his last reported position, were there to search for him. The newspapers which published this false twist have editors who are of the Philip Klass, anti-UFO persuasion. They have never retracted this false report.

Another false twist to this baffling mystery was alleged suicide. Rumors were being circulated that Frederick was in financial difficulty and friction existed in the family. The precise opposite is true. Frederick Valentich had a savings account of $2,500.00. Guido Valentich has experienced

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WHAT HAPPENED IN KLICKITAT COUNTY?

By Greg Long

(© 1982 by Greg Long)

From 1972 to 1974, UFO activity on the Yakima Inidan Reservation in south-central Washington State was intense.[1] The level of UFO activity outside the Reservation was generally unknown. Data recently collected suggest, however, that UFO activity was equally intense during 1974 and 1975 south of the Reservation in Klickitat County.

Significantly, the southern end of the Yakima Indian Reservation juts into northern Klickitat County, a sparsely populated agricultural, ranching, and lumbering region (Figure 1). A visitor to Goldendale, the county seat (population 3,200), has an imposing view of the Simcoe Mountains to the north. Ten miles south lie the Columbia River and the Columbia Hills. In 1973 the Goldendale Observatory, which houses the nation's largest public telescope, was dedicated and opened. The observatory was a major research center for the 1979 eclipse.

On the evening of July 31 and during the early morning hours of August 1, 1974, something unusual was witnessed by people in Klickitat County. Their experiences were reported a week later in the Goldendale *Sentinel*.[2]

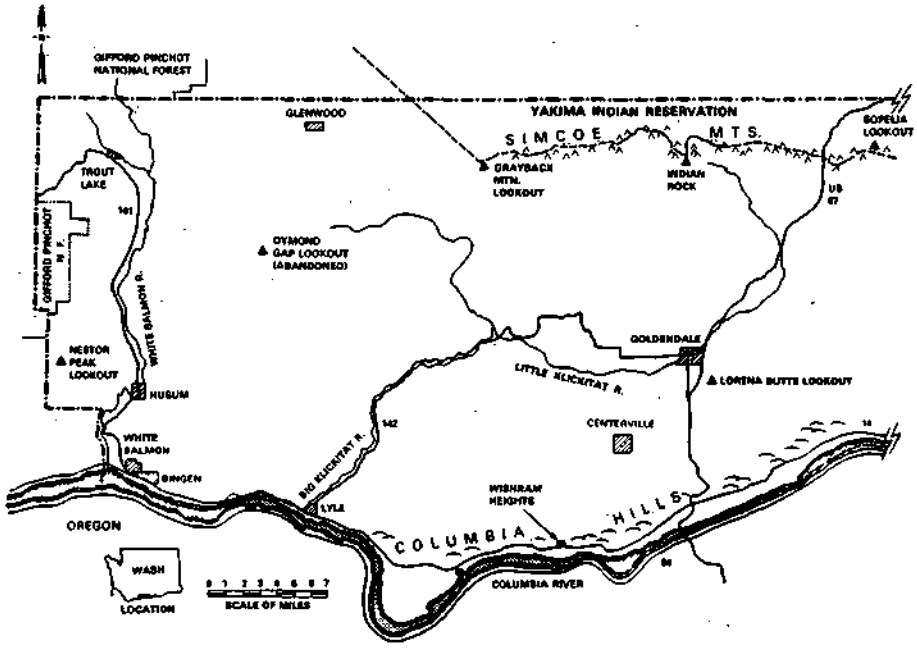


Fig. 1.--Klickitat County

Almost 8 years later, I interviewed several of the principal witnesses. Around 11:45 p.m., July 31, 1974, Mrs. Robert Basse, one of her daughters, and a foster daughter were sitting in the backyard of their home in Wishram Heights (See Figure 1). A "star" in the northeast sky caught their attention because of its unusually bright colors. Later, the three noticed a number of lights directly north of them which seemed to be alternately arranged in alphabet-letter-shaped patterns.

Two pairs of binoculars were brought out. Through them, the witnesses observed six to eight objects arranged in the sky. During the 2 hours of observation, the soundless objects moved upward in stairstep fashion,

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Update, Continued

difficulty transferring his son's account to a term account which pays a higher interest rate. Guido Valentich still has hopes that his son will someday return.

When Frederick commenced his flying lessons, his parents did not favor him becoming a pilot because of the dangers involved. Apart from this original objection and the normal scoldings that I or any other father gives his sons at that age, no problem existed. The family was very close knit.

Suicide is ruled out because of outstanding reasons. Frederick was very fond of his girl-friend. He was keen to secure his commercial license. He had bought a new suit of clothes just prior to his disappearance. The same reasons apply to discount rumors that the aircraft had been stolen. If the pilot had stolen the plane for resale, he would have selected a more expensive one. Besides, he would have had to land the airplane after dark on a lighted runway.

No official admission has ever been made that either the Cessna and/or the UFO were detected by radar. It is a documented fact that hundreds of people reported dozens of UFOs during the same day and night. These reports flooded the telephones of Radio and TV Stations, newspaper desks, and VUFORS telephones. Witnesses have been located who observed a blue and white Cessna which matched the pilot's flight plan. Frederick Valentich was not the only person who reported a green light at the position where he vanished.

It is a known fact that officialdom insists there is no such thing as an unknown flying object. The Frederick Valentich case is still open. The last statement to come from official sources states: "The conclusion will probably be a flying accident due to an unknown cause."

(Based on Mr. Norman's talk at the 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium, July 2-4, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.)

County, Continued

travelling from left to right in short, "jerky" motions. This activity was random and without sequence. The objects (half a thumbnail in size through binoculars) had two appearances during the event: either as "Vanilla wafers" with a "hump" on top, or as spinning "discs" (see Figure 2, from Mrs. Basse's original sketch).

The "wafers" had red or blue lights, and periodically "flipped" over to reveal dark, round shapes with blue, yellow, green, and red lights on their circumferences. These lights blurred together as the discs spun, giving the appearance of a fireworks display. Curiously, the "wafers" seemed to "rock" gently while hovering (a classic UFO behavior).

Mrs. Basse never saw the "wafers" "flip" over but surmises they did. While some of the objects spun, others retained "side" views. During the observation, the original "star" in the northeast either vanished or joined the other objects.

At this point, a trained investigator would conclude that the Basses were understandably confused by scintillating bright stars enhanced through magnification. However, when the objects suddenly aligned themselves together in a triangle formation (See Figure 2) made up of red and blue lights and began moving slowly northeast, concerned curiosity turned to fear, and Mrs. Basse and her daughters went inside and telephoned the Goldendale sheriff's office. The sheriff's office confirmed that other citizens had observed "the lights" (whether these lights or others is unclear).

Mrs. Basse is certain that seven lights made up the triangle. The blue and red lights were in no particular sequence. The bottom light was closer to the observers than the others, and the three lights on the lefthand side were furthest away.

If the triangular formation continued northerly, it would have passed near Goldendale and eventually over the Simcoe Mountains. According to the Goldendale *Sentinel* news reporter, two law enforcement officers saw "them"—and one saw them pass Goldendale and hover over the Simcoes.

Around midnight on July 31, a fire lookout on Grayback Mountain, who I have identified as Wendy Warren, then 20 (now a television reporter, KNDO-TV, Yakima, Washington) observed, along with a friend, the shortlived appearance of an unusual object. The bright, luminescent oval object behaved like a meteor and thus is discounted from serious consideration.

However, a radio call that Warren received one evening during the summer of 1974 proved more interesting. A distresed female lookout at Dymond Gap was worried because of "flashing red lights" that were near her 102-foot-high observation tower. Warren, 15 miles northeast, saw the lights; a lookout at Nestor Peak explained away the lights as hovering or slow-traveling "helicopters." The Dymond Gap lookout died in 1975, thwarting a solution to this mystery. (The Goldendale *Sentinel* story mistakenly identified Warren's July 31st sighting as of "strange bright lights"—in addition to counting an extra witness. Woe betide sloppy news reporters who "investigate" UFOs!)

About August 9, 1974, Terry Stone, 19, a male fire lookout (and now head of the Juvenile Department, Goldendale), was on duty at Lorena Butte Lookout (elevation 2,291 feet). Between 10:30 p.m. and midnight, during a very clear night, while reclining on his bunk, he saw a featureless, self-luminous, red-glowing cigar-shaped object traveling along the axis of its length from south to north, west of his position. With the naked eye, the object appeared the size of three or four stars in a horizontal line, through 7x50 binoculars the width of a thrumbnail at arm's length.

The vertical azimuth of the object throughout its flight was approximately 60 degrees. At about 225 degrees horizontal azimuth from "true north," a front portion of the object (perhaps one third of the total) detached and traveled 90 degrees to the line of flight, eventually reaching the zenith where it vanished from sight. The rest of the object, retaining its essential shape, continued north and disappeared over Indian Rock on the southern perimeter of the Yakima Indian Reservation.

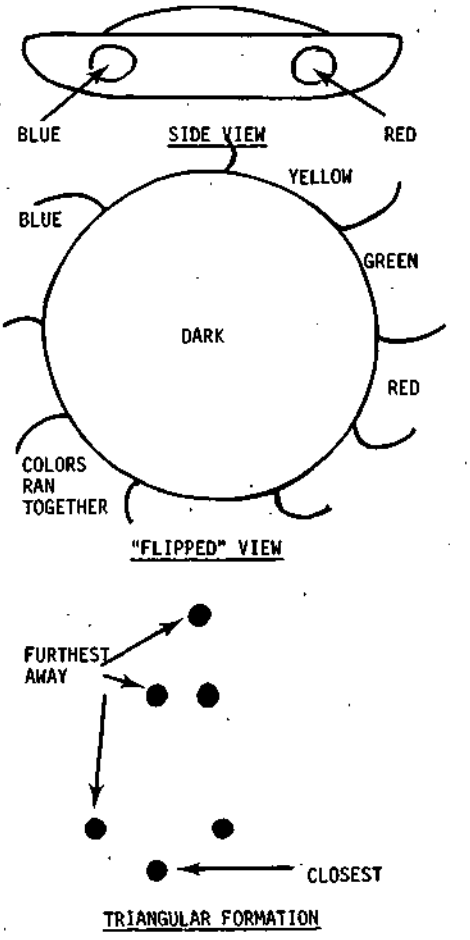


Fig. 2.--July 1974 UFOs

During the entire flight, the object, which appeared to be at a great height, did not deviate from its course. The object left no trail and did not appear to be a meteor (duration of sighting was 15 minutes). Stone (who had 6 years experience as a lookout at Lorena Butte) told me that as a lookout he had seen missile launches at Vandenburg AFB, tumbling meteors, and weather balloons, and that this phenomenon was completely different than those objects.

The NORAD Space Computation Center told me[3] that no manmade objects were predicted to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere over the Klickitat County area on or near August 9, 1974. (On July 21, 1974, a fire lookout on Satus Peak in the Yakima Indian Reservation sighted to the west a light silver or grey cigar-shaped object traveling from south to north. She watched the object through binoculars as it vanished behind Deer Butte.)

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County, Continued

On August 22, 1974, the Goldendale *Sentinel* reported[4] that a male individual in Glenwood witnessed from a car a "saucer-shaped object" situated 100 feet above trees. The object "was gone" before he could point it out to his family, who were in the car with him. The exact date of this sighting is not given.

More "definitive" confirmation that something unusual was taking place in Klickitat County during the summer of 1974 came from two teenage boys in Goldendale. At approximately 11:00 p.m., July 19, 1974, the boys (they request anonymity) were outside on the lawn of the younger boy's house observing the stars through a telescope.

Suddenly a pulsating, glowing-white light appeared to their left (the east) traveling at apparent house-top level from the northeast to the southwest. The younger boy (14) described the light as elliptical in shape with definite flattening at the top and bottom. Angular elevation: 20 to 30 degrees. Distance: approximately 1 mile.

The younger boy ran into the house, grabbed his Square Shooter 2 Polaroid Land Camera containing Type 88 Polaroid Colored Print Film (which was sitting on the couch), ran back outside, had time to set the focus on infinity, and photographed the object as it reappeared after passing behind trees that obstructed his view. The soundless object continued southwest and was lost sight of behind trees.

The original photograph shows a clear, discernible, slightly oval white object with the suggestion of a thin "dome" on top. Stars are sharp and of high contrast. The photograph, which the photographer (now 22 years old) retains in his possession, is of excellent quality. A blow-up portion of the photograph is presented here (Figure 3). Unfortunately, the reproduction is fourth generation—a print made from a slide of a print of the original. However, the photograph clearly shows an elliptical object and the appearance of a roundish "protrusion" on top. A print of the photograph was evaluated by CUFOS, who concluded that the object was unexplainable.



Fig. 3.--July 1974 photograph

The size of the object remained constant during the sighting. Neither witness believes the object was an aircraft. The boys had observed the sky for several nights before the sightings and were familiar with the behavior of aircraft running lights. Neither witness sought publicity and avoids publicity even today 8 years after the event. The case came to light only by happenstance—through correspondence between a neighbor of the photographer and a CUFOS investigator, who mentioned the photographic case to me.

I searched the Goldendale *Sentinel* files in hopes of turning up more references to UFO activity in the county but found none. Then, by accident, I spoke with a Klickitat County law enforcement officer who related to me a personal experience that I have no reason to doubt—especially since I had never met the officer before.

At about 10:00 p.m. on a late fall or early winter evening in 1974, the officer was driving back on Highway 141 to his farm 4½ miles north of White Salmon. Suddenly an airborne object appeared from the east, flying over a hill on the right side of the highway. The object traveled west over the highway and stopped and hovered over the Curly Jones Orchards, located near Echo Glen where Highway 141 turns sharply to the right (see Figure 1). At first the officer thought the object was a helicopter, except that this "craft" appeared to be in distress—it was wobbling erratically like a top out of control.

The officer pulled over and stopped. Soon the object moved toward him, south along a 500-foot-high ridge, but remained west of the highway about ¼ mile away. Dipping down in front of the ridge, the object continued to wobble and bob 30 to 40 feet above the ground.

The officer described the object as "two large cereal bowls put one on top of the other," or as a "fat hockey puck." The length of the object was about 40 feet, the width 10 feet, and the UFO glowed fluorescent white. The object seemed to emit light from the inside, although the officer could determine no power source.

By this time, the officer had flagged down a young man as a witness, who soon left the scene in terror, and a car with several passengers pulled over. During the observation, the officer tried to relate the object to something he could understand. Gradually the realization came over him that he was watching something totally unknown, a fear ran through him. He reported the

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County, Continued

UFO to the Klickitat County sheriff's office.

After 15 minutes of weaving and wobbling in one position, the UFO returned north to the orchards, where it remained above the trees for another 15 minutes. From a safe distance near the orchard, the officer continued to watch the object until it suddenly streaked upward into the north and vanished "like a meteor" through 5,000-foot-level clouds.

Upon returning home, the officer discovered that a White Salmon family had telephoned his wife and reported that a large "light" had appeared near the family's house, and that someone had tried to open the back door. At the scene, the officer found no signs of trespassing or forced entry. Since the light had appeared near the time of his sighting, he conjectured that the two lights were one and the same. However, we'll never know; the family (now living in another community) did not respond to my letter of inquiry.

The officer was later severely reprimanded by his supervisors for relating his experiences in a public way. In addition, he was told by his superiors that he had never seen anything.

According to the officer, UFO sightings were so prevalent in Klickitat County during 1974 and 1975 that county law enforcement officers were responding to "saucer" calls at least once a week. Because of the intensity, officers were directed to refer to a UFO sighting as a "plane in distress," thereby disguising their responses to UFO sighting calls, which was monitorable over citizen-band radios. "If you saw one (a UFO)," the officer said, "you turned your head." According to the officer, UFO activity was so intense that citizens reported almost anything that "twitched." Then, abruptly, UFO activity suddenly ceased at the end of 1975.

During the high-activity period, the officer was called to ranches where he witnessed the remains of mutilated cows, which bore the "classic" signs of ritual killing—carcasses lying on their right sides, tongues removed, anuses cored out. During this period, two cattle mutilations occurred near White Salmon, one near Centerville. No tracks surrounded the dead animals, and the carcasses were not disturbed by predators.

In another case, an officer responding to a UFO call one evening along the Boundary Road on the southern edge of the Yakima Indian Reservation, came face to face with three human-like "things" covered with hair from head to foot. He panicked and left the scene in terror.

Finally, the officer who related these tales to me referred, without prompting and without knowledge of my interest in the Basse case, to a sighting a fellow officer made of a "triangle-shaped object" with "rotating lights" that appeared over Wishram Heights and Centerville in the summer of 1974. The fellow officer drove in a truck toward the objects and shone his flashlight at them. The objects responded.

Conclusion

What really happened in Klickitat County in the summer of 1974? And during the rest of that year and 1975?

A key lies with county law enforcement officials. Yet none of the officers to whom I sent letters of inquiry, including the sheriff, responded to my requests for further information.

However, it seems highly likely that the same nocturnal lights that the Basses witnessed were observed by two officers—one who was dispatched to the Goldendale airport at 2:00 a.m. (which would have been the exact time that the lights moved north from Wishram Heights after a two-hour display beginning at 11:00 p.m.); and one who witnessed them near Wishram Heights and Centerville, and approaching them, shone a flashlight at them. The officer who confided the latter information to me is reluctant to speak further regarding details of this event, and thus this tantalizing multiple-witness case remains frustrated and unsolved. And all over odd-looking lights (I repeat *lights*) in the sky!

The proximity of the Yakima Indian Reservation to Klickitat County is important. Is it conceivable that UFOs "spill out" of the Reservation during flap periods? During my investigations, I learned of a case in which an object passed over the Simcoe Mountains and apparently "entered" the Reservation.

At about 8:30 a.m. on a clear, sunny day, either before or after the UFO "scare" of June 24, 1947, Fred and Miles Stone, two brothers now in their 70's—Fred is the grandfather of Terry Stone (see sighting described ealier)—were driving west of Goldendale on Highway 142 to install plumbing at a job site. About 300 yards outside the city limits, they sighted a large, silver-colored, cirgar-shaped or oblong dirigible-like object moving northeasterly toward the Simcoes at a distance of 12 to 15 miles. The object had no visible attachments or markings. After observing the object for about 30 seconds, the men pulled over and watched the object outside their truck for about 2 minutes as it moved steadily toward the Simcoes. The object finally went behind the range and was lost from sight.

No dirigibles were evident in this part of the country at the time, nor was air traffic notable in 1947.

Witnesses who reported their experiences in the study presented here were serious and objective about what they saw. None revealed emotional preoccupation or a pet "theory" about UFOs. I have no reason to doubt their testimony or sincerity. Exactly what happened in Klickitat County in 1974 and 1975 will most likely never be known; yet if the officer who confided in me is correct (and I believe he is), something occurred in Klickitat County of major proportions—something highly unusual which calls for an explanation.

Postscript

Some new information has come to light regarding the sighting of a dirigible-or cigar-like object in 1947 over the Simcoe Mountains in northern Klickitat County. According to Dr. A.D. Topping, editor of *Buoyant Flight*, the newsletter of the Lighter-Than-Air Society:

....There were "dirigible-like lighter-than-air craft" in the U.S. in the summer of 1947. Many of the Navy's WW II airship fleet had been sold as surplus. Some were bought by Goodyear, but

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POSSIBLE REPTILIAN ORIGINS OF CERTAIN UFO OCCUPANTS

Erich A. Aggen, Jr.
(MUFON Field Investigator)

In the January 1982 issue of *Flying Saucer Review*, Dr. Bernard E. Finch in an article entitled "Dinosaurs...Not Humanoids?" makes the interesting observation that an intelligent species having evolved from reptilian forebears would bear "remarkable similarities to descriptions of (UFO) aliens which are received from many sources."

Adrian J. Desmond states in his book *The Hot-Blooded Dinosaurs* that, "The most intriguing Late Cretaceous inhabitants were the intelligent 'mimics' unearthed in recent years, wide-eyed ostrich dinosaurs, and dromaeosaurids like *Deinonychus* and *Saurornithoides*, with stereo-vision functionally mated to opposable thumbs. These dinosaurs, capable of more skillful behavioral feats than any land animal hitherto, were seperated from other dinosaurs by a gulf comparable to that dividing men from cows: the disparity in brain size is staggering—who knows what new peaks the sophisticated 'bird-mimics' would have attained had they survived into the 'Age of Mammals'."

Had the dinosaurs not died out, they quite likely could have become the dominant form of life on Earth. Mammalian life succeeded only because the more aggressive and predatory dinosaurs were removed from the scene. On many other planets with more favorable conditions, reptilian life could have survived and attained its full potential. An intelligent species evolved from reptiles would certainly possess many of the physiological characteristics we have come to identify in certain groups of UFO occupants.

Leonard Stringfield in "A Study of Humanoids and the Anonymous Human Factor" has identified some of the more important characteristics: (1) Two round eyes without pupils—elongated, sunken or deep set, far apart, slightly slanted. (2) A large head compared to the size of the torso and limbs. (3) No ear lobes or protrusive flesh extending beyond apertures on each side of the head. (4) The nose is vague. Two nares are indicated with only a slight bump. (5) The mouth is a small "slit" without lips. (6) The neck is thin. (7) The head and body are hairless. (8) The torso is small and thin. (9) One type of hand has four fingers and no thumb with two fingers longer than the others and *webbing* of some type between the fingers. (10) The arms are long, extending to the knees. (11) The legs are short and thin. (12) The skin color is described as beige, tan, brown, tannish, or pinkish gray. Skin texture is described as *scaly or reptilian*, and as being elastic or mobile over smooth muscle or skeletal tissue. (13) No teeth are present. (14) There are no apparent reproductive organs.

In the same report, in a footnote, it is stated that further information from a medical source indicates that the alien skin texture is similiar to that of the granular-skinned lizards, such as the iguana and chameleon.

On Earth reptilian life is characterized by (1) A skull that articulates with the spinal column by a single process. (2) Mandibles that are made up of several bones, joined to the skull by the quadrate bone (a separate attaching bone). (3) Skin covered with scales. (4) A heart with four chambers. (5) Body temperature that varies with environmental temperature.

The basic sensory organs of most terrestrial reptiles can be described as follows: (1) The tactile sense is distributed in numerous "tactile bodies" in most parts of the skin. (2) The sense of taste is well developed as shown by the careful predilection for certain kinds of food. (3) The sense of smell is well developed and in some cases superior to that of mammals. (4) The sense of hearing is generally well developed. However, the outer ear is unprotected having no cartilages comparable to the mammalian outer ear. (5) The sense of sight is distinguished by upper and lower

(continued on next page)

County, Continued

there were a couple of other firms (at least) who bought and operated one or more for at least a brief time. They were used mostly for advertising, and barnstormed over much of the country. I am not able to say whether any of them was in the vicinity of Goldendale, Washington, that summer, however. If used for advertising, I'd think it would have been noticeably marked, but perhaps at 4,000 feet elevation some markings that might have been used would not have been noticeable. All these airships would have had tail surfaces and a car, but perhaps from some angles they would not have been obvious.

Incidentally, barrage balloons were used in the Seattle area at least early in the war. I don't know what happened to them after the war, but they may well have also been sold as surplus, possibly bought and inflated by someone. (Personal letter)

To determine if surplus airships were near Goldendale or Yakima, Washington (Yakima would have been its most obvious destination), a search of newspapers of the time will be required.

I recommend the Lighter-Than-Air Society as a good source regarding the Great Airship Mystery. The address of the society is: The Lighter-Than-Air Society, 1800 Triplett Blvd., Akron, OH 44306.

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2. Gordenier, Steve. "UFOs Sighted Friday, Strange Lights Seen by Seven." Goldendale *Sentinel*, August 7, 1974. Note: Actually eight UFO witnesses were counted in the article. I discounted three of them; they most likely witnessed a meteor (see text).
3. NCOIC Media Relations, NORAD/PA. Letter, February 8, 1982.
4. Williams, Tillie. "UFO Sighting Reported by Glenwood Resident." Goldendale *Sentinel*, August 22, 1974.

"California Report"

By Ann Druffel

"E.T.: The Extraterrestrial"--Another Small Step

Steven Spielberg's new film, "E.T.", represents only one small glimpse of what may possibly happen some day on our planet. It is full of flaws, yet brilliantly dramatized. It is a paradox; but so is the entire UFO phenomenon a paradox.

As an explanation of the statement that the picture is full of flaws, note the following points:

An occupant from an extra-terrestrial ship is separated from its fellows; the ship takes off without him, leaving the little fellow desolate and stranded on earth.

There are *no* precedents, no cases, reported to date which contain any hint that UFO occupants could be caught in such a situation. All good documented cases suggest that these intelligences can handle any situation which confronts them, as far as interaction with human beings is concerned. Witnesses who try to approach landed UFOs with occupants are often paralyzed or held back as by invisible walls. Even lone occupants seem to have the ability to paralyze curious humans, to speed away in abnormal fashion, or to dematerialize. This art of dematerialization, common to occupants *and* their craft, can be regarded either as a means of escape or of preventing possible harm to witnesses. The phenomenon, in general, seems capable of handling anything which may occur.

The sole exceptions to this are the occasional crashes which we suspect, with good reason, might have occurred and been cleaned up secretly by the government. Yet even in these crashes, from what we know to date, all the occupants "go down with the ship" and are dead when found. There is one undocumented case of a crashed alien who lived for some little time but could not survive even the best efforts of the government to keep him alive. Another rumored case mentioned by Leonard Stringfield mentions a UFO occupant which was kept alive a considerable time. It is possible that "E.T." was partially based on this unsubstantiated case.

Another flaw in Spielberg's film is that the alien is terrified by its human pursuers. It runs from them on its impossibly squat legs. It apparently has no weapons of defense and no means of escape. Yet later on in the film when the alien is pursued by other humans while

(continued on next page)

Reptilian, Continued

eyelids and a third membrane which can be drawn over the front of the cornea. The shape of the contracted pupil varies from round to a vertical slit. The retina contains only cones, rods are absent (this absence results in an inability to see well with low levels of illumination).

We can extrapolate that if certain UFO occupants are indeed the product of reptilian evolution that some of the aforementioned physical traits must apply to them, albeit in a more advanced form.

The anomalous physical peculiarities as pointed out by Leonard Stringfield, i.e., no apparent reproductive organs; a colorless liquid present instead of blood; and no digestive system, GI tract, or rectal area; can perhaps be explained by a lack of truly definitive data. The absence of reproductive organs, for example, can be explained by the fact that reptilian life forms carry these organs internally concealed generally by an almost invisible longitudinal slit.

The "reptilian hypothesis," of course, can only be selectively applied to a certain well-defined group of UFO occupants. UFO occupants in general are widely diverse in nature. Various hypotheses of origin must be considered. The reptilian theory is a tentative experimental starting point.

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REVIEW OF A BOOK REVIEW

Book review by Mark Rodeghier, "International UFO Reporter," January 1982, Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), of **PROJECT IDENTIFICATION: The First Scientific Field Study of UFO Phenomena**, Harley D. Rutledge, Prentice-Hall, 1981, 265 pages.

A review of Dr. Rutledge's book was an item on my calendar until I read the book review by Mr. Rodeghier in the captioned CUFOS publication. As a poet is granted poetic license, one who writes book reviews must be given some latitude in his criticism. Such concession, however, does not abandon reasonableness and fairness, and upon observing such breaches throughout Mr. Rodeghier's piece my intention to write a review was overridden by the responsibility to negate any harm he may have wreaked upon Dr. Rutledge and his remarkable contributions to ufology.

Harley D. Rutledge, Ph.D, Chairman of the Physics Department, Southeast Missouri State University, conceived, founded and provided the leadership for Project Identification, a 7-year, truly scientific, investigation and study of UFO phenomena. The book is Dr. Rutledge's scholarly, meticulous, and professional record of the extended and productive endeavor.

It certainly is no big deal to attack a book by jumping on its title, but Mr. Rodeghier does that very thing. He gripes because the subtitle claims the book is the "First" scientific field study of UFOs. A query of Dr. Rutledge would have disclosed that the title was not of the author's selection, which is nearly always the case. Having set the stage for nitpicking, the said reviewer nitpicks his picayunish way along, even complaining that Dr. Rutledge's writing "style"—by including bits of human interest—is nothing more than "padding" of his book.

At this point in Mr. Rodeghier's review there is a droll interjection as follows: "(Ed. Note: When I read the book I used the marginal notation 'w.c.' for such irrelevancies. It stands for 'who cares?'; the margins were richly annotated throughout with w.c.s.)." Wonder who that comic editor is who so cleverly padded the review with the sidelight on his amusing use of "w.c."—could it be W.C. Fields sending a gag in code from the Great Beyond? Oh, well, at present we have more pressing issues to deal with, so—who cares?

The author's Project Identification comprised a company of 40 people—faculty members and students, and other professional and lay members from Cape Girardeau and vicinity—and some perception of the personalities and characters participating in the concerted endeavor doesn't detract from the play-by-play but enhances it. It is good also to read how the intense

(continued on next page)

California Report, Continued

in the care of its young human friends, it has the ability to levitate both itself and its human companions to avoid capture. The fact it did not use this talent to escape in the first part of the film remains unexplained. It is a major flaw and bothers logical viewers.

We must not regard "E.T." as a logical film. It is essentially an attempt to *teach* an important point to mankind—and that lesson seems to be that other so-called "alien" intelligences could come in various shapes and sizes and be of such foreign appearance that they would terrify unprepared witnesses. It is an attempt—and a highly successful one—to teach us that the more pliable and open-minded humankind can be, the easier it would be to accept the fact of other types of life other than those on earth. This pliability and openmindedness in the film is represented almost wholly by children, but there is one adult, appearing toward the end of the film, who is as accepting as the children, yet he states *his* acceptance began while he was still a child.

"E.T." is lopsided. It represents only *one* possibility. It deals with a thoroughly *physical* UFO, a thoroughly *physical* lost alien. All contact between the human children and ET are without harm to each other. There is no problem with alien bacteria, no threat from radiation damage, etc. Yet we know that in many reports, witnesses are physically damaged, displaying symptoms ranging from mild conjuctivitis to severe radiation poisoning. No mention is made, also, of the psychological and physiological damage to witnesses' psyches, caused possibly by blood chemistry changes from contact with unknown types of electromagnetic fields.

But the field of UFO research is so complicated that we must congratulate Spielberg for giving us a glimpse into what *might be* some day. The film *is* a preparation for the right way to receive *one type* of visiting, friendly ET visitors.

It is a clear lesson to government about the *wrong* way to approach the question of UFO visitation. The only thing thoroughly realistic about the movie is the way government agents act—furtively, bullishly, inhumanely. It depicts all the negative factors government has used during the past 35 years, even to the zippered plastic baggie in a cryogenic tank!

This film cries out for a change in government attitude. It intimates that UFOs are a *human* problem. The UFO phenomenon has clearly demonstrated that other types of intelligences are interacting with *humans* (not governments). Let them interact without restrictions. Let witnesses feel free to report contacts without fear of ridicule. Let researchers have a chance to hear *immediately* and first-hand from witnesses about their experiences. And let either government or private funding pay the costs of thorough investigation, done aboveboard, publicly, and objectively by the best scientific talent available.

"Scientific" as used here does not mean merely physical scientists. It includes social scientists and all talented persons who have spent years

(continued on next page)

Review, Continued

UFO flap in Southeast Missouri brings Scientist Rutledge down from his Ph.D. tower, shows him face the hard UFO reality, and sees him grab the flying saucers by the horns. Us ol' foo-fighter and flying disc bird dawgs shore are glad to have them egghead college fellers joining' us instead of fightin' us like they used to.

And, when Author Rutledge refers now and then to the obstacles, frustrations, and hardships he and his colleagues encountered, such were not just par for the course. In teams, with delicate advanced instruments and equipment, those Spartans stood nightlong watches in fields, in the woods, and on mountains, often in the worst kind of weather. Some book reviewers out to try it sometime.

Mr. Rodeghier's review proceeds to serve up more of the same bull only it's sliced a bit differently. He bellyaches that Dr. Rutledge gives the wrong peak nights for UFO sightings, remarking that "This assertion is unreferenced..."; in the same paragraph Mr. Rodeghier disputes the author's speed for meteors as a "serious error," but his own assertion is unreferenced! Holy catfish!

From the foregoing nitpicking of real or furnished nits, the review lapses into sophistry's last resort: *argumentum ad hominem*—if no valid attack can be made on what the man has done, attack the man! Mr. Rodeghier doesn't believe Dr. Rutledge when he says he saw 37 UFOs from his own yard, that Project Identification made a total of 157 sightings, and that UFOs are under intelligent control. The reviewer wants to relegate most of the 157 UFOs to stars, hoaxes, and the effects of tectonic stresses, but also declares: "From the context of the writing, it is clear that the possibility that the 'obvious intelligence' might be human pilots was not entertained." From the context of the reviewer's writing, however, it is not clear whether the human pilots fly the stars, the hoaxes, or the tectonics. All of 'em, maybe? Some hot pilots!

This review of a review for the most part has been criticising criticism, unjustified as said criticism is, but it is time to move over to the positive side. It is manifest that a fair, reasonable review of Dr. Rutledge's book should contain the observations and comments hereinafter outlined.

1. It is the first thorough account of the first extensive scientific investigation of UFOs—*and while they were visible.*

2. The book is professionally written and is well-edited and well-proofread (only one typographical error was found).

3. The author's application of his knowledge of physics, astronomy, and photography makes possible his splendid report of the technical and scientific achievements he fathered; he presents it in plain English but is technical when necessary, with enough human interest to hold the general reader as well as the veteran UFOlogist.

4. Photographs, tables, equations, maps and other illustrations are excellent.

5. Chapter 19 contains an innovative study of observer-UFO interaction, some UFOs indicating an awareness of the observers and reacting to their movements and activities.

This review-reviewer noticed three or four nits in the book that he could nitpick on, but they were extirpated from conscious memory by the majesty of Project Identification's creative contributions to UFOlogy, and its record so splendidly chronicled by Harley D. Rutledge, Ph.D. If you haven't read *Project Identification: The First Scientific Field Study of UFO Phenomena,* do it now, and when you have read it you will give the book a place of prominence in your UFO library.

Mr. Rodeghier must have received a message from the Great Beyond or somewhere about this review of his review, for you can hear him hammering out a rejoinder so furiously on his typewriter that his editor is standing by with the fire extinguisher. Oh, well, as the Phantom Editor would say, "w.c."

Who cares?--William D. Leet

California Report, Continued

studying the phenomenon objectively and without preconceptions. Let *all* facets of human knowledge be given equal freedom, and funds, to study the reports—parapsychologists, philosophers, and theologians alike with physical and social scientists.

The UFO phenomenon is an all encompassing *fact*. It touches *all* facets of human knowledge. It suggests that many UFO reports are generated as a result of interdimensional visitors interacting with humankind. These apparently have the ability to manifest temporarily in a physical form in our atmosphere. These are every bit as important as the reports which suggests thoroughly physical craft and occupants from far away places in our own space-time (the type of alien involved in the film).

Other films will have to be made about those types of UFOs which are apparently inimical to human life—either outwardly hostile or, because of their nature, unable to interact without damaging witnesses physically and emotionally. The UFO phenomenon is multisource; most of us agree on that. And there seem to be good and bad aspects to be dealt with. We are not even sure whether *all* UFO phenomena are agreeable among themselves! There is a possibility that benevolent entities and malevolent entities, warring with each other perhaps, are both attempting to contact the human race.

For what it is, "ET—the Extraterrestrial" is a start in the right direction, one small step, just as "Close Encounters" was a step toward public understanding of UFOs. It touches a bit of the phenomenon, teaches one necessary lesson, will likely raise the human consciousness toward one possible form of non-human life.

But so much remains to be done. How long will it take before the human race fully accepts the fact that it is only one form of intelligence (and a comparatively lowly-evolved form at that). It has taken about 35 years between the scary "alien" pictures of the late forties and fifties and this uplifting film depicting proper human-alien interaction. Will we run out of time before the whole of the phenomenon is thoroughly explored and accepted?

CRITIC'S CORNER

By Robert Wanderer

Whenever I meet a hypnotist who "regresses" subjects into the past, I ask: How do you know that the story you get is "true" and not a creation of the subject's subconscious mind, similar to the dreams we all create every night?

Some hypnotists seem to find this a strange question that had never occurred to them before. More often, the hypnotist will talk about conducting a few preliminary sessions before the "regression," to become convinced that the subject is reasonable and telling the truth. But even this answer does not quite get to the heart of the matter: A hypnotized subject can be well-meaning and "sensible-sounding" and yet be unaware that the story being related is a product of the subconscious.

One hypnotist I talked with put the matter in these terms: She had regressed people to find lost objects, and they had remembered under hypnosis where they had lost the object. She had regressed people in therapy to get through to some traumatic event that had happened in early childhood, and they had remembered it under hypnosis and thus overcame what was blocking their progess in therapy. So when she regressed people who had been shocked with some sort of UFO experience, and they came up with a story of being "abducted" onto a spaceship and having the typical adventures that "abductees" usually report, she was sure that their stories were true. Regressive hypnosis works, she felt; it worked for lost objects and therapy blocks, so surely it works for UFO "abductions" too.

But there is a key difference. In the lost object problem, hypnotism relaxed the subject and made it possible to remember where it was lost; the fact that the object was recovered is proof of the technique. A classic case was in the bizarre kidnapping of a busload of schoolchildren in California a few years ago; under hypnosis, a witness remembered a license number, and the case was solved.

In the case of the person whose therapy was at a dead end because of a repressed traumatic event that had happened at the age of perhaps 4, the "block" was resolved and the therapy could proceed. To be sure, we don't know whether the story of the trauma developed under hypnosis was literally and objectively true, but at least it represented how the person felt about the problem, and brought it out for a satisfactory resolution in therapy.

In the case of the UFO "abduction," however, there is no recovered object and there is no demonstration of improvement in therapy; there is nothing but an exotic, extremely unlikely story which the subject, in the intensity of the hypnotic experience, believes to be "really true."

The general problems here, as I see it, is that we tend to oversimplify our perception of the world around us; we like to classify an issue, such as hypnotism, as being either "good" or "bad", as "right" or "wrong." But hypnotism offers both advantages and disadvantages. It's useful for relaxation, for helping people to reconsider and solve personal problems, for helping people to recall earlier experiences. It's on this matter of recalling the past that the advantages of hypnotism begin to dissolve into disadvantages, with the picture distorted by what we would like to believe.

People commonly view memory as a kind of storehouse from which material from years back can be recovered exactly as it happened. But psychology professor Elizabeth Loftus, who has conducted extensive research and written the excellent book *Memory*, finds that our memory consists of fragments that are constantly "being altered, transformed, and distorted," and that hypnosis tends to complicate the matter further by giving people a false confidence that the materials they are developing are accurate.[1]

Distortion of memory through hypnosis has become recognized as sufficiently questionable in criminal cases as to constitute a breach of law; one major authority considers use of hypnosis by police on a potential witness to be "tantamount to the destruction or fabrication of evidence.'"[2]

Hypnosis seems to be useful in bringing out material from the subconscious, particularly in helping people to get a clearer idea of how they interpret a situation. But as a sure method to find "objective reality," hypnosis is so flawed as to be not merely useless but positively dangerous.

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Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

The "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" section in August OMNI contains James Oberg's explanations for UFO sightings in the Soviet Union and Argentina during 1980 and 1981. Oberg attributes the observation to secret Soviet satellite launches.

I rarely mention book reviews appearing in other publications, as I consider them to be a bit out of place in this column. However, I am only too willing to make an exception when it comes to Allan Hendry's review of Dr. Harley Rutledge's PROJECT IDENTIFICATION, which appears in the September issue of FATE. This is merely the latest attempt by CUFOS personnel to denigrate the work done by Dr. Rutledge over an 8-year period in southeastern Missouri. A review by Mark Rodeghier in INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER ("annotated" by the great JAH himself) made many of the same objections and drew many of the same erroneous conclusions.

If Hendry, Rodeghier, Hynek or any of the other CUFOS members had carried out similar field studies and had arrived at conclusions which were contrary to Rutledge's, then (and *only* then) it might be useful to consider their points of view. It goes without saying that they have *not* performed such research and are not likely to do so. Therfore, to me, this entire business has the distinct aroma of sour grapes. As Dr. Rutledge has said, his data and conclusions are in PROJECT IDENTIFICATION; read the book and decide for yourself if his study was "scientific" in nature. My view is that work such as that done by Rutledge is far more likely to benefit UFO research than are the nit-picking protestations of those who consider themselves "UFO authorities," yet contribute little of value to the subject.

Robert Girard of Arcturus Book Service (263 North Ballston Avenue, Scotia, NY 12302) is now publishing UFO books, as well as selling them. His first hardcover effort is Herbert J. Strentz's doctoral dissertation, A SURVEY OF PRESS COVERAGE OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, 1947-1966. Strentz's work, while providing some interesting material on the attitudes of newsmen toward UFO reports, is somewhat dated. There are more than 40 tables of various statistics relating to the author's research, as well as an appendix and bibliography, for a total of 341 pages (8½" x 11"). My major criticisms are threefold: (1) The book could have been produced in a quality softcover edition (a la THE UFO EVIDENCE or the annual MUFON UFO SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS) which would have served the purpose just as well and which would have carried a lower pricetag; (2) If a typewriter edition was considered necessary, the manuscript should have been typeset; (3) More proof-reading of the manuscript would have eliminated numerous typographical errors. These criticisms are meant in a constructive sense, as I fully support Girard's publishing efforts and hope he will be able to provide us with UFO books which are available from no other sources. A responsible publisher specializing in such material is badly needed. The Strentz book is available for $24.50, plus 85¢ postage.

Directors Message, from p. 20

scientific Ufology systematically, carefully, critically," which basically matches with the real objectives the authors had in mind when working on this book. A soft cover book, it may be ordered by sending a request note plus $9.00 (U.S. dollars) to Plaza & Janes, S.A., Export Department, Virgen de Guadalupe, 21-33, Esplugas de Llobregat, Barcelona, SPAIN.

Leonard Stringfield has privately published the third of his series on the crash/retrieval cases in a booklet entitled *UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing the Evidence—Status Report III.* It may be obtained directly from Mr. Stringfield for $10.00 plus $1.00 postage and handling by writing to 4412 Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45227. This booklet has all new information compared to Status Report II. MUFON still has an adequate supply of *The UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome, Status Report II; New Sources, New Data* by Leonard H. Stringfield for $5.00 plus $1.50 for postage and handling. The original (Status I) is published in the *1978 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings* in Leonard's published paper titled "Retrievals of the Third Kind." The entire symposium proceedings for 1978 is available for $6.00 in U.S.A. or $7.00 foreign plus $1.50 for postage and handling if ordered separately from other publications from MUFON.

UFOs...Canada: A Global Perspective, the Thirteenth Annual MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings (104 pages) is now available from MUFON for $10.00 plus $1.50 for postage and handling in U.S. funds. Papers by Arthur Bray, Dr. George and Iris Owen, Michael A. Persinger, Ph.D., Frederick E. Alzofon, Ph.D., John F. Schuessler, David Haisell, J. Allen Hynek, Ph.D., and William L. Moore are featured.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by
Walt Andrus

On August 1, 1982, Paul C. Cerny, Western Regional Director, met with the committee in Los Angeles that is hosting the 1983 MUFON International UFO Symposium at the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena, Calif., on July 1, 2, and 3. Bill Hassel, State Director for Southern California, chaired the meeting, which was held in the home of Mrs. Idabel Epperson.

MUFON Metroplex in Dallas, Texas, has recently puchased new stationery that has "Hosting the 1984 International MUFON Symposium" as part of the letterhead. The Rev. G. Neal Hern, State Director for Texas, is chairman of the host group, and Dr. Robert Davis, Program Chairman, has already received commitments from a few of the speakers. The dates and location in the Dallas/Ft. Worth area will be announced when a contract has been signed for the hotel facilities. Lindy Whitehurst, treasurer and publicity chairman for MUFON Metroplex, would like to share an idea that has sparked attendance at their monthly meetings with other local groups. When they started having dinner meetings at a local cafeteria that had a separate meeting room, their monthly attendance jumped from a poor attendance of 15 to 20 people up to 45-50.

Gary Levine, Ph.D., State Director for New York, has appointed Bruce L. Sherman, R.D. 2, Box 433, Chester, NY 10918 as the State Section Director for Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan Counties. Bruce is a spacecraft systems engineer and an amateur radio operator KA2JTS.

Marcel J. LaVictoire, 17 Brightview Ave., Rutland, VT 05701 has been assigned as State Section Director for Rutland County by the State Director for Vermont, William J. Chapleau. George Parsons, Jr., State Section Director in northeast Kentucky for. Boyd, Lawrence, and Carter Counties has volunteered to serve in the same capacity for Lawrence County in Ohio and Cabell and Wayne Counties in West Virginia. Living at 1300 Mills Blvd., Ashland, KY 41101, George is geographically located in this tri-state area to provide increased coverage not only with the news media and police agencies, but with the populace.

It is a pleasure to announce the appointment of Alvis L. Barrier, M.D., as the new State Section Director for Guadalupe County in Texas. A surgeon and an amateur astronomer, Dr. Barrier is on the Board of the University of Texas McDonald Observatory in the Davis Mountains. This is the site for the new 400-inch optical telescope, the largest in the world. Al and his family reside at 214 Millford Lane, Seguin, TX 78155. Walter Mensching, formerly residing in Orlando, Florida, has become the State Section Director for Fond du Lac County in Wisconsin. Walter may be contacted at 55 Carpenter St., Fond du Lac, WI 54935; telephone (414) 923-6090. He is anxious to set up a local group of Field Investigators to cover the area.

William T. Sherwood, founder of the Rochester UFO Study Group and a retired Kodak Optical Engineer, has volunteered his talent as a translator for German periodicals and as Field Investigator. Bill and his wife live at 200 Pinnacle Road South, Rochester, NY 14623.

MUFON is extremely proud to announce new books authored by officers and members. The *Andreasson Affair Phase II* by Raymond E. Fowler, Director of Investigations, is now available for $10.00 plus $1.00 for shipping (personally autographed) by writing to and making checks payable to Raymond E. Fowler, UFO Books, Box 19, Wenham, MA 01984. The book is sub-titled "The Continuing Investigation of a Woman's Abduction by Alien Beings." Many of our members attending the 1981 MUFON UFO Symposium at M.I.T. had the opportunity of meeting Betty Andreasson Luca.

John Magor, Provincial Director for British Columbia, is the author of a book titled *Our UFO Visitors—a Canadian Report*, published in 1977. John formerly published the magazine *Canadian UFO Report*. Some of the cases published in his magazine appear in his book. For further information on his book contact Hancock House Publishers Inc., 12008 1st Ave. South, Seattle, WA 98168 or your local book store (ISBN 0-919654-70-3). John now has a new book being considered for publication titled *UFOs Mean Business*.

Dr. Virgilio Sanchez-Ocejo, MUFON Special Representative for South America, has co-authored the book, *UFO Contact From Undersea* with Lt. Col. Wendelle C. Stevens (Ret.). Virgilio's contribution to the book concerns the abduction of Filiberto Cardenas of Hialeah, Florida starting on January 3, 1979. He was assisted in this investigation by Mario Rodriguez D'Agustino, now living in North Miami Beach, Fla., and former MUFON Representative to Uruguay. Your Director had the delightful pleasure of visiting with Virgilio at the recent MUFON UFO Symposium in Toronto and found him to be a personable gentleman.

Vincente-Juan Ballester Olmos, MUFON Representative to Spain and Miguel Guasp both contributors to the MUFON UFO Journal have co-authored a new book in Spanish entitled *UFOs and Science* (Los OVNIS y la Ciencia) published by Plaza and Janes in Barcelona, Spain. The book's foreword has been contributed by Dr. Richard F. Haines who wrote that "what Ballester Olmos and Guasp have done is to approach the subject of

(continued on page 19)

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FROM THE EDITOR

The NOVA "Case of the UFO" broadcast (see Open Letter and Guest Editorial) is a victory for the skeptical propagandists, and an important one because of the prestige of this public broadcasting science series. The one-sided treatment is nothing new for TV or film "documentaries" in the U.S., but severely disppointing coming from NOVA. What will it take to get the sort of documentary outlined by Dr. Hynek in his editorial? TV and other media producers need to be educated to the large middle ground between the sensational and outrageous tabloids, on the one hand, and the skeptic-debunkers on the other, as to the nature of truly puzzling UFO reports. If we don't do it, who will?

UFO reports are not *all*, by any means, unexplainable in conventional terms, but neither are they *all* (the skeptical position) readily explainable. We have to start talking about and focusing attention on the *some* that are truly puzzling, and differentiating sharply between categories. Otherwise, the skeptics will continue to get away with burying the serious cases among the trivial, drowning out the potential "signal" with the "noise."

In this issue

NOVA: DIRECTOR'S OPEN LETTER 3
By Walt Andrus

NOVA: GUEST EDITORIAL 4
By J. Allen Hynek

UFOs AND THE RAAF--THE INSIDE STORY: PART 1 6
By Bill Chalker

UFO GENESIS 10
By John Prytz

CALIFORNIA REPORT 15
By Ann Druffel

PROPOSED FEDERATION OF UFO GROUPS 17
By Rick Hilberg

IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
By Lucius Farish

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

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Permission is hereby granted to quote from this issue provided not more than 200 words are quoted from any one article, the author of the article is given credit, and the statement "Copyright 1982 by the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas" is included.

NOVA: DIRECTOR'S OPEN LETTER

September 29, 1982

To: An Open Letter to all State and Provincial Directors and Board of Directors of the Mutual UFO Network, Inc./MUFON

From: Walter H. Andrus, Jr., International Director

Subject: Public Broadcasting System NOVA Program titled "The Case of the UFOs" to be aired October 12, 1982

After requesting a private showing of the program on September 20, 1982 via WTTW in Chicago, Dr. J. Allen Hynek called Walt Andrus to express his displeasure with the program and to share a proposed editorial that will appear in the CUFOS monthly publication. I have attached a copy of the publicity release to MUFON from the WGBH Public Information office in New York City, which sounds exciting, but does not mention the names of any of the participants. To do so would disclose that the program is a "debunking effort" and would automatically reduce the number of viewers, since the general public is seeking solid information on the UFO phenomenon.

The featured participants are James E. Oberg, Philip J. Klass, Michael A. Persinger, Ph.D. (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada), Dr. Brian Brady (U.S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, CO), W. "Bill" Ireland (New Zealand Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research) with brief edited appearances by Dr. Bruce S. Maccabee and Alan Hendry. Dr. Hynek advised that four reels of film were made about himself and the work of the Center for UFO Studies, by the film crew, however none of this was used and his name was never mentioned in the program. Both Dr. Maccabee's and Alan Hendry's contributions were edited in such a manner that it was made to appear that they agreed with the aforementioned debunkers.

When John Groom was in Houston, Texas making the program, he filmed over two reels of video tape of John Schuessler, discussing the Cash/Landrum case at the site that was also not used. During his visit, Mr. Groom spent considerable time at the home of James Oberg in nearby Friendswood, Texas filming sequences which are featured in the program. This created suspicion in Mr. Schuessler's mind concerning the integrity of John Groom's production as a legitimate UFO program. His suspicions have now been confirmed.

Dr. Hynek is submitting a guest editorial for publication in the MUFON UFO Journal expressing his disgust and contempt with this obvious UFO debunking program since only the vocal minorities were featured. MUFON in Seguin was never contacted to provide material or suggestions for the filming. A telephone call, after the film was completed, from Miss Elise Katz, WGBH in Boston, seeking publicity photographs on August 10, 1982 to publicize the program and for their news release kit was the first time your Director had heard about the program. When I quizzed her concerning who was in the film, she noted that it included Travis Walton, the 1978 New Zealand motion picture films and the Deputy Val Johnson incident in Warren, Minnesota. She avoided naming the participants, only the cases to be discussed.

Needless to say, Dr. Hynek and your International Director, Walt Andrus, were more than mildly concerned with the unfavorable impression that the general public will receive after viewing and hearing the debunker's viewpoints, regardless of how farfetched their theories and explanations may be when the program has been billed as a scientific expose. I telephoned the WGBH Public Information Office, 609 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017, telephone number (212) 759-8851 and asked for the Press Contact, Wilma Hill. In her absence, I talked to Cindi Jessen, Promotion Assistant, who was also a party to the News Release dated August 26, 1982. When I asked her if she had screened the program before writing the publicity release, she replied in the affirmative. When I pointed out to her that only the major debunkers were featured in the program, she admitted that the film would be objectionable to serious UFO researchers and possibly the general public. I asked her to arrange for an advanced private showing in San Antonio through KLRN-TV, the PBS outlet, as she had done for Dr. Hynek, but she refused. (After having eliminated Dr. Hynek from the finished program, they may have felt a little guilty.)

Upon further quizzing Cindi Jessen on how the participants were selected for the filming, she said that the list was provided by Kendrick Frazier to the producers. As most of you know, Kendrick Frazier is the Editor of "The Skeptical Inquirer, The Zetetic" published by the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. Whether John Mansfield or John Groom (BBC) were fully aware of the biased backgrounds on these men I do not know, however their editing of the film, leaving out the people who could contribute positive information was very obvious and appeared intentional.

When pressed further, Cindi Jessen said that all complaints must be filed in writing with the Executive Producer for NOVA, John Mansfield, since "The Case of the UFOs" is a

(continued on next page)

Open Letter, Continued

WGBH/BBC co-production, produced by John Groom (BBC/British Broadcasting Company).

Since any statement that your International Director could make in the Journal or Dr. Hynek's guest editorial could not be published and received by our members before October 12, I am resorting to this open letter to key MUFON Directors throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

I personally called Mr. Howard Gutin, General Manager of KLRN-TV in San Antonio, Texas and asked permission to do a rebuttal immediately after the PBS airing on October 12th. He though it was a fine idea, but declined since their October program schedule has already gone to press and could not be changed at this late date. He has invited me to do a UFO segment for airing in November that will present the positive aspects of the UFO phenomenon and investigative activities of MUFON. He was very receptive to my objections and felt that PBS should "flag" their stations if they anticipated a program that would create complaints.

How can the recipients of this letter help in neutralizing the negative opinions of the vocal debunkers in the minds of the general public and WGBH in particular?

1. Please contact the general manager of your PBS outlet that carries the NOVA series and volunteer to work with them as I have done in San Antonio, expressing your dissatisfaction with the October 12th program.

2. Communicate the information in this letter and WGBH news release to not only the MUFON members in your state, through the State Section Directors or directly through your own mailing list, but also to the news media.

3. Write and file a letter of complaint immediately after the program is aired on October 12th expressing your displeasure with the fact that the NOVA series on PBS would present such a biased program utilizing only the opinions and hypotheses of the members of the UFO Sub-Committee of "The Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal," who have dedicated themselves to explaining away the UFO phenomenon with their own preconceived opinions. Please address your letter to:

Mr. John Mansfield
Executive Producer for NOVA
WGBH Educational Foundation
125 Western Avenue
Boston, MA 02134

Be sure to identify the program date, and the PBS station where you viewed the program. The WGBH Public Information Office in New York, NY has recommended this as the proper procedure in which to voice complaints.

The program should be more appropriately titled "The Case Against the UFO," instead of being billed as "The Case of the UFOs."

This is an opportunity for everyone interested in securing answers and resolving the UFO phenomenon to take positive action by getting actively involved as suggested in your own communities. This open letter will be published in a future issue of the MUFON UFO JOURNAL.

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Andrus, Jr.
International Director

NOVA: GUEST EDITORIAL

By J. Allen Hynek, PhD.

One should perhaps sympathize with the producers of the NOVA series. They really bought a pig-in-the-poke when they purchased the program "The Case of the UFO" with which they opened their new TV season on Oct. 12. One can hope that they have better luck with ensuing programs, and also, one can hope that they do not continue to produce misleading advance advertising.

The program was advertised widely as "a rigorous, scientific investigation of the fact, fiction and hoax of unidentified flying objects," and the press release stated, "NOVA takes a penetrating look at several famous UFO reports. . . .and proves that serious study of these mysterious phenomena is very much alive, and may just now be on the verge of significant discoveries." A come-on if there ever was one! The actual program, however, gave the impression that anyone spending time on broad-based investigations of the UFO phenomenon was not playing with a full deck of cards.

I had the opportunity of previewing "The Case of the UFO" through the courtesy of WTTW, the PBS station in Chicago, several weeks before its airing, and was shocked at the unfair treatment the subject was given. Having been involved, with Allan Hendry, in several days of taping for this program at the Center for UFO Studies, I was amazed to see how much material was edited out, making for a very biased presentation. For example: we had been asked for a "really good case" to re-enact for taping. Hendry, using our criteria for good cases, (a close encounter, completely independent witnesses, and preferably a daytime occurrence) suggested a case he had carefully investigated some years ago, the Joliet case of May 8, 1977 (see *UFO Handbook*, p. 114) in which a research chemist and her husband, in one car, and a physician and his wife in another car, 15 miles apart but on the same road, saw at about 2 p.m., a silver "straw hat" as large as the moon, fly silently over the top of their cars (moving rapidly and *against* the local wind direction).

The four witnesses were kind enough to give up a day of their lives to re-enact the event for NOVA in the interests (they thought) of science and truth. But NOVA never used this, I imagine, not because they could explain it, but because they couldn't! Instead, they used their time on the fake pictures from Warminster, England, UFOs which are easily shown to be Soviet space shots, and on one astronaut (Conrad) downplaying astronaut sightings in general. (No mention, of course, was made of

(continued on next page)

UFOS AND THE RAAF--THE INSIDE STORY: PART I

By Bill Chalker
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On Monday morning, January 11, 1982, I arrived at the Russell Offices of the Department of Defence, in Canberra, to undertake a review of the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) /Department of Defence UFO files. This was the first time that a civilian researcher had been afforded this sort of access.

For almost 30 years, the RAAF has been the official body invested with the responsibility of investigating reports of UFOs or unusual aerial sighting (UAS) reports in Australia and its territories[1]. No clear and unambiguous picture has emerged about the role the RAAF plays in the UFO controversy in Australia.

On one hand there are supporters of the "cover-up" scenario. That is, the RAAF is covering up its high level involvement, perhaps in concert with the alleged United States Air Force censorship conspiracy[2]. On the other hand, we have the position that suggests that the RAAF is bureaucratically locked into a responsibility it has long since decided is a waste of time, but continues as a service to the general public.

The only public record of case investigations by the RAAF has been the "Summaries of Unusual Aerial Sightings." These consist of data, time, location, very brief details of the event, and "possible cause." Nine of these were produced, covering the years from 1960 up to and in including 1977. However, the 1977 Summary was the last to appear and it was not until 1980 that the Department of Defence advised interested parties that:

> "the practice of compiling annual summaries of UAS reports was discontinued in 1978. This was in line with the Department of Defence policy of the RAAF now investigating reports purely as a "service to the general public." All reports are still retained for record purposes and are available to whoever seeks access to them.[3]

However "access" did not mean direct access, but instead referred to the often unpredictable and incomplete compliance to requests, with the dispatch of individual reports (in which the personal details of witnesses are normally deleted) and/or standard public relation replies.

After signing in at the police desk, I was escorted from Building A to Building C of the Russell Offices Defence complex in Canberra, by Mr. Noel Tanswell of Defence Public Relations — Research Press. In the office of the Directorate of Public Relations — Press Section, Mr. Tanswell showed me the files that had been made available. There were 18 all together. Four were given to me to examine first.

I was shown to a desk in a quiet corner by a window, which looked out into the rest of the Russell Offices complex. During that day and for the next 3 (the latter in the office of the Director of Public Relations, the director being on leave), I conducted an exhaustive examination of the RAAF UFO files. I was given free access to a photocopier and was allowed to make notes, both written and with a tape recorder. In short, I was permitted a completely open review of the 18 files made available.

Two types of files have been maintained by the RAAF/Department of Defence, namely:
(1) "Unidentified Flying Objects - Reports of Sightings," and
(2) "UFOs — Enquiries from members of the public and Flying Saucer organisations."

The sightings largely consist of RAAF report forms (generally containing the standard 3 part forms, namely Part 1 — Report by Observer, Part 2 — Unit Report, and Part 3 — Investigating Officer's Evaluation), covering memorandums, letters, telexes, and communications from other Government bodies (e.g. Department of Transport, Meteorological Bureau, and police).

The "Enquiries" mainly hold letters of enquiry from the general public, civilian UFO groups, individuals, and others, documentation searches, internal memorandums and minute papers, draft replies to requests, and miscellaneous documents.

The files made available to me during my January 1982 visit consisted of 7 Enquiry files covering the period from April 1966 to date, and 11 sighting files containing reports from 1975 to 1981.

Although the Enquiry files (through documentation searches to answer requests) and my own research prior to this officially sanctioned review provided me with considerable information on RAAF investigations prior to 1975, I was disappointed with the lack of pre-1975 sighting files.

Squadron Leader Ian Frame, the Air Force Liaison Officer responsible for the handling and compilation of UFO sightings in Canberra,[4] gave this explanation of the situation, in a letter enclosed with the files given to me for review:

> These are all the files readily available. We are hampered by the fact that the Department changed from Melbourne to Canberra in the early 60s. Files prior to this period have been very hard to locate.
>
> I hope that you appreciate that the RAAF examines UASs primarily for their Defence content. If occurrences have no obvious import we have very few resources available for checks other than initial cursory examinations. I hope that you are not too disappointed. I'm afraid that UAS are only a very minor secondary role for all people involved in the chain. Best of luck with your endeavours but these files are all that I have been able to recover from our system.

Of particular interest was that copies of previously unavailable Department of Defence (Air Force Office) Unusual Aerial Sightings Summaries for reports in 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Summary Nos. 10, 11 & 12 respectively) were provided for me. This is despite the previously

(continued on next page)

Table 1. — Breakdown of RAAF UFO Investigations

Year	Total no. of reports	No. "Unknowns"*	% "Unknowns"	Source of information
1960	20	0	0.0	Summary No. 1
1961	14	0	0.0	Summary No. 1
1962	25	0	0.0	Summary No. 1
1963	17	0	0.0	Summary No. 1
1964	17	1	5.9	Summary No. 1
1965	52	2	3.9	Summary No. 1
1966	74	1	1.4	Summary No. 1
1967	95	0	0.0	Summary No. 1
1968	101	0	0.0	Summary No. 1
1969	94	2	2.1	Summary No. 2
1970	37	4	10.8	Summary No. 3
1971	52	6	11.5	Summary No. 3
1972	87	11	12.6	Summary No. 4
1973	193	4	2.1	Summary No. 5
1974	67	2	3.0	Summary No. 6
1975	39	4	10.2	Summary No. 7
1976	39	4	10.2	Summary No. 8
1977	25	6	24.0	Summary No. 9
1978	118	30	25.4	Summary No. 10
1979	45	15	33.3	Summary No. 11
1980	47	10	21.3	Summary No. 12
	1258	102	8.1%	

*Some "unknowns" are not included due to low weight status, i.e., insufficient information or possible explanation provided was probable.

mentioned policy change which discontinued the summaries in 1978. These documents allow me to provide an updated summary of the RAAF's investigation of UFOs (See Table 1).

Classic Case Enquiries

It is interesting to see what the RAAF files say about "classic" cases. The "enquiry" files contained information on a number of these due to file searches undertaken to answer requests for information from various sources. For example, the controversial Drury film affair of 1953, was covered in the files with some surprising details, and the presence of several copies of frames of the film.

The RAAF files described the famous Tully incident in the following manner:

> At about 9.00 a.m. on 19th January 1966, Mr. G.A. Pedley, a banana grower of Tully, Qld, observed a light grey non reflecting dull object, reported to be about 25 feet long and 8 feet deep, rise vertically then climb on an angle of 45° from a height of about 30 feet above marshland which was situated about 25 yards away from his position. There was an associated hissing noise which decreased as the "object" rose. The apparent shape was described as "two saucers, face to face," but no structural detail was observed. The duration of the observation was approximately 15 seconds and it disappeared in mid air whilst receding into the distance (not assessed).
>
> A clearly defined near circular depression remained in evidence in swamp grass at the point from which the object was seen rising, and measured about 32 feet long by 25 feet wide. The grass was flattened in clockwise curves to water level within the circle and the reeds had been uprooted from the mud. There was no scorching of grass or surrounding trees and the observer stated that there was no smell of combustion. . . .
>
> Although a conclusive determination could not be made, the most probable explanation was that the sighting was of a "willy willy" or circular wind phenomenon which flattened the reeds and sucked up debris to a height of about 30 feet, thus forming what appeared to be a "flying saucer," before moving off and dissipating. Hissing noises are known to be associated with "willy willies" and the theory is also substantiated by the clockwise circular configuration of the depression.

I summarized the controversy about the Tully incident in "Tully (Australia) 'saucer nests'," pgs. 370-371, *The Encyclopedia of UFOs*[5].

Other documents in the Enquiry files were requests for information on cases, which ostensibly it seems the RAAF did not know about. For example, a 1967 enquiry related to an alleged UFO event, thought to have taken place over Butterworth RAAF airfield, Malaysia, back in the first week of July 1959, would be extraordinary if true. The enquiry referred to two F-86 fighters being scrambled to investigate a UFO. The aircraft fired on the UFO, which exploded and ash fell to the ground. The ash was allegedly retrieved and sent to Canberra for analysis. Another UFO appeared the following day, apparently looking for its "lost mate." When two F-86 fighters were again sent up, the planes allegedly disintegrated within a mile of the UFO.

(continued on next page)

RAAF, Continued

According to the story, the aircraft and pilots were never found. The files contain internal memorandums between Butterworth RAAF base and Canberra in 1967, which appear to indicate that they were unaware of the events. My own enquiries, ably assisted by John Prytz of Canberra, have failed to elict any further information or to confirm whether any aircraft were lost at the time. I would certainly be fascinated to hear whether anyone has anything concrete on this diverting tale.

Even the book *Alien Honeycomb*[6] had some references to it in the files. An internal memorandum dated 1 Aug 80 from DEFAIR CANBERRA to HQOC — SOINT regarding "Confirmation of Data in Book 'Alien Honeycomb'," stated:

> The text of the book is sufficiently vague to make tracing information from service records a very tiring and difficult task. A check of files held at Air Force Office has proven negative.
> Unfortunately, a "no comment" or "no information" response from the RAAF is only going to encourage this type of journalism. Accordingly, it is requested that HQOC initiate a check of records (including those at HQ AMB (Amberly - B.C.) for data which could relate to this matter.

In a telex dated 5 Sep 80 and categorized as "unclassified/routine," from HQOC to DEFAIR Canberra, the following information was given:

> FURTHER TO REF A THE FOLLOWING RETRANS OF INFO RECEIVED FROM HQ AMB. QUOTE: 1. SUMMARIES OF UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL SIGHTINGS PREPARED BY DEPT OF AIR BETWEEN MID 1968 AND MID 1969 HAVE BEEN CHECKED FOR MENTION OF THE CASE. NO MENTION OF THAT PARTICULAR SIGHTING APPEARS IN THE SUMMARIES. 2. THIS IS UNUSUAL BECAUSE IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE SUMMARIES WERE COMPREHENSIVE AND NOT EDITED LISTS OF REPORTED SIGHTINGS. 3. UNLESS REQUESTED BY COMMAND THIS HQ DOES NOT PROPOSE TO TAKE THIS MATTER FURTHER.

As it turned out it appears nothing further was done. My own opinions on *Alien Honeycomb* are well known[7]. The "Enquiry" files contain documents related to what appear to be retrievals of mundane debris, but none of them relate to the "Alien Honeycomb" affair (e.g. "Suspect Air Vehicle Wreckage — Perenjori, W.A. — 1974"). More than likely the key to "alien honeycomb" (subsequently identified as predominately woven fibreglass!) lies not in a UFO (or UAS) file, but in files related to aircraft accidents and investigations.

Several surprising finds were made in the files, most notably documents which gave insights into RAAF and Australian government policies on the UFO subject.

A RESTRICTED Foreign Affairs document about "UNGA 33: SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE: ITEM 126 — ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR UNDERTAKING, CO-ORDINATING AND DISSEMINATING THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH INTO UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS AND RELATED PHENOMENON" contained a review by P.A. Jackson, for the Australian UN delegation, of the attempts by Sir Eric Gairy to obtain UN concurrence for his idea of a UN UFO agency. The document summaries the negotiations that took place, noting that the result was "a much more modest draft decision," which was subsequently adopted by consensus of the Special Political Committee on 7 December 1978. The document concludes:

> The outcome was a satisfactory one from our point of view and from the points of view of those other countries who did not want to accede to the demands of the Grenada draft resolution but at the same time did not want to offend the Government of Grenada. The draft decision did not commit the Outer Space Committee to do more than receive and consider documents from Grenada and permit Grenada to present its views to the Committee. This is something which Grenada, or any other country could have done at anytime without a decision of the General Assembly, but Grenada was satisfied. Most importantly, the draft decision did not inscribe the item on the agenda for UNGA 34.

In retrospect, it would have been far more expedient for Sir Eric Gairy to have devoted more time to domestic matters, for before long, he was deposed in a coup.[8]

With regard to RAAF UFO policy, two 1966 documents were especially illuminating. These were RESTRICTED Department of Air (later Department of Defence) Minute Papers entitled and dated, "UFOs — RAAF HANDLING OF PROBLEM, 16 Aug 66, and "UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS — RAAF POLICY", 12 Oct 66.

The first of these minute papers, arose out of a conflict between the Intelligence and Public Relations Directorates of the Department of Air, over whether "the distribution of interested members of the public of the 'Summary of Unidentified Aerial Sightings Reported to Department of Air From 1960'" was to cease. The Directorate of Air Force Intelligence was "keen to softpedal the UFO business" and gave "the reason for this cessation (as) the undesirability of whetting the interest of the public in UFOs."

> The "Summary..." grew out of a requirement for certain statistical UFO information to provide material for a ministerial reply to a parliamentary question. OPR (Directorate of Public Relations - B.C.) willingly undertook to draft an answer for the Minister (a task which entailed folio-for-folio research through some four or five parts of the relevant file), because it felt that the otherwise burdensome task had a distinct side-benefit, namely, the collation of an unclassified and innocuous summary of UFO "sightings" in AUSTRALIA for the past five years.
>
> DPR envisaged the day when it would be able to reply to all public UFO enquiries by the mere dispatch of the "Summary..." covered, if thought necessary, by a letter in which we explain that we are not prepared to engage in any subsequent disputation (i.e., take our "Summary..." or leave it; we have told you all we know). In order to keep this "Summary..." current, D/DAFI (Ops) was good enough to agree to provide DPR with the basic information which DPR would expect to have been security cleared for general release before adding the information to the "Summary..."

In this 16 Aug 66 Minute Paper, DPR directed at DAFI (Directorate of Air Force Intelligence), "a plea to remove the present restriction on the sharing of our unclassified UFO

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RAAF, Continued

information with the public, for the following reasons:

> (a) The RAAF really has no right to act as an arbiter of the subjects in which the public may or may not take an interest. Those members of the public who care to concern themselves with UFO facts and fancies all know that the Department of Air is the official, governmental examiner of reports of sightings in this country and any attempt by us to suppress public interest (however misguided we may think that interest to be) only helps to support the general impression that we are sitting on fat files of information, vital to our security. This, I submit, is the last thing we want to happen.
>
> (b) The USAF is believed not to be adverse to making public its unclassified UFO findings, which it does in sheer self defence and, while it is true we do not have to defend ourselves against the same sort of pressure for information as that applied to the American air force, it seems self evident that we should, in our defence, devise some simple piece of administrative machinery to cope with that steady flow of UFO enquiries, anti-authority (RAAF?) press innuendos and statements verging on public accusations of duplicity which we will never be able to dodge, as long as we continue to play our unclassified UFO cards too close to our chests.
>
> (c) DPR, which bears the brunt of the current pressure by replying to most of the public UFO enquiries, feels that unless we come out into the open we always will be the subject of occasional (and unnecessary) adverse publicity.
>
> (d) The cat is already out of the bag (a reference to the situation that the existence of the "Summary..." was not widely known, but that a AFSRS (Australian Flying Saucer Research Society — a civilian group) representative had written, asking for a "brief assessment of sightings," implying that the existence of the "Summary..." was becoming common knowledge - B.C.).
>
> In sum: by continuing with the old policy of playing our UFO cards close to the chest, we only foster the incorrect (but nevertheless widely held) belief that we have much vital information to hide. On the other hand, by maintaining a current "Summary..." (which OPR is prepared to do, with your continued help) we dispose in one blow, of the UFO enthusiasts belief that (a) he is not being taken into the RAAF's confidence; and (b) the RAAF is desperately determined to suppress UFO information to prevent national panic...

The Director of Public Relations concluded his Minute Paper to the Director of Air Force Intelligence, by stating, "while security is not DPR's affair, our relations with the general public (cranks and all) certainly is and I feel strongly, from the PR point of view, that we are handling this whole business in an unnecessarily rigid and unimaginative way."

The second Minute Paper, dated 12 Oct 66, continued the same theme, but confirms that uncertainty and/or confusion were keynotes in RAAF UFO policy during 1966 — hallmarks that would continue, albeit waxing and waning, right up to today. It stated, in part, that:

> There appears to be some confusion concerning Department policy over UFOs...On file...there is a ministerial statement to the effect: "Anyone who is interested in sightings of UFOs can apply to the Department of Air for information on the subject and is welcome to a synopsis of UFO sightings which includes a very brief assessment of the probable causes." This statement was made in answer to ministerial representation. It would appear however that the policy represented by this statement may not have reflected the view of DAFI, despite earlier, although inconclusive evidence of his concurrence.
>
> ...DAFI has proposed to DGPP who in turn referred to DCAS that our approach to UFO reports be liberalised. It does not appear that either DGPP or DCAS were aware of the Minister's statement. In my opinion we must either comply with the terms of that statement or inform the minister of our "new" approach, if it is not intended to provide the synopsis of sightings and on this I am not at all together clear from reading the files....

As it turned out, in addition to the perennial press release, the "Summary..." did become the public front of the RAAF involvement in the Australian UFO controversy. By the end of the sixties, the Summary crystallised as a largely annual affair. No. 1 covered reports from 1960 to 1968. No. 2 covered the 1969 accounts, while 1970 and 1971 reports appeared in Summary No. 3. From 1972 up to 1977 inclusive, the Summaries appeared somewhat erratically, but covering each year separately (namely Summaries Nos. 4 to 9).

RAAF Bureaucracy

The RAAF had ostensibly become locked into a bureaucratically orchestrated formula for handling the "UFO problem." Part of a 1980 "Brief for the Minister for Defence on RAAF policy for reporting of UAS...", describes the formula:

> Each RAAF base in Australia has an officer responsible for the investigation of UAS. Under present arrangements, anyone who sees (or thinks they have seen) an aerial object which cannot be identified should contact the nearest RAAF base, or if this is not possible, the nearest Police Station. Reports received at RAAF bases are thoroughly investigated and the results onforwarded to Department of Defence (Air Force Office) where they are checked and filed. The person making the original report is advised by the appropriate RAAF base of the findings of the investigation if so requested.
>
> Although the UAS files are unclassified they are not made available to the general public in their complete form as many of the people submitting reports wish to remain anonymous. However, a summary of the findings of any particular case can be made available.
>
> In summary, the RAAF does not conceal facts about UAS and are quite prepared to release details of particular reported sightings to the general public on request. This assumes that the case has been reported and investigated by the RAAF in the first instance.

Variations upon this recent expression of the RAAF UFO formula has led to an amplification of the problems noted in the 1966 Minute Papers already discussed. The RAAF interest in UFOs vacillated around a publicly stated low priority base.

While the RAAF investigations remain the only known official study of UFOs, with all its perhaps understandable bureaucratic and military trappings, the scientific investigation of UFOs takes second place to the resolution of any defence and/or political implications. Since nearly three decades of involvement have probably confirmed for the RAAF that there is a limited defence content and that the majority of reports are misidentifications of prosaic phenomena, such investigations have

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RAAF, Continued

taken on a low priority.

The aspect to suffer first is the effort to establish whether something really interesting is at the heart of the small residue of cases referred to as "unknown" or "unidentified." Instead, for the RAAF they remain just that — "unknown." In fact one gets the impression from the files that the RAAF simply does not know what to do with the really provocative reports it receives. The fact that these "unknowns" are few in number is probably convincing enough evidence for the RAAF that perhaps such cases are ultimately resolvable, but the problem of possible nil return for effort expended argues against their detailed investigation.

However, the quality of investigations in both prosaic and significant reports has drawn criticism from many sources, perhaps none more pointed than that of Dr. Claude Poher, as expressed in a letter located in the RAAF UFO Enquiries files. Poher led France's first major official UFO research group — Group d'Etude des Phenomenes Aerospatiaux Non Identifies (GEPAN) — under the auspices of the French equivalent to NASA. In 1976 he addressed this reponse to the RAAF's UFO investigation, after the Department of Defence had sent him some of their Annual Summaries:

> May I suggest, for transmission to personnel responsible for this work, that some of the "possible causes" mentioned in these summaries are not acceptable....

Dr. Poher gave an example of an innocuous observation at Wickham, NSW, on 4th April, 1975, of a "silver object about the size of a cricket ball," which the "Summary" lists as Venus for the "possible cause." Poher concluded:

> ....for the 4th April, 75, the planet was under the horizon so the cause Venus is ridiculous. There are many other impossibilities like this in the papers you sent me. I think one should avoid publication of these documents without a careful check by specialists of the different scientific disciplines involved, so as not to have, one day a journalist or a scientist holding the Services of the Australian Department of Defence up to ridicule.

Such "impossibilities" are all too familiar to observers of RAAF UFO investigations, e.g. Cressy (1961) — "Astronomical"; near Moe (1963) — "Tornado like meteorological manifestations"; and Vaucluse Beach, Sydney (1965) — "tornado." (UFO sightings from RAAF files will be included in Part II.)

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UFO GENESIS

By John Prytz

The modern UFO phenomena flowered, indeed exploded, into public awareness, world-wide, in the late 1940's. What's new you ask? Nothing, But what I want to know is why? Was it an almost inevitable fad (a "fad" which just will not go away, which in itself tells us something about the nature of the phenomena) given the climate of the times, which needed only the smallest of triggering mechanisms to set the train of events in motion, or, was this ultra-flap (of world-wide, decades -long duration) something which no historian, sociologist, or psychologist would or could have predicted in advance, even in their wildest dreams, nor can retrospectively find a solid and definable cause for?

To answer this question would go a long way toward defining whether the bulk of the hard-core, bona fide, UFO case histories, at least at that time (the late 1940's), were the products of internal or external intelligence. I say "at that time" because in order to find socially, historically, culturally, and psychologically unpolluted UFO cases, an environment where UFOs were not part and parcel of the public consciousness, one has to go back to that beginning. (In addition, the earlier cases are valuable in weeding out various physical explanations such as satellites, etc.[1]) It's too easy today to say that people have UFOs/space flight/ETI, etc. on the brain, hence state that X% of today's UFOs are internally generated by the mind. But was that, could that have been, true in the late 1940's?

Of course, there was the airship mystery near the turn of the century but:

> Disappointing as it may seem, there is little doubt that the airship waves of 1896-97 were a product of hoaxes, wishful thinking, and downright fake journalism.[2]

And of course the foo-fighter mystery of WWII and the "ghost-rocket" phenomena of 1946 predated the "modern" UFO era, not to mention an every now and again isolated UFO sighting scattered throughout the first half of the 20th Century. None of these

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triggered the exponential upswing in UFO sightings around the world starting mid-year or psychological conditons to internally generate UFOs, or for ETI to invade and undertake reconnaissance of Earth on a large scale, depending upon your point of view.

Something very special happened in the mid-year of 1947 in general and to Kenneth Arnold on 24 June in particular, a particular case which neutral researchers still list as a bona fide unidentified. The Arnold UFO

> ....was an exciting story in 1947 and the one that triggered public interest and official U.S. Air Force involvement in the UFO controversy. It is also a sighting that must remain perhaps forever in the category of UFO reports that have never been satisfactorily explained.[3]

It is satisfying that the UFO sighting which triggered off the modern era is still an unknown, but what triggered off that sighting (and until such time as UFOs became a part of our image of the world, those UFO cases immediately following the Arnold one)?

Was that happening due to some physical environmental quirk which resulted in the rapid production of some unknown and unknowable in advance natural phenomenon? There is no evidence for this. The only new environmental factor at that time was the introduction of nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, but hardly on a large enough scale to alter the physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere to a degree large enough to produce the then "flying saucers." No, atmospheric testing of N-bombs doesn't seem a likely physical, hence environmental, candidate for massive UFO production. But perhaps an atmospheric physicist would like to comment on what, if any, changes our atmosphere underwent in the latter 1940's.

Was that happening due to a rapid step up in Extraterrestrial Intelligence (ETI) surveillance of Earth and Earthlings, perhaps due to that very quantum leap in terrestrial technology — the atomic bomb as so many before me have suggested — but possibly for another unknown reason(s) which only the ETI are privileged to know? This I personally hold as the most likely. It at least fits the facts as we know and understand them, and no credible objection which is ironclad and unassailable has yet been lodged against it.

The final alternative, the social, cultural, psychological climate of the times being ripe to produce an imaginary (internal intelligence) phenomena does not hold much credibility as we shall soon see.

Unfortunately, there are very few (if any) UFOlogists who have extensive qualifications and/or experience in sociology, psychology, etc. and who are students of history (including the indepth knowledge of the scientific, science fictional, and astronomical aspects), knowledgeable about mass media influences, and who themselves lived through the late 1940's as mature adults.

Was the overall public consciousness saturated with thoughts of and exposure to the concepts of space travel and ETI in the latter 1940's? Based on what data I've uncovered, I'd conclude it most unlikely.

But first of all, it would be most instructive and enlightening to go back to the press of that time, just to get a feel for the times. Time and space don't permit an exhaustive reading of every newspaper for every day in the 2 or 3 years prior to June 1947, but, as a random example 24 June 1947? I checked the microfilm. I didn't expect to find any stories about mysterious atmospheric objects, space flights, trips to the moon, NASA, satellites, bug-eyed monsters sending radio waves in our direction, and SETI programs awaiting the arrival of same. And guess what? I didn't! Those sorts of stories were not to be for another entire *decade!* The major stories were:[4]

> BILL CURBING LABOR BECOMES LAW AS SENATE OVERRIDES VETO, 68-25; UNIONS TO FIGHT FOR QUICK REPEAL
> MARSHALL AND PATERSON APPEAL FOR SPEEDY ARMS AID TO AMERICAS
> ASCAP SUED BY U.S. AS A WORLD TRUST
> U.S. IS ENCOURAGED OVER PARIS MEETING
> TENEMENT CRASHES AS BOYS' WARNING SAVES OCCUPANTS
> 20,000 HALT WORK IN SHIPYARDS HERE
> HIGH COURT CURBS PETRILLO POWERS
> SOVIET WELCOMED TO PARLEY ON AID BY FRANCE, BRITAIN
> ANALYSIS OF THE LABOR ACT SHOWS CHANGED ERA AT HAND FOR INDUSTRY
> NAM ASKS INDUSTRY TO HELP LABOR LAW WORK SMOOTHLY

In a word, "boring" as this was to be *the day* which saw the ultimate reason for you readers reading this now! We shall return to this issue of the New York *Times* shortly for more insights, but thus far things don't look too hopeful to those looking towards internal intelligence.

What about space/ETI oriented science fiction films? Alas, not a single motion picture with any science fictional theme was playing in the New York City cinemas on 24 June 1947 according to the amusements section of the *Times*. Now of course by that period motion pictures, including those with space/ETI content, were all established. An analysis does show that there was an exponential increase experienced in space/ETI science fiction films over time.

In fact, according to the essay from which I took this data[5] the space/ETI sci-fi film closest in time to, yet preceding the genesis of the modern UFO era, was the 1945 film *The Purple Monster Strikes!* I somehow doubt that this was the internal intelligence trigger! That essay also states:

> *After* (my emphasis) the Kenneth Arnold sighting in the State of Washington and subsequent flying saucer wave of 1947, saucers shared the stage with rocketships (in motion pictures)[6]

Thus, prior to June 1947, with one 1930's Flash Gordon exception, space flight/ETI was associated with traditional rocketships and *not* oval, cigar-shaped (with no fins), saucer-like, etc. objects. Therefore, UFOs, if internally generated yet associated with space travel/ETI, should have reflected

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the popular and traditional concept. It didn't!

Perhaps based on the data in Table 1, one could make a stronger case for UFOs being the trigger for the increase in space/ETI sci-fi films; vis-a-vis what pro-Imagery advocates would desire!

What about science fiction on television? Television did exist (barely) in 1947, and a brief history of this major influence upon our lives is in order.

Many scientists contributed to the development of television, and no one person can be called its inventor. However, Vladimir K. Zworykin probably made the most important contribution to television as we know it today and he first demonstrated the first completely electronic, practical television system in 1929. Many experimental telecasts took place in the late 1920's and early 1930's, of which the BBC in London and CBS and NBC in New York were the leaders. The first American telecasts on anything like a regular basis began in July 1936 following the installation of 150 TV receivers in homes in N.Y. City. However, WWII quickly killed off TV experiments and broadcasting in both Britain and New York in America.

Following the War's end in 1945, the American national networks, all based in N.Y. City, resumed broadcasting. At first, their telecasts reached only the area between Boston and Washington, D.C., but by 1951, this was extended coast-to-coast. At the time of the Arnold UFO sighting, then, there was no television in that area or anywhere in the American west where the first UFO flap was experienced. In 1945, there were fewer than 10,000 TV sets in the United States, which soared to about 6 million by about 1950, and to almost 60 million by 1960. Thus, at the time of the UFO genesis, there were only about 2 to 3 million TV sets in the country, which may seem like a lot, but not relative to America's population, and the TV set density of today. Thus, if TV did have an influence in triggering off the UFO phenomena, it would have been quite minor — too minor in fact to be able to explain it all.

But what could have been on the box at that time (June 1947) to even contribute in a minor way? According to the New York *Times* for the 24th of June 1947, N.Y. City had only 3 TV stations (as compared to today's 9 or more) and (as an aside) over 20 AM radio stations and 9 FM stations. On *the day* two TV stations had "no programs scheduled" and the third started to broadcast at 6:15 p.m. with "News from Washington," "Movies for Small Fry," "Cash and Carry," "Film: Serving Through Science," "Sports Names to Remember," and finally at 8:40 p.m. "Baseball: Yankees vs Cleveland at Yankee Standium." End of broadcast.[7]

Needless to say, Arnold did not watch any TV in the period prior to that flight as there was no TV to view in his geographical location. But even if there had been, would or could there have been anything of a nature that would have triggered off visions of "flying saucers" zipping through the air? In short, was there any sci-fi on the box in 1947?

> The first sf series to appear on American TV, *Captain Video....began in 1948* (my emphasis)[8]

So, there were no Little Green Men, rocketships, Space Shuttle launches being broadcast live at anytime prior to the genesis of the UFO mystery, via what today must be *the* means for shaping the public consciousness. Scratch television too as a possible trigger!

From the 1920's through the early 1950's, radio was *the* major mass media influence for shaping the public's image of the world. And from the 1930's on, in both the U.S. and Britain, sci-fi, and thrillers incorporating sci-fi and supernatural elements were fairly common on the radio (the best known example probably being the Orson Welles broadcast of the H.G. Wells classic *War of the Worlds* on 30 October 1938). Thus, it could be said that radio was what finally triggered off the UFO fad. Although this would be a theory worthy of intense (but difficult) research, a final proof of cause and effect (radio: UFOs) an interesting result, my immediate reaction and objection would be the time lag of nearly two decades between the start of the cause (radio) and the start of the effect (UFOs). Anyway, I'll leave this ball for someone else to kick around.

Having (to my satisfaction at least) eliminated 2 of 3 mass media influences (motion pictures and television) as triggers for the genesis of the UFO phenomena, let me turn briefly to the print media. Firstly, non-fiction.

As with sci-fi motion pictures, articles, and books about ETI and space flight existed well before the modern UFO era, and as with sci-fi films, these articles and books underwent an explosion by the numbers. However, and also parallel to sci-fi motion pictures, this explosion or exponential increase, happened *after* and not before UFOs appeared on the scene (and screen).

Perhaps the UFO phenomena helped to stimulate interest in space

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Table 1. — Space/ETI Motion Pictures as a Function of Time

5-Year Time Periods	No. of Space/ETI Sci-Fi Films
1900 - 1904	2
1905 - 1909	8
1910 - 1914	2
1915 - 1919	2
1920 - 1924	2
1925 - 1929	1
1920 - 1934	1
1935 - 1939	6
1940 - 1944	2
1945 - 1949	5
1950 - 1954	34
1955 - 1959	53
1960 - 1964	31

flight and ETI. That would be a more logical conclusion from the data above than to suggest the reverse!

Moving along to sci-fi and the print media doesn't give the Imagery advocates much room to maneuver either. All throughout the "golden age of science fiction" (which parallelled the golden age of sci-fi on radio), the means of delivery to what readers there were were via the pulp magazines. The circulation of these weren't high; display on the newstands was not prominent; writers weren't paid very well (in those days not even Isaac Asimov could make a living by writing sci-fi); the slick journals wouldn't touch the subject with a 10-meter pole; what books were published were usually published by small speciality publishing houses and never made the top 10 best seller lists. To the masses, science fiction was not the "in thing" to read and no bookstore ever had a separate section devoted to the subject.

But all of this is well-known and well-worn history to today's sci-fi buffs. It is hard to contrast this era just before and during the 1940's with today's intense interest in, and the marketing and packaging of, science fiction — now an "in thing." But again, that transition took place *after* UFOs were an established facet of our society, not before.

> The sf magazine world reached a publishing peak in 1953 when 34 different magazines were being issued in the United States alone....By the mid-1950's however, the death-knell was sounding for many magazines, especially the pulps. A combination of causes such as television, the slick magazines and a blossoming paperback field, made the pulp magazine seem outdated, and, almost as one, they died....Alas, all good things come to an end, and by the early 1960's paperbacks were making their presence felt on the magazine market.[10]

Another point of view:

> By the early 1920's, however, a number of established publishers had become aware of the *commercial* (my emphasis) potential of sf....Where paperback sf remained, with certain exceptions, largely worthless ephemera in Britain until the late 1950's, in the USA it more quickly became an established part of publishers' lists....Through the 1960's and 1970's sf continued to grow in strength as a published category. The last of the important specialist sf publishers, Gnome Press, died in the early 1960s....[11]

Table 2. — Space/ETI Non-Fiction References as a Function of Time[9]

Time Periods	No. of References (5-year average)
1900 - 1919	3.5
1920 - 1929	11
1930 - 1939	15
1940 - 1945	11
1945 - 1949	15
1950 - 1954	63
1955 - 1959	174
1960 - 1964	539

The point is this. It wasn't until *after* the era which saw the genesis of the UFO had come and gone, that science fiction in any sort of large-scale commercial and profitable form emerged. The hardcore, but small in number, readers of sci-fi prior to 1947 could not have been of high enough quantity with massive enough influence to trigger off the UFO phenomena, even if that sci-fi had reflected what we now view UFOs to be. As a form of prophesy, pre-1947, sci-fi did not overall view many, indeed most, of the modern-day UFO facets, with any degree of accuracy — and why should they have reflected what UFO characteristics have been documented today, way back then, given that UFOs are a product of external intelligence? But a problem exists if UFOs are internally generated and yet their traits do not (with rare exceptions[12]) parallel the internally generated fictional concepts which existed prior to the UFO era.

In short, with respect to items relating to space flight, ETI, etc. as expressed through fiction or nonfiction, there is no evidence on which to base a conclusion that these sorts of concepts were common enough in pre-1947 days to be day-in, day-out part and parcel images for the public.

But that's not quite the end of the story. Some further observations on this issue are in order.

The UFOs as ETI manifestations, if internally generated, should have been apparent immediately — that is, including occupant sightings and abduction cases by the end of 1947, accompanied by massive publicity. That wasn't to be. The initial theory, gut reaction, was the UFOs were no doubt a logical extension of weapons development following WWII — the "secret weapons" theory — and many popular articles followed that line in the early years[13] [14]. It wasn't until January 1950 that the idea that "UFOs=ETI" was given prominent public exposure, starting with Donald Keyhoe's *True* article, quickly followed by his book of the same title, *The Flying Saucers Are Real*, and a host of other articles and books by other authors which followed the initial Keyhoe theory.

From about that time, the "what" of UFOs was polluted as far as any subsequent reports and investigations were concerned. From that point maybe all UFO reports, as equated with ETI, were internally generated. But before? From mid-1947 through 1949, UFOs did not equal ETI for all practical purposes, but secret weapons. As there were no secret weapons, and no likely internally generated ETI UFOs during that period, what were the mysterious objects sighted? Internally generated secret weapons? Or, perhaps externally generated ETI UFOs!

What was so special, in a cultural, social, and/or psychological sense in the years and months leading up to June 1947? Nothing! What was so special about the latter 1940's that all of a sudden the citizens of the United States (and Canada, Europe, Australia, etc.) would by the hundreds emulate the experience of one man (Arnold) who nobody had ever heard of before? It wasn't as if the President of the United States had reported the very first "flying saucer"! The entire genesis of the UFO "fad," given the climate of

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UFO Genesis, Continued

those times, I suggest was therefore externally generated. And, as a complement to that, I further suggest that if there ever was an ideal time to imagine alien spaceships, one would make a more convincing case for one of two non-1940's historical periods.

If there was an ideal time for the public to have mass hallucinations about extraterrestrial spaceships, it would have been in the late 1950's and early 1960's. That 5-year period of 1957 through 1961 saw the birth of NASA, the start of the space race, Sputnik, Ranger, Project Mercury, the announcement of Project Apollo, Mariner 2 launched to Venus, and Project Ozma (the first attempt at SETI). The press, journals, electronic media, and books were full of space news, announcements, and achievements. The "canals" of Mars were still viable as Mariner 4 had yet to be launched. Science and science education exploded upon the American scene mainly out of fear of the Russian space achievements. The introduction of the mass market paperback book, not only in science fiction but in presenting science for the masses, was off and running. None of the above (with the exception of the Martian "canals") was true on and shortly before "flying saucers" entered our culture. But of course the flowering of space, ETI, even science in 1957-1961 could not have produced ETI UFOs as they were already ingrained in our minds. So, that's all just academic!

But that wasn't so if we go back to the first decade or two of this century, in my opinion another ideal period for UFOs to have been produced by the collective human mind.

Some have suggested that it was the emotional conditions shortly following WWII which contributed, indeed was responsible for, the bloom of internally generated UFOs. But why didn't it happen following WWI, which I would have thought to have been more of an emotional shock to the world than round two, two decades away? WWII at least had a precedent!

Above and beyond that, the early years of this century witnessed the birth of manned powered flight. It was when the concept of intelligent life on Mars peaked; when Percival Lowell popularized the "canals" of Mars through numerous books and popular articles; when Marconi was searching for Martian radio broadcasts; when a reward was offered for the first proof of the existence of intelligent alien life — excepting Mars as that was too obvious and easy! Further, it was the era when the H.G. Wells novels such as *War of the Worlds* and *First Men in the Moon* were all the rage, whether in hardback for the elite, or the pulp magazine reprints for the others. But where were the innate, instinctive, internally generated UFOs? These are facts which advocates of internal intelligence just cannot ignore or gloss over.

In summary then, we see that there was nothing overly special about the era which saw the genesis of UFOs and in fact other time periods would have been better placed to produce imaginary alien spaceships; there were few, if any, influencing factors of the sort that would mirror the UFO characteristics before the fact, and in fact a strong case could be made for the UFO genesis having something to do with the growth and interest in sci-fi, ETI, and space travel instead of the reverse.

The timing of the genesis of the modern UFO phenomena, which cannot be logically accounted for, is yet another forceful argument for the external nature of, an external intelligence behind, the UFO, and yet another nail in the coffin of the pro internal intelligence advocates.

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5. Simon, A. "Zeitgeist of the UFO Phenomenon" in Haines, R.F. (editor), *UFO Phenomena and the Behavorial Scientist* (Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, N.J., 1979, p. 52-56.)
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9. NASA Scientific and Technical Information Facility - *Extraterrestrial Life: A Bibliography: Part II: Published Literature: 1900-1964*, NASA (SP-7015), Washington, D.C., Dec. 1965, 335 p.
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NEBRASKA FORTEAN CONFERENCE

Ray W. Boeche, a MUFON State Section Director in Nebraska, has provided the following information about a conference on unexplained phenomena (including UFOs and other Fortean phenomena as reported by Charles Fort, chronicler of borderline science events) in Lincoln, Nebraska, on November 13-14, 1982.

Spreakers include Dr. J. Allen Hynek, director of the Center for UFO Studies; Dr. Roy P. Mackal on "cryptozoology" (unidentified biological creatures); Linda Howe on cattle mutilations, including her award-winning documentary "Strange Harvest"; and Ray Boeche.

Sessions will be Saturday, November 13, 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday, November 14, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Registration (including Saturday luncheon and refreshments) is $30 per person, $50 per couple, $25 each for groups of three or more, and $20 for students and senior citizens.

Registration: Terry Mahlman, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Division of Continuing Studies, Department of Conferences and Institutes, 33rd and Holdredge Sts, Lincoln, NE 68583; phone: 402-472-2844 between 8-5 Monday through Friday, Central time.

FUND FOR UFO RESEARCH

The Fund for UFO Research (Box 277, Mt. Rainier, MD 20712) is mounting a Fall fund-raising campaign featuring sales of more than 200 government agency documents on UFOs for a minimum contribution of $30 ($15 of which is tax deductible). Straight contributions without document sales are 100% tax deductible by American citizens. The Fund has supported research on "abduction" reports, crash/retrieval cases, the 1896-97 "airship mystery," and educational projects.

11. Nicholls, P. *op. cit.*, p. 484.
12. Simon, A. *op. cit.*, p. 47.
13. Morehouse, F.G. "Case of the Flying Saucers," *Argosy*, July 1949, p. 22-24, 92.
14. Taylor, H.J. "'Flying saucer' is good news," *Reader's Digest* (U.S. ed), July 1950, p. 14-16.

"California Report"

By Ann Druffel

Resolving the Issue of Hypnosis

By John DeHerrera

(© 1982, John DeHerrera)

(Note: The experiments with hypnosis involving imaginary abductees are widely referred to as the Lawson/McCall study. Those who are familiar with the study know that John De Herrera, a researcher-writer, was also involved with these experiments—in fact, he made the initial proposal. Somehow he has not been given proper credit. Hopefully, this article will correct this situation and reveal what he feels about the use of hypnosis.--A.D.)

The California Supreme Court has handed down a monumental decision in March of this year. This court decision involves the use of hypnosis by police investigators. No longer will anyone who has been questioned under hypnosis be allowed to testify in a California court-of-law.

"Hypnosis-induced testimony failed to meet a long-established legal standard requiring that scientific evidence be based on techniques generally accepted in the scientific community in which they were developed," said the justices. (Arizona and Minnesota Supreme courts also have barred hypnosis-induced testimony and in Maryland a reevaluation of the practice has been ordered.)

Statewide, the ruling is expected to weaken or destroy 59 criminal prosecutions! This situation is considered by many to be a disaster. In the act of exonerating some who may have been falsely accused, many brutal murderers could be freed. Prosecutors had relied heavily on the use of hypnosis and felt that it was reliable, especially in rape cases where the victim is the only witness to the crime. They felt that the experience could be so traumatic that details or entire events are "repressed" from conscious memory.

Defense lawyers and researchers, rejecting the claim that hypnosis is reliable, either testified before the Supreme Court or filed *Friend of the Court* depositions documenting their views. They succeeded in proving, to the satisfaction of the court, that hypnosis is inherently unreliable and that police investigators are unaware of this.

Proponents of the use of hypnosis can point to specific cases where this tool helped solve some very difficult criminal cases. Without it, these would never have been solved, they say. Opponents also cite cases where an individual *lied* or "recalled" events that later were proven false. Too often hypnosis results in memory distortions or hallucinations, they say.

For over 20 years, police hypnotists had waged a battle to have hypnosis accepted in courts-of-law. They claimed a very high success rate with hypnosis. "The mind is like a videotape, recording everything you see," said Dr. Reiser of the Los Angeles Police Department, who has trained police from almost every state on the techniques of hypnosis. "We are realizing that hypnosis is just a clinical way of interviewing, a deeper way of getting at the truth," Dr. Patrick Mullany, psychologist at the FBI Academy, was quoted as saying.

Researchers now know that our mind does not record everything, as a videorecorder would do. Memory is highly selective and we only record things that are important to us. Hypnosis is held up by many as a magic cure for getting at deeply buried memories. This isn't necessarily the case. Hypnosis simply encourages a person to relax and focus intensly on the event.

At this point it is appropriate to ask the question; is there anything that UFOlogists can learn from the evaluation of hypnosis by various supreme courts? Is our use of hypnosis based on sound knowledge and skills of this controversial tool? These and other questions must be addressed soon. Otherwise, the credibility of UFO research will sink even further than it is today.

In 1977, I was invited to observe some hypnosis regressions conducted by Dr. W.A. McCall and Professor Alvin H. Lawson. As a researcher of UFO phenomenon and hypnosis, I was interested in their hypnosis regressions. After observing some regressions that revealed a great deal of information on possible UFO abductions, there were still many questions remaining. "How reliable is hypnosis," I asked. "What would happen if we hypnotized someone who had *never* seen a UFO? Could they be encouraged to describe a UFO abduction also?"

Dr. McCall decided that this was a good idea and passed the suggestion on the Professor Lawson. Together, the three of us planned and conducted our "imaginary encounters study." We were enthusiastic but we did not expect much would come of this effort. Our volunteers would need a great deal of help in describing a UFO encounter/abduction we thought.

Our first volunteer, after being hypnotized, was told that he was taken aboard a UFO. Then we asked him to describe *how* he was taken aboard and *what he could see inside?* To our amazement, the volunteer gave a

(continued on next page)

PROPOSED FEDERATION OF UFO GROUPS

By Rick Hilberg

First off, I sincerely believe that the various organizations that participated in the MUFON-sponsored "UFO Summit Meeting" in Toronto have come to realize the need for better relations and communication within the UFO movement. Although similar proposals made throughout the years unfortunately died aborning, the intellectual and, however distasteful we may find it, the political climate within the field have shifted considerably in recent years to the point where the proposed federation may indeed become reality.

Perhaps Dr. Hynek's talk about how we should all plan for the next major media-reported flap hit home for many, because in past instances of massive media attention to the subject we lost much in the way of worthwhile reports and public support because there is no one coordinated voice that speaks for the UFO movement. While it is only human nature to desire our own little place in the sun when it comes to radio, television, and newspaper interviews, the conflicting and confusing statements made in past flaps have only served to turn off potential sources of financial (as well as personal) support, but given the skeptics ample reason to loudly proclaim that the UFO movement is not worthy of attention by established scientific disciplines.

Not to mention our losses through poor public relations methods, we suffer from a lack of established standards regarding our basic investigation and data gathering. As many brought up during the Monday afternoon "rap session" in Toronto, we need such basic things as a uniform terminology for the field, a standard method of training field investigators, coordination regarding data processing procedures and software; the list could go on from here to probably fill several pages! In other words we are squandering our collective time and resources because of poor communication within the field (just imagine all the money wasted when several UFO groups each send an investigator to a well publicized UFO sighting!).

These are but a few examples of why I feel we should have some sort of coordinating body for the field. I would think that some sort of organization patterned after a trade or professional group would suit our needs. The American Medical Association is probably the foremost example of an organization that promotes standards for its members, as well as speaks as one voice for the huge and diverse medical profession. In this way no organization would have to give up its basic autonomy, but would subscribe to the basic goals and standards of the coordinating organization, and allow that organization to handle public affairs on a national scale.

I realize that our task of actually organizing the proposed federation, whatever its basic structure and function, will be a difficult task. That is why I feel that it is essential that we all physically meet at a central location sometime in the not too distant future to begin the "give and take" process that will be required to complete our goals and desires. I am confident that by reasoning together, as L.B.J. was found of saying, we will not fail in our task.

Many have questioned how such a federation could be financed, and let us face facts, that will be a difficult detail to work out. However, since those of us on the steering committee are donating our time and expenses to this project, I don't see why the proposed federation couldn't operate on a similar basis. Expenses to cover telephone, stationery, postage, and printing could be met by a nominal yearly fee to be paid by participating organizations. In a sense, with all of the waste and duplication going on in the field today we can hardly afford *not* to have such an organization.

California Report, Continued

saying that "the imagery and events in abduction reports are nearly identical to those in revivified birth trauma narratives." I have found, and other researchers agree, that "fetal-state memories" and "birth-trauma memories" are no more reliable than other information revealed through hypnosis.

How can we *test* an abduction account revealed under hypnosis? This is a good question and there may be a reasonable answer. In the first regression of a possible witness, get as much detailed information as possible. Then later on, days or weeks later, go back and question the witness again under hypnosis. This is a standard police interrogation technique and works very well. I have observed that the subject cannot repeat the account in the same order of events. Some reveal an entirely new and different abduction event for the time period!

Finally we must say that reseachers confirm that hypnosis, as a tool for interrogation, is unreliable. We have not found a safe way to use it. There are other ways of improving memory recall, though. Skillful use of mnemonics, free-association techniques, or memory enhancement drugs (coline, vasopressin, etc.) can be useful. And let us remember that some abduction accounts (e.g., Hickson and Parker) were revealed without the use of hypnosis. Is it possible that there really are UFO abductions?

MUFON

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MUFON STAMP PROGRAM

Contributions of cancelled foreign stamps, in any quantity, are "sold" to a collector and the proceeds used to finance international exchange of UFO information. We thank the following international colleagues for recent contributions:

Keith Basterfield, Wynn Vale, S. Australia.

Larry Fenwick, Willowdale, Ont., Canada.

Michael Sinclair (our International Director), presently residing in London, England.

RIVERFRONT TIMES, St. Louis, MO June 23-29, 1982 CR: R. Melko

Close encounters of the flippered kind

A Bavarian man who claims to have had a close encounter with alien space beings may have just been suffering from an overdose of television. After being hypnotized to aid his recall of the exact details of the extraterrestrials' appearance, the man described a creature identical in every way to ... Kermit the Frog, the flippered host of TV's "Muppet Show." Investigators have concluded the incident was "hallucinatory," but what do they know?

UFO TEACHING MATERIALS

Marge Christensen (a MUFON Massachusetts State Section Director) and Linda Seal (field investigator) have successfully taught courses on the UFO phenomenon to adults and gifted and talented youngsters. They now offer copies of the syllabus for each course for $7.50 each to other teachers or lecturers who may wish to make use of them.

Adult Course: "The UFO Phenomenon." Introduction, lessons for 8 meetings (2 hours each), activities and projects, and reading list.

Children's Course: "Space Invaders." Lessons for 15 sessions (1 hr and 45 min each), activities and projects, worksheets, answer sheets, and suggested reading list.

The authors are, respectively, a former and a present English teacher. The material includes information on investigation techniques, field work, analyzing data, hoaxes, and research methods.

Make checks or money orders payable to either author and address them to 2 Cherry Road, Beverly, MA 01915.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Due to the inclusion of information on the NOVA program, space did not permit publishing the Critic's Corner column in this issue. It will resume next month.

In order to expedite editing and typesetting of articles for the Journal, authors are requested to submit typed, double-spaced manuscripts. Newsnotes and photographs on the acitivties of MUFON State chapters, including personal biographies of active members, would be welcome. Please share your projects and insights with other MUFON members across the country and around the world.

Short articles in the form of "Comments" or "Notes" (up to about 2,000 words) and letters to the editor (up to about 400 words) are invited from the readers. The Journal is *your* forum for exchange of information, ideas, and critical discussion.

Director's Message, from p. 20

Mother Lode Country (Sonora) seeking historical lore, the *National Geographic* crew interviewed Marvin Taylor and photographed his UFO exhibit for an upcoming issue of their prestigious magazine. Mr. Taylor's exhibit has already been featured in articles and photographs in the Sacramento *Union* newspaper and the Sonora *Union Democrat*. If any of our readers think that the UFO issue is dead, they should try following the footprints of Tom Gates, Marvin Taylor, and Paul Cerny. These three gentlemen are to be heartily commended for their fantastic work in helping to educate the public to the UFO phenomenon, which simply will not go away in spite of government-backed attempts to eradicate this so-called "fad."

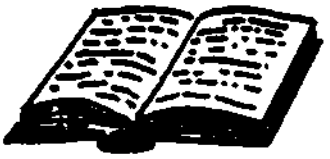
Mr. Walter Mensching, State Section Director for Fond du Lac County in Wisconsin and a veteran in UFOlogy, has been the first member to respond to your Director's invitation to perpetuate their personal UFO files by bequeathing it to MUFON in their will. Mr. Mensching has instructed his attorney to revise his will to donate his entire collection of books and articles to MUFON upon his death. His file now includes 39 hardcover books, 47 paperback books, and 145 file folders classified by subject. Please advise MUFON if you have made this provision in your will, so that we may be prepared to pack the file and assume the shipping charges. We are grateful to Mr. Mensching for his generous gift.

The Steering Committee for the proposed North American UFO Federation promised to communicate their progress to all interested people. The MUFON UFO Journal is one of the media devices selected for this purpose. In this issue of the Journal, I have taken the liberty of publishing the proposals and recommendations submitted by Rick Hilberg, representing the Northern Ohio UFO Groups on the Steering Committee in an article titled "The Proposed Federation of UFO Groups." Rick said "he hoped that some of the other groups and individuals who were not present in Toronto (for the Summit Meeting) will take notice and offer their support." Your Diector definitely feels that Mr. Hilberg's message should be shared with all interested parties.

When we are speaking of cooperation in UFOlogy in the United States, the name of Robert J. Gribble automatically comes to your Director's mind. Bob's dedicated service to the operation and communicating his UFO Hotline telephone number 1-(206)-722-3000 of the National UFO Reporting Center, P.O. Box 1807, Seattle, WA 98111 to airports and police agencies is growing in giant strides. This is now our most vital source of UFO reports from the public, since the Center for UFO Studies has discontinued their 24-hour hotline service.

A recent example of the expediency of this service was demonstrated when a potential abduction case witness from Woodridge, Ill., called the National

(continued on next page)



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

A black, saucer-shaped UFO was seen over Brindisi, Italy, by an airliner crew and two passengers, according to the August 17 issue of NATIONAL ENQUIRER. The object was visible for about one minute before shooting off at a very high rate of speed. The August 31 ENQUIRER reports the case of an Arizona couple who claim to be aliens from another world, reincarnated on Earth.

THE STAR for August 31 features a report on a 4-year period of UFO activity in the Hudson Highlands area of upstate New York. The incidents include sightings of various types of objects, as well as car chases and one apparent landing, with large footprints found in the area.

The "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" section in September OMNI has a good summary of December 1981 sightings in the vicinity of Reserve, New Mexico. This issue also has an interesting article on what the late Ivan T. Sanderson called "OOPARTS" (Out Of Place ARTfacts.) There is little here which has not already been covered in the many writings on the "ancient astronauts" subject, but it is refreshing to see OMNI devote space to such topics.

An article by Hilary Evans and Michel Piccin in the October issue of FATE examines the UFO abduction claim of Frank Fontaine, which allegedly took place in France on November 26, 1979. Evans and Piccin conclude that the episode began as a practical joke on the part of Jean-Pierre Prevost, a friend of Fontaine's, but got out of hand following extinsive

out of hand following extensive publicity.

A series of booklets compiled by members of the Australian Centre for UFO Studies has now been reprinted by Robert Girard of Arcturus Book Service. The six volumes are: A REFERENCE CATALOG OF INTERESTING CASES REPORTED TO THE CENTRE IN 1978 compiled by Keith Basterfield, $2.00. A REPORT ON OBSERVATIONS OF UFOs FROM AIRCRAFT CREW MEMBERS IN AUSTRALIA compiled by Keith Basterfield, $3.00. AN IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN UFO-RELATED ENTITY REPORTS by Keith Basterfield, $12.50. A REFERENCE CATALOGUE OF INTERESTING CASES REPORTED TO THE CENTRE IN 1979 & AN ANALYSIS OF AUSTRALIAN-WIDE REPORTS 1979 by Keith Basterfield & David Seargent, $3.50. THE UFO-ANTHROPOID CATALOGUE by Mark Moravec, $4.50. ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT ACUFOS UFO CONFERENCE 5 compiled by Keith Basterfield & Harry Griesberg, $2.50. Additional postage and handling fees are 85¢ for the first item and 35¢ for each additional item. Nine additional ACUFOS publications will be reprinted by Arcturus in the near future. The address for Arcturus Book Service is: 263 North Ballston Avenue, Scotia, NY 12302.

Those who have followed Leonard Stringfield's pioneering efforts in gathering evidence of UFO crashes and retrievals by government agencies will be pleased to know that this latest work is now available. UFO CRASH/RETRIEVALS: AMASSING THE EVIDENCE (Status Report III) is a 53-page softcover booklet (8½" x 11" format), presenting 12 new first-person reports and 15 new "intermediary" reports, as well as several of what Stringfield calls "interminable" cases (i.e. "friend of a friend of a friend"). Also included are updates on two previously-discussed cases and commentaries on various aspects of the Crash/Retrieval subject.

This is a fascinating and important document by a researcher who has, in some instances, been maligned and ridiculed by those who should know better. Stringfield deserves the full support of anyone who dares to consider himself open-minded and objective. I highly recommend this booklet, as well as the other writings by Stringfield, some of which are still available from him. The price for Status Report III is $10.00 plus $1.00 postage & handling. For overseas orders, the charge for airmail postage is $5.50; surface mail, $1.50. All foreign orders should be in U.S. funds, checks drawn on U.S. banks or International Money Orders. Leonard Stringfield's address is 4412 Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45227.

Director's Message, from p. 18

UFO Reporting Center to report his experience. Bob Gribble immediately called MUFON in Seguin, Texas. A long-distance call to our MUFON State Section Director in Woodridge (who lived only seven blocks from the witness) resulted in an interview in less than 30 minutes from the time of the initial report. Needless to say, the witness was impressed with our promptness. After a thorough investigation, we hope that this case may be published in the Journal.

"The Catalogue of UFO Periodicals" by Tom Lind, a SAID OF SAUCERS Research Publication, is now available directly from the author for $12.50 plus 75¢ postage and handling. For orders outside of the U.S.A. and Canada please add $2.00. Tom calls the 280-page book the first extensive English language bibliography of UFO periodicals. The book may be ordered from: Tom Lind, P.O. Box 711, Hobe Sound, FL 33455 U.S.A.

Plans are now being formulated to hold a UFO meeting in Corpus Christi, Texas, for MUFON members and friends during the Thanksgiving weekend. Friday November 26, 1982 is a tentative date, however, the location will be announced later after the arrangements have been formalized. Everyone who contacted MUFON after last years public appeal will receive letters of invitation.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by
Walt Andrus

Michael Sinclair, International Coordinator now residing in London, England, has jointly announced the appointment of Dr. Roberto Pinotti as MUFON Representative for Italy. Dr. Pinotti is the President of Centro Ufologico Nazionale and one of the foremost UFO researchers in Italy. His mailing address is Via Odorico Da Pordenone 36, 50127 Firenze (Florence), ITALY and telephone 367718. This appointment culminates negotiations initiated during the CUFOS UFO Conference in Chicago in September 1981 when your Director met with Roberto.

James E. Miller has accepted the position of State Section Director for the southwestern Ohio counties of Butler, Hamilton, Warren, and Clermon, replacing Charles J. Wilhelm. Jim and his wife live at 6916 Millikin Road, Middletown,OH 45042, telephone (513) 777-3555. Mr. Miller has worked with Leonard Stringfield for many years and ranks CEIII cases high on his interest priorities.

Mrs. Dorothy I. Lewis has been appointed Provincial Section Director for Lambton County in Ontario by Henry H. McKay. Mrs. Lewis, a former section head for UFO Investigations Canada, may be contacted at 1064 Brenchley St., Apt. 210, Sarnia, Ontario N7S 1R5, Canada; telephone (519) 344-8248. Dorothy comes highly recommended to MUFON by Dan Wright, State Director for Michigan, and Joseph C. Stewart, State Section Director. Mr. McKay, Provincial Director for Ontario, plans to appoint other Provincial Section Directors utilizing the talent in present UFO groups throughout Ontario that responded so enthusiastically at the recent 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium in Toronto.

"UFOs: A Scientific Challenge" is the theme selected for the 1983 MUFON UFO Symposium at the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena, California on July 1, 2, and 3, hosted by MUFON of Southern California. Tom Gates will handle the speaker introductions as Master of Ceremonies. Bill Hassel, Chairman for the symposium, and his program committee are preparing a list of potential featured speakers and will be extending invitations in the near future.



Walt Andrus with Dr. Roberto Pinotti, MUFON representative for Italy

Based upon the success of the program on Sunday in Toronto, where most of the speakers had volunteered their expertise, Mr. Hassel and his program committee are hereby extending invitations to interested people in the UFO field who would like to share their specialized research with the symposium attendees. Please submit an abstract of your proposed paper and contents to William F. Hassel, Jr., 4217 Minnecota Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360 with a copy to MUFON at 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin TX 78155 if you are seriously interested in speaking or desire to have your paper published in the proceedings. Your abstract or paper must be received by December 1, 1982 so that it may be evaluated within our publication time frame and program planning schedule.

The outstanding ongoing public education program by members of MUFON of Northern California may spark ideas for other groups around the United States if they are shared with our members. Key people in this valuable public relations program are Paul C. Cerny, Western Regional Director; Tom Gates, Astronomy Consultant; and Marvin E. Taylor, Assistant State Director for Northern California. The following chronological events are typical of their continued activities: August 21 — Tom Gates, 1 — hour program on KGO-FM San Francisco; August 23 through August 29 — Tom Gates, Paul Cerny, and Marvin Taylor were speakers and installed UFO exhibit at Redding's Space Fair 1982 with the theme "Fact, Fantasy and Future"; September 10, 8:00 p.m. — KPIX-TV Channel 5 in San Francisco aired their TV Documentary on UFOs featuring MUFON representatives and including the Cash/Landrum Case near Huffman, Texas. September 7 — Tom Gates, Marvin Taylor, and Paul Cerny were guests on a 1-hour TV program from Channel 13 in Stockton-Sacramento titled "Good Morning California."

Paul Cerny has been asked to negotiate the inclusion of a MUFON UFO Exhibit and display with a large NASA and Confederate Air Force traveling exhibit to be part of four upcoming County Fairs in Idaho, Washington, and California by a private production firm. Tom Gates and Dr. Richard Haines were recently interviewed by a Los Angeles TV crew that are producing a TV documentary to be titled "ETI-The Search" to be shown in the Los Angeles area.

Marvin Taylor's recently acquired and MUFON expanded UFO Exhibit/Display, now installed on the second floor of his real estate office for the public, got a real boost when the *National Geographic* magazine team heard about it. Touring the California

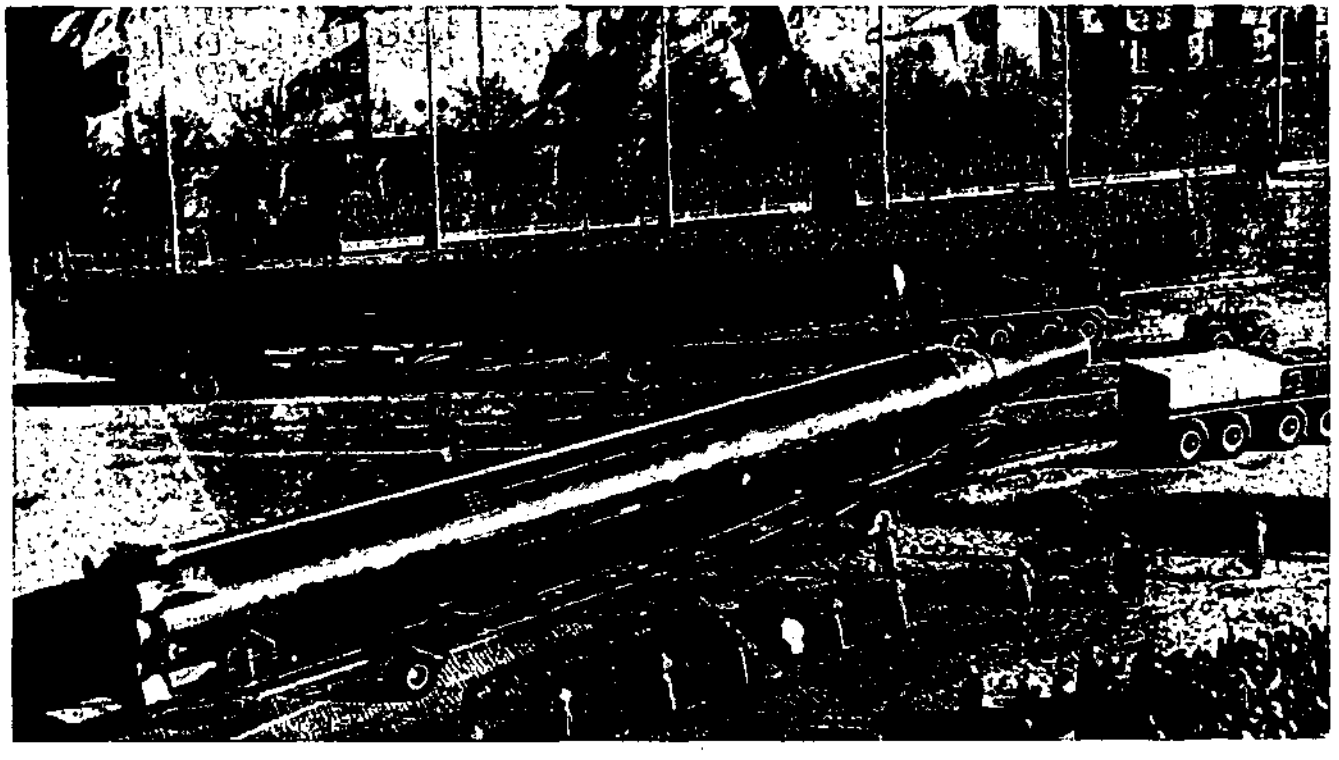
(continued on page 18)

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SS-9 SCARP ICBM IN MOSCOW PARADE, NOV. 7, 1967

(See "The Great Soviet UFO Coverup," Page 6)

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FROM THE EDITOR

Jim Oberg's article on false UFOs in the Soviet Union is an important contribution to IFO lore, and contains a number of lessons for UFOlogists. I would go even further and suggest that any phenomena displaying the following features should be viewed with suspicion: slow or "majestic" traversing of the sky oberved from a wide geographical area, smoke trails or streamers, fiery appearance and abrupt disappearance after 10-15 seconds, and "cloud" masses or rings spreading out in angular size. In all probability, these are caused by rocket/missile launchings, satellite re-entries, fireball meteors (larger and longer lasting than briefly visible "shooting stars"), or atmospheric tests involving release of chemical vapors. It is vitally important to screen out such IFOs and not clutter up the "data base" with them.

In this issue

PENTAGON INVESTIGATES CASH-LANDRUM CASE **3**
By John.F. Schuessler

THE GREAT SOVIET UFO COVERUP: PART 1 ..... **6**
By James E. Oberg

UFOs AND THE RAAF--THE INSIDE STORY: PART II **11**
By Bill Chalker

CALIFORNIA REPORT **14**
By Ann Druffel

CRITIC'S CORNER **17**
By Robert Wanderer

IN OTHERS' WORDS **19**
By Lucius Farish

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE **20**
By Walt Andrus

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Permission is hereby granted to quote from this issue provided not more than 200 words are quoted from any one article, the author of the article is given credit, and the statement "Copyright 1982 by the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas" is included.

PENTAGON INVESTIGATES CASH-LANDRUM CASE

By John F. Schuessler

(Ed. Note: Excerpts from investigator's notes in MUFON files submitted by VISIT — Vehicle Internal Systems Investigative Team.)

During the months that followed the 29 December 1980 incident near Huffman, Tex., where Betty Cash, Vickie Landrum, and Colby Landrum were injured while in close proximity to a large water tank-like object and a large contingent of military type helicopters, our requests for assistance from governmental officials fell on deaf ears. Bureaucratic apathy began to crack after "That's Incredible" aired a television segment on the case. Then *Science Digest* and *Omni* magazines published small articles that aided in getting some attention from Washington, D.C.

On 24 February 1982 I received a call from the U.S. Air Force Liaison Office in Washington, D.C. The caller was Capt. Jenny Lampley. She explained that a Congressional inquiry had resulted in her assignment to determine if USAF helicopters had been involved in the 29 December 1980 case. Approximately two weeks later I learned from Richard Niemtzow at Travis Air Force Base, Calif., that Capt. Lampley had concluded her investigation and the results were negative. Supposedly, the Air Force doesn't utilize twin rotor helicopters. (That answer is questionable. The Houston *Chronicle* newspaper showed a photograph of a twin rotor helicopter in the 17 August 1982 issue. The caption read "Honduran soldiers surround a U.S. Air Force helicopter during joint military exercise....")

On 19 March 1982 I was called by Lt. Col. George Sarran from the Department of the Army Inspector General office in the Pentagon. Col. Sarran explained that his office had received the inquiry from the Air Force Liaison Office because the Air Force had concluded their units were not involved. He explained that his interest was in the possibility that Army helicopters were involved. He would be investigating that allegation. He stressed that the U.S. Army had no opinion about the unidentified object or UFOs in general.

Col. Sarran said he called because his office had been pulsed to give some answers about the helicopter involvement. At his request I provided a verbal account of the incident from beginning to end. He stated that he had been stationed at Fort Hood before going to Washington and was familiar with their operations. For that reason he felt that Fort Hood was probably not involved, although they have a number of twin rotor helicopters. He said their testing and operations were generally conducted on the Fort Hood reservation. He stated that as far as he knew Fort Hood had the only helicopters of that type (CH-47 Chinook) in the area. I told him I had found CH-47s to be stationed at Ellington AFB in Houston and at the Dallas Naval Air Station and provided telephone numbers so he could check on them. He said then that it would be his initial conclusion that if helicopters were present they surely would have been from Ellington and that would be the place for him to begin his investigation.

He had interpreted the incident to be a helicopter in trouble, landing for repairs; but concluded that didn't fit the situation because none had been reported. He had trouble accepting the Cash/Landrum concept that there was an object, probably a government experiment other than a helicopter in the air that night. He based his opinion on the fact this was the 1980 Christmas week and most military installations go on holiday routine, allowing most of the troops to go home for the holiday period. He then questioned the replies given VISIT investigators by the various military installations we had called. He concluded they were more or less truthful. He was very courteous and said he would try to contact Ellington. He said he'd be glad to act on any hint of a cover-up that we might find, as the Army feels it very important to have a good rapport with the community.

Later the same day Col. Sarran called me a second time to let me know he had made contact with Ellington. The Commanding Officer of the 136th Transport Unit, a reserve group stationed at Ellington, and flying CH-47s. The commanding officer was Maj. Dennis Haire. Major Haire was to call and discuss the incident with me. Col. Sarran said he had trouble convincing Major Haire he was serious. Haire obviously had never heard of the case. He said now he was even more sure that no helicopter had gone down on 29 December 1980. Also, he assured me that the CH-47s are not flown on Monday nights. I rejected that assertion by quoting the fact that three flew from Ellington on Monday 15 March 1982, just four days before his call. He agreed there were exceptions.

Maj. Haire called me on 22 March 1982. He has been a member of the Air Force detachment since 1966 and in charge since 1978. His detachment has eight CH-47A Chinooks, assigned there in 1980. Prior to that time they were a Medivac Unit. He explained the "A" model Chinook has 2 hours fuel plus 15 minutes contingency. Cruising speed is 110 knots, with a 135 knot maximum. They can fly non-stop to San Antonio or Austin, but must refuel at College Station if they fly to Dallas. If they go on a field exercise they schedule a 5,000 gallon USAF fuel truck to meet them along the way. Each CH-47A takes 450 gallons of fuel for a fill-up.

Maj. Haire said there are no CH-47s in Louisiana. A contingent is stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., and many CH-47s are stationed at Fort Hood, Tex. The Fort Hood CH-47s are the

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"C" model. They can do a round trip to Houston and back without refueling. They have a 3 hour plus 30 minute contingency capacity. Maximum speed is 175 knots and cruising speed is 140 knots. He pointed out that there were no Chinooks flying in 1980 except for military units, so civilian Chinooks could not have been involved in the Cash/Landrum incident.

The Ellington unit flies around the Houston control area all the time. They average 2000 hours/year/man. Fort Hood averages 900 hours/year/man. Maj. Haire is proud of his unit's record. His unit does a lot of airborne troop implacement drilling. They use the Addicks Reservoir north of Houston as a jump zone. In addition to the eight CH-47s they have four Hueys and four 58s. Maj. Haire said he was 99% sure that Ellington CH-47s were not involved in the 29 December 1980 incident. He said he could find out by looking up flight plans, aviators records, and the form 759s that document flight times. Each flight of the CH-47 requires two pilots plus an enlisted (E-6) crew chief. Sometimes a fourth person joins the crew. The Chinook can pick up and carry small equipment, but nothing real large. That would require a "Flying Crane."

Chinooks are not capable of joint operations — more than one helicopter working together to carry a large object. Helicopter pilots are very light sensitive at night and try to avoid bright objects because they ruin the pilot's night vision. For that reason he doubts that helicopters would have flown near the diamond-shaped object sighted by Cash/Landrum. They don't even turn on the inside helicopter lights until after they have landed. Major Haire also runs a commercial helicopter service at Lakeside Airport in Houston.

Maj. Haire called me again on 26 March 1982. He said he had called Col. Sarran to report the results of our earlier telephone conversation. Col. Sarran is evidently digging into the case like a tiger — representing the Inspector General's office. Mark Charbenaugh who works with Maj. Haire, is associated with the Austin reserves and Maj. Haire with the



Boeing CH-47 Chinook Helicopter

Ellington National Guard CH-47 unit. Mark noted that the air maps show two microwave towers to the northeast of Houston. He questioned whether or not there could have been a microwave accident. No answer to this one.

Maj. Haire said he had no idea what went on on 29 December 1980. He was definitely not involved. He felt that the government well might have some special devices, some advanced technology, or some test vehicles that could cause the reported symptoms. However, as a civilian or as a National Guard member he doesn't know of anything like that. I asked him if he had ever heard of a NEST unit operating here. He said no and he didn't even know what that acronym meant. I related that it meant Nuclear Emergency Survival Team. He drew a blank on it.

Col. Sarran called again on 8 April 1982. He had talked with Capt. Richard Niemtzow at Travis AFB and with Dr. Peter Rank in Wisconsin. He understood their viewpoints, but decided to come to Houston in May to investigate for himself. He said there was nothing secret about his involvement. He said "the Army doesn't say UFOs exist or do not exist. That is up to someone else." If Army helicopters were involved and it was their fault they would take responsibility. He went on to say that all reserve units are under Force Command in Atlanta. This doesn't apply to National Guard units. Col. Sarran said he was checking to see if any helicopters sprayed fuel or were involved in an agent orange type drill. He received negative replies from The Training Indoctrination Command, Testing agency at Ft. Hood, Corpus Christi NAS, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, and the Pentagon. The computer lists no activity at Huffman, Tex. on 29 Dec 1980.

Col. Sarran called on 23 April 1982 to set a tentative date for his trip to Houston. He is to fact-find the claim of helicopter involvement in the Cash-Landrum case. He planned to meet with me, Vickie Landrum, Willie Culberson, and a Dayton policeman we had found who had witnessed helicopters on 29 Dec 1980. He had contacted all bases and found that none flew near Huffman on the subject date. Fort Hood only flew one helicopter. It flew to Houston, to Galveston, and back to Fort Hood by 8 p.m.

On 25 May 1982 I met with Col. Sarran at the International Airport Holiday Inn in Houston. He asked me to do a taped interview relating what I

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Pentagon, Continued

knew about the case. I did the interview with the agreement I could also tape the whole thing. He cordially agreed. The interview lasted about 45 minutes and covered a full narrative of the incident as I knew it.

At noon on 25 May 1982 Col. Sarran and I visited Vickie Landrum in her home in Dayton. Col. Sarran was happy to have me along during the interview. Bertha Landrum, Vickie's sister, was also present. Col. Sarran told Vickie this was an official investigation and she was free to talk about it to anyone she wished. He gave her form letter type information on the Privacy Act which is to protect her; but told her he couldn't guarantee privacy. I recorded the full interview and retained the tape. A copy of the tape was sent to Peter Gersten in New York. Col. Sarran called Betty Cash in Birmingham from Vickie's house and had an unofficial fact-finding discussion with her.

At approximately 1:30 p.m. Col. Sarran, Vickie Landrum, Bertha Landrum and myself went to see Dayton Police Officer L.L. Walker (his telephone is unlisted, but on file), I taped the full interview with the policeman and his wife Marie. They observed CH-47s in the exact same area near Huffman, but 4 to 5 hours after the original incident. This time the helicopters seemed to be searching for something on the ground. They flew in groups of three with searchlights shining down on the ground. A portion of the transcript of the Walker interview describes the situation as follows:

> Lamar Walker says: On December the 19th my wife and I was coming back home from her Mother and Dad's who live in Plum Grove. It's about 3 miles behind Splendora into the wood area. We was travelling New Caney Road, we just came through there the cut off and hit Cedar Bayou and uh came across the river and cut down the school road at the Huffman new high school there and just got back on FM 1960. We were approximately, we was inside the Liberty county city limits and just made a turn out there by the railroad tracks on a curve, headed east.
>
> And I made a remark I said, "Marie," I said. She said, "What's that noise?" I said "well I don't know." But I said "it sounds like helicopters and it's getting louder." She says "well I don't see any airplane" and I said "it's not an airplane it's a helicopter, Marie," and she said, "whatever it is it sure is low" and I said "yeah it is." So I rolled my car window down and there was very very little traffic and so I slowed way down and I started looking and and I could see some flashing lights in the air approximately anywhere from 400 to 500 feet in the air and I got to picking out more of them and as I was picking them out I picked out 3 in a victor formation and about maybe a thousand and a little bit off to the left of it was another sector of V with 3 choppers in it. And as I looked a little bit better I seen three more. The twin tops, front and aft, the shape and everything.
>
> I said well they must be on maneuvers again, National Guard or something, out at Fort Polk or the Coast Guard doing something and I looked a little bit closer and you could see some lower lights back off in the distance quite a ways back. I'd say about ¾ of a mile — real good visibility that night and uh, I just registered off and we went on home. And it wasn't about oh, maybe three-four weeks uh three-four days maybe a little bit longer when I heard over the news of what happened and I told Marie I said, gee whiz I even told the men around the office there. We setting around talking one day I said, "What in the devil's all the helicopters around for?" I said "They have an airplane crash?" They said, "no, not that I heard."

Col. Sarran said he was convinced that Officer Walker had seen Helicopters, but it still had to be proven.

Next Col. Sarran and I visited the Montgomery County Sheriff Department in Conroe, Tex. We were checking on an allegation that the Sheriff had instigated the flight of helicopters on 29 December 1980. We found that *all* the people in the Sheriff's Dept. had been replaced on 2 January 1981. None of the original people were around at the time of our visit. We spoke with Chief Deputy B.J. Grounds, Lt. Lowre, and Pete Perkins. All the people interviewed said they would not call the National Guard — it was not part of their procedure. They would probably call Houston police for assistance. Chief Grounds suggested we contact Carl Mangogna who was in charge of the Harris County Patrol Divison, responsible for helicopters at the time. The duty officer on 29 Dec 1980 was Gloria Eshenbeck. Later I contacted Mangogna but was unable to find Eshenbeck. Chief Grounds also suggested we visit the Army Medivac unit at Hooks Airport to the northwest of Houston. We tried but it was closed — all members were at a special meeting out of town.

On 26 May 1982 I called Carl Mangogna as a followup to the Montgomery County Sheriff Dept. I tracked him down through his father, also a Carl Mangogna. He is now Chief of Security for a Houston corporation. He had no memory of the events on 29 December 1980. He suggested that I call Capt. Defore of the HPD.

On 26 May 1982, Chief Warrant Officer Gustafson of the Army Medivac unit called. He had done some checking at our request with other members of the unit at Hooks and suggested the following possibilities:

(a) There was a Quick React Force operating in Louisiana and Texas during the last year and a half. The last they heard of it was about 6 months earlier, operating near Morgan City, Louisiana. He said they practiced "Iran type" raids, operating from a small carrier in the Gulf of Mexico. Other times they haul in 5,000-gallon fuel bladders for refueling. Their operation is secret and not announced.

(b) The USMC in New Orleans operates CH-46 helicopters. He doesn't know of any operation in the Houston Area but it is always a possibility. (VISIT check on the USMC unit in March 1981. No activity.)

(c) Ken Defore of the Houston Police Department lives in Dayton, Tex. He will visit L.L. Walker and double check him on his claim of seeing CH-47s on 29 Dec 1980.

On 27 May Chief Gustafson called with an update report. His followup with Ken Defore of the Houston Police Department was positive. Capt. Defore said he has no doubt that Dayton police officer L.L. Walker saw CH-47s. He too felt they were probably part of a Quick React Force. He said Walker saw 12 helicopters. Four Groups of three each in "V" formation. The lead aircraft of each "V" was shining a spotlight on the ground as if searching for something. Another element flew 1½ miles behind in a three-abreast formation. Altitude was around 500 feet. They altered course and headed for the Gulf of

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THE GREAT SOVIET UFO COVERUP: PART I.

By James E. Oberg

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Russia has its UFOs, too — but with a difference. It has government coverups, too, and that is a central part of the difference.

Cossacks in the Ukrainian countryside and sophisticated Muscovites on big city streets have stared in awe at UFO formations passing overhead. Russian astronomers at mountaintop observatories have gazed in wonder at half-mile-wide crescent UFOs which silently glide across the sky.

Flying along the Volga River, a commercial airliner was buzzed and circled by a UFO; the plane's engines stalled and it glided downwards, until the UFO departed and the engines restarted. Thousands of people in western port cities have run in panic as a "jellyfish UFO" swept over the docks, sending down shafts of light which broke windows and paving stones. Over the Arctic Ocean, the crew of an Ilyushin airliner watched a blindingly bright UFO emit beams of light and drop cone-shaped projectiles.

Similar UFO reports have come in from around the globe. The difference between these UFOs and ones seen in other countries is that in these cases the Soviet government secretly knows exactly what happened. Moscow knows where the UFOs came from, who launched them, how they were propelled, and why they were traveling through Soviet skies. It knows all this — and refuses to publicly admit it. It is probably the greatest UFO coverup in history.

UFOlogy in the Soviet Union has had its ups and downs, and it has been an enigmatic source of puzzlement to Western observers. Fifteen years ago, in 1967, a major "UFO flap" coincided with semi-official interest in a public investigation of the phenomenon. This came to an abrupt end early in 1968. Since then, a handful of unofficial Soviet UFO researchers has continued private investigations, without any apparent government sanction or discouragement. A series of spectacular new UFO sightings in the northern regions of European Russia in the 1977-1981 period seems to have set off a renewed low-level official interest, but the government-controlled news media continues to denounce the UFO phenomenon as nonsense.

Against this background, the publication in 1979 of an official report from the USSR Academy of Sciences takes on remarkable significance, since it plainly states that the officially-denounced UFOs are "real" in a mathematically provable sense. This is exactly counter to the official government line. Observers wondered why its publication was allowed at all.

Translated, the title of the report was "Observations of Anomalous Atmospheric Phenomena in the USSR: A Statistical Analysis." The main author was Dr. Lev Gindilis of the Shternberg State Astronomical Institute in Moscow. Data processing and bookkeeping was performed by I.G. Petrovskaya and most of the actual text was written by D.A. Menkov. Significantly, the report was approved for official publication by Academician Nikolay Kardashev, one of the USSR's top experts in SETI, the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence. For convenience the Soviet document can be referred to as the "Gindilis Report."

Copies of the report filtered out of the USSR along various routes (there is no evidence that the report was ever

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Pentagon, Continued

Mexico. They could have refueled from 5,000-gallon fuel bladders in the area or from a flattop in the Gulf. Gustafson said "We may have uncovered a bucket of worms."

Col. Sarran called on 1 June 1982. He had no luck in locating a unit responsible for the helicopters on 29 Dec 1980. Only Fort Bragg, N.C., Fort Devens, Mass., Panama, and Europe have Quick React units. They weren't involved. Five CH-47s flew over Dayton on 22 May at 11 a.m. I asked him if it would help to check and see where they were from, thus providing a clue to at least the range for operations on 29 Dec. He said it wouldn't help. Lots of units could overfly the area. Fort Hood participates in the yearly Reforger exercise and flies from Fort Hood to Port Arthur as part of the exercise. That would take them near Dayton. Col. Sarran is due to answer the original inquiry and talk to John Nyter, Deputy Head of Congressional Liaison. He said he would get back to me on the Quick React thing. He expects to report "negative findings."

Col. Sarran called on 25 June 1982 as a last follow-up. We talked about the *APRO Bulletin* claim of knowing it was a government device and having evidence that would help in the case. I suggested he call Coral Lorenzen, the author of the article, since I had no idea what she was talking about. As a wrapup he told me he had contacted the lawyers at Bergstrom Air Force Base; Vickie and Betty had gone there to give testimony at the suggestion of Senators Bentsen and Towers: Vickie told Col. Sarran he should get a copy of the tape made at Bergstrom. He had gotten that tape. It revealed nothing new. He said, "obviously something happened to the ladies." However, he could find no group responsible for the helicopters. An operation of that magnitude would have been "big time." Fueling would have been a problem. He just cannot believe it wouldn't have been exposed. The Special Operations Branch, Delta Project (Iran raid) and skyjack and terrorist fighting groups were checked and all responded with a "negative."□

Soviet Cover-Up, Continued

mentioned in the popular Soviet press). One copy, received by the French government's UFO research group, GEPAN, was subsequently forwarded to the private Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS) in Evanston, Illinois, where Dr. J. Allen Hynek passed another copy on to NASA scientist Dr. Richard Haines at the Ames Research Center in California. Haines then had it translated on a government grant, and the translated version was then reproduced and offered for sale by CUFOS early in 1980.

Due to international copyright law, NASA later printed a warning on the front of its file copies of the translation: "This copy is for internal use of NASA personnel and any reference to this paper must be to the original foreign source." Access to file copies was restricted to NASA and contractor personnel. The first draft which Haines received did not carry this warning, and CUFOS made no attempts to certify copyright before publishing, thus opening themselves to the possibility of a lawsuit from the Soviet government. But such legal action is extremely unlikely, for reasons which will become clear shortly.

Whatever the legal status of the document, its scientific status was allegedly very significant. Haines and Hynek, together with numerous other leading Western UFOlogists publicly claimed that the Soviet report was the long-sought key evidence for the proof of the reality of UFOs. It allegedly proved that the Soviet government, no matter what public posture it took, was really serious about genuine UFO research privately. Secondly, the statistical analysis supposedly was yet another demonstration that the "UFO residue" of unexplainable cases was demonstrably distinct from the majority of explainable cases (Identifiable Flying Objects, or "IFOs") within which the kernel of useful "true UFOs" is hopefully buried.

But the truth is that the Gindilis Report is a ruse, possibly another Soviet attempt to divert attention from the truth about Soviet UFOs. Someday the Gindilis Report may be ranked with the Piltdown Man, the Cyril Burt forgeries, the Vinland Map, and the Cardiff Giant as among the greatest scientific deceptions ever staged. Meanwhile, its publication (and wide acceptance) in the West serves the purpose for which it was written, so the publishers who pirated it are hardly likely to be punished.

The key to unlocking the truth behind the Gindilis Report was found in descriptions of three spectacular multiple witness reports from the 1967 "wave." These occurred on the evenings of July 17, September 19, and October 18. All occurred in the Ukraine/Black Sea/ Volga Valley/ Caucasus region of the southwestern USSR. Curiously, the bulk of eyewitness reports showed similar patterns: a "crescent-shaped" object proceeding on a generally west to east path.

To skeptical investigators such as myself, one obvious solution hypothesis was some sort of repeated technological experiment, perhaps a new-model aircraft test or a unique type of frequently-repeated space mission. I made a quick check of space vehicle launch records and discovered a highly suggestive pattern. On each of the days of a mass sighting, a special type of Soviet spacecraft test had occurred. The vehicle was called the FOBS, or "Fractional Orbit Bombardment System" (that was the name given the program by the Pentagon, while Moscow insisted falsely that all of the flights were merely "scientific satellites" flown under the "Cosmos" satellite program). Moreover, according to Western space experts, the FOBS flights involved a single loop around Earth and a flaming plunge back into the atmosphere — and the times and flight paths of the fiery re-entries coincided nicely with the reported times of the three mass sightings of UFOs described in the Gindilis Report.

For example, the September 19th event included sightings from Svatovsk (7:20 p.m.) Zimnik (7:20 p.m.), Volzhskiy (7:30 p.m.), Novooskolsk 7:40 p.m.), Severodonetsk (about 7 p.m.), Donetsk (8:20 p.m.), Zhdanov (8:20 p.m.), Mariinskiy (about 8 p.m.), and Roy (8 p.m.). Meanwhile, the Cosmos-178 spacecraft had blasted off from Tyuratam in Kazakhstan shortly before 6 p.m., circled the planet, and was flaming its way across the southern Soviet skies at 7:30.

Further correlations appeared. For the May-to-October 1967 period, there were eight FOBS flights, and seven of them appeared in the table of 1967 UFOs in the Gindilis Report. In the report, there are 56 multiple witness cases in that time period and 44 of them correlate to the dates of FOBS flights!

The exact FOBS missions and the approximate times of their overflights are: Cosmos-160, May 17 at 8:45 p.m.; Cosmos-169, July 17 at 9:30 p.m.; Cosmos-170, July 31 at 9:30 p.m.; Cosmos-171, August 8 at 8:45 p.m.; Cosmos-178, September 19 at 7:30 p.m.; Cosmos-179, September 22 at 6:50 p.m. (no reports — it may have been overcast); Cosmos-183, October 18 at 6:10 p.m.; Cosmos-187, October 28 at 5:50 p.m.

This FOBS system, by the way, had in fact been publicly flaunted late in 1965 at the annual October Revolution parade (on November 7). A TASS news agency announcer had boasted that "the column of rocket troops ended with orbital [sic!] rockets with atomic warheads, which are capable of hitting any aggressor unexpectedly, after making one or more orbits around the earth." These missiles were code-named the SS-10 "Scrag" by Western military analysts — and may have been a ruse, since when FOBS test flights began they were atop SS-9 "Scarp" missiles. The "Scarp" itself was unveiled late in 1967 with the threat that they could "deliver to target nuclear warheads of tremendous power. Not a single army in the world has such warheads. These rockets can be used for intercontinental and orbital launchings."

A typical FOBS flight involved launch from the Tyuratam test range east of the Aral Sea in Soviet Central Asia. The two-stage missile placed a two-ton payload into a low but stable orbit 100 miles above Earth's surface. An hour and a half later, near the end of its first pass around the globe, the payload turned tail forward and fired a powerful braking engine which deflected it out of orbit and toward the ground. In the 6 minutes before impact

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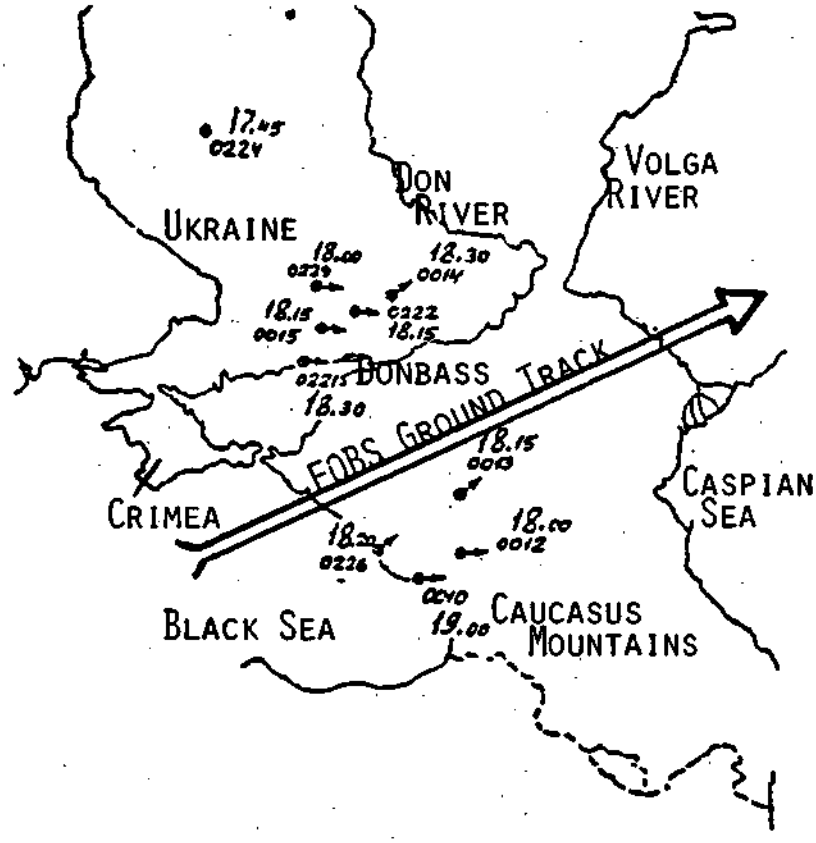
onto a target zone east of the Volga River, the gradually descending warhead crossed over Athens, Istanbul, and the northeast coast of the Black Sea — where thousands of unsuspecting citizens were suddenly treated to a spectacular light show in the evening sky.

One graphic description of such an apparition appeared in an article in "Soviet Life" magazine in February 1968. What was really happening was that Cosmos-171, allegedly a "scientific satellite" but actually a test thermonuclear warhead space-to-ground delivery system, was diving into the upper atmosphere on its way to a touchdown point east of Kapustin Yar. What the shock wave looked like to astonomers near Kislovodsk in the Caucasus Mountains was this:

> It was shaped like an asymmetrical crescent, with its convex side turned in the direction of its movement. Narrow, faintly luminous ribbons resembling the condensation trail of a jet plane followed behind the horns of the crescent. Its diameter was two-thirds that of the moon, and it was not as bright. It was yellow with a reddish tinge. The object was flying horizontally in the northern part of the sky, from west to east, at about 20 degrees above the horizon. A bright star of the first magnitude was moving at a constant distance ahead of the crescent. As it moved away from the observers, the crescent dwindled, turned into a small disk, and then suddenly vanished.

According to Zigel's account, "The mysterious object was seen by ten of the station's scientific workers; it was also observed in Kislovodsk." Zigel's article was about "True UFOs" and this case was featured as one of his best unsolved apparitions on record; it was later listed in the Gindilis Report, too.

These cases appeared in Western UFO books of that period, too. The Caucasus apparitions, for example, were described as flying saucers hundreds of yards in diameter. The Soviet "giant spaceships" even rated a chapter named after them in Donald Keyhoe's 1973 book *Aliens From Space*. The usually highly regarded Keyhoe painted a scene at the Kazan Observatory (on the lower Volga River)



Observation points of July 17, 1967 FOBS/Cosmos-169 re-entry with groundtrack superimposed (from Gindilis Report, Fig. 20)

at twilight on July 18, 1967:

> Suddenly a huge flying object appeared, moving swiftly across the sky. As it passed the observatory its orange glow made it easily visible in the dusk. It was an amazing sight — an enormous crescent-shaped craft at least eight times larger than any known airplane. The horns of the crescent were pointed backward, emitting jetlike exhausts....Confirmation of the giant spaceship's existence soon came from other astronomers. The diamter of the flying crescents were [sic!] between 500 and 600 meters (between 1640 and 1840 feet...) Several times, Soviet astronomers had reported that the huge spaceships were preceded or flanked by smaller UFOs which kept precise formations, matching the crescents' terrific speeds.

Keyhoe was, as it turned out, giving a severely garbled account of the Cosmos-169 reentry, suitably embellished from his own imagination to force the observations to conform to his own biases about "giant spaceships" and "intelligent piloting." The embellishment may well have been subconscious and sincere on Keyhoe's part, but the result was a clear falsification of the actual eyewitness testimony — a demonstrably common occurrence in popular UFO books, when published accounts can as in this case be compared to documented prosaic stimuli.

Read Keyhoe's passage again for the subtle insertion of counterfeit clues about how he wants the "raw evidence" to be (mis)interpreted: a "craft" with horns "emitting exhaust," with smaller UFOs in "precise formation" (of course, actually these were randomly scattered pieces of burning debris!). Keyhoe (and all other Western UFOlogists) had had all the clues they needed to solve this case, but those who used the cases in their publications chose not merely to overlook the clues but also to distort them sufficiently to make them almost useless to anyone else.

The Gindilis Report contained three tables listing various descriptions of some other spectacular flaming FOBS re-entries. Although most of the witnesses listed the motions correctly

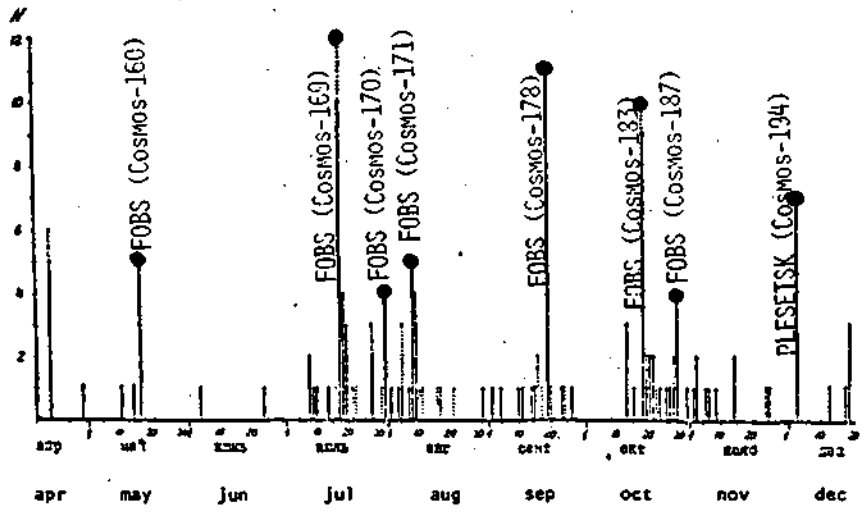
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(while incorrectly giving the time, often by more than an hour), a few imaginatively described the false "UFO" as "hovering" or "curving." One air crew, on the Voroshilovgrad-to-Volgagrad flight number 104, insisted that the UFO had hovered and then maneuvered around their plane (air crews are often touted as "trained observers" but in fact they can be, as in this case, often among the least accurate observers of UFOs; to my recollection, Dr. J. Allen Hynek has reported this finding and this conforms to my own investigative experience.)

A more sensational aspect of this sighting was omitted by Gindilis but did appear in the original sources: the plane's engines allegedly died and did not start up again until after the UFO had disappeared, when the aircraft was only half a mile high. But it was only Cosmos-178 coming home.

The significance of this FOBS/UFO correlation became clear. More than 80% of the FOBS flights caused mass UFO sightings; almost 80% of the UFO sightings of the period of interest in 1967 were evidently caused by FOBS space missions; a full three quarters of the total number of UFO reports analyzed by the Gindilis Report were from 1967! So the official Soviet statistical study's results are hopelessly polluted by non-UFO data (i.e, the FOBS sightings) and hence are totally worthless as information about "true UFOs" and their reputed "stable statistical properties" — which the authors and the Western reviewers boasted about. Computer experts have a saying: "Garbage In, Garbage Out." The Gindilis Report by this definition is garbage, and a lot of UFOlogists eagerly swallowed that garbage. It should leave a bitter taste in their mouths!

Now, what might have been the real motivations of the authors of the report, and of Gindilis in particular? Did they naively think that they were working with genuine UFO raw data, or did they know that their data base was hopelessly compromised but that it was better for military secrecy that people still thought of the FOBS entries (which the Soviet government denies ever took place) as "flying saucers"?



BAR GRAPH FROM GINDILIS ("FIGURE 9") SHOWS DATES OF 1967 UFO CASES. ALL THE BIGGEST CASES CORRESPOND TO SECRET MILITARY SPACE ACTIVITY, AS LABELED EITHER FOBS (FRACTIONAL ORBIT BOMBARDMENT SYSTEM) OR PLESETSK.

It is easy to see that official Soviet censors would have initially welcomed the public misidentification of the FOBS entries. After all, officially, space systems such as the FOBS were illegal and hence the USSR would never test them. In fact, since the FOBS system was readily recognized in the West as an orbital H-bomb carrier best suited for nuclear sneak attack, the less the world knew about it, the better for Moscow's public peace posturing — especially following the writing of a 1967 treaty outlawing the placement of H-bombs in orbit (which is exactly what the FOBS was designed to do). Despite the fact that Moscow sanctimoniously signed the treaty later that year, it continued to test FOBS vehicles (now outlawed by international law) long afterwards.

But these flaming UFO sightings in 1967 had ignited tremendous public interest in the Soviet Union. Up until that point, the Soviet population had been relatively insulated from the flying saucer phenomenon, which for 20 years had been exciting enthusiasts in the United States, France, South America, Japan, and to a lesser extent elsewhere in the world. Officially, Soviet commentators had denounced the topic as a product of capitalistic war hysteria and money-grubbing yellow journalism. By late 1967, however, the hundreds of thousands of new witnesses eager to make up for lost time, official Soviet policy had changed — briefly.

In Moscow, a group of UFO enthusiasts organized a private study committee. The chief mover evidently was Feliks Zigel, an astronomy professor at the Moscow Aviation Institute. A retired general, Porfiriy Stolyarov, was chosen chairman, and it is by that name ("the Stolyarov Committee") that the group is known. After a series of very successful public meetings, the group was invited to appear on Moscow National Television on November 10. There, they invited watchers nationwide to send in reports of UFO sightings for scientific analysis. It is primarily from that body of reports that 10 years later the Gindilis team selected 256 most typical for analysis.

So by late 1967 the Soviet government was faced with the uncomfortable prospect of its citizens scanning the skies and reporting all strange lights they saw — and all with official approval. Yet many of these lights were being caused by activities Moscow did not want to acknowledge. What started out as an ill-considered

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but apparently harmless pandering to public curiosity now must have seemed to be getting out of control.

It wasn't just the FOBS spaceshots that needed coverups. The top secret new military satellite center at Plesetsk north of Moscow had opened the year before for polar-orbit spy satellites. Sooner or later, one was bound to be launched in twilight when its unlit rocket exhaust plumes would stand out like a torch in the sky. With the sanctioned UFO mania sweeping the USSR, such reports were bound to be published widely, betraying strong hints about the hitherto concealed existence of the military space center.

And that is exactly what happened on December 3, three weeks after the televised UFO appeal. The Cosmos-194 Vostok-class spy satellite blasted off from Plesetsk at 3 p.m. local time, shortly before sunset. As it rocketed northeastwards along the Arctic coastline, its contrails were visible to eyewitnesses in the wintry night below. It became (and to this day remains) another great Russian UFO; it is known as the "Kamennyy UFO" since it was spotted from an aircraft on route from "Mys Kamennyy" (Cape Stoney) in the New Siberian Islands to Moscow.

A graphic account of the "UFO" was given by American UFOlogist William L. Moore (author of *The Roswell Incident*) in his study, "Red Skies: A History of UFOs in Russia" (*UFO Report*, June 1980), based on casebooks compiled by Zigel. Wrote Moore:

> Among the most interesting [1967 cases] is a curious multiple sighting on December 3, of an unknown object near Cape Kamennyy in the Soviet Arctic. At 3:04 p.m. several crewmen and passengers of an IL-18 aircraft on a test flight for the State Scientific Institute of Civil Aviation sighted an intensely bright object approaching them in the night sky at an altitude of 2,800 feet (in this far northern latitude, night comes in midafternoon in December).
>
> At first those aboard the IL-18 thought this object was an aircraft with landing lights on, but as the flight commander maneuvered and the object followed, it soon became apparent that it was not an aircraft. As the object approached above and to the left of the IL-18, the powerful beams of light emanating from the object illuminated the entire horizon. In addition, several cones of light seemed to descend from the object to the ground. "When it practically came up to us, it was quickly extinguished in 3 seconds and these bright cones continued to shine independently for several more seconds and then were extinguished slowly".
>
> All during this observation and for another 10 minutes until the object disappeared into the distance, radio contact was maintained with the dispatcher services for both Cape Kamennyy and Vorkuta, both of which could also see the mysterious object but were unable to identify it.

Many typical symptoms of airborne UFO testimony can be identified in this account. The air crew incorrectly thought the "UFO" was following their maneuvers and approaching very close (Cosmos-194 was doing neither). The "beams of light" were characteristic of such Plesetsk launchings and would be seen again and again by witnesses of similiar launchings in the future. The descending cones of light were almost certainly the four jettisoned first stage strap-on boosters trailing smoke; the sudden fade-out of the main light may have been the cutoff of its engines, or more likely when it flew into Earth's shadow a hundred miles up.

[The location of the aircraft during the UFO encounter can be estimated by the fact that it was about 4 hours out of Moscow on its flight back from Mys Kamennyy. The IL-18 has a cruising speed of about 380 m.p.h. and assuming it was on a great circle route that would put it not far from Vorkuta and a bit north of the Cosmos-194 launch trajectory.]

Ironically, Moore boasted that "Zigel's reports tend to be limited to those UFO cases that have managed to withstand the most rigorous scientific investigation" — but a simple comparison of the time and flight path of the "Kamennyy UFO" with the launch time and trajectory of Cosmos-194 (data was published a few months later in numerous international space magazines) was never done, neither by Zigel nor by Moore, nor even by the Gindilis team, which listed the "Kamennyy UFO" as one of the most spectacular multiple witness "true UFOs" of the year.

For Soviet security organs, the Kamennyy UFO reports (which were widely published soon afterwards) were highly undesirable. First their secret FOBS tests and now their secret Plesetsk spaceport were being compromised by the naive UFO enthusiasm sweeping the country.

The last straw must have been in February 1968 when Zigel published his UFO article containing a precise technical description (albeit unrecognized as such) of the officially nonexistent FOBS warhead re-entry masquerading as a flying saucer. Censors may have realized that such details could easily serve to draw unwanted attention to the FOBS flights.

So a few weeks later a new Soviet UFO policy was abruptly unveiled: no more published reports of UFOs (FOBS or Plesetsk or otherwise) since it was all "nonsense." But in fact, just the opposite must have been the anxiety gnawing at Soviet news censors: too much sensible UFO discussions might really expose the FOBS explanations or the Plesetsk activity. The Stolyarov Committee was disbanded and Zigel was told to drop the topic of UFOs. So the lid was clamped down and the FOBS/UFO connection went unrecognized in the public literature for 15 years.

(End of Part I.)

IMPORTANT

This is a reminder that December 31, 1982, is the last date that tax exempt gifts or donations may be made to the Mutual UFO Network, Inc. for the year, under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Grantors and donors may want to earmark their gifts or donations to be applied to the purchase of a new copier machine or to defray publishing costs on the 3rd edition of the MUFON Field Investigator's Manual. A copy of MUFON's certification of exemption letter will be supplied to donors upon their request for income tax purposes.

UFOS AND THE RAAF--THE INSIDE STORY: PART II

By Bill Chalker
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Despite assurances from the RAAF that "nothing that has arisen from that three or four percent of unexplained cases gives away any firm support for the belief that interlopers from other places in this world or outside it have been visiting us"[9], provocative events remain. Because of the RAAF's committment to checking out defence implications in reports, those events outside their brief merely go unresolved.

Space allows us only mention of a small selection of cases:

On April 4, 1975, following ground observations, a pilot of an aircraft approaching Cairns airport from the west was asked by the tower to look out for an unidentified object to the north:

> VHF contact CS Tower was severely distorted prior to receiving the message of a foreign object in the area. A light only was visible — not the usual aircraft light (landing) but quite powerful with a yellow colouring, with a wide beam. For several seconds it would oscillate through 10° to 15° of horizontal and vertical planes gently, but mainly appeared stationary. The vertical oscillation appeared to move in an arc, as if off-centre of the longitudinal axis of an aircraft.
>
> The source of light was not visible unless pointing directly towards the observer, appearing then with a lens approximatley 3 times diameter of a Boeing 727 landing light lens. During the last observation, smoke, cloud or some opaque substance appeared in the beam. It appeared somewhat darker and denser than cloud. Cockpit duties terminated the observation.

The RAAF investigating officer indicated that the light was no known aircraft in flight and was "not completely satisfied that the object described by....the pilot, was the planet Saturn." However it is Saturn that appears in the 1975 Summary as "a possible cause"!

On August 30, 1975, the pilot and co-pilot of an RAAF Neptune aircraft transiting up the Queensland coast at 3,000 feet, just out to sea off Mackay, North Queensland, witnessed a group of 3 lights which passed in front of them. The lights were about the same intensity as average stars and were moving horizontally at high angular velocity. They appeared to be at the same altitude of the aircraft.

Fearing an imminent collision, the pilot banked to the left "and commenced climbing as the lights passed down the starboard side of aircraft. The lights appeared to disappear into cloud abeam the cockpit." Duration approx. 10 - 15 seconds. "Nil radar traces noted by 10SQN aircraft radar operator." The investigating officer confirmed that "both men are reliable and trained observers" and the case is listed as "not known."

Possibly the most interesting of the aircraft sighting reports from the RAAF files was a complex of events played out near Brisbane and Coolangatta, Queensland, on the night of November 4, 1976. The events are not mentioned in the 1976 Summary. The Senior Area Approach Controller, Brisbane Airport, directed details of the evening's events to the Orderly Officer at Amberley Air Force Base. The accounts were in turn passed onto the Intelligence Liaison Officer at Canberra.

The first report was made by the Duty Controller at Coolangatta Tower. At 1900 hours he observed a stationary light changing back and forth from red to green (possibly scintillation - B.C.). The controller dismissed the object as "unknown, possibly a star" and took no further interest. But things were soon hotting up considerably.

The crew of an Electra transport aircraft observed an object maintaining station with them. The object again appeared as a light changing between green-red-green, but after it appeared to move up and down in its position, the UFO departed to the south at approximately 1½ times the speed of the Electra. The captain wrote:

> The object was first thought to be an RAAF A/C with afterburner on doing aerobatics but when seen to move in vertical zig-zag patterns, (it) could not possibly have been. (It) moved relative to stars — below horizon. At first speed was slightly greater than ours then increased to approx. 100%. Then in the last few minutes incr(eased) rapidly to many times our speed.

Brisbane radar ostensibly did not confirm the "unknown." I have since interviewed the Captain of the Electra and it would seem that something quite extraordinary took place that night!

Shortly after, the pilot of a light aircraft — a Piper Aztec — sighted a red and green object maintaining station with him for 4 minutes before fading from view.

Both Brisbane Radar and the Meteorology Radar at Eagle Farm then began picking up unidentified returns that were stationary to the East of Brisbane. The Met Radar picked up two returns in close proximity, painting about the same size as an aircraft. One tracked south and faded, the other went north and descended to 10,000 feet. It was on radar for some time. The RAAF report notes: "The Met radar operator likened the movement to that of a ship but said they had never painted ships before in his many years of experience at BN (Brisbane - B.C.)."

The RAAF report ex Amberley concluded:

> The red-green object visually sighted has been assessed as most probably the planet Venus; the colours etc being caused by atmospheric conditions. Weather on the night of the sighting was clear with no cloud. The radar contacts could have been caused by ducting of the radar energy painting ships at sea (a "not altogether satisfactory explanation," the officer later wrote — B.C.). DOT has confirmed that they had no civil traffic in any of the relevant areas. There was no military activity.

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RAAF, Continued

Shades of Kaikoura![10]. The Electra pilot finds such explanations, understandably, most unsatisfactory. Further investigation suggests that a commercial passenger aircraft bound for Cairns was paced by a UFO that night, and that a ground observer at Boona, west of Brisbane, also reported a sighting[11].

The Intelligence Officer who submitted the following report to Canberra was really just "whistling in the wind" when he suggested an explanation for a close encounter with a UFO on the ground, on November 11, 1977, in the Barossa Valley. He wrote: "My guess is that it was a set of orange reversing lights, probably on the rear of a large American car." (!! — B.C.). The report did not find its way into the 1977 Summary.

A West Australian couple were camped on a roadside between farms, off Seppeltsfield Road and about ¾ of a mile in from the Nuriootra (sic? — B.C.)/Tanunda Roads. The male witness recorded the event in his diary from which I quote:

> It was the 2 square orange lights with a band of glowing gold light straight across the top. Then the 2 orange lights seemed to merge (almost) into (each other), then back to squares with a dark object crossing one of them, just like a person across a window. Later 2 red spots (one in each orange square) just like an exhaust. Later it all went out like a light and then I saw a pale glow as if it was moving across the field. It appeared to be 200/300 feet away, the gold light 40' wide and 2' deep, the orange squares 3' to 4' square. After about 25 seconds I called (his wife — B.C.) to watch it. She came out of the van.....

Her story follows:

> Outside in the near distance between trees each side of the track there appeared to be an object which seemed to fill the space between these same trees....After viewing this strange set of lights for a few seconds, everything went black, as if a switch had been turned off....Then in a westerly direction across the skyline at the top of the field, there appeared a pale blue-grey light, wide at first, then gradually and fairly quickly moving west and diminishing in size like a ribbon of light, narrowing as it finally faded out.

Her husband described the end of the observation as follows:

> Area went black and one or two seconds later a bluish/grey ribbon of light flowed horizontally across the field in a west direction and gradually faded out.

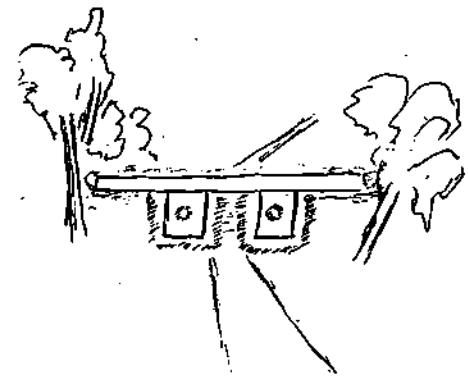
Although there were no RAAF file holdings on the widely reported Frederick Valentich disappearance incident, 1978 was a bumper year, the Summary for that year listing 118 reports. Space precludes me from describing too many, but briefly some of the highlights were an extraordinary phenomenon seen in a cane field east of Mandurana, Queensland, for 3 hours on December 6th; a "UFO sighting" by crew of HMAS *Adroit* on April 11th; an apparent "electromagnetic" case north of Goulburn, NSW, on October 22nd, which left the speedometer indicator broken, and a "daylight disc" seen near Laverton Air Force Base on December 27th.

A taxi driver in Wavell Heights, Aspley, Queensland, almost touched a UFO, on the night of October 10, 1978. At about 10 p.m., while driving through Spence Road, he saw "a very bright, white object (lit up from the inside, no lights on the outside)."

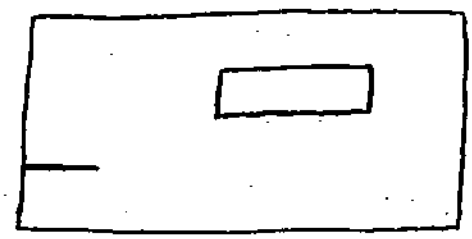
> It looked like a mini-bus, moving from my right side across the front of me to the left. I thought it was going into a garage. At this time it was 60 metres ahead of me. When it came in front of my headlights, I saw it had no wheels. I stopped my car about 2 metres from it. Then I got out of my car and watched it as it pas(sed) by slowly. It was lit up inside and outside extremely brightly — a white metallic colour. It had a driving seat, instruments and T-shaped steering wheel. I couldn't see any light fittings inside or outside. In fact it was moving so slowly that I tried to touch it. It was at this time that I heard a sort of s.s sss noise and the lights went out. It speeded up and quickly disappeared. The sighting lasted about 30 seconds.

I recently spoke to the witness and confirmed the account as given in the RAAF report. He did elaborate for me on the one provocative detail missing from the report — a driver for the "mini-bus" UFO. There was none!

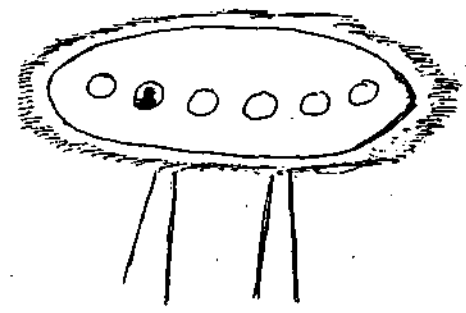
Another "unknown" was observed by 2 women driving on the Heathcoate Road between the weir and the Menai turn-off, at about 9:30 p.m. on October 29, 1978. It was first observed some 500 feet away at about the same altitude.



Barossa Valley, 1977



Aspley, 1978



Heathcote Road, 1978

The object was shaped like two saucers on edge, but essentially a very large dark disc shape. It had what appeared to be four or five portholes. Light was coming from these, although one had "something in the way" — a shadow or silhouette? Two lights like spotlights were directed downwards from the UFO. When the couple stopped their car, the object moved about 100 feet towards them. It stopped briefly, then moved closer, a further 50 feet. It finally moved a further 50 feet, stopped very briefly and then flew off towards Engadine.

On January 7, 1979, at Redhead, NSW, a 10-year-old girl was woken up by an extraordinary display. At about 4

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p.m. a very bright white circular object, with a small circular piece attached in the centre, first appeared then stopped. A second object approached from behind the first, circling and then stopping alongside it. The first object then took off again, stopped. The second object repeated the above movement. This motion continued on back and forth for some 30 minutes, as the objects moved in a north-south direction.

Both objects appeared to stop, side by side, over the neighboring garage. Four beams of misty white light came from the objects to the ground and lit up the area "like midday" for a period of approximately 10 minutes. The beams finally went out and both objects disappeared from view in the north-northwest.

The child had watched the whole display from her bed by a window, for some 100 minutes, too frightened to call her parents. After the objects had gone, the girl told her parents. She was visibly shaken by the experience and her mother had to sleep with her for the remainder of the night. The girl slept with her father for the following two nights.

This small selection more than adequately confirms the impression that although the majority of cases investigated by the RAAF are misidentifications of prosaic phenomena, their files do hold valid "unknowns" that deserve further investigation. However the RAAF ostensibly lack the facilities and/or the inclination to conduct worthwhile investigations of these provocative events.

Is there a cover-up?

The question as to whether the RAAF is "covering-up" its UFO investigation a difficult one to resolve to everyone's satisfaction. The 1966 internal Defence Minute Papers specifically address themselves to this point. References in them are difficult to reconcile with a "cover-up" scenario:

> ....We only foster the incorrect (but nevertheless widely held) belief that we have much vital information to hide.

> Three of these files are classified, two of which are secret although there appears to be nothing on the files consistent with this classification.

These quotations seem to refer to a situation other than a sophisticated cover-up program.

While there are a large number of provocative claims which are suggestive of cover-up activities, this report is addressed to the files examined by the author during January 1982.

As already stated, I was permitted a completely open review of the RAAF/Department of Defence UFO files made available to me. The existence of self critical and provocative data in the RAAF documents I was able to examine directly, at Canberra, is a powerful argument that the RAAF is quite open about their UFO investigations, at least within the normal limits of typical government bureaucracy. Further still, the fact I was allowed such a direct on-site review of the files and that further such reviews by myself of the remaining files are being organised, are significant items of evidence for an open policy rather than support for a "cover-up" scenario. It is also significant that my officially sanctioned file review event took place prior to the imminent promulgation of the Freedom of Information Act.

The wording of the Australian Act is such that a high-level "cover-up" program would be ensured its permanency, and at worst would be only exposed with ambiguous, fragmentary disclosures. Finally the idea of a high level "cover-up" program seems a little inappropriate in a situation where even the authority invested with the responsibility of carrying out the program seems somewhat disabled by an inability to satisfactorily organise and locate its own files on the matter (a problem, which I might add, is shared by many civilian UFO research groups).

Conclusion

It would probably seem that a whole new vista of openess on the part of the RAAF has unfolded. Prior to my visit, an officially sanctioned review of government UFO files by a private UFO researcher would have seemed inconceivable. However, the door has finally been opened and left ajar.

This preliminary review indicates that the RAAF are probably as confused and uncertain, as many civilian research groups, on what to do about provocative UFO sightings. The RAAF have been locked into a bureaucratically orchestrated responsibility, which, the reviewed files suggest, has long since been determined to be a waste of time, but is continued as a service to the general public.

In the main, the RAAF UFO investigations have served their publicly stated purposes. That is, they may have allayed possible fear and alarm by the general public and satisfied the government that there is no apparent defence implications. However, based upon my review of the RAAF UFO files during January 1982, past research into RAAF investigations, my own investigations of UFO reports and those of other individuals and groups, there is a residue of provocative reports that survives the gauntlet of both official and civilian investigation. I believe it is time that the RAAF went beyond its current limited brief, which leaves its small residue of "unknown" or "unexplained" reports unresolved.

I think it is time for the RAAF to abandon its "unnecessarily rigid and unimaginative" approach (to quote and abridge DPR's submision to DAFI in 1966) and openly co-operate and support the efforts of those civilian groups that research and investigate UFO sighting reports in a responsible and scientific way. The Australian Centre for UFO Studies[12] promotes this sort of approach. It recognises that the RAAF has expertise appropriate to evaluating part of the phenomena generally regarded as "UFOs," however, the Centre and many of its sister organisations overseas have the capacity to enlist and direct meaningful investigations of the residue of reports that the RAAF seemingly prefers to ignore.

The satisfactory resolution of the UFO controversy could be assisted if official and responsible civilian groups alike, co-operated more closely. In that

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"California Report"

By Ann Druffel

Media Mishmash

Do other branches of science have as much trouble with media publicity as UFOlogy does? In reading through newspaper articles on such subjects as advances in medicine, space research, astronomy, etc., one gains the impression that the reporter at least tried to get the facts straight. The articles may be written in oversimplistic lay language at times, but in general the information is understandable and accurate. Major mistakes are few. As far as TV documentaries and the like are concerned, in regard to the same subjects, one is left with the impression that they were done with the help and permission of the authorities quoted within.

Not so UFOlogy. Since the beginning of the modern period of UFOs (1947), the presentations of the subject have been a mixture of misrepresentations and mistakes — a mishmash too often sprinkled with generous doses of fantasy and nonsense.

The reason for this might lie in the fact that the subject itself is a mystery. No one, not even the most knowledgeable researchers, know what UFOs are. Only theories and facts about particular reports are available for the researchers to study. The information which trickles down to reporters in various media is generally a watered-down version. But even considering this difficult communication problem, why is present media reporting so unsatisfactory?

Having been active in the field since 1957 (and intensely interested since 1945), it is my impression that the persons most knowledgeable in the field are seldom permitted to have any degree of control over the copy or scripts which eventually make up the finished products. The one exception to this is books, where a satisfactory number of knowledgeable researchers have been able to get books with accurate information printed.

Why this disturbing situation with media mismash exists is as puzzling to me as is the mystery of the UFOs themselves. For among the numerous expert researchers today are persons skilled in writing, research, script-writing, and film production.

The reason for bringing up this situation at this particular time is that recently the problem presented itself in the Los Angeles area in an unprecedented way. The latest problems began with the opening of the moving, "ET, the Extraterrestrial." Michael London, a writer on the Calendar section of the Los Angeles *Times* newspaper asked me to help him collect a group of close-encounter witnesses in the area, especially those who had interacted with UFO "occupants." His idea was to take the group to a showing of "ET" to gain their impressions as to how their own experiences contrasted or correlated with those of the characters of the film.

At the time he called, I was frantically trying to finish preparations for a research trip to Ireland on a psychic archeology project that has engaged huge chunks of my time since 1977, and I did not actually have time to give London on this article idea. But in discussing the situation with him on the phone, I learned that he had no other way of contacting documented close encounter witnesses. On his own, he had succeeded only in contacting members of what is referred to as the lunatic fringe, who abound in Southern California. I decided that, for the good of the cause, I had to help him. I referred six rational, productive persons to him who live in the Los Angeles area and who seem to have had valid CE III and CE IV experiences.

The resultant viewing and discussion of the film "ET" was excellent, and in general, London

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RAAF, Continued

way, that residue of provocative reports we label "unexplained" may eventually be resolved as something prosaic or even something much more interesting.

Acknowledgements:
I would like to record my appreciation of the kind assistance and co-operation given to me by the following:
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Sqd. Ldr. Ian Frame, AFI-ILO
Mr. Bill Smither, DPR (Air Force)
Mr. Noel Transwell, DPR (Research)

Note:
The author's address is P.O. Box 6, Lane Cove, NSW, 2066, Australia.

NOTES & REFERENCES

9. From Statement to Australian Federal Parliament in Canberra, on 20 Oct. 1960, by the Honorable F.M. Osborne, then Minister for Air, quoted in brief for Minister of Defence on RAAF Policy for Reporting of UAS, Annex A to AF 529/1/4 (144), dated 18 December 1980.
10. See for example: Startup, Captain Bill & Illingworth, Neil, *The Kaikoura UFOs*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1980;
Maccabee, Dr. Bruce, "What Really Happened in New Zealand," 1979, published variously in the *MUFON UFO Journal*, *APRO Bulletin*, & the *International UFO Reporter* during 1979.
Chalker, W.C., "A Re-viewing of the Great Nocturnal Light — UFO Fallout over New Zealand, Dec. 1978," *Flying Saucer Review*, pgs. 12-18, Vol. 26, No. 1, 1980.
11. Personal communication from Colin Phillips, President of UFO Research (Qld). See also ACUFOS files.
12. ACUFOS, P.O. Box 546, Gosford, NSW, 2250, Australia.

managed to write a fairly accurate account of the various experiences of the witnesses. The article proved useful to UFOlogy and seemed helpful to the reading public in understanding and accepting the UFO phenomenon called "close encounters."

The few factual errors in the article were mostly in the discussion of the Bailey case. As readers of this column are aware, Rev. Harrison E. Bailey is a Baptist associate minister in Pasadena, Calif. Not only was he a reported CE III witness in 1951, but on November 1, 1978 he produced sixteen Polaroid prints which he states were taken during a visit by two unknown (UFO?) entities into his apartment in the dead of night.

Three and one-half years have been put into constant study on these photos, by myself and by anyone else I can get to study them. The input of several photographic experts have led me to think that the photos are not hoaxed and are probably genuine. However, they do not seem to depict a visit by physical UFO beings, but instead are images of an unexplained manifestation, heavily tinged with parapsychological implications. The manifestation (entities?) do seem, however, to be posing as UFO beings, at least in their interaction with Rev. Bailey.

Rev. Bailey was one of the persons I chose to introduce to Michael London, since he is a productive, intelligent, and articulate member of society, and I personally feel his integrity is unquestioned. When the Bailey experience broke into print in Michael London's Los Angeles *Times* article, Pandora's box lost its latch. Immediately, media persons of all descriptions began to ring the phone requesting more information and interviews. However, the combination of stress from the preparations for the trip to Ireland, heavy and unexpected family responsibilities, and the added UFO work caused by the *Times* article had flattened me out, and as a result I could not even answer the phone for two weeks. I arrived in Ireland finally, where the research went well, though it was accomplished at half steam.

Upon returning home, I continued to receive calls from media personnel about the Bailey case. One of them was a man (I will not call him a gentleman) with an English accent who stated that he worked for the "North American News Service" and wished to interview Bailey and myself for a story to be syndicated in English and German publications only. He spoke a good piece and seemed to understand my position that we were not out after publicity but that the reasons we wished to put out the story were threefold: 1. that it might shake loose similar pictures from other witnesses who had not had the courage to bring forth such inexplicable material; 2. that such coverage would hopefully bring about funding from some media source for image enhancement of the Bailey photos[1]; and 3. that such media sources might help in funding planned photo sessions in Rev. Bailey's apartment with the hope of obtaining more images on film (infrared, videotape, or otherwise) under controlled conditions and with other reputable witnesses present.

The man with the accent agreed that he would ask his editor about the above conditions. He spoke as if his editor were in England and that he himself was a mere visitor to the Southland. He stated he thought his editor could make it possible to have the photos enhanced. Subsequently, Bailey and I gave him a complete interview, covering the entire range of Bailey's experiences. In addition, I projected in slide form all sixteen of Bailey's photos, explaining painstakingly the paranormal features, emphasizing the slides where image enhancement would be most useful.[2]

The man left very pleased, but with no photos, for Rev. Bailey had not brought his originals with him. In the space of time between our first meeting and his planned subsequent meeting with Bailey in order to borrow a picture or two to illustrate his article, I learned quite by accident (or synchronicity?) that the reporter was a freelance writer who wrote for the *National Enquirer*. Fully three weeks before his first call to me, he had "put in a lead" to the *Enquirer* suggesting the Bailey photos as an article after obtaining the idea from the *Times* article, and had had his lead approved.

There is no doubt that during his interview with us he was deliberately deceiving us, pretending he was interested in the scientific aspects of the situation and repeatedly stating his article would be for the European markets only[3]. After learning his true colors, we immediately shut off all communication with him and the number of photos he obtained from us for use with his article was zip.

Later we learned, form our secret sources, that he had gone ahead and written a simple article of about 300 words concerning Bailey's experience, with no mention of the years of scientific study which had been poured into the case. In fact, his story said Bailey's attempts to photograph the strange manifestations (entities) proved unsuccessful! He was evidently trying to cover his tracks with the *Enquirer's* editor, because he had been refused use of the photos.

Instead he concentrated on a description of a session in Bailey's apartment where we had enlisted the aid of a talented psychic *as an experiment*. Our purpose was to try to see if this psychic, Anita Furdek, could help produce any manifestations which our cameras, as well as Rev. Bailey's, could photograph. No manifestations (visible) occurred and no photographs were obtained, but Ms. Furdek apparently reached psychically toward whatever had caused Bailey's Nov. 1, 1978 photo session and succeeded in persuading it to stop frightening the minister. For since the session, Rev. Bailey's attitude toward the phenomenon has changed from terror to objective curiosity, and he has since produced three series of inexplicable, apparently paranormal photos. These, however, have even more paranormal implications than the original set, and do not relate in any logical way to UFO phenomena.

Hearing of the *Enquirer* story, and after fighting off repeated attempts by one of their photo editors to persuade Rev. Bailey to permit use of one or two of his photos to illustrate the Englishman's inaccurate story, Rev. Bailey and I have tried every way we can to see that the story, as written, is at

(continued on next page)

LETTER

Project Identification

Editor,

If the attacks on Mark Rodeghier and Allan Hendry (August 1982 Journal) are representative of what passes for UFOlogical thinking in 1982, then maybe UFOlogy is a pseudoscience after all.

In criticizing *Project Identification*, Rodeghier (in IUF) and Hendry (in *FATE*) raised very serious and specific questions about Harley Rutledge's methodology and conclusions. William Leet and Lucius Farish to the contrary, neither critic mounted anything remotely like a personal attack on Rutledge, recognizing that it is his approach, not his personaltiy, that is at issue.

If we can judge from the MUFON writer's responses, the criticisms must have been right on target, since neither Leet nor Farish bothers to address a single major issue raised in the reviews to which they object so vehemently. Instead they content themselves, in the manner of men unable to articulate a serious refutation, with sarcastic remarks and irrelevant speculations about the critic's motives. (Farish's suggestion that Hendry, author of a book universally recognized as a classic in the literature, has "contributed little of value to the subject" is especially outrageous.)

In science, as opposed (apparently) to MUFON-style UFOlogy, it is standard practice to review and critique others' work. Scientists *expect* to have their writings subjected to critical scrutiny. That, in fact, is how knowledge progresses. If Leet and Farish want UFOlogy to progress, they would do well to remember that rational discourse is infinitely preferable to emotional name-calling.

Jerome Clark
Lake Bluff, Ill.

(Editor's response: In "MUFON-style UFOlogy" as recorded in this Journal, no one's work — including that of Rodeghier and Hendry — is exempt from the critical review process. One man's "attack" may be another man's "critical review.")

DATA MART

Wanted

Anyone knowing the name and address of the person who operated the UFO Detector Network in Hammond, Indiana please contact me. Also interested in compass needle or compass-type detector reports for statistical analysis. Eric Herr, 6250 Stanley Ave., San Diego, CA 92115.

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California Report, Continued

least factual. We have been warned by indirect *Enquirer* sources that if we demand too much accuracy, written guarantees, etc. that the story will be printed as written, simple-minded and inaccurate as it is. We stoutly refuse use of the photos — it is a matter of principle.

Now, when I go to the market, I glance through each issue of the tabloid, hoping against hope that Bailey's story will not be peeking out. If it is, I hope my name will be removed and also the name of a certain UFO research organization with which I am associated. I have requested this by letter, and Rev. Bailey has requested that the whole article be scrapped if it cannot be accurate.

This is only one of the recent incidents of media-mishmash which have resulted from the "release" of the Bailey photo experience. As more develops, this may turn out to be more than a one-part column. It is necessary to explain fully what happened in case an article on the Bailey photos appears, unwanted, in the *National Enquirer*. Our colleagues should know that we had nothing to do with its inception and tried desperately afterward to patch up the situation so that the least harm was done to the UFO field and to the credibility of those caught up in the entrapment. Perhaps this experience will help to warn other researchers who might inadvertently find themselves trapped in similar situations.

NOTES

1. I have tried repeatedly, from all major UFO research organizations in the U.S., to have these photos enhanced, but have been informed that they are not UFO material, but rather belong in the field of psychic research.
2. The pictures would not benefit from normal computer enchancement techniques, but would require reduction and "deblurring" techniques to bring out the information we seek.
3. Being a writer, researcher, and script-writer myself, any U.S. markets for the Bailey story would be in the realm of my own interest, if and when opportunity for more scientific study on the photos presents itself.
4. Anita Furdek is known in the psychic research field (at least in Los Angeles) as a proven talent in applied parapsychology experimentation.

CRITIC'S CORNER

By Robert Wanderer

Nessie and UFOs

For hundreds of years people around Loch Ness and other lakes of Scotland have "seen" an undulating unknown marine animal which occasionally breaks through the surface with much churning and foam, but quickly dives back into the depths. Particularly during the last 50 years, there have been extensive attempts to definitively photograph the Loch Ness Monster, which has come to be known affectionately as Nessie. Many electronic devices have been employed in and above the water, to no avail.

Now a retired Scottish electronics engineer named Robert P. Craig[1] has developed an excellent explanation for this long-mystifying phenomenon. He approached the problem from two diverse directions.

First, he questioned the assumption that this involved an animal. A few observers had said that Nessie "looks like a telephone pole." A log looks like a telephone pole; could Nessie be a log that somehow comes up from the bottom of the lake? A good candidate, he thought, might be the majestic Scots pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, which once covered the whole Central Highlands of Scotland. The tree is loaded with its own chemicals — resins, turpentine, tar oils, phenols, sugars, and many types of gases. And these chemicals are affected by pressure — such as you find at the bottom of an extremely deep lake.

Second, he wondered: There are more than 500 fresh water lakes in Scotland; why are Monsters found in only three of them? Nessie is sighted about 100 times a year in Loch Ness, about 30 in Loch Morar, and 3 in Loch Tay. Aha, he found: These are all unusually deep lakes. But Loch Lomond is also very deep, and no Monsters are sighted there.

So Craig checked the population of pine trees nearby. Thick stands of pine surround Loch Ness. Substantial but lesser numbers of pine trees grow near Loch Morar and Loch Tay. But there are no pine trees on the bonny bonny banks of Loch Lomond.

Craig explains that when a pine log falls into the lake and gradually sinks to the bottom, it does not succumb to the "enormous pressure" down there as beech or birch would. Instead, the pressure squeezes the trunk layers of bark, cork, and cambium, and the tree's resin forms a "strong waterproof outer skin not unlike marine plywood." As the long-submerged encapsulated tree trunk decays, gases form inside. The pressure of the gases, he points out, "can reach quite high proportions because of the back pressure of the water outside."

Futher expansion of the gases then "drives resin and tar oils out toward the only possible exits" at the stumps of the branches and ends of the trunk. They form extrusions or blisters filled with minute gas bubbles. Eventually these blisters in effect become buoyancy tanks, and finally the log begins to rise. As it nears the surface, its internal pressure is far above that around it and it "is almost bursting at the seams." It pokes its snout above the surface, foams and thrashes about as the gas escapes, and then sinks quietly below the surface.

The starting point of Craig's scenario is to question the assumption made for lo these many years that the phenomenon was caused by an animal. Or, to put it another way, that there were only two choices: either it was a mysterious animal, or those people who "saw" it were mistaken.

Neither of these theories is very good. How could an animal be "seen" so often for so many years, and still not be found when tracking equipment is used in the loch, and when no body of an expired or injured animal is ever found? And how could an animal produce so much froth or foam in such fresh water?

On the alternative, there are always a few strange people who "see" strange things, but surely hundreds of people can't be making up stories.

In the UFO field, there's the continuing strong assumption that anything that can't be easily explained must be an extraterrestrial spacecraft. As with Nessie, there are usually only two choices: a UFO is from outer space, or the people who "see" it are staging a hoax or making a gross error in perception.

In the Travis Walton case, people see only two alternatives: Walton was "abducted" onto a flying saucer, or Walton and his six cohorts got together and made up the whole wild story, and have continued to maintain it in all the years since. I find both those theories quite unlikely.

In "abduction" stories developed during hypnosis, people see only two alternatives: the hypnotized person is describing the actual "objective" truth, or they're making up a story as a hoax. Let's permit at least one other alternative: they are developing a story in their subconscious mind, similar to the way we dream every night, a story that didn't "really" happen but which is of such strong symbolic meaning to the creator that the hypnotized person reacts as if it were true.

Nessie, of course, is a single phenomenon, whereas UFOs come in many sizes and shapes and speeds and luminosities and colors and electromagnetic properties, so the blanket term "UFO" lumps together a dozen, or perhaps many more, separate phenomena. We're not going to find a single explanation that "solves" the "UFO problem."

The first step is to become aware of our assumption, and to expand our options and possible explanations. Hang loose, ladies and gentlemen. The UFO solutions may turn out to be as unexpected as a pine log for Nessie.

Robert P. Craig, "Loch Ness: The Monster Unveiled," in *New Scientist* 8-5-82, pp. 354-357.

Director's Message, from p. 20

the *Sunday Independent*, of Ashland, Kentucky; the *Herald-Dispatch* of Huntington, W. Va.; and the *Greenup News* of Greenup, Kentucky. He also appeared on a break-away segment of PM Magazine on WSAZ channel 3 on September 17th and a radio talk show on WGNT, both in Huntington, W. Va. on September 27th. This is sound evidence that the public is still very interested in learning more about the UFO phenomenon.

It is a pleasure to announce that three new Consultants have been added to MUFON's Advisory Board of Consultants. Gary Johnson, Ph.D., Electrical Engineering Dept., Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506 will specialize in "Effects on Electrical Systems" and also serve as a Field Investigator. W. Robert Sanders, M.D., Route 1, Box 250, Jefferson, TX 75657, a former air force surgeon, will be a consultant in psychiatry and available for regressive hypnosis cases. Allen Tough, Ph.D., was introduced to MUFON in Toronto at the Thirteenth Annual MUFON UFO Symposium. He is a teaching professor and resides at 70 Pleasant Blvd., Apt. TH3, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1J8 Canada.

A new research specialist, James DeMeo, M.A. of Illinois State University in Normal, Ill., is an Assistant Professor in the Geography-Geology Dept. working toward his Ph.D. in 1983. Jim Maples, 4235 Empire St., Columbus, GA 31907 has been appointed State Section Director for Muscogee County. He is also the Director of West Central Georgia UFO Study Group. Ronald Berryman, 3500 W. Country Club, Sacramento, CA 95821 has been appointed as the State Section Director for Sacramento County. Ron, a commercial pilot, was recommended by Marvin Taylor, Jr., Assistant State Director for Northern California. B.D. "Bernie" Shaffer III, 1116 Shiloh, San Angelo, TX 76901 has been appointed State Section Director for the west Texas counties of Tom Green, Irion, and Coke. Bernie is currently investigating a possible CEII case.

For those of you who are interested in the bigfoot phenomenon, I can recommend a new booklet (39 pages) titled "Night Siege: The Northern Ohio UFO Creature Invasion" by Dennis Pilichis. The Foreword was written by Berthold Schwarz, M.D. This is a current study of unbelievable experiences occurring near Rome, Ohio during the summer of 1981. This booklet may be purchased by writing to the author, Dennis Pilichis,

(continued on p. 19)

T.V. REVIEW

"The UFO Experience" is an excellent hour-long documentary created by San Francisco TV station KPIX and shown on that station in September.

It presents an overview of the UFO situation, and includes on camera Hynek, Klass, Lawson, Haines, and Schuessler. It selected four "typical" cases — the Shannon Davis case (a local pilot sighting), the Del Duca "abduction," Cash/Landrum, and the New Zealand lights. Peter Coyote, who played the part of a UFO investigator in the movie "E.T.," served as host.

Ron Lakis, the producer, avoided the sensationalism sometimes seen in UFO programs, and insisted on keeping the show serious and credible, for the average viewer as well as for those more knowledgeable about the subject. For example, he included Lawson's work on a psychological basis for "abduction" stories without mentioning his birth trauma hypothesis, feeling that BT might not seem credible to the average viewer in the brief time devoted to Lawson on the program.—**Robert Wanderer**

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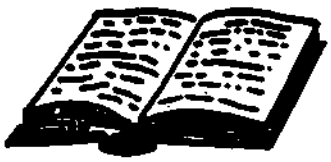
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(signed) Walter H. Andrus, Jr.
Publisher



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

UFO events in Russia are spotlighted in the October 5 issue of NATIONAL ENQUIRER. Claims of a collision between a UFO and a train, as well as E-M effects, are detailed in the article. In the ENQUIRER's October 12 issue, a former Air Force officer tells of a 1965 incident in which UFOs apparently interfered with the flight of an Atlas missile, launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. A military tracking station filmed the UFOs as they circled the missile at 60 miles altitude and apparently attacked it with a type of light beam weapon.

The September 28 issue of THE STAR reports on sightings of a large oval object seen by several persons in the vicinity of Reserve, New Mexico.

Dr. Alvin H. Lawson's controversial theory that UFO abduction cases are fantasies of the "birth trauma" process is the subject of the "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" column in the October issue of OMNI.

Although the fate of UFO REPORT magazine is apparently still uncertain, the publishers plan to issue an ANNUAL, which will be available on newsstands in January 1983.

How many UFO magazines, bulletins, and newsletters have been published during the past 35 years? A *bunch*! The job of cataloguing all these various publications is one which I would not wish on my worst enemy, but it is one which Tom Lind has undertaken. The results, admittedly incomplete, are now available in THE CATALOGUE OF UFO PERIODICALS. This is a 281-page, spiralbound (8½" x 11"), softcover publication which is available from Lind for $14.95, plus $1.25 for postage & handling.

Each entry contains the name of the periodical, country of publication, publisher, editor, address, number of issues published, frequency of publication, and appropriate additional comments. A coding system indicates the subjects covered by a particular periodical. Periodic supplements to the CATALOGUE will be issued on a quarterly basis, providing new listings and corrections to old listings. Yes, there are a number of errors and omissions in the CATALOGUE, but it is still a valuable reseach tool. Lind's address is: P.O. Box 711, Hobe Sound, FL 33455.

Director's Message, from p. 18

P.O. Box 5012, Rome, OH 44085.

Congratulations to Massachusetts MUFON on their montly newsletter, edited by Mrs. Marge Christensen. Richard Hall, editor of the MUFON UFO Journal plans to announce the name of the new Staff Art Editor, however anyone interested in volunteering as a staff artist, please contact Walt Andrus. Both the July and August issues of the Journal had cover illustrations by James Leming. How many readers recognized the caricature of R. Leo Sprinkle on the August cover?

The Rosario, Argentina Delegation of F.A.E.C.E. will be be hosting the "Third International Congress of Extraterrestrial Science" and the "Sixth National Congress of Ufology" in Rosario on December 8-12, 1982. For details and reservations please contact F.A.E.C.E., C.C. No. 508, 2000 Rosario, Santa Fe, Republic Argentina.

After several meetings with George F. Gorman, Lt. Col. (Ret.) over the past few years, George had finally consented to grant your Director permission to publish a human interest update on his famous UFO "dogfight" on October 1, 1948 over the Fargo, North Dakota airport, witnessed by L. D. Jensen, air traffic controller. After 27 minutes of futile attempts to get close to identify the round white light, he landed his North Dakota Air National Guard P-51 Mustang fighter. Even though this classic UFO case from 1948 has appeared in publications all over the world, George, when first contacted, stated that he would have to obtain permission from the U.S. Air Force before agreeing to publish the story in the Journal. His reluctance was based upon several factors.

In addition to the national publicity that he received, such as a Saturday Evening Post article in which the author ridiculed his experience, an appearance on the program "We The People," an interview by Major Donald E. Keyhoe; he was asked to transfer to Wright AFB to receive training as a UFO investigator and promptly assigned to West Germany. As a career officer, he felt that he had the confidence of Project Blue Book personnel to consider, but at the same time the apparent public ridicule hurt him personally.

George and his family lived in New Braunfels, Texas, only 14 miles from Seguin. They spent their summers at their cabin in Canada and their winters at home in south Texas. For the past few years Mr. Gorman had been constructing homes using solar energy for hot water, pools, etc. It is with extreme regret and the loss of a friend that I must announce that George F. Gorman died on July 31, 1982 after being stricken with cancer of the pancreas while vacationing in Canada. Obviously, we will be unable to publish his personal story in the Journal, since the in-depth interview was not conducted. I learned of his death when I called to make an appointment for the interview. My wife and I have had some delightful dinner engagements with Mr. and Mrs. Gorman as fond memories of this professional military officer.□

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by
Walt Andrus

On September 14, 1982, John Schuessler, Chairman of the UFO Federation Steering Committee, published Newsletter No. 1 as a communication media for the committee members and a request for proposals, suggestions, and answers to problems that must be resolved by specified dates. The summer vacation period has been detrimental to concentrated attention to these matters, however the fall season is now with us and we are looking forward to positive responses. He also included an article by John Prytz entitled "A Proposal For A Network Linking the Information Resources of Australian UFO Groups and Individuals" for the consideration of members.

Bertil Kuhlemann, Project URD in Stockholm Sweden, has started a newsletter for the working party of PICUR, appropriately named "Project Rainbow" to perform some of the same objectives as John Schuessler's newsletter. I would like to express our appreciation to Bjorne Hakansson, Vice President of Project URD, who attended and contributed immensely to the success of the 1982 UFO Summit Meeting in Toronto. Mr. Hakansson was so impressed that he plans to attend the 1983 MUFON UFO Symposium in Pasadena, Calif., to promote international cooperation.

Dipl.-Ing. Adolph Schneider, MUFON Representative for West Germany, has composed and circulated a four page listing titled "Information Exchange on UFOs by Tape." It is a list of the types of UFO reports and where they should be funneled to the specialists throughout the world, listing names, addresses, and their specialized area of interest. In order to keep the addresses current, please contact Herr Schneider at the following address: Konrad-Celtis-Str. 38, D8000 Munchen 70, West Germany.

Illobrand von Ludwiger has advised us that MUFON-CES (Mutual UFO Network-Central European Section) conducted their eighth annual UFO conference on the weekend of October 15-17, 1982 at the Hotel Gloria in Stuttgart-Mohringen, West Germany. Speakers making presentations or participating in the program agenda on Friday were I. Brand, B. Heim, M. Kage, Dr. Muller, Prof. Senkowski, Adolph Schneider, Dr. Franke, Dr. Bauer, and Dr. W. von Lucadau. Saturday's speakers consisted of I. Brand, E. Gerland, A. Schneider, Dr. E. Bauer, Dr. W. von Lucadou, and Beat Biffiger. Sunday morning was devoted to a question and answer period. Dr. W. Maurer made the concluding presentation before adjournment early Sunday afternoon. Adolph Schneider, MUFON Representative for West Germany, and Illobrand von Ludwiger, MUFON Director for MUFON-CES hosted the conference.

MUFON members across the nation are counteracting the negative bias of the PBS NOVA series "The Case of the UFO," aired on October 12, 1982, by providing outstanding positive public relations through educational programs. On October 31st, a feature of the Second Idea Exchange Fair at Beverly High School (Massachusetts) will be the "Make Your Own E.T. contest" for students in grades four through twelve. Model E.T.'s will be constructed with written descriptions of how they breathe, achieve mobility, communicate, etc., as well as written descriptions of the environmental conditions on their home planets (e.g., gravity, climate, temperature, terrain), which must be suitable to support each particular type of life form, will be on display during the fair.

Even though this contest was inspired by the motion picture "E.T.," the model extraterrestrials and written descriptions must be original and should not be copies of Steven Spielberg's "E.T." Mrs. Marge Christensen, MUFON State Section Director is the Ideas Exhange Fair Coordinator, being ably assisted by her husband David, and Linda Seal, MUFON Field Investigator. Judging of the contest entries will be performed by Massachusetts MUFON members David Webb, Barry Greenwood, Jules Vaillancourt, and Joe Santangelo. Since this was basically a MUFON contest, headquarters awarded prizes to the first and second place winners in each of the three grade levels consisting of Leonard Stringfield's booklet titled "The UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome" Status Report II. A copy of the 1981 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings was also awarded to the best overall entry per the judges decision. Photographs of the model E.T.'s may appear in a future issue of the Journal.

Ray Boeche, State Section Director in Lincoln, Nebraska was instrumental in organizing the program "Exploring Unexplained Phenomena," sponsored by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Division of Continuing Studies, in cooperation with Nebraska Association for the Study of the Unexplained, that was conducted on November 13th and 14th. Featured speakers were Dr. J. Allen Hynek on "UFOs," Dr. Ray Mackal on "Unknown Creatures," Ray Boeche, "Phenomena in Nebraska: Cattle Mutilations," and Linda Moulton Howe with her film "Strange Harvest," dealing with cattle mutilations.

When George Parsons, Jr. announced to the press through a personal new release that additional counties in Ohio and West Virginia had been assigned to him as State Section Director, the newspaper coverage in the three-state area of Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia was phenomenal. Four and five column articles were published in the following newspapers: the Ironton *Tribune*, of Ironton, Ohio;

(continued on page 18)

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FROM THE EDITOR

As another year draws to an end it is questionable whether we are any nearer to a solution to the UFO mystery; indeed, the "strangeness" of reports continues to increase, and no simple or neat theory has surfaced to draw all the threads together. Clearly IFOs (as Oberg, Hendry, and many of us before them have demonstrated) confuse the issue. "UFOlogy," in general, is chaotic and disorganized, lacking the resources and full-time talent to do the subject justice.

On the positive side, 1982 has seen a spirit of growing cooperation and sharing of resources, nationally and internationally. More and more well-qualified people from a wide range of scientific and professional backgrounds have become activists in MUFON or other leading groups, and some worthwhile investigations and original research has resulted. Better organization, more resources (including talent), a more critical and analytical attitude....all of these are needed if we hope to make progress in 1983.

In this issue

PENTAGONAL AND OTHER UNUSUAL UFOs 3
By John F. Schuessler

NEW ZEALAND ENTITY REPORTS 4
By Keith Basterfield

THE GREAT SOVIET UFO COVERUP: PART II 6
By James E. Oberg

REPORT ON PSIUFO PHENOMENA 11
By Mark Moravec

PERCIPIENT STUDIES GROUP 12
By Mark Moravec

UFO SIGHTING ROUND-UP 13
By Richard Hall

CRITIC'S CORNER ("Abductions Abound") 16
By Robert Wanderer (with response by Ann Druffel)

IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
By Lucius Farish

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

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PENTAGONAL AND OTHER UNUSUAL UFOs

By John F. Schuessler

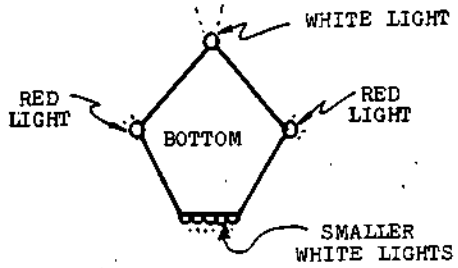
A report on "Pentagonal UFOs" was published in the October 1981 issue of the *MUFON UFO Journal*, covering an accumulation of cases from across the country; but stimulated by the reports of two pentagonal-shaped objects seen near the city of Houston, Texas. I have received additional material from other researchers since the orignal material was published. That material will be summarized in this report.

In the October 1979 issue of the *New England UFO Newsletter*, Joe Nyman described a pentagonal object observed by two newsmen in Bristol County, Massachusetts. The event occurred at 7:25 p.m. on March 23, 1979. The two witnesses were Gerald Lopes and Steve Sbracci. They first observed the object as a light that would hover and then move ahead. When they finally parked their car and got out, the object moved directly overhead at approximately 1000 feet. They said it was shaped like home plate at a ball park, with a white light on the front, a red light on either side, and a series of smaller lights on the rear. The object was the size of a standard car and solid — it blocked out the stars as it passed overhead. They said the bottom of the object was brownish-black. The witnesses contacted the FAA at Logan Airport and the South Weymouth Air Base. Neither facility could give a clue as to the identity of the object. Mr. Nyman verified that the advertising airplanes were not flying in the area at that time.

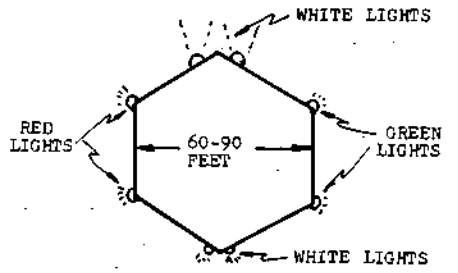
The October 1979 issue of the *Tarheel UFO Study Group Newsletter* described the sighting of a hexagonal object near Charlotte on March 5, 1979 at 11:45 p.m. The object was seen by two women and one of the women's 15-year-old son. The following is a quotation from the newsletter. "They noticed what at first appeared to be an airplane heading toward them in a southeasterly direction. At first two bright white lights were visible, but as it suddenly turned toward them and descended as it approached they could see several white lights. It passed from left to right over the car. Curious, they stopped the car. They looked behind them to see the UFO hovering over a substation a few hundred feet away. Lattice runs and tank-like structures were visible along a metallic hexagonal center. They estimated the object to be longer than a 747 jet."

The Northfield, Minn., *News* reported the sighting of a hexagonal object in the August 20, 1981 issue of the newspaper. The report described the sighting at 3:30 a.m. Monday, August 10, by Russel Matson. He first observed the object as two lights about 1,000 feet away. He stopped the car and got out as the object was 400 to 500 feet away and about 1,000 feet in altitude. Then, he claimed the object turned and came directly overhead. He said "it was a perfect image. It was nothing I've ever seen before." He described the object as having a hexagon shape with a span of 60 to 90 feet and about 15 feet thick. He described the small sound as whooshing like gas escaping a propane tank. The object had two green lights on one side and two red lights on the other. It had white lights close together on the front and back. The speed of the object was 10 to 15 mph. Matson viewed the object for 40 to 50 seconds.

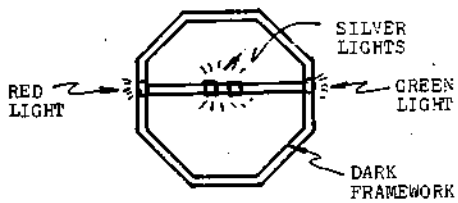
Tom Benson (*The Sixth Quark Journal*) provided two octagonal UFO cases from the pages of the *Flying Saucer Review*. At 9:00 p.m. on May 31, 1975, Mrs. Fry and her husband were driving through London. They stopped the car and got out to watch an octagonal object with two silver lights on a crossbar cross the area. It was completely silent. They said it was moving very slowly when it went out and vanished completely. (*Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 22, No. 4, 1976). At 6:10 p.m. on January 23, 1976, Shelley Barnes was returning home



Mar. 23, 1979; Bristol County, Mass.



Aug. 10, 1981; Northfield, Minn.



May 31, 1975; London, England

near the Rumsworth Lodge Reservoir in Bolton, England, when she became aware of a light over the reservoir. At first it was just a red light, then it streaked toward her and hovered just about roof-top level. The object was octagonal, with two large lights on the front. One was a steady amber and the other a flashing red. She said the object began to rotate on its axis and she felt her teeth begin to vibrate as if some ultrasonic sound was emanating from the object. (*Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 22, No. 1, 1976).

The January 21, 1981 issue of the *Kent Evening Post*, Maidstone, England, reported the sighting of an

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octagonal-shaped object on January 2, 1981 at Petworth, England. The witness, Peter Langridge, is a television scriptwriter. He and his 15-year-old son said "the thing was dark, but a deeper dark than the night and it had lights around it — they were yellow and created a haze rather than a beam, rather like disco lights." The object appeared to be reverberating. The word he used to describe the effect was "purring," but there was no audible sound.

Heather Chinigo and Judy Gudaitis experienced a close encounter near Killingly, Conn., on August 25, 1981, at 9:15 p.m. They first noticed two bright lights. They said the lights were square and in the glimmer of the light they could see an object that was shaped like a lopsided stop sign. They said the object followed them when they turned and drove different directions (Norwich, Conn., *Bulletin*, August 27, 1981).

Theresa Schmidt and her three children saw an octagonal-shaped object about 10:00 p.m. on August 18, 1981. They said it hovered about 100 feet over the driveway. It was the size of two cars. It appeared to be 20-25 feet in diameter, with red and green flashing lights. No sound was detected (Sandstone, Minn., *Pine County Courier*, September 3, 1981).

Square objects are being reported also. Ellida Dempeter of Bromley, England reported a square object about 9:00 p.m. on May 21, 1981. She said: "I looked to my left and saw a great white, bright light. It seemed like a cluster of lights, but it came over as one big light. It was above the house and looked square." (Kent, England, *Bromley Times*, May 28, 1981).

A Westerfield, Ind., couple spotted what they called "a square-like object, whitish in appearance, with red and green lights shining upward, forming a crescent-like shape." It was September 25, 1981, when the couple saw the object 300 feet above the ground just below the clouds. They said it hovered and then moved slowly, like drifitng, to the north, where it finally disappeared over a wooded area. (Westerfield, Ind., *Enterprise*, Sept. 30, 1981).

Tracy Schey and Dennis Bailey observed a square-shaped UFO over Olympia, Wash., on June 15, 1982. They were in their car when they saw some lights in front and above them. Bailey told his step-brother, "UFO at 10 o'clock." He said it was cruising along, going due east. The object had two large lights, one on top, the other on the bottom, but there were many more small flashing lights. The size was larger than a 747 jumbo jet. The huge square-shaped thing flew at an altitude of 1,000 to 2,000 feet. Bailey said it reminded him of a "lighted oil derrick."

A "flying cheese wedge" was sighted over Mt. Washington, N.H. about 9:00 p.m. on March 22, 1982. The details of the incident are sparce, but the witnesses are described as credible.

Unusual shapes are puzzling, but continue to be reported. Some of the witnesses are people with flying experience; others work for the media and are well versed in investigative techniques. The repeated reports of two lights on the objects force the investigator to consider the possibility that aircraft landing lights are responsible; however in many of the cases airport and FAA personnel have verified the absence of aircraft traffic.

The repeated reports of red and green lights resemble the running lights on aircraft; but the witnesses are often directly below the low-flying objects and have a clear view of the shape — definitely not that of an aircraft as we know it. It would be easy to pass these sightings off as misidentified aircraft; but this would be giving an answer for the sake of having an answer to close out the file. I'd rather have a positive identification in each case; otherwise it is better to leave it open to speculation.

(Additional reports should be sent to John F. Schuessler, P.O. Box 58485, Houston, TX 77258-8485, USA.)



Mar. 22, 1982; Mt. Washington, N.H.

NEW ZEALAND ENTITY REPORTS

By Keith Basterfield

While much has been written on Australian entity cases, little has been heard of similar events in New Zealand. Although several excellent publications have come out of that country over the years, for some reason entity reports have not featured very prominently in world-wide UFO journals.

New Zealand lies between 33-53° South, about 1600 km East of Australia and has a population of about 3.2 million people spead over 270,000 square km (about the same size as the British Isles). My research to date has uncovered 18 entity cases for the whole country. These figures might best be compared with our fairly thoroughly researched 87 Australian cases from a population of some 15 million over 7,700,000 square km or with the number of recorded global entity accounts which have reached 2,100.

In order to rectify the lack of information around, I present a brief summary of the cases I located. The references shown following each abstract are the most original one which I can locate. Further references are available from the author of those interested in pursuing the matter further.

30 July 1909, Gore, 0500hrs: Two mail dredgehands viewed an "airship" at close range. The ship lowered through mist and circled around. Two figures were plainly visible sitting on board. It was carrying lights at both ends. Finally it shot upwards and left to the southeast. (Auckland *Weekly News*, Aug. 5, 1909)

Later than July 1909, Port Molyneux: An airship is said to have alighted and occupants who looked "Japanese" emerged and engaged a male onlooker in conversation. (Unknown 1909 issue of Olutha *Free Press*)

3 Aug. 1909, Waipawa, Night: A

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resident declared having seen a grey torpedo-shaped structure which contained three men, one of whom shouted to him in a foreign language. He then watched the machine for some time. It carried two lights and circled before leaving. (Hawkes *Bay Herald* Aug. 6, 1909)

Jan. 1910, Invercargill, 2300 hrs: Several witnesses, among them a vicar, the mayor, and a policeman, saw a cigar-shaped object hovering at 30 m. A man appeared at a lateral door and was heard shouting some words in an unknown language. The opening closed, and the object accelerated away and was lost to sight. (*Passport to Magnoia*, Vallee, Spearman, London 1970, p. 187)

1944/45, Christchurch, 1620 hrs: A nurse is reported to have come across an "upturned saucer" and several small figures inside transparent "cases." One of the beings, who was no more than 120 cm tall, was situated outside the landed object. The entities appeared to be green-colored forms inside transparent oblong casings. They had quite large heads in proportion to their bodies. When the lady moved closer the little being "drifted" into the object through a small opening. The object then took off. (*APRG Journal*, 1974, no. 1, pp. 11-14)

13 July 1959, Blenheim, 0530 hrs: Mrs. F. Moreland was crossing a paddock when a 6-10 m diameter "saucer" descended towards her, then moved at rooftop height. Through a dome she saw two men in it, dressed in fairly close-fitting suits of shiny material like aluminum foil. Opaque helmets rose from their shoulders. Their faces could not be seen. One man stood up, placed two hands in front of him, then sat down. A minute later "jets" fired, and the object ascended vertically with an audible but soft high-pitched whistle. (Nelson *Evening Mail* July 22, 1959)

18 Dec. 1968, Wairakei, 2230-2300 hrs: A Miss Harvey and a Mr. Perego were travelling by car when they noted a man dressed in a "diver's suit" walking alongside the isolated road they were on. It was about 170-182 cm tall, of average build and had on a shiny, plastic type dark blue suit, loose fitting. There was a division or belt around the waist. A helmet was divided from the body by a collar or neck piece. The helmet was cylindrical, like a rubbish container but flat on top and of a dark blue color, with a clear plastic square window on the front. (Auckland University UFO Research Group)

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Jan. 1978, Warkworth, Night: A young couple flashed a torch (flashlight) at a light in the sky. It descended and landed 50 m away. It was round, saucer

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THE GREAT SOVIET UFO COVERUP: PART II.

By James E. Oberg

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It would be strange if nobody at all in the West noticed the connection between the Soviet FOBS spacecraft tests and UFOs. In fact, many classified intelligence analysts (with the CIA, DIA, or NSA) probably did make the connection, and thus were able to extract valuable technical intelligence data about FOBS weapon performance from "UFO reports" published so innocently by Zigel and other Soviet flying saucer buffs of the brief 1967-68 UFO wave. Such top secret analyses were even more useful insofar as Soviet military counterintelligence agencies were unaware of them — the old spy's trick of "We know, but they don't know we know, and we know that they don't know we know...." (And if the Soviets found out, they would cut off any further flows of similarly useful information.)

This plausible scenario provides one reasonable explanation of why the U.S. government really should be interested in UFO reports, precisely because they are not "true UFOs" but instead are something else of much greater interest to the agencies in question. Furthermore, the results of these "UFO studies" would necessarily have to remain highly classified. Thus, no "true UFOs" need to be involved to explain government secrecy about some UFO reports it has been interested in.

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Analysts who followed this valuable advice may well have been able to "ferret out" the secrets behind the 1967 Soviet UFO wave, but if they did, no such records have yet been declassified. (Meanwhile, this particular NSA document has been identified as a totally unofficial study paper written unsolicited, by an NSA employee with a private interest in UFOs — and hence it evidently had absolutely no influence on NSA policy towards the UFO question.)

Did Gindilis know the truth behind the bulk of his raw UFO data from Zigel (data which, by the way, have been shown to be quite accurate due to their high correlation with confirmable visual stimuli such as the FOBS entries)? That question remains unanswered but there are several arguments for both points of view, innocence or deception.

In December 1981 a group of American astronomers went to Tallinn, Estonia, in the Soviet Union, for a major conference on SETI (despite the lack of

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N.Z. Entity, Continued

shaped, silver in color and glowing. A doorway opened and a tall figure stood there, apparently 2 to 2.3 m in height. The witness waved to the entity, who waved back. The door then closed and the object rose and left. (Rodney & Waitemata *Times*, Feb. 1, 1978)

2 Apr. 1978, East Coast Bays Road, 2030 hrs: Ms. Robinson was riding a motorcycle when she noticed a wedge shape with lights on it. It stopped about 200 m away. There were two figures clearly visible peering at her. These were visible from the waist up and seemed to be wearing dark robes. A car appeared after several minutes and the object moved away. (Auckland *Star*, Apr. 3, 1978)

11 July 1981, Dunedin, 1815 hrs: An 82-year-old woman reported seeing a football-shaped object in an adjacent paddock. It glowed and pulsated, had a light on its lower half which was as bright as a searchlight. Two entities were clearly visible within it. One appeared to be piloting from a clear glass cabin in the nose while the other was standing in a central glass tube which extended beyond the top of the object. Both were dressed in grey coveralls, had white skin and no hair. The lady called her son who also watched for a while. (John Knapman, Christchurch)

Looking over the events unearthed, it is surprising, or perhaps not, that four cases come from the early part of the century. Readers will probably recall the large number of "airships" reported over New Zealand in 1909, and like U.S. counterparts of earlier years, that entities were part of the scene.

The spectacular 1959 Blenheim observation came just 16 days after the well known Papua sightings of Rev Gill et al, and it is as interesting as any of our Australian events.

Then followed a range of reports from those of entities walking along side roads to a possible abduction (more than we've had in Australia up until now). Although in general, cases are similar to Australian ones, the odd one of a farmer shooting "dognappers" might just be a little difficult for some researchers to swallow.

If any of our New Zealand readers know of other cases I would appreciate hearing of them.

(Author's address: 3 Park Lake Drive, Wynn Vale, South Australia 5127.)

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In December 1981 a group of American astronomers went to Tallinn, Estonia, in the Soviet Union, for a major conference on SETI (despite the lack of

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N.Z. Entity, Continued

shaped, silver in color and glowing. A doorway opened and a tall figure stood there, apparently 2 to 2.3 m in height. The witness waved to the entity, who waved back. The door then closed and the object rose and left. (Rodney & Waitemata *Times*, Feb. 1, 1978)

2 Apr. 1978, East Coast Bays Road, 2030 hrs: Ms. Robinson was riding a motorcycle when she noticed a wedge shape with lights on it. It stopped about 200 m away. There were two figures clearly visible peering at her. These were visible from the waist up and seemed to be wearing dark robes. A car appeared after several minutes and the object moved away. (Auckland *Star*, Apr. 3, 1978)

11 July 1981, Dunedin, 1815 hrs: An 82-year-old woman reported seeing a football-shaped object in an adjacent paddock. It glowed and pulsated, had a light on its lower half which was as bright as a searchlight. Two entities were clearly visible within it. One appeared to be piloting from a clear glass cabin in the nose while the other was standing in a central glass tube which extended beyond the top of the object. Both were dressed in grey coveralls, had white skin and no hair. The lady called her son who also watched for a while. (John Knapman, Christchurch)

Looking over the events unearthed, it is surprising, or perhaps not, that four cases come from the early part of the century. Readers will probably recall the large number of "airships" reported over New Zealand in 1909, and like U.S. counterparts of earlier years, that entities were part of the scene.

The spectacular 1959 Blenheim observation came just 16 days after the well known Papua sightings of Rev Gill et al, and it is as interesting as any of our Australian events.

Then followed a range of reports from those of entities walking along side roads to a possible abduction (more than we've had in Australia up until now). Although in general, cases are similar to Australian ones, the odd one of a farmer shooting "dognappers" might just be a little difficult for some researchers to swallow.

If any of our New Zealand readers know of other cases I would appreciate hearing of them.

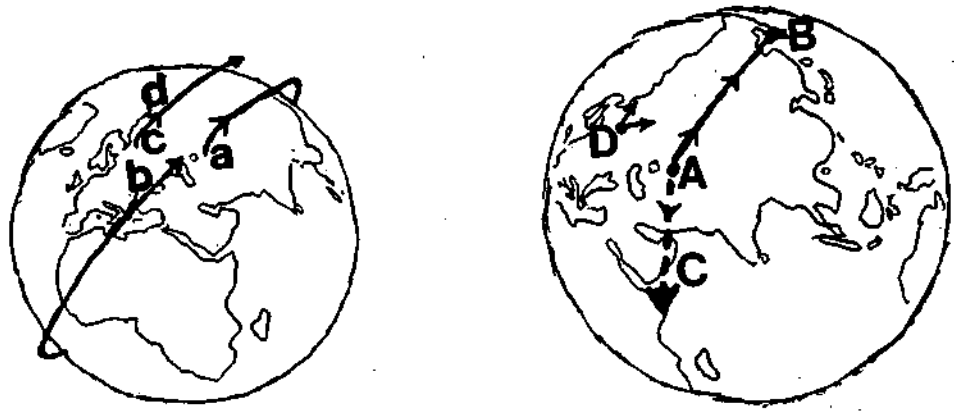
(Author's address: 3 Park Lake Drive, Wynn Vale, South Australia 5127.)

official U.S. government sponsorship). There, the Americans were surprised and dismayed to see how popular the UFO topic was among major Soviet scientific workers. "The Tallinn conference was plagued with them," noted one attendee privately. "It was interesting," he went on (off the record), "that the senior Soviet scientists seemed to accept this as a normal occurrence at such a meeting. In fact, some of the papers from serious scientists referred to UFOs in quite an accepting way...There is no official attempt to suppress reports of UFOs."

Referring to the infamous "Petrozavodsk Jellyfish UFO" of September 20, 1977 (shown conclusively by my research to have been caused by a pre-dawn launching of the space spy satellite Cosmos-955 from the secret Plesetsk space center), the American continued: "Several of the UFO fans approached us to discuss this event. It is clearly known widely and is clearly in the minds of Soviet UFO buffs the 'smoking gun' which proves the reality of UFOs."

This must be entirely to the liking of Moscow's military security specialists and news censors, who wish to hide the very existence of the Plesetsk rocket center — and the popular notion that the apparition was a "flying saucer" obviously takes the heat off the true explanation, that it was a secret military space launch (which Moscow claims it never carries out).

(This Petrozavodsk UFO of 1977, a decade after the FOBS blitz, marked a new phase in soviet UFO consciousness. Ten years after the isolated first sighting of a Plesetsk launching, it was the start of a series of twilight satellite launchings from Plesetsk which were widely observed in Moscow and surrounding densely-populated regions of central Russia — and were misperceived as giant flying saucers. Other similar events occurred on June 14, 1980 and May 15, 1981. But it was the popular and widely publicized Petrozavodsk case alone which probably instigated both the Gindilis Report and a wider Soviet public awareness which prepared the way for subsequent "UFO attacks" set off merely by sunlit rocket contrails in the sky.)



GLOBAL VIEW OF SOVIET SPACE AND MISSILE ACTIVITY RESPONSIBLE FOR PSEUDO-UFO WAVES IN THE USSR, 1957-1981

(Left)
(A) Tyuratam Space Center (a.k.a. "Baikonur"), launch site of FOBS warheads in 1966-1970
(B) Re-entry path of flame-shrouded FOBS warheads (always in Twilight), misperceived as "current UFOs" (pseudo-UFOs)
(C) Plesetsk secret military space center, opened in 1966
(D) Trajectory of Plesetsk spy-satellite Cosmos-194, seen and misperceived as "Kamennyy UFO" (Dec. 3, 1967)

(Right)
(A) Tyuratam Missile Center
(B) Kamchatka impact range for ICBM tests, July-August 1957
(C) Retrograde polar orbit launchings over Iran, 1976-1980
(D) Plesetsk twilight launchings, 1977-1982

As to Gindilis, those who know him classify him as "obviously a very slick operator" with important political functions. He is reportedly a very astute and shrewd careerist scientific bureaucrat, these same Western observers believe.

On the other hand, the treatment of the 1967 UFO cases in the Gindilis Report (in sections written by Menkov) has all the appearance of genuine bafflement over their unique characteristics — and a deliberate coverup might be expected to gloss over these unique features, not highlight them. For example, Menkov wrote that "In 1967, there was increased activity" in the Northern Caucasus Donbass, and the Rostov region" — and those areas are right along the groundtrack of returning FOBS warheads. "The 1967 distribution is clearly asymmetrical," he continued. "Movement in an easterly direction is prevalent." Additionally, "A considerable fraction of the usually extremely rare crescent-like objects should be noted; this is associated with the peculiarities of 1967, which makes the main contribution to the sample under consideration," noted Menkov.

"Crescent-shaped objects ...usually move quite rapidly through the sky," Menkov continued. "They frequently are accompanied by one or more starlike objects (burning fragments of the retro-rocket package)...In the summer of 1967, they were observed quite frequently over the southern parts of European USSR....(and) these objects represent an appreciable fraction of the study sample." But with all these obvious (in hindsight) clues staring them in the face, neither the Gindilis team nor any Western UFO experts followed up on them.

It should be obvious by now that this "crescent" UFO apparition is a tip-off that such "UFOs" are almost certainly the shock waves associated with Soviet space vehicles, ones which the government does not want its citizens or the world to recognize.

Menkov also tried to explain why there were so many cases in the data base from 1967 alone. "The sharp increase in number evidently is associated with a Central Television appearance, in which the UFO phenomenon was discussed and

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Soviet Cover-Up, Continued

reporting observations of similar phenomena was suggested. Similarly, a sharp drop in the number of reports after 1968 evidently is associated with critical statements in the central press (Pravda, 29 February 1968), in which the UFO problem was classified as unscientific."

Actually, of course, the 1967 wave began and ended with the FOBS flurry. After eight launches that spring, summer, and fall, the program was cut way back; after October 28, there were no new flights until the following April (and that was a rare pre-dawn test), then an evening flight in October, then one a year later in September 1969, and finally two more in 1970.

One may speculate that the dusk/dawn re-entry times for the FOBS test were designed to allow optical tracking of the warhead descent trajectories. Probably no consideration was given to the consequence that hundreds of thousands of people would also see the fireballs, and that the tests would give birth to the greatest UFO flap in Russian history — a UFO flap which would still be resounding 15 years later with the official blessing of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Admittedly, the notion that the Soviet government is deliberately manipulating public UFO enthusiasm in order to cover up certain types of military space activity is a bizarre one. It also may credit Moscow propagandists with more finesse than they have demonstrated in the past. But such a tactic is not unprecedented.

A good example of how the official Soviet press blatantly exploits the popular appeal of pseudo-scientific topics is the case of the "ancient astronauts." This is the theory, once popular in the West but subsequently discredited, that visitors from other planets formerly meddled in the development of ancient civilizations on Earth and taught early societies many of the secrets of agriculture, medicine, astronomy, and technology. That theory continues to retain respectability and official sanction in the government-controlled Soviet media, as renowned scientists and authors speculate on the significance of ancient rock carvings, prehistoric Janpanese 'spacesuit' statues, Chinese myths, and miscellaneous artifacts.

The utility of this belief in the official anti-religious crusade should be obvious: the notion that ancient religions were founded on ignorant misperceptions of extraterrestrial cosmonauts can be (and is) widely used to discredit church activity today. The fact that most scientists reject such theories as absurd, distorted, or even fabricated does not hinder their usefulness to cynical pro-atheism propagandists in the Soviet news industry.

Whatever the manipulation being attempted in Moscow, a separate problem concerns Western UFO experts left holding the bag of the discredited Gindilis Report. Might something usable be salvaged from the wreckage of this hoax?

It may be argued that the Gindilis Report can be "rescued" simply by eliminating all of the 1967 cases, thus purging the remaining data of the FOBS contamination. In fact, this tactic was used in the report itself when the west-to-east directionality so overwhelmed the motion statistics that the authors did separate studies for "all cases" and "all non-1967 cases" (which turned out to have a purely random directionality without the FOBS cases).

But this hope is futile. The FOBS contamination is symptomatic of a worse flaw which permeates the report: all manner of technological activity. (aircraft operations, balloons, space missions in general) will successfully masquerade as UFOs in the USSR. They cannot do so as easily in the U.S. because information is generally available (as CUFOS investigations have shown); they cannot avoid doing so in the USSR because required information is routinely embargoed.

A good example of this problem is a non-FOBS "UFO" seen from a Soviet astronomical observatory in the Caucasus Mountains (the description is from Zigel's article in "Soviet Life"): "...a strange formation (was seen) against a clear starry sky at 2:50 a.m. A white cloud appeared in the northeast at an elevation of about 20 degrees. Its diameter was twice as long as that of the moon but its nose was several times less bright. The cloud itself had a dense milky-white color, with a rosy-red nucleus clearly discernible near its northern end. The cloud expanded and grew paler. A few minutes later the white cloud dispersed completely, but the reddish nucleus remained."

This is obviously consistent with a view of a distant missile launching. In fact, the witness was looking directly toward the Kapustin Yar rocket range; if the UFO had been right over the range, at the given angular elevation it would have been about a hundred miles up, an entirely reasonable value for vertical rocket probes frequently launched from Kapustin Yar.

But here is the rub: Soviet missile launching information is generally never published, so confirmation of the hypothesis is congenitally impossible. A simple phone call would have identified the IFO in the US; the lack of such data in the USSR should not be considered sufficient evidence to prove the true UFO nature of this and similar accounts.

Another example of the inherent impossibility of adequately investigating all Soviet UFO reports is the Kamchatka incident of July 25, 1957. Reportedly, air defense units opened fire with anti-aircraft guns at a fleet of fast-moving UFOs. This case has been widely published in the West and even appeared in a book reportedly used at the Air Force Academy.

The summer of 1957 was marked by the first flight tests of Russian SS-6 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) from the Tyuratam rocket center east of the Aral Sea. It is known that the flight path was aimed right toward the Kamchatka peninsula, with planned warhead splashdown in the Pacific just offshore. A major missile tracking site was built at Petropavlovsk. Range from Tyuratam was 4,100 miles.

Initial launch attempts are known to have been made in mid-June and there were some failures. But by August 17, Moscow was able to announce this successful testing of an ICBM.

A reasonable hypothesis for the Kamchatka UFOs is that they were caused by the reentry of one of the test warheads and associated booster

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Soviet Cover-Up, Continued

fragments. The witnesses were certainly in the right spot to witness such a phenomenon that summer.

Yet without official records of such a test occurring on July 25 (assuming that the date is accurate) a positive identification will never be possible. Soviet records are presumably inaccessible forever; U.S. records are probably incomplete and are still mired in security regulations anyway.

Under these circumstances, can the Kamchatka incident really be considered a "true UFO"? Obviously not. A reasonable approach would be to realize that the location, general date, and eyewitness descriptions are entirely consistent with the ICBM explanation. Further, to establish the "true UFO" nature of the event, a UFO proponent should be required to demonstrate why it could not have been an ICBM reentry — clearly an impossible task. Therefore, UFO skeptics could be entirely justified in assigning a "probable ICBM reentry" solution to this case even without precise records. It most definitely cannot be considered a "true UFO" when the burden of proof is properly allocated.

The most ironic part of this fraud — and perhaps it someday will be recognized as the "Piltdown Hoax" of UFOlogy — is the eagerness with which Western UFO enthusiasts embraced the official Soviet conclusion: that UFOs were real and by implication FOBS flights and the military Plesetsk space center were not real! This is exactly what the Earl of Clancarty told the British House of Lords during a UFO debate on January 18, 1979: "In July, August, September and October 1967, giant space ships were seen over various parts of the USSR by astronomers and other witnesses" — but the spaceships, claimed the long-time UFO enthusiast (better known as Brinsley LePoer Trench), were not Soviet but extraterrestrial.

Leading UFOlogist Dr. James McDonald, a much more respected and diligent researcher, also told a congressional symposium in 1968, while describing one of the 1967 FOBS entries, "Clearly, satellites and meteors can be ruled out. The astronomers' observation cannot be readily explained in any conventional terms" (it did indeed have a conventional explanation: it was Cosmos-171, a satellite, reentering the atmosphere like a meteor — but McDonald may be forgiven since that explanation was not "readily" available unless someone compared all the FOBS missions to all the Soviet 1967 "crescent UFOs," which nobody, not even the ace aerospace sleuths at *Aviation Week*, ever did). The Moscow coverup had gone a long way to achieve such a blessing in the United States House of Representatives and in Britain's House of Lords!

In light of these findings about the true nature of the Gindilis report, it may be instructive to review how the document was originally described by other leading Western UFOlogists when it was first published in 1980.

The May 1980 *CUFOS Associate Newsletter* (Volume 1 Number 1) carried an article by Dr. Hynek entitled "Yes, Virginia, There Are UFOs in Russia." Therein he inaccurately described the document as a "a study of 256 UFO reports from which the IFOs (Identified Flying Objects) have been eliminated" — which is pure wishful thinking, unsupported even by claims in the Soviet text. A few months later, Hynek modified his assertion to read, "The objects in the Soviet data were carefully selected with presumably most of the IFOs excluded....These had presumably been eliminated before the study proper began." Hynek's presumption in this regard was totally unjustified.

In his own introduction to the pirated English-language edition published by CUFOS, Dr. Richard Haines particularly stressed the importance of the Soviet study: "It should prove to become a standard reference on the library shelves of those who seek to identify the core identity of the anomalous atmospheric phenomena" — but in the two years following its publication, there is no evidence that even a single Western UFOlogist was ever really interested in finding the "core identity" (instead, they concentrated on the more attractive "statistical results").

The UFOs in the Soviet study were nearly all genuine, Haines insisted: there was a "lack of evidence for the reports being based on hallucinations or other misperceptions...The reports represent currently unknown phenomena, being completely different in nature in an 'overwhelming majority of cases' from known atmospheric optics effects or technical experiments in the atmosphere." As for the proportion of IFOs (such as hallucinations or false reports), "their percentage is small, so that they have little effect on the statistical properties of the sample under consideration." But as has been shown, these "false reports" actually must comprise an absolute majority of the cases and they thus clearly overwhelm the parameters of any "true UFO" residue. Haines had absolutely no justification for making the sanguine assertions which he placed in his foreword.

Hynek in turn again enthusiastically embraced the report at the Smithsonian UFO Symposium in Washington, D.C., in September 1980, where he stressed the qualifications and scientific credentials of the witnesses: "Forty two percent were made by scientific workers and engineers, and an amazing seven and a half percent were made by astronomers....It becomes very much harder, in fact from my personal viewpoint, impossible, to find a trivial solution for all UFO reports, which of course is the contention of the skeptics, if one weighs and considers the caliber of some of the witnesses."

In light of the realization that the most spectacular misperceptions of the FOBS pseudo-UFOs came from astronomers at the Kazan and Kislovodsk Observatories, Hynek's assertion is exposed as unjustified at best and self-delusion at worst. "Impossible" is what Hynek considered it to be for the Gindilis data to have trivial solutions — but most of it did so have.

(This point is worth pursuing a bit farther since it apparently is one of Hynek's most controversial and questionable attitudes towards UFOs. Later he said, "It was actually the nature and character of many of the

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Soviet Cover-Up, Continued

witnesses I personally worked with over many years that finally caused me to change my mind about UFOs. As a scientist I resisted the evidence and felt impelled to seek a normal explanation at all costs." But with the Gindilis data, Hynek evidently concluded that the qualifications of the witnesses — fellow astronomers in particular! — relieved him of the responsibility to seek just such normal explanations (that is, to be a scientist). It was "impossible" for them to be mistaken — but they were, and he was, too. He did not have to wax so enthusiastic over the unverified cases, but he did, and now must face the consequences.)

An article jointly authored by Hynek and Haines appeared in the *Journal of UFO Studies*, volume II (1980). It stressed the "similarity of results" of the Soviet statistical study with other Western studies. Despite the concentration of 1967 cases (i.e., mostly IFOs!), "The essential agreement of the Soviet study with those made in other countries shows that his does not seem to have introduced a temporal bias." However, it turns out that this conclusion proved exactly the opposite of what Hynek and Haines throught it proved, to wit, that a statistically manipulated collection of IFO cases (which actually comprise the heart of the Gindilis Report) gives numerical results absolutely indistinguishable from similar manipulations of allegedly true-UFO cases. Ergo, the class of UFOs and the class of IFOs are really statistically indistinguishable, a conclusion which skeptics (and Allan Hendry) have been asserting all along.

Naively, Hynek and Haines interpret the significance of the Soviet study as proving mathematically that UFOs are real, or that "A heretofore unrecognized (by science) phenomenon exists and is worthy of serious study," in their own words. "The conclusions of the Condon Report," they continued, " are thus totally reversed and the UFO phenomenon at one stroke becomes a legitimate subject for serious scientific attention. It is a great blow to the bastion of ridicule which has heretofore been so effective a barrier to the exercise of proper scientific curiosity in this area." Brave words indeed — and as we have seen, once the true nature of the Gindilis Report is revealed, absolutely baseless words as well.

Sadly, the only truly ridiculous aspect of this whole affair is the touchingly naive but tragically misplaced trust exhibited by Hynek and Haines in the faulty keystone assumption that the Soviet data had been carefully and honestly "scrubbed," an assumption which conveniently relieved them of any responsibility to critically examine the data themselves (they clearly did not, nor did anyone else in the UFOlogical community).

"It seems incredible that the curiosity of the scientific fraternity has not been aroused," they complain, in a closing paragraph bordering dangerously on satire — since after all, they themselves exhibited no such curiosity about the true nature of even the meager raw data presented in the paper, but chose instead to innocently misrepresent it for what it was not. Their unintentionally ironic closing quotation was from LaPlace: "The harder it is to acknowledge the existence of phenomena, the more we are obligated to investigate them with increasing care."

This is an obligation at which Hynek and Haines, together with the rest of the Western UFOlogical fraternity, have themselves miserably failed in regard to the Gindilis Report. Once again the intuitive skepticism of "Establishment Science" toward the scientific validity of UFO studies has proven entirely justified; once again, the self-styled UFOlogists have proven to be their own worst enemies in their struggle to validate their long-sought scientific credentials.

Meanwhile in Moscow the coverup continues with each new Plesetsk launch seen (but not recognized) by thousands of ordinary citizens. This coverup is aided unwittingly by UFO buffs around the world who have accepted the masquerade (provided both by private UFOlogists such as Zigel, by official publications such as the Gindilis Report, and by the endorsements of such data by Keyhoe, McDonald, Clancarty, Hynek, Haines, Moore, and other leading Western UFO experts) that these great Russian UFO cases cannot be explained in terms of any terrestrial activities — especially not in terms of Soviet military space activities.

The sordid truth is that all of the greatest Russian UFO stories of the past two decades really can be confidently explained by documented Soviet military space shots. Conveniently for Moscow's high-pitched propaganda campaign against American military space activities, public awareness of its own far-busier activities has been safely sidetracked.

UFOs from outer space over Russia? Soviet propagandists in Moscow smile encouragingly, "Sure, that's what they must be — space vehicles from some other civilization, but certainly not ours." And the greatest UFO coverup in history goes on.

NOVA RESPONSE

Following are excerpts from letters by MUFON personnel to the producers of the October P.B.S. NOVA program, "The Case of the UFOs." We hope to publish additional comments in ensuing issues.

"I have enclosed a critique of the program on a case by case basis. Omissions, distortions, errors, and biases appeared throughout the production....Either the name of the program should have been "Debunking UFOs," or some recognized scientists such as Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Dr. Willy Smith, Dr. Richard Haines, or others should have been given an opportunity to present the other viewpoint." John F. Schuessler, MUFON Deputy Director.

"This is anything but a balanced, fair, objective presentation, instead conveying the impression that nothing truly puzzling has ever been reliably reported. Only vague lights and/or easily explainable mistaken observations of known things....For the most part, this program presented the exceedingly one-sided view of the skeptics....(it) was a disservice to an ill-informed public." Richard Hall, Editor, *MUFON UFO Journal*.

REPORT ON PSIUFO PHENOMENA

By Mark Moravec

PSIUFO phenomena are those cases where UFO and paranormal events apparently overlap. Included in this definition are cases which involve claims of mental communications, poltergeists, apparitions, healings, ghostlights, and time lapses/ "abductions". Since my first paper on PSIUFO phenomena was published (Moravec, 1980), I have been engaged in collating and analyzing the relevant reports which have occurred in Australia. The results of this research has recently been published by the Australian Centre for UFO Studies in a 137-page document titled, *PSIUFO Phenomena: A Study of UFOs and the Paranormal* (Moravec, 1981b).

The aim of this article is to briefly outline the types of cases studied and the main findings of the project. The cases studied can be classified in six categories, as follows:

1. MENTAL COMMUNICATIONS: A person claims to have received communications from a source usually identified as a UFO entity. The communication may be received through a variety of modes including telepathy, automatic writing, trance states, or visions.

2. POLTERGEISTS: Usually involves the unexplained movement of objects. Either selective poltergeist-like effects are observed to occur during a UFO experience, or a UFO experience is preceded or followed by a classic object-throwing poltergeist.

3. APPARITIONS: Hallucinatory experience of the visual kind, usually involving a human figure. Percipient may see apparitions prior to, during, or after his UFO experience.

4. HEALINGS: Rapid or instantaneous healings of physiological wounds, where such healings are not achievable by present medical techniques under the circumstances described. In the UFO context, a physiological wound may be found to be "healed" immediately following a UFO experience.

5. GHOSTLIGHTS: Small lights which usually occur close to ground level and tend to reappear in the same location. May become associated with a local folklore of tragic death.

6. TIME LAPSES/ABDUCTIONS: Percipient is unable to consciously recall the events which occurred during a certain period of time. During hypnotic regression, percipient may recount a bizarre tale of "abduction" by UFO entities.

One of the aims of the project was to seek out and catalogue all known existing Australian cases of PSIUFO phenomena. Eventually 88 cases were located, most falling under the categories of ghostlights, mental communications, and apparitions. At the opposite extreme, only one case of alleged paranormal healing was located.

Examination of the annual distribution of reports revealed that, ghostlights have been steadily reported since at least the 1830's. Reports of mental communications and apparitions largely surfaced from the mid-1950's onwards. But it was not until the beginning of the 1970's that cases of all categories were regularly reported. This greater frequency of cases in recent years is to be expected, given the relatively modern development of a network of UFO investigators.

Looking at the number of percipients, almost half of the cases (43 out of 88) involved multiple percipients. Here, the type of case is important. For example, cases featuring mental communications were frequently single-percipient cases whereas ghostlights frequently involved more than one percipient.

These simple statistical analyses can be informative. For example, we have the facts that ghostlights have been steadily reported since the 1830's and often involve multiple percipients, whereas mental communications (in the UFO context) have only been reported in more recent times and most frequently involve only one percipient. Could it be that ghostlights are constantly occurring physical phenomena whereas mental communication cases are psychological phenomena increasingly reported during a favorable social climate of belief?

The reliability of individual cases (a factor usually ignored in most catalogues of reports) was rated according to levels of documentation, time lapse before investigation, witness credibility, supportive physical evidence, and strangeness. This analysis revealed a wide range of case reliability. Some cases, especially the historical ones, were merely anecdotes or unconfirmed media acounts. Other cases had been thoroughly documented at the site of the occurrences by qualified UFO investigators. The most striking patterns appeared in connection with the "time lapse before investigation" and "physical evidence" scales. Few cases had been investigated within one week of the occurrences, and few cases featured supportive physical evidence. Despite the above limitations, there was a residue of provocative, high merit cases which are deserving of further study.

One of the study's conclusions is that a large proportion of PSIUFO cases can be explained as due to psychological processes. This is particularly true for the mental communication, apparition, and time lapse cases, where the "messages" come from the percipient's own unconscious rather than from any external intelligence. Such psychological processes as hypnopompic/hypnagogic imagery, psychotic hallucinations, and fugue states all appear to play a role in various cases. This situation can be

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Percipient Studies Group

By Mark Moravec

In early 1982, the Percipient Studies Group (PSG) was formed with the aim of researching the human factors involved in anomalous experiences. The group will examine the psychological, sociological, physiological, and alleged parapsychological aspects of UFO experiences and related phenomena. The aims are to increase our understanding of: (1) UFOs and other anomalous phenomena; and (2) human experience and behavior in general. To achieve this, the Percipient Studies Group plans to involve behavioral scientists and other interested researchers in the in-depth study of individual percipients to anomalous experiences, the comparison of groups of percipients and nonpercipients, and any other studies deemed relevant.

As an initial project, the PSG would like to set up an Australian capability for the in-depth psychologigal and physiological study of UFO percipients. It is hoped to establish a set of standardized psychological and medical testing procedures which will produce useful data of the least ambiguous nature. It is envisaged that the application of these techniques would be especially relevant to UFO cases involving pronounced psychological reactions, "repeater" percipients, and PSIUFO phenomena. The involvement of psychologists, psychiatrists, hypnotherapists, and medical personnel as field investigators or consultants would be desirable.

Specific issues which will be investigated include:

(1) What are the most effective and objective interviewing techniques?

(2) What kinds of psychological tests will give the most relevant and most valid information about the percipient?

(3) What kinds of medical examination procedures would be useful in documenting physiological (or psychosomatic) reactions such as headaches, eye irritations, insomnia, rashes, "stigmata," etc.?

(4) What techniques would best distinguish between a physically-induced and a psychologically-induced physiological reaction?

(5) What procedures (interviewing techniques, involvement of a neutral third party, etc.) should be followed during the hypnotic age regression of a UFO percipient?

(6) On what factors or variables could groups of percipients and non-percipients be compared? (e.g. recent stress, "psychic" background, personality characteristics.) How should such terms be defined? Is it possible to identify and question sufficiently large numbers of people to be able to make meaningful comparisons?

Over past decades, many people have researched UFOs from an exclusively technological, "nuts and bolts" approach. It is now time to consider the other half of the problem: the psychological and social aspects of UFO experiences. For these aspects are just as, if not more, important to our understanding of both the phenomena and our world at large. Together with the other specialized study groups, the Percipient Studies Group intends to contribute its resources to researching important aspects of UFO experiences.

If any researchers have suggestions on potentially useful

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PSIUFO, Continued

summarized by the ASC-UFO Hypothesis: "Predisposed individuals, in certain situations, undergo an altered state of consciousness during which vivid, subjective sensations are experienced and interpreted in a personally meaningful (UFO) context." (ASC = altered state of consciousness. See also Moravec, 1981a, for a further discussion of this hypothesis.)

In other cases, particularly those involving ghostlights, natural physical phenomena (such as ignited marsh gas, clusters of luminous insects, light refraction effects, and ball lightning) appear to explain some cases. Yet, despite the above explanations, there remains a puzzling and significant residue of high-merit cases which may involve paranormal and/or extraordinary physical factors in their causation.

A major part of the study concentrates on extensive discussion of the possible explanations for PSIUFO phenomena; the important issues facing the investigator; and the implications of the phenomena for our understanding of UFOs, psi, and the world at large. The report also includes complete details on the evaluation/rating system used to determine case reliability, and specialized questionnaires designed to aid the investigator of PSIUFO cases. I refer interested readers to the complete report for further information and discussion.

Whether PSIUFO phenomena can be satisfactorily explained in terms of psychological processes and natural phenomena, or whether other more exotic explanations are also necessary, the continued study of such cases is certainly worthwhile. It promises to further our understanding of the nature of anomalous experiences, the workings of the human mind, and the nature of the reality surrounding us.

(Note: Researchers interested in obtaining a copy of the complete 137-page report on PSIUFO Phenomena may do so by ordering from ACUFOS, PO Box 546, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia. Cost is $15 Aust. payable by international money order.)

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UFO SIGHTING ROUND-UP

By Richard Hall

The *Journal* receives dozens of "raw data" UFO reports on sighting report forms or otherwise in a form not suitable for publication. (Investigators who wish to have their reports considered for publication should summarize them in typed, double-spaced manuscript form). Some cases are received in narrative form, but the "strangeness" quotient does not justify the length of the submitted manuscript. In all cases, MUFON investigators have done a lot of hard work and deserve credit for it. With that in mind, we selected and briefly summarized the following sample of cases over the past two years:

Jan. 25, 1981: Chatsworth, Calif. Between 3:30 and 4:15 p.m., color photographs and 8 mm movie film were taken of a brilliant, needle-like white object, also observed by 20-30 witnesses in a 2-block area. The phenomenon was first seen in the southern sky, inclined 10-20 degrees from the horizontal, then "...moved quickly toward the SE and was noted to drop considerably in elevation where it was observed by witnesses for 45 minutes." Finally, "...it rolled up into a ball, darting about the sky before it went straight up as if shot from a slingshot." (Detailed investigation report by Walt Greenawald, MUFON Field Investigator, 20709 Collins St., Woodland Hills, CA 91367).

Aug. 23, 1981; nr. Malibu, Calif. About 12:30 a.m., three rangers and a maintenance man observed an object with white, red, and green/blue body lights, variously sketched as arrowhead- or fish-shaped, first illuminating the ocean offshore and emitting a humming sound. The UFO moved slowly, rising and then flying overhead and out of sight. (Detailed investigation report, including transcripts of witness interviews, by Wayne E. Scott.)

Aug. 30, 1981; El Cajon, Calif. En route home along a dark rural road about 10:35 p.m., a computer engineer suddenly saw in his headlight beams an object that he first thought was a low-hovering helicopter. As a collision seemed imminent, the car stopped without brakes being applied. The interior of the car was illuminated. The door and windows could not be opened, and the witness was frightened to the verge of panic.



"He (then) felt a feeling of having left the car and of having been touched or handled...then...of being back in the car." As he drove away, a light followed and circled the car. Witness pulled out a gun that he carried in the car, firing six shots out the window. He fled at high speed, arriving home about 11:00 a.m. in a highly agitated state. Some of the details emerged under later hypnosis. His digital watch malfunctioned after the event, and he noticed red dots like puncture marks on his wrists. (This "proto-abduction" case was investigated for MUFON by Melvin Podell, Solana Beach, Calif.)

Oct. 26-28, 1981; Texas Gulf Coast. Unusual nocturnal light activity with some reports of military aircraft in pursuit. Oct. 26 near Dickinson, Texas, about 11:00 a.m., two men in a car saw a silvery disc-like object paralleling the car and crossing the road ahead. Mystery lights were reported to police same day at 7:54 p.m., and at 11:40 p.m. a Porter, Texas, man said his car was suddenly bathed in blue light for 25-30 seconds as he was driving in a quiet and desolate area. (VISIT report; principal investigators: Donald R. Tucker and John F. Schuessler.)

Jan. 10, 1982; Aksaray, Turkey. A UFO flashing at about 1,000 m height held up traffic on Ankara-Adana Highway at 9:00 p.m. "Stopping their vehicles, the drivers stood watching the bright object which fully illuminated Highway E-5." (*Hurriyet* newspaper, Jan. 11, 1982; translated by Selman Gerceksever, Istanbul. Additional reports later in the month included E-M effects, and witnesses were quoted as saying: "When these objects are seen in the sky, TV sets and radios develop trouble and automobile batteries are discharged.")

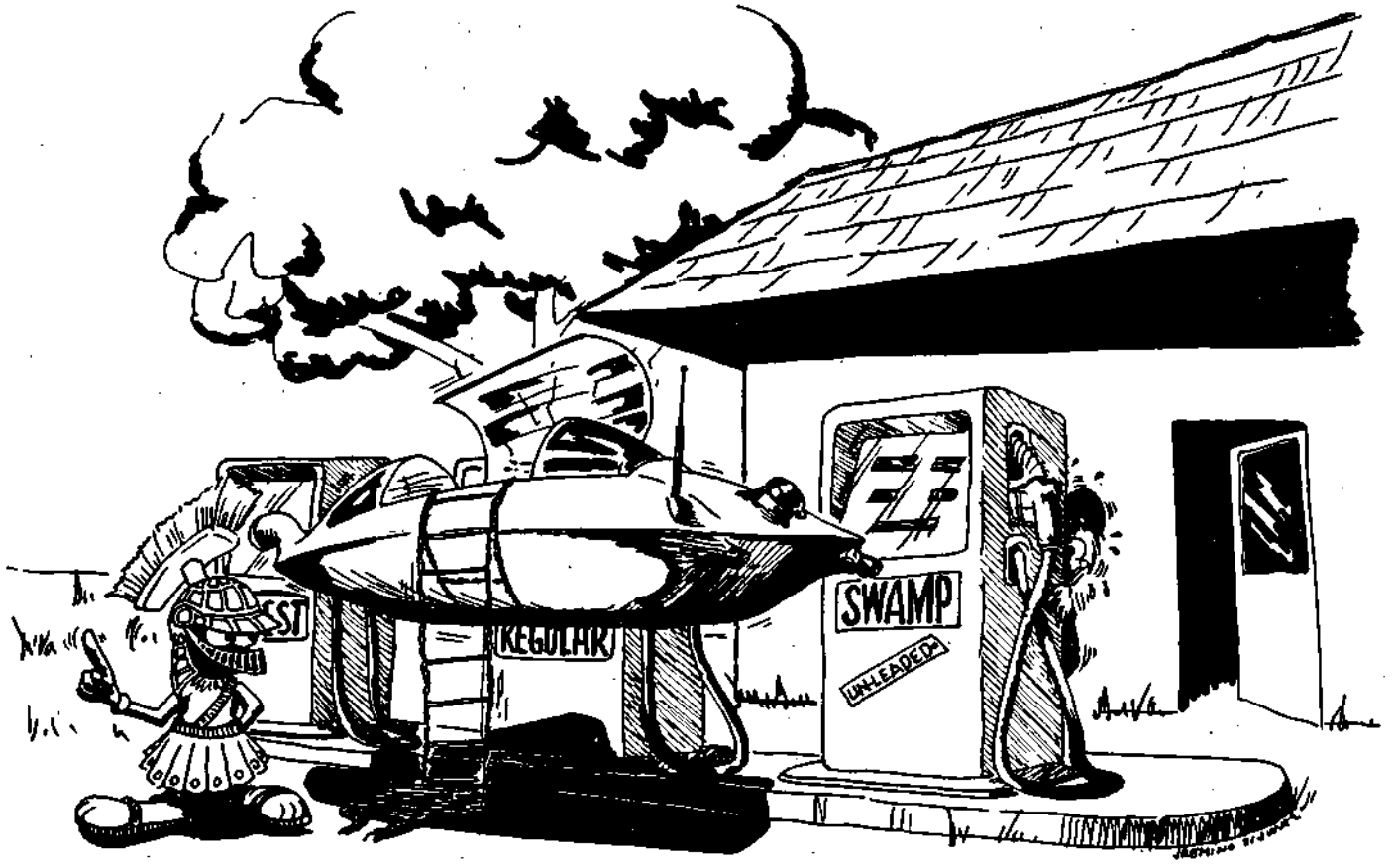
Mar. 18, 1982; Flatwoods, Ky. About 10:00 p.m. a baker/cook (who also is an Army Reservist) was returning home when he observed a disc-like object hovering off to his left, and he stopped to watch. "The object seemed to have a dome of some sort...near the base of the object were red, green, blue, and white lights that blinked in rotation...He heard a low humming noise...observed the object hover for approximately 15 minutes and after that...the object rose rapidly upwards and started leaving, smoothly, in a circular path." (Investigation by George Parsons, Jr., MUFON State Section Director and Director of UFO Investigative Researchers, Ashland, Ky.)

June 15, 1982; nr. Romeoville, Ill. Two men returning to Joliet, Ill., on Route 53 about 9:30 p.m. saw what they first thought was an airplane on fire, moving west to east in the vicinity of a

(continued on next page)

Percipient Studies, Continued

procedures which could be incorporated in in-depth percipient studies, we would be pleased to hear their ideas. We welcome input from both Australian and overseas researchers. If you can assist or would like to become involved with the Percipient Studies Group, please contact the coordinator: Mark Moravec, 26 Minnamurra Place, Pymble NSW 2073, Australia.

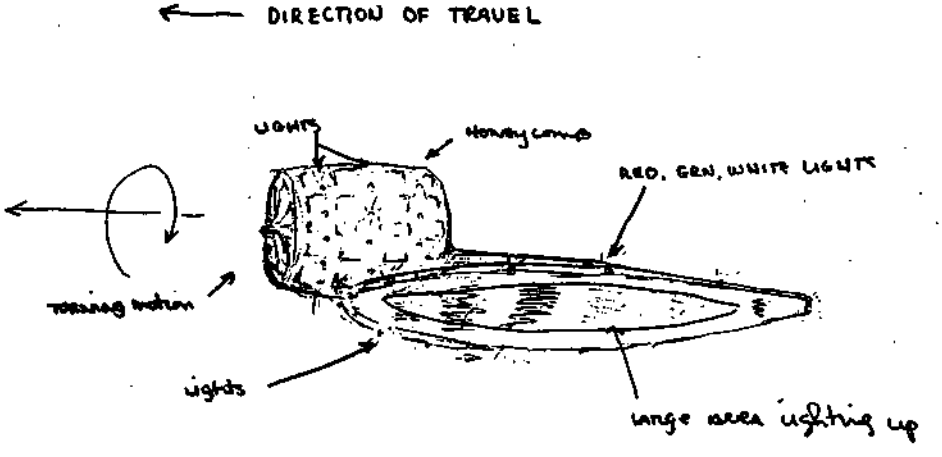


"FILL 'ER UP, AND CATCH THE WINDOWS..."

Sighting Round-Up, Continued

Commonwealth Edison Electric Power Plant. When they stopped to watch, "The object stopped and hovered while turning toward us...started to accelerate at a constant velocity...(and) travelled back towards its original direction...(It had) an oblong base with white, red, and green lights lining the top of it, and pulsating lights...on its bottom.... At its front end it had a big cylinder-drum, lined with lights....This cylinder rotated at a steady velocity throughout the object's acceleration." (Investigation by Larry Rybak, MUFON State . Section Director, Woodridge, Ill.)

July 22, 1982; nr. Houston, Texas. Three people walking along their street about 9:30 p.m. saw a huge stationary boomerang-shaped object



June 15, 1982; nr. Romeoville,

with two large orange lights. A "V"-shape in the middle was covered with smaller lights. The silent object was compared to the size of a large jet aircraft. In minutes, the object started to move and flew right past them. They could hear a "wind" sound like rushing air, but no jet sound. The UFO disappeared in the distance. (Investigation by John F. Schuessler.)

BOOK REVIEW

UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing the Evidence: Status Report III, by Leonard H. Stringfield (Cincinnati, Ohio: June 1982), 53 p.

If and when the existence of crashed and retrieved spacecraft ever becomes an accepted scientific fact, much of the credit for blasting this out of the solid rock of government secrecy will have to go to Len Stringfield. His tireless efforts to unearth and track down scores of vague leads to witnesses to various events in this highly puzzling matter are detailed (to the extent that his pledges of confidentially will permit) in his latest publication.

To the average man or woman, almost any detailed report of UFO activity will appear very strange, while to the veteran UFO student, most have a loud ring of familiarity. But it would be hard to imagine even the most jaded of UFO specialists failing to gasp at some of the reports in this latest Stringfield monograph.

While the reliability of most of the anecdotes is certainly open to question, their strangeness ratings threaten to break through the roof: 12 first-person reports, 15 second-hand reports, and another dozen that could hold some water, but for one reason or another must be given a lower rating.

In addition, there is material covering alleged highly secret government operations, publications, and inside informants which, due to their obviously sensitive nature, can only be hinted at. Two pages are devoted to an analysis of reported physical characteristics, and one to a bibliography of appropriate reading materials for the devotee of crash/retrieval stories.

This booklet is the third step in Len's publication program which began with a condensed version of a talk he gave at the 1978 MUFON Symposium, in Dayton, Ohio, which was published in the July and August, 1978, issues of the *MUFON UFO Journal*. The second step was his 37-page *UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome. Status Report II: New Sources, New Data*, published in 1980 by MUFON.

Clearly, he means this third report to be just one more collection of information, leads, and rumors; rather than a completed work. The organization resembles that of original source material, more than a smooth, logical narrative. And it is full of initials in place of names, one result of his almost annoyingly consistent dedication to preserving the anonymity of his touchy sources.

But his aim is to learn more, rather than to trumpet that which he has already learned. Len is clearly more aware than even the reader, that his material consists of little more than indistinct pieces of a puzzle whose over-all dimensions remain a total mystery. If you want "answers," read the *National Enquirer*! If you want an honest view of the situation, then by all means plow through Stringfield's often disconnected collection of fascinating bits of information.

Not only does the reader learn much of what Stringfield has learned, but he also experiences the plodding leg-work and the frustration of one who has taken upon himself a monumental task. As yet, not a single one of his many sources has developed to the point of public usefulness. But one gets a feeling, after re-reading the first two status reports, that progress is definitely being made.

As literature — even UFO literature — this is not one of the most imposing tomes ever written. As a coherent account of the mysterious crash/retrieval story, it leaves a lot to be desired. But as a collection of information about what could yet become the most exciting and important aspect of the entire UFO mystery, it is far beyond anything previously done by anyone. — **Don Berliner**

(Ed. Note: The book may be ordered directly from the author at 4412 Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45227. Basic price $10. U.S. & Canada: Add $1.00 postage and handling. Overseas: Add $1.50 for surface mail, $5.50 for air mail. Checks drawn on U.S. banks or International Money Order.)

LETTER

Dreams

Editor,

In Journal No. 172 (July 1982) your collaborator Robert Wanderer makes a very definite statement that puzzles me, to the effect that *the dreams that we all create every night* are a *creation of the subject's subconscious mind.* Apparently, then, there are no other alternatives to explain dreams, as, for instance, memories of past incidents, glimpses of the future as proposed by Dunne, or even the more esoteric possibility of thought transmission. I wonder if Mr. Wanderer can offer hard proof in support of his assertion, or if he has merely used the sentence as a convenient cliche to start his paper.

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Norcross, Ga.

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Riddle of UFO at the palace

By ROY CARSON in Stockholm

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CRITIC'S CORNER

By Robert Wanderer

Abductions Abound

The ten cases of alleged "abudctions" which are collected and reprinted in the paperback *UFO Abductions* present, for me, an extremely weak argument for that theory. In every case in the book, I found at least one major dubious aspect, often several.

Six of the cases were developed under hypnosis, and were subject to the almost inevitable distortion even with a careful professional hypnotist. At least two of these six struck me as clearly "made up" stories that seemed to have only marginal relevance to the UFO event that triggered the investigation. At least two of the ten subjects appeared to be suffering some sort of medical/psychological problem that could well influence what they think they saw.

At least two of the cases were of the "low stimulation" type: people driving long hours, usually late at night, on a lonely tiring boring road, and without realizing it drifting off into an altered state of consciousness, from a combination of their physical tiredness and the lack of stimulation from the environment, in which they begin to "see things."

The book's editor D. Scott Rogo has written some commentaries thoughout. In his concluding chapter, he seeks to find a way that would lead to an explanation of the "abduction" process. He compares it to the dreaming we all do every night. I thought for a moment that he was about to reach the simple, sensible conclusion that there's a considerable similarity between the stories we develop when hypnotized and asked to tell a story, and the stories we develop in our dreams during sleep. And Rogo does indeed suggest the "abduction" experience is a "dream." But he quickly dances away from that and invents a complex "explanation": The "dream," he says, is "extracted from the unconscious mind of the UFO witness" by something he calls "The Phenomenon," and this "dream" is then "beamed back to him in the form of a UFO abduction!" (exclamation mark in the original!)

Rogo does offer one suggestion that I can heartily endorse. He says "we should stop focusing our attention on the UFO events surrounding the abduction experience," and seek out more detailed psychological information about the people involved. Good idea. Unfortunately, this psychological background of the "abductee" is generally missing from the cases collected in this book.

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(continued on next page)

anonymity?)

When people spend a long evening with friends, beverages are often served, and these beverages sometimes affect perception. Ms. Druffel does not mention whether any beverages were imbibed, although she does tell us Hodges was a chain smoker (heavy smoking and heavy drinking often go together). After many pages of descripton of the sessions with a hypnotist, Ms. Druffel finally gets around to telling us that Hodges believes a "gray-skinned humanoid" had arranged a "beam of light" which "implanted" a "translater" in his brain. This sort of "those forces out there are controlling my brain" is, of course, the hallmark of the schizophenric; what little belief I had in this story evaporated at that point.

Ms. Druffel, straight-faced as ever, assures us she will try to get Hodges a brain scan, despite its expense, in an attempt to verify his claim about the implanted translater. She also passes along several statements and predictions Hodges made about international events, including one that no atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima. The Hodges version of world history is that U.S. bombers dropped magnesium thermite to "create a blinding flash," and scattered fissionable material to pretend a nuclear blast had occurred, but the destruction there was caused by "natural earthquakes" which appeared to come at the same time. Ms. Druffel checked this and other claims with a "MUFON physics consultant" and determined that there was no need to rewrite the history books — his claim about Hiroshima, she concedes, is "erroneous."

If these cases are the best that "abduction theorists can come up with — or even if they are just your typical average "abduction" case — it looks to me that the "abuduction" theory is in Big Trouble. But the Rogovian suggestion for delving into the psychological background of witnesses would help clear up the matter. The next time Rogo puts together an anthology, I hope he will take his own excellent advice.

Open Letter Response

Dear Robert:

Dick Hall, our friend and colleague, gave me the chance to repond to your comments and also gave me a choice of ignoring them. I was tempted to take the latter choice, as criticism is plentiful and time is precious, and my garden calls on this sunny Saturday.

May I respond briefly. First, I don't *omit* or delay information on cases. I am, perhaps, noted for *including* seemingly stray bits of information which surface during the investigation of a case, even though some will offend purists, annoy colleagues, and startle newcomers. My philosophy of UFO investigation is that whatever the witness *thinks* happened and suspects is pertinent to the UFO experience is worth reporting. The witness is the only UFO "expert" because they are the only ones who experience the phenomena first hand.

I did not "delay" the information that John Hodges in the Dapple Gray Lane case believes the "gray-skinned humanoids" implanted a "translater" in his brain. According to Hodges, this specific information was not "given" to him until a very long time after the original encounter and many months after the first article on the case appeared in FSR.

You indicate I *believe* everything I hear and write about. This is not the case. I try to accurately report what the witnesses state. But I carefully select the cases (particularly the CE III and IV cases) I write about. Only about one out of five cases meet my criteria for lengthy investigation. Most alleged CE III and IV witnesses are so emotionally damaged that their statements cannot add anything valuable to UFO research. I select the best I can find, and *repeat* what the most rational, productive, and seemingly honest persons state so that other researchers who wish to specialize in CE III and IV cases can have added material to work from.

I personally *believe* nothing (as far as UFO cases go) that I have not personally experienced. But, as you say, Abductions Abound! Truer words were never spoken. These cases are proliferating like ants on a picnic cake. What are we to do with hundreds of these stories beseiging us on all sides?

You recommend that each CE case be accompanied with psychological examinations. I'd be delighted to be able to do this, but where is the funding for this? California psychologists, at least, do not work for free.

Many of us have spent thousands of hours actively chasing down reports of UFO sightings. I don't mean just close encounters, but *everything* — NLs, DDs, and IFOs so multiplex as to stagger the imagination. Many of us spend hours in the middle of the night (instead of sleeping), trying to put together reasonably condensed articles for research journals, often working from two-inch thick files. Details *do* get passed over at times; journal space is limited.

All reasonable, objective researchers try their best to publish the few wheat kernels found in the mountainous chaff of "reports." Researchers are supposed to be colleagues. We seldom agree with each other; each differs a little in philosophy and theory. But most of us respect each other as fellow humans and searchers for elusive truth. We try to substitute friendly discussion for destructive criticism.

May I suggest that you go out and investigate CE III and IV cases for a few years and be subjected to the stresses and strains of separating signal from noise. Such experience will strengthen the soul and soften the tongue. We all try to do our best, but we are humans researching something which, as yet, humans cannot understand.

Best personal regards,

Ann Druffel
Pasadena, Calif.

MUFON
103 OLDTOWNE RD.
SEGUIN, TX 78155

NEW FIELD INVESTIGATOR'S MANUAL

By Walt Andrus

The revised edition (third) of MUFON's Field Investigator's Manual, edited by Raymond E. Fowler, has reached the final stages of preparation. In order to stay abreast of the state-of-the-art in UFOlogy investigative techniques, we are adding the following new material or sections: (1) Computer enhancement of UFO photographs; (2) Hypnosis as an investigative aid; (3) Evaluation of UFO-related medical injuries; (4) Updated investigation of alleged UFO landing sites; (5) Current bright planet location chart; (6) New sighting questionnaires for residual radiation (Form 10) and aerial sightings (Form 11); and new computer input (Form 2).

The manual was delayed due to printing cost considerations occurring simultaneously with publishing the Thirteenth Annual MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings, however that problem has now been resolved. Considering the amount of work still to be done and the time to print the manual, it will not be available until March of 1983. The exact date will be announced in the Journal.

We have been receiving many requests for the new manual, especially from newly organized groups for training programs, Field Investigator Trainees, and State Section Directors preparing for new Field Investigator instruction courses. Even though the manual is not available, we have been given the opportunity to provide an outstanding book to all of our members to supplement our present and new manuals. "Observing UFOs" by Richard F. Haines, published by Nelson-Hall in Chicago, is highly recommended for the serious UFO investigator by J. Allen Hynek.

Written as an investigative handbook, the scope and depth of the investigative techniques exceed that of MUFON's basic Field Investigator's Manual in some areas, making it an ideal supplementary handbook for the serious researcher and investigator. Dr. Haines, a NASA research scientist specializing in the problems of human perception since 1967, had this specific goal clearly in mind when he detailed more sophisticated methods to obtain more reliable information and data.

The hardcover edition of this book sold for $14.95. The paperback version retails for $10.95. It is not the conventional small size paperback but what is known as the trade size. The pages are identical in size to the hardback version. Through special arrangements with the author and his publisher (Nelson-Hall), MUFON has purchased a limited number of paperback copies which are available from MUFON for $5.00 plus $1.50 for postage and handling in U.S. funds. This is a rare opportunity to obtain such an outstanding book for this price.

DATA MART

Earth Theories

I wish to share ideas relating to "earth-bound" theories of UFOs, such as possible locations of UFO bases on earth, "histories" of UFO bases or activities in the past, etc. I have some interesting ideas on these topics. Michael F. Burdick, 3161 N. Cambridge Ave. #307, Chicago, IL 60657.



Director's Message, from p. 20

investigations of abductions. Ronald D. Story has recently resigned as the State Section Director for Pima County in Arizona, due to a limitation in personal time and a more skeptical position to what may be learned from conventional UFO investigations.

MUFON Metroplex has announced that they will be hosting the 1984 International MUFON UFO Symposium at the Northpark Inn, 9300 North Central Expressway, Dallas, TX 75731 on June 8, 9, and 10, 1984. Rev. G. Neal Hern is the Chairperson for the symposium; Lindy Whitehurst, facilities chairman; and Dr. Robert Davis, program chairman. Tentative committed speakers are Tom Adams, Stephen Clark, Alan Holt, Harley Rutledge, and John Schuessler. Room rates are $48 plus 7% tax for either a single or double room. Arrangements can be made for those desiring to have a roommate and thus pay only $24 plus tax. Airport bus service is available direct to the Northpark Inn. Members and guests may now start making their vacation plans for 1984.

"UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing the Evidence" Status Report III by Leonard H. Stringfield has been privately published. This illustrated, 8½ x 11", 53-page report is now available directly from Mr. Stringfield at 4412 Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45227, U.S.A. for $11.00 postpaid book rate in U.S.A. or foreign for $11.50 surface mail or $13.50 air mail, printed matter. Send International Postal Money Order or a check drawn upon a U.S. bank only for "the greatest story ever, never told."

During the Thanksgiving weekend of 1981, your Director appeared on TV Channels 3 and 6 and was interviewed by the Corpus Christi *Caller* newspaper in a public relations effort to organize UFO investigative groups in the counties surrounding Corpus Christi, Texas. As a follow-up, a meeting for members and interested guests was held on Saturday November 27, 1982 from 2 to 5 p.m. in the Public Library at the Port Aransas Civic Center. Howard S. Finklestein made the arrangements and hosted the meeting. Two of our present State Section Directors, James M. Hill of Kingsville and Robert W. Lake of Three Rivers, attended to offer their support.

The response of our MUFON State Directors and members to the October 12th P.B.S. NOVA series titled "The Case of the UFO's" was

(continued on page 19)



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

Did the late President Eisenhower meet with space aliens at Edwards Air Force Base in 1954? Versions of this particular story have circulated for years and the latest one appears in the October 19 issue of NATIONAL ENQUIRER. British UFO researcher Lord Clancarty (Brinsley Le Poer Trench) claims to have been told of the top-level meeting by a former U.S. test pilot who was present when the aliens demonstrated their highly-advanced technology. An article in the November 2 ENQUIRER claims that six Soviet merchant seamen were abducted from a freighter in the Black Sea by a UFO resting on the surface of the water. A UFO which dropped two "light bombs" was reported by two police officers in the town of Monmouth, Wales, according to the ENQUIRER for November 9.

THE STAR for October 19 gives details of Betty Andreasson Luca's claims of further contact with alien beings, as reported in Raymond Fowler's recent book THE ANDREASSON AFFAIR: PHASE TWO.

James Oberg, not content with "explaining" Soviet UFO reports of the 1970's, has now gone back to 1967, claiming that sightings from that year were also due to secret Soviet rocket tests. The details of his argument appear in the "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" section of November OMNI. (Also in the October and November issues of this Journal--Ed.)

An interesting letter/article in the December issue of FATE is an account by admitted UFO skeptic Robert Schadewald of a UFO which he and a companion observed. Schadewald's conclusions about what he saw are as informative as the description of the UFO itself.

A correction for an error appearing in my review of Herbert J. Strentz's A SURVEY OF PRESS COVERAGE OF UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS, 1947-1966, appearing in the August 1982 issue of the JOURNAL. My (2) criticism of the book should have read: "If a *hardcover* edition was considered necessary, the manuscript should have been typeset."

An additional nine publications from the Australian Centre for UFO Studies have now been reprinted by Arcturus Book Service (263 North Ballston Avenue, Scotia, NY 12302). They are as follows: IN SEARCH OF A SUBJECT: AN AUSTRALIAN SETI PROGRAMME by John Prytz (145 pages, $12.50); INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL FOR UFOLOGISTS by John Prytz (52 pages, $5.00); ACUFOS YEARLY SUMMARY, 1980 (17 pages, $2.50); PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL UFO CONFERENCE, ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, OCT. 1981 (150 pages, $13.50); A CATALOGUE OF THE MORE INTERESTING AUSTRALIAN CLOSE ENCOUNTERS by Keith Basterfield (29 pages, $3.50); A PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF AUSTRALIAN VEHICLE INTERFERENCE CASES (22 pages, $3.50); WHO'S WHO IN AUSTRALIAN UFOLOGY by John Prytz (31 pages, $3.50); PSIUFO PHENOMENA: A STUDY OF UFOs AND THE PARANORMAL by Mark Moravec (136 pages, $13.50); ACUFOS YEARLY SUMMARY, 1981 by Basterfield & Griesberg (10 pages, $1.25). Postage charges are 85¢ for the first item, 35¢ for each additional item.

Director's Message, from p. 18

fantastic. John Mansfield, Executive Producer, was deluged with letters expressing the viewer's displeasure with the negative slant and obvious "debunking" of the phenomenon by the participants. Many of the people were disenchanted in the integrity of P.B.S. and the NOVA series to use such a poor quality program. An open letter was mailed to all State Directors and Board of Directors prior to the program suggesting how they should respond to the program. My letter was published in the September 1982 edition of the MUFON UFO Journal.

The following people shared copies of their letters to John Mansfield with your Director: Robert H. Bletchman, Peter Rank, M.D., Walter N. Webb, John F. Schuessler, William H. Banks, Mrs. Marge Christensen, Mike Jarmus (WCTC Radio), Leland Bechtel, Dr. Willy Smith,, and Donald J. Long. Some State Directors relayed my letter to all State Section Directors as suggested. They were Paul Cerny, Robert Engberg, Joe Santangelo, and Mrs. Mildred Biesele. Since the program was aired simultaneously with the first game of the World Series, I am confident that the P.B.S. viewing audience was small, which may have been a "blessing in disguise."

The people who voiced their objections to John Mansfield through their letters all received the same answer. Following is a copy of his response letter:

> Thank you for your letter about our NOVA, "The Case of the UFO's." As you challenge the validity and objective balance of the film, I am passing your letter to the producer who made it for his detailed replay. As this was a co-production with the BBC in London, I hope you will forgive the inevitable delay necessitated by sending your letter across the Atlantic.
>
> As executive producer of NOVA I should however add that, although I was not involved in the detailed research of this program, I have no reason to doubt the quality, honesty, or objectivity of the producer involved. Yours sincerely, /s/ John Mansfield, Executive Producer NOVA, JM/qa.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by
Walt Andrus

Newsletter No. 2 for the North American UFO Federation Steering Committee was distributed on October 21, 1982 by John Schuessler, Chairman. In a questionnaire mailed to all committee members as an action item for October 5th, the replies were all affirmative. The points resolved were the following: (1) The action item form will be used as submitted. (2) Committee members will pay their own postage (within reason). (3) The newsletter will be used to advise committee members on the results of all votes/issues. (4) The newsletter will be available to anyone for the fee of 10 cents per page plus postage. A $5.00 deposit is requested from anyone wishing to receive committee information. Committee members will receive all material free of charge. We will not advertise/solicit subscriptions, but will provide the material as a courtesy. Organizational (CUFOS, MUFON, SBI, etc.) newsletters may carry the results as they desire. (5) A simple majority of the membership is required to carry the vote on any issue. (6) The work of the committee is expected to be completed by July 1983.

As Chairman of the steering committee, Mr. Schuessler has received detailed inputs on federation purpose, scope, authority, structure, etc. from Peter Mazzola, Charles Wilhelm, Rick Hillberg, and Henry McKay. On the other hand, he has received unsolicited inputs from UFOlogists from the nonparticipating sectors expressing concern that the federation committee is structuring an organization to "take over." John personally feels that this may be a suspicion that will be leveled at any attempt to change the status quo. This factor is worth considering when we are attempting to structure a federation that can serve and support most of the people working in this field. Our actions must show that we are endeavoring to foster unity, not division.

It has been suggested that the format submitted by Pete Mazzola of SBI be used as the starting place and building on his input, because of the way it is organized. Your International Director would like to commend Mr. Mazzola for his outstanding input that not only asks questions why we should form a federation, but provides detailed answers to these pertinent questions. It is refreshing to be associated and involved with a person having such a positive attitude as Peter Mazzola. (This is in direct contrast to articles appearing in recent issues of the APRO Bulletin.)

A teleconference of steering committee members to discuss the vital issues in a structured agenda has been targeted for mid-December if all of the arrangements can be made, including financing.

Another example of enthusiastic leadership is evident in the organizational work being performed by Dan Wright, State Director for Michigan (1502 Marquette, Lansing, MI 48906) in his announcement of State Section Director assignments. Joe Stewart will now be responsible for Clinton, Eaton, Ingham, Jackson, and Shiawassee Counties. Jim Ferritto has expanded to include Saginaw, Bay, and Midland Counties. William M. Diesenroth, a Field Investigator since 1974, has been appointed State Section Director for Lenawee, Livingston, Monroe, and Washtenaw Counties. Bill resides at 9456 MacArthur, Ypsilanti, MI 48197. Ronald Jenner, State Section Director, continues to direct activities in Barry, Calhoun, Branch, and Kalamazoo Counties.

In North Dakota, Jerry Nevland has been appointed State Section Director for the southeastern counties of Cass, Richland, Traill, Steele, Ransom, and Sargent. He may be contacted at 46 North Terrace, Fargo, ND 58102; telephone (701) 237-3971. Lee H. Wilbur, 1010 19th St., N.E., Jamestown, ND 58401, has been State Section Director for the following counties: Stutsman, Foster, LaMoure, Barnes, Kidder, and Logan.

Norman S. Bean, State Director for Florida, is pleased to announce that Donald M. Ware, Lt. Col. USAF retired, has accepted the position of State Section Director for Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, and Escambia Counties. Don and his wife reside at 662 Fairway Ave., Ft. Walton Beach, FL 32548; telephone (904) 862-6582. He has a masters degree in nuclear engineering, B.S. in mechanical engineering, attended the Air War College, and was a fighter pilot. Don has been interested in UFOs since 1960 when he joined NICAP, but could not become personally involved in field investigations until his recent retirement from the U.S.A.F.

Carlysle Gentry, 1307 Pearl St., Owensboro, KY 42301 has been a member of MUFON since 1976, but is now going to take a more active role as State Section Director for Daviess and Hancock counties in Kentucky, working with Burt L. Monroe, Jr., State Director. Albert L. Dardanelli, M.D. formerly of Miami, Florida, and now moving back to Argentina, has volunteered his expertise as a Research Specialist in Acupuncture and Iridology. He will be attending the "Third International Congress of Extraterrestrial Science" and the "Sixth National Congress of UFOlogy" in Rosario, Argentina on December 8-12, 1982. Also attending will be Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Scientific Director of CUFOS; Dr. Willy Smith, MUFON State Director for Georgia; and Jane Thomas of Buenos Aires.

Anne J. Horr, 21 West Elm Terrace, Brockton, MA 02401 has been recommended by Joe Santangelo as a specialist in Hypnology. Mrs. Horr has an M.A. degree and is specializing in clinical hypnology as it applies to

(continued on page 18)

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FROM THE EDITOR

The sparks are still flying from the NOVA (public television) "Case of the UFOs" in October, a purported documentary which — in the view of many of us — was totally one-sided. Several items in this issue address aspects of the production, and they are not likely to be the "last word." The issues raised by the NOVA treatment of the subject are fundamental: the state of journalism, fairplay, objectivity, public education, the popular "image" of UFOs, and what constitutes science vis-a-vis UFOs, among others. All these are deserving of discussion. Meanwhile, we shall continue to present the best available information, analyses, and comments.

In this issue

WASHINGTON STATE REPORTS INCLUDE UFO ON VIDEOTAPE 3
By Donald A. Johnson

VEHICLE INTERFERENCE CASES: A REVIEW 4
By Keith Basterfield

TECHNICAL REVIEW OF RADIATION EVIDENCE IN CASH-LANDRUM CASE 8
By Paul Stowe (With Comments by Peter Rank)

SOVIET UFO COVER-UP: A RESPONSE 10
By William L. Moore

OBLONG UFO LANDS ON WATER 11
By John F. Schuessler

ROBERT SCHEAFFER: "UFOLOGIST" 13
By Virgil Staff

CRITIC'S CORNER 15
By Robert Wanderer

1982 UFO SUMMIT CONFERENCE 16
By Walt Andrus

IN OTHERS' WORDS 19
By Lucius Farish

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE 20
By Walt Andrus

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Permission is hereby granted to quote from this issue provided not more than 200 words are quoted from any one article, the author of the article is given credit, and the statement "Copyright 1982 by the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas" is included.

WASHINGTON STATE REPORTS INCLUDE UFO ON VIDEOTAPE

By Donald A. Johnson
(MUFON State Section Director)

Pat Clausing of Maple Valley was driving southwest on Hwy. 18 at 6 p.m. on August 11, 1982, between Maple Valley and Auburn when he saw what he first thought was a hot air balloon. However, the object he was watching was not "gondola" shaped and did not have the "personality" of a hot air balloon. Its course appeared to be too stable and it appeared to have more control over where it was going.

He finally decided that what he was watching must be a UFO. He temporarily lost sight of the UFO when he came down around a curve and when he saw it again he got close enough to get a good description. He felt that he was very close — about an eighth of a mile away from the object, which appeared to be 100-150 feet above the treetops.

Mr. Clausing described the object as "donut shaped," but without a hole in the center, with "no windows, antenna, or landing gear" (see sketch). When asked if it was kind of lozenge shaped he replied "yes." The object was estimated to be 100 feet in diameter.

There are numerous high-tension power lines in the area and a large Bonneville Power Authority substation nearby. The object was traveling in approximately the same direction he was — toward Auburn. It followed the curvature of the land as it went.

When he first sighted the object he had the impression it was either hovering or going very slow. When he lost sight of the object it had accelerated to the speed of a jet, perhaps 300 miles per hour. The witness sped up to 75 m.p.h. in hopes of catching sight of the object but did not see it again. He felt that from beginning to end the entire sighting lasted 2 to 3 minutes.

Mr. Clausing reports that there were other cars on the highway but none had slowed down to watch and he couldn't be sure if any of the other drivers saw what he did. He thought about flagging one down but decided that because he was on a two-lane limited access highway and because of the speed the cars were going it would have been too dangerous. When he got home he telephoned his brother to tell him what happened. This sighting occurred the day after another sighting, made by the Hanson family only a few miles away to the southeast.



August 11, 1982
Maple Valley, Wash.

Steve and Bonnie Hanson and their 6-year-old son had left a relative's home in Black Diamond about 10:30 the evening of August 10th, on their way home to Kent. They were approaching a local trout farm just to the north of Lake Sawyer when they all saw a bright light in the sky at the same time. The light was above the treeline, off in the sky, and it was projecting a beam of light into the sky, moving it back and forth like a searchlight.

The object had four red lights arranged in a pattern, and the young boy reported seeing four more red lights in a smaller pattern above the first four, although neither of the parents could confirm this. They estimated it might be about 2 miles away (although they admitted they really did not have any good way of telling the distance.)

They came to a stop sign that was located underneath one of the many power lines in the area and watched as the object continued to move off. At this point the pattern of the searchlight changed. The beam of light that had been directed up in the sky quit and a new light beam began rotating down around the object. It appeared to Bonnie that the object was coming back toward them.

She decided that it would be better if they left and asked her husband to please go. Her husband, who was driving, said he wanted to stay a little longer, but after a short while he did agree to go. Just as he put the car in motion and turned right around the corner a bright beam of light shone down into the car, bathing the driver in red light. When they looked again the object was gone. The entire incident was estimated to have lasted 3 minutes. When they got home they called their relative back in Black Diamond to report what they saw. The next day they called the UFO Reporting Center in Seattle.

On Friday, August 13th, three days after the Hanson family sighting and two days after the Clausing sighting, a Tacoma woman who wishes to remain anonymous videotaped four frames of something she thought was a UFO while preparing a videotape for professional production. What follows is a brief summary of our initial investigation and a narrative by the witness.

The woman was filming a panoramic shot of the city of Tacoma from a hill near a restaurant that overlooks the city about a mile and a half away. The time was about 10:45 in the morning, and the camera was mounted on a tripod, pointed almost due north. The object on videotape appears as a dark cloud, somewhat lens shaped, with a possible dome or protuberance on the top (see photo).

(continued on next page)

VEHICLE INTERFERENCE EFFECTS: A REVIEW

By Keith Basterfield

A general acceptance that vehicles interreacting with the UFO phenomena suffer "electromagnetic effects" seems to have been widespread since almost the modern upsurge of reports 1947.

Perhaps the main opposing viewpoint has been that the driver himself, in his panic, stalled/altered the performance of the vehicle. Very little research appears to have been carried out into the subject until the mid 1960's, with vehicle interference reports being scattered here and there amongst other types of close encounters, in books, magazines, and filing systems.

One of the first compilations of such data is to be found in *The UFO Evidence*, published by NICAP in 1964 which brought together 106 reports, including 45 in which motor vehicles were said to have stalled. Two years later came a challenge to the long held belief in electromagnetic fields being the cause of Vehicle Interference Effects (VIE). Vallee & Vallee in 1966, when discussing secondary effects (traces, VIE cases, etc.) wrote:

> ....the hypotheses put forward by UFO students are quite inadequate to explain these effects in terms of the UFO "technology" they assume. Michel, for instance, has summed up his discussion of the secondary effects by saying that all these effects can be explained by the production of a suitable magnetic field.[5]

(continued on next page)

Washington State, Continued

Its length is roughly five times its height. The object streaks across the field of view from left to right, appearing in only four frames in a recording made at 30 frames per second. The camera was not being panned at the moment the unexplained object appeared on the film.

Witness's statement:

> I use a Hitachi GP-5 camera with a Sony portable 3/4" videotape recorder. I was out taking pictures of Tacoma on a hilltop overlooking the Tacoma Dome and the Port of Tacoma at the site of a restaurant. As I was taking a panning shot of the Tacoma Dome I thought I saw a bird interfere with the picture taking. I went ahead and continued on taking pictures. I didn't think anything of it.
>
> Later on that afternon while I was reviewing the material on the tape I saw a flash go by and I took another look at the frames going by one at a time. I noticed what looked like a cloud going by on four frames. The more I looked at this cloud it seemed to have a form to it with somewhat of a long trail almost. I called Channel 11 up at first but they weren't able to send a reporter out that day. I called the UFO Reporting Center in Seattle and they said that they would contact me on Monday. Then on Monday I went over to Channel 11 to have them check over the tape I had to see what they thought it was. One thing that was a little odd: their viewer showed an electrical disturbance everytime the object came on the screen. So it looks like the film is going great but the moment the object is on the screen the electrical disturbance starts and the moment the object is off the screen the electrical disturbance stops.



Videotape picture of UFO-like object, faintly visible here as elongated object in center above skyline (courtesy of Donald A. Johnson)

This case is still under investigation, and we will have more news on the results of the film analysis as it becomes available.

(Note: The author edits the Puget Sound Aerial Phenomena Newsletter, quarterly, entirely devoted to UFO sightings and information in the Pacific Northwest U.S. Subscriptions are $10/year; memberships, including subscription and meeting notices, $15/year, Donald A. Johnson, P.O. Box 161, Kirkland, WA 98033.)

Vehicle E-M, Continued

> This is obviously insufficient, particularly when the claim is extended to "the production of induced currents in the human body without touching it."[1]

Apparently unhappy with the electromagnetic (EM) field idea, the Vallee's called for global study of all interference cases and experimental investigation as to the cause of the effects. That year a more precise suggestion as to the nature of the EM effect was put forward. In her 1966 work, "Flying Saucers, the Startling Evidence of an Invasion from Outer Space," Coral Lorenzen discussed the 1957 Fort Itaipu (Brazil) case, investigated by Dr. O. Fontes. Later, In a paper titled "UFO weapons — Comments on Technical Aspects Involved," Fontes wrote:

> The evidence at hand indicates that UFOs possess means of creating in the ignition systems of automobile and aircraft internal combustion engines secondary currents powerful enough to destroy the synchronization of spark-plug action and thus stall the engine;....these "electric effects" are not merely side effects of the powerful electromagnetic fields that exist around UFOs, but the result of purposeful interference of a weapon used as a means of defense or attack....Existing evidence suggests that such a weapon is not an alternating magnetic field in itself, but a high frequency, long-range electromagnetic beam of some sort, i.e. a radio-electric wave concentrated into a narrow powerful beam. After a careful analysis of the data I came to the conclusion that this weapon might be a microwave ionizer....[2]

In short, Fontes proposed the cause of a VIE event was in fact a weapon generating microwaves, which ionized the air, causing a short between the terminals of a battery thus bringing on the effects.

Older ideas were, however, still very much alive and kicking in 1967, as evidenced by Otto Binder in "What We Really Know About Flying Saucers," when he wrote a chapter headed "Electromagnetic Wizardry." Recounting the 26 Oct. 1958 Loch Raven Dam incident he commented:

> This is one example of another pattern displayed by the UFOs — the widely reported phenomena of electromagnetic effects when a flying saucer is nearby. Some sort of field of energy, probably related to the ship's propulsion, seems to surround UFOs with effects that are various and startling: killing car motors...."[3]

A new suggestion as to the cause of VIE events came forward in 1968. Philip J. Klass, in a general overview of the UFO phenomena, proposed that natural atmospheric plasma was the cause of a multitude of UFO events. At one stage he stated:

> ....because a plasma contains a cloud of electrified particles, there is no doubt that if an auto battery were enveloped by such a plasma the battery could be short circuited.[4]

However, this explanation was challenged by Dr. James E. McDonald who pointed out that Klass' suggestion as to how plasma ions could get inside the bonnet (hood) of a car by "mirror-images" was totally incorrect. The idea was easily dismissed according to McDonald.[5]

The study of the subject of UFOs undertaken by the University of Colorado has received a tremendous amount of criticism since its report was released. However, they did come up with a way to improve the quality of vehicle interference research, in 1968. Chapter 4 of section 3 of the report was written by Roy Craig, an associate professor and co-ordinator of physical sciences at the University, and titled "Indirect physical evidence." While commenting on the fact that some UFOs reportedly stopped cars and others did not, he added:

> ....strange animal reactions, and even interference with telephone operation, have been claimed in cases in which the UFO was later identified as a bird or a plastic balloon.[6]

Discussion ensued on testing an hypothesis that motors are stopped or interfered with by magnetic fields associated with UFOs. Experiments were conducted and results showed that an ignition coil in a steel container would continue to operate in magnetic fields of less than 20 Kg. Coupled with the protection of the bonnet and body of a car, far higher fields would be needed to stall an engine.

Further experimental work included the examination of the magnetic signature of a vehicle which the driver claimed had been near a UFO. The test showed no change when compared with a control vehicle, implying that the vehicle had not been exposed to a high intensity magnetic field.

Meanwhile, Coral and Jim Lorenzen were posing questions:

> There is considerable dispute about just what causes these mechanical failures of vehicles because we actually know so very little about UFOs themselves. But, on the other hand, we do know, in the context of earth technology, that a rapidly varying magnetic field can create secondary currents powerful enough to disrupt the synchronization of the sparking action. Could this result from the power, so to speak, used by UFOs?[7]

Later they added:

> Whatever the UFOs use to stall engines, it is not effective when used on diesels or steam engines (there have been several incidents of UFOs "buzzing" trains). It does not seem that the UFOs involved in these EM cases are using a defensive system, for they invariably make their approach at their own discretion, and therefore are not defending themselves against anything. Nor is there any indication that the device used to stall cars....is a purely accidental byproduct of the propulsion system of the UFO....There is one possible answer if the UFOs are real machines. The occupants may desire to disable the subject of their scrutiny in order to make a leisurely study....[7]

Research then seemed to take a back seat between 1969 and 1976. It wasn't until the latter date that James McCampbell presented some new ideas. In a book, *UFOlogy*, while discussing electrical interference he states:

> The implication is clear: the mechanism of UFO interference is something other than low frequency, electromagnetic radiation.[8]

Elaborating on this with internal combustion engines, McCampbell concludes that:

> The only way to stop a running engine, therefore, is to disrupt the electrical system. Thus the influence of UFOs upon automobiles is most assuredly electrical or electromagnetic in nature....

(continued on next page)

Vehicle E-M, Continued

Going on to discuss the Condon committee's investigation he notes:

> Instead of focusing exclusively upon strong magnetic fields, the investigation should have encompassed fluctuating electromagnetic fields that could have effects upon engines, radios and headlamps without altering the magnetic signature of the car body. This approach was suggested by David. R. Saunders who held a key position on the project. High frequency electromagnetic radiation is an excellent candidate for the cause of UFO interference with cars.[8]

McCampbell also presented a paper at the 1976 Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS) conference under the title, "UFO interference with automobile electrical systems, part 1, headlights."[9] In the paper McCampbell noted that during the 1954 French wave and the U.S. 1957 Levelland, Texas, episodes, the UFO was reported to be in front of the vehicle. This led him to propose the idea that the headlamp reflector was perhaps acting as a receiving dish for microwave energy. This idea was further expanded on at the 1977 MUFON symposium and documented in the proceedings of that meeting.[10] The paper here explored the possibility of radiation causing engine failure by a UFO in front of the vehicle. Verification of the fact that the vehicle failures have a directional sensitivity followed from a survey by Mark Rodeghier of CUFOS, who showed that the typical event, in 357 cases, involved a UFO descending in front of the vehicle.

> Another case, in short, totally worthless from the point of view of scientific inquiry. Again, a single witness (suspect at that) sighting and no confirmatory evidence whatever.[11]

This is how Donald Menzel and Ernest Taves, in 1977, dismissed case 12 on the Condon report. The case was one where a lady reported observing a luminous object following her car with mechanical and electrical functions impaired. Their conclusion was based on the fact that the lady was a "repeater," the account had discrepancies and that the examination of the vehicle by the manufacturer disclosed all malfunctions (except a broken radio antenna) were the results of wear and tear.

Later they demolished Condon case 17, describing a youth reporting a large glowing object affecting his car, by stating:

> Here we have yet another case of a single observer report with no supporting evidence. The magnetization pattern of the automobile was checked and found to be normal. The engine was found to be badly out of tune, but no physical evidence could be found that was related to the sighting.[11]

Case 39 likewise fell to their combined talents. It would seem from their treatment of these three cases that they had little time for single witness reports.

Following the lead of investigators and researchers such as McCampbell, 1979 brought the beginning of serious research, and the gathering of basic data on our topic of interest.

The British UFO Research Association (BUFORA) in the UK published a 102-page report[12] presenting summaries of 424 vehicle (motor, aircraft, and boats) events. Besides this essential catalgue was an indepth examination of two 1968 UK cases. One was of a man driving a car when a small golden object, moving at high speed and visible for only two seconds, passed by. The car's headlights failed, the radio fell silent, the engine stopped, and the vehicle came to a halt. After the object had gone, the headlights relit and he was able to restart the motor. However, the radio remained inoperative. Fortunately, the radio was examined and an analysis prepared and given in the report.

By comparison there is recounted an incident in which three separate vehicles reportedly experienced a simultaneous electrical systems breakdown. The reported effects included:

Car 1 — no current across the battery terminals, stone cold radiator, speedometer jammed on 30 m.p.h., interior thermometer showing zero, car clock stopped.

Car 2 — car-mounted compass spinning wildly, stopped clock, zero battery current.

Car 3 — no battery current, stopped clock.

To top it all off, car 1's key wouldn't open the boot! Half an hour later their lights came back on, the drivers could start their engines and proceed. The most important point to note here is that at no stage was a UFO seen.

BUFORA also attempted a few statistical extractions related to percentage of engine malfunctions, lights, humanoids, and physiological effects. Finally a discussion by a project team was given. They explored "engine malfunctions," "failure of lights," and "mechanical trouble." Their suggested recommendations for the future included:

- *Expand analysis of the most interesting cases.
- *Look for cases earlier than 1945 (aircraft).
- *Experiment to try and reproduce effects.
- *Use of a questionnaire to gather basic facts.

Jenny Randles and Peter Warrington in their book, *UFOs: a British viewpoint* after discussing an example of a VIE event wrote:

> We can of course postulate some kind of electromagnetic field — but it is of interest to note that examinations of vehicles involved in cases such as these do not usually reveal the tell-tale signs of being subject to a field strength which would be capable of causing the ignition to fail....Are we therefore to believe that this whole thing is again subjective? Could it be that the car is stopped by relatively normal means? In other words, the UFO experience creates a particular atmosphere around the witnesses which causes them to stop the car — although they quite possibly are not aware of doing so nor of making futile attempts to re-start it.[13]

They go on later to say:

> Whatever causes the UFO event in some way causes the electromagnetic effects.

Then they point out that not all close encounters with vehicles result in effects — why? Their suggestion was to look perhaps towards the emotional state of one of the percipients. Later they recounted Professor John Taylor's analysis of apparent

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parapsychological effects and suggest that perhaps the witnesses create the effects themselves. Quite a different approach to the early days of metallic discs beaming vehicles to a halt.

In an entry in the 1980 *Encyclopedia of UFOs*,[14] Stanton T. Friedman, under the heading "Electromagnetic Effects of UFOs," in summing up why all UFOs do not manifest EM effects suggests several possible factors:

*Effects may depend on distance.
*Occupants of UFOs might be testing devices capable of affecting vehicles.
*One might need a certain type of object in a certain proximity to a certain type of UFO.

He also stated a need for greater data collection and attempts at duplication of effects in laboratories.

1981 saw the publication of a joint catalogue and analysis by Mark Rodeghier which to date has been the best overall contribution to the subject under study. In his introductory remarks he stated, as have so many before him:

> However, I soon discovered that the data that has (sic) been collected about the vehicles involved has (sic) been, to put it charitably, somewhat skimpy for all but a few well documented cases.[15]

Rodeghier presented a catalogue of 441 events which involved land vehicles, together with sources, before proceeding to look at the data. Thorough analyses of a variety of parameters; date, time, duration, size, witnesses, etc., are given. Finally he looked at patterns analysis. Thirty five spearate statistically significant correlations were found, with clusters of interesting factors (e.g. the presence of a light beam, control of a vehicle, a physiological effect, or the chasing of a vehicle).

In summarizing his thoughts about the clusters, he commented:

> (1) It is unlikely that a natural phenomena (sic) would suddenly begin occurring with some frequency after 1953, when many vehicles had been on the road for dozens of years before that date.
> (2) A natural phenomena would probably not occur preferentially in unpopulated areas.
> (3) There is no ready explanation for the avoidance of the daylight hours by EM events...
> (4) No relationship was demonstrated between severity of EM effects and distance to the UFO, unexpected for a natural phenomena.
> (5) The presence of humanoids in several events is an obvious difficulty.
> (6) While a spinning plasma might appear metallic to an individual under certain lighting conditions, it is unlikely that so many witnesses have been unable to determine the true appearance of the phenomenon....These considerations, in conjunction with the existence of two strongly correlated groups of characteristics, argue powerfully against the hypothesis that all EM events are due to unknown natural phenomena.[15]

1981 seemed the year for the commencement of more rigorous examination of the available data. Donald A. Johnson presented a paper to the second CUFOS conference held in Chicago in September of that year. He chose 78 cases which provided details of size, distance, and duration information and analyzed them. Seven clusters of information were found. "The incomplete ignition interference cases were found predominantly in two clusters, both representing encounters with small objects of brief duration. One cluster in which all encounters resulted in stalled vehicles identified cases of high strangeness (occupant and contact reports)."[16]

The most recent study to come to my attention is a currently unpublished one (1982) conducted by Patricia McMahon[17] of the USA who looked for patterns in VIE events. She reiterates a call for better data gathering.

From our review we can see that there have been a multitude of explanations put forward to explain VIE events. A partial listing might read as follows:

- Hoax
- Witness panics
- Psychological
- Intenal stimuli not yet understood (parapsychological)
- External stimuli — natural
- External stimuli — the UFO phenomena

However, and most importantly in my opinion, as pointed out by the Vallee's (1966), BUFORA (1979), Friedman (1980), Rodeghier (1981), and McMahon (1982), the vital thing we still lack is hard data, available to us all. Only a relatively few cases detail exactly what the witnesses did to the vehicle (e.g., did they brake, declutch etc.), what the exact effects were (e.g., did the oil and ignition lights come on when it stalled), and exactly how did the event end (e.g., how did the engine restart).

It appears to me that although pioneering efforts have been made to gather some data, we have insufficient good hard data to hand to really evaluate much more than has been achieved until now.

The remedy is threefold. Firstly, a call to all investigators to comb their files for past VIE cases and ensure they are published. Secondly, for all future events to be carefully investigated, documented and published in full. Thirdly, there is a crying need for someone, or a group of people, to start looking indepth at these cases. They represent a subgroup of reports from which we should be able to retrieve a vast amount of material. If there are any takers for initiating such a study group, either within an organization or just as a loose network of researchers, this author would be interested in joining in.

Note: The author may be contacted at 3 Park Lake Drive, Wynn Vale, South Australia 5127.

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TECHNICAL REVIEW OF RADIATION EVIDENCE IN CASH-LANDRUM CASE

By Paul Stowe
(MUFON Research Specialist in Nuclear Technology)

The physical injuries sustained in the UFO encounter known as the Cash-Landrum Event (No. 158, April 1981) appears highly symptomatic of acute radiation sickness. Dependent upon the level of the exposure, any or all of the following symptoms would occur:

1. Blood changes (reduced white blood count and anima); Nausea and vomiting; 3. Diarrhea; 4. General fatigue; 5. Loss of body hair; 6. Bloody diarrhea and/or vomiting; 7. Convulsions and death.

Secondary effects are 1. Chills; 2. Local hemorrhaging; 3. Secondary infections; 4. Increased risk of all forms of cancer.

The level at which each of the above symptoms will occur in any given individual will vary based on personal resistance and health at the time of exposure. The general range list in Table 1 is based on observed data gathered by the Department of Defense (DOD).

Table 1. Range of radiation exposure vs. symptoms (DOD data).

0-50 rem:	No observable effect
50-100 rem:	Blood changes and at the upper limit, possible radiation sickness (i.e., nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting), mild
100-200 rem:	Onset of radiation sickness with increasing severity, upper ranges, possible loss of body hair
200-300 rem:	Radiation sickness with accompanying first instances of death occurring within 30 days
300-450 rem:	Range considered as LD-50/30 indicating expected 50% of the exposed population will die of physiological damage and complication within 30 days
600-900 rem:	Range considered as LD-100/30, 100% of the exposed population will die within 30 days
5000 rem:	Neurological damage causing immediate incapacitation, convulsions, and death

In the Cash-Landrum case, the observers exhibited radiation sickness of varying severity as well as a local skin burn. The skin burn gives a further clue to the energy of the emitted radiation. For a surface burn to be observed on a person at the distance of 175 feet, the radiation might have been in the spectra of ultraviolet to the soft x-ray region. In this region, the principal radiation interaction is the photoelectric effect which produced the observed burn as well as the sensation of heat.

From the physiological injuries and observed skin burn, it is apparent that a delivered exposure of between 200-300 rem occurred in the observation period of not greater than ten minutes. From this data, the power of the emission can be calculated. For the calculation, it was assumed that the distance from the object was 175 feet and the exposure rate was 1200 rem/hr for a ten-minute period. To further simplify the calculation, it is further assumed that a monoenergetic gamma/X-ray of 50 kev was emitted from an isotropic point source. Working backward to the source of the total gamma/X-ray emission, total power could be obtained. The total gamma/X-ray power appears to be around 50 kw.

The amount of power emitted in this fashion can give insight to the possible source of power employed. Several man-made devices will emit radiation in this range and power. These are 1. an unshielded atomic pile; 2. particle accelerators; 3. X-ray devices.

It is possible that the device observed was a military test platform. If this was the case, several types of devices could cause the observed effects such as a nuclear reactor or a large scale magnetohydrodynamic propulsion device. In either case, these devices would require massive shielding (i.e., weight) to make it a manned platform and would therefore most likely dictate that such a test vehicle be remotely piloted for early development. This would require that the pilot be in visual contact with the device, yet maintain sufficient distance to avoid excessive radiation exposure.

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Vehicle E-M, Continued

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OPEN LETTER TO PHILIP KLASS
Re: Statements Made on NOVA Program

By Bruce S. Maccabee, PhD
(MUFON Maryland State Director)

Transcript of the Statement by Phillip Klass regarding the initial radar detections and reporting of targets by the Wellington Air Traffic Controller during the beginning of the New Zealand sightings (from the NOVA program), followed by John Cordy, an air traffic controller in New Zealand (involved in previous sightings):

Klass: No, it's interesting, I think in that connection, to point out that the function of an air traffic controller is to maintain safe separation between an airplane and another aircraft....and yet the Wellington radar traffic controller did not bother, even, to call Captain Startup's plane and say "I have unknown targets in your vicinity". He did not do that until Captain Startup called and said "I've got a TV camera crew on board....do you have any interesting blips for me?". And then the traffic controller said "Oh yes, I have one, I think ten miles to ahead, or five miles to your left, or six miles to the right," and so on. The interesting thing is, if Captain Startup at that point really thought that there was some unknown aircraft in his vicinity or directly ahead of him, he would certainly have said to the controller, "Please vector me out of the way. If this is a craft, you don't know its identity, if its not operating under your control, vector me around it because I don't want to run the risk of a collision." Yet, Captain Startup didn't ask for such directions, nor did the traffic controller volunteer them. And so, based on that, I think, each of them knew that these were simply atmospheric angels, or anomalous blips.

Cordy: We have to be rather careful when we do pass odd messages to aircraft because you mustn't distract the pilot from his primary duty, which is flying the aircraft safely.

(Editor's Note: Dr. Maccabee's letter is too long and detailed to print in full, including a minute-by-minute reconstruction of the relevant portions of the 1978 New Zealand sightings and communications between the pilot, Capt. William Startup, and air traffic control. The author may be contacted at 10706 Meadowhill Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20901. The following excerpts are an outline of the letter contents.)

Dear Phil:

I believe that you owe an apology to UFOlogists and to the general public who may have watched the NOVA documentary, as well as to the pilot, copilot, and air traffic controller who were involved in the New Zealand sightings.

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Radiation, Continued

Although a true unknown cannot be discounted, it is my opinion that this case is due to a military device not responding to flight control signals and the principals in this case observed the device during the subsequent recovery operation.

Comments on Stowe Analysis

(Mr. Stowe's analysis was reviewed by Dr. Peter Rank, Madison, Wisc., MUFON consultant in Radiology. Excerpts from his review follow.—Ed.)

Mr. Stowe is to be congratulated for the depth of his knowledge and the thoroughness of his analysis. Many of the general principles he has enumerated were used by me in evaluating the Cash/Landrum case, only with less precision.

I would agree totally with Mr. Stowe's analysis on pages 1 and 2. (The portion published here; the balance consisted of physics and mathematical calculations.—Ed.) Mr. Stowe has made certain assumptions which may or may not be warranted. The first assumption is that the principals in this case suffered total body radiation. This is by no means clear.

I do not believe that a general dosage level can be assigned to the Cash/Landrum case. My reasoning is based upon the observation, to the best of my knowledge, that although both women had symptoms of radiation sickness, there were no well documented changes in the blood and the diarrhea reported was not bloody in nature.

My analysis assumed that ionizing radiation, exact wavelength undetermined, was responsible for most of the symptoms. We also know that the women had exposure to light as well as to infrared waves. As Mr. Stowe points out, some of the erythema of the skin can be attributed to ultraviolet, and some certainly can be attributed to shorter wavelengths with higher energy and of an ionizing nature. The extent to which microwave radiation was involved is not clear, and I was unable to come to a position with regard to it.

The data Mr. Stowe quotes from the Department of Defense are based primarily on the results of total body radiation at Hiroshima, as well as the pioneering research of Dr. Warren Shields, pathologist, who was one of the first investigators into the effects of radiation following World War II. It must be emphasized that our experience with human total body radiation is limited to these wartime episodes, plus a very few radiation accidents at nuclear installations since then.

I have no opinion as to the source of the radiation in the Cash/Landrum case, either military or unidentified, but must certainly agree that any of the three possibilities outlined by Mr. Stowe could be likely. Nevertheless, it must be emphasized that the source of this radiation probably was an instrument that emitted a wide variety of electromagnetic waves. It is therefore misleading to assume that monoenergetic rays of any kind are the principal determinant of the patient's symptoms.

SOVIET UFO COVER-UP: A RESPONSE

By William L. Moore

With respect to Jim Oberg's recent article "The Great Soviet UFO Cover-up" (*MUFON UFO Journal*, No. 176 and 177), let's set the record straight.

(1) After satisfactorily explaining the Kamennyy UFO as a Soviet rocket launch, Oberg goes on to state:

> Ironically, *Moore boasted that* "Zigel's reports tend to be limited to those UFO cases that have managed to withstand the most rigorous scientific investigation"....

Fact: While Oberg correctly cites my article "Red Skies: A History of UFOs in Russia" (*UFO Report*, June 1980) as the source of this quotation, he has deliberately chosen to quote me out of context to serve his own ends. The truth of the matter is that Moore makes no boasts at all about Zigel's work or his reports, but merely paraphrases a statement made by Professor Aleksander Kazantsev about his "friend and colleague" Dr. Zigel to a reporter for the *National Enquirer* on 6/25/75. My *UFO Report* article, when taken *in* context, reads as follows:

> According to...Prof. A. Kazantsev, Dr. Zigel realized "...that if one of the sightings he had reported on in his two volumes is established as a fake, it would....destroy all his years of work, because it would be used against him...." As a result, Dr. Zigel's reports tend to be limited to those UFO cases....(etc.)

Since there is no change of paragraph here, it is clear to anyone with even a basic knowledge of English grammar (Oberg included) that the sentence beginning, "As a result...." (*result* of what? — unless in reference to a previously made statement), is only a continuation in paraphrase of the quotation cited in the previous sentence. My "Red Skies...." article makes no boasts about anything. It was intended only as a straightforward, unsensational representation of the facts as I knew them at the time (Dec. 1979, as I recall).

(2) At the end of his article, Oberg concludes, "(The Moscow) cover-up is aided unwittingly....by the endorsements of such data by Hynek, Haines, Moore, and other leading Western UFO experts...." While I deeply appreciate the categorization (for once, it seems, I'm in good company), I feel that I must again object to Oberg's casual interpretation of the facts.

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Open Letter, Continued

This apology is for the distortion of the sequence of events at the beginning of the sightings (i.e., just after the plane passed Cape Campbell, or about 12:10 a.m., Dec. 31, 1978). As a result of your version of the sequence of events, millions of NOVA viewers now have the impression that (the) pilot called the air traffic controller and asked if there were any blips on his screen because there was a news crew on board the plane. Your distorted version of the sequence "just happens" to lend some support to the conclusion you drew, namely that both the pilot and the controller *knew at the time* that the blips were only a result of weather conditions, yet they did not inform the news crew, but instead allowed the news crew to believe the radar was picking up unknown targets...."UFOs." In other words, your faulty recitation of the event sequence was used by you to imply that the pilot and controller joined in a *de facto* hoax by not telling the news crew of the "true" nature of the radar targets.....

Apparently in the recitation of pseudo-history of the flight you are trying to set a "tone" for your comments to follow (about how the pilot didn't think the targets were "real" craft since he didn't try to vector the plane away from them)....What is not acceptable is your statement that the controller reported no blips (radar targets--Ed.) until the pilot (a) said there was a TV crew on board and *then*, (b) asked if there were any "interesting blips."

The uninformed listener would assume that you were reciting the actual series of events in a very even-voiced, accurate manner. And yet the Wellington Air Traffic Control tape *proves* that this was not the actual sequence of events. (Moreover, I know that you have a copy of the Wellington transcript and have read it, very likely more than once.)....(At this point, Dr. Maccabee recounts the actual sequence of events and the air-ground communications from the Wellington tape and analyzes them extensively in comparison to Klass's version.—Ed.)

To summarize, Phil, I think you should apologize for giving the impression that the captain waited until he told the controller about the TV crew before asking about the presence of radar blips, when in fact the captain did not mention the TV crew until 7 minutes after the initial contact with Wellington. Furthermore, you should apologize for giving the impression that the Wellington controller only reported blips because he had been told there was a TV crew aboard and only because the captain asked. Instead, it can be shown that the controller, after the initial contact, reported several radar targets without being prompted by the captain, and before he (controller) was told about the TV crew....

Cordially,
Bruce Maccabee

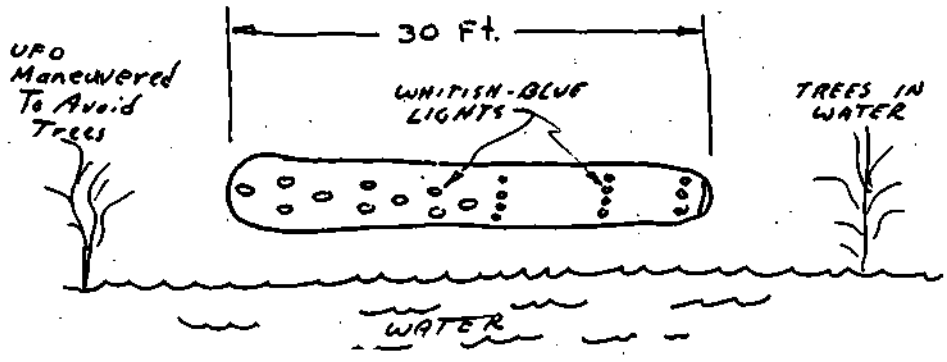
OBLONG UFO LANDS ON WATER

By John F. Schuessler

Carl E. Moore, 14-years-old, was fishing with friends near Newberry, South Carolina, when he saw a large cigar-shaped UFO land on the water. The sighting took place around 10:30 p.m. on July 15, 1981. The weather was excellent, with a clear sky and a temperature of 75 degrees.

Carl and his friends had been fishing that day, but with very little luck. They had only a few fish to show for their efforts and were on their cots for a rest. Carl decided to go down to the boat ramp and check his trot lines; so he was alone when he observed the UFO.

The UFO was a 30-foot-long glowing silver-white cigar-shaped thing. It was flying very slowly over the water, perhaps 20-25 m.p.h. He said it slowly settled on the surface of the water causing steam to rise around it. After about 3 minutes it rose slightly and hovered about one foot above the surface. Suddenly, it shot skyward, rising vertically until it was out of sight. Carl described the speed as "faaast!," claiming the UFO went from the hovering position to more than 250 m.p.h. in an instant.



UFO hovered over water

The UFO was larger than a standard-sized automobile, without windows or doors. It was covered with small whitish-blue lights. These lights kept flickering back and forth as long as the object was in sight. When the UFO landed on the surface of the water it was less than 50 feet from Carl.

Carl described his feelings during the sighting as "quite disturbed," but he was able to "keep his cool" and observe the whole event. Because his friends were asleep on their cots, he felt that no one would believe his experience; but when he heard about Project VISIT in Friendswood, Texas, he felt compelled to make a report.□

Moore Response, Continued

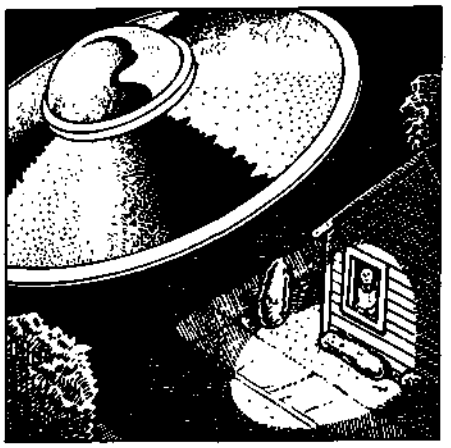
Unless "report" and "endorse" are synonymous, I have *never* "endorsed" *any* Soviet UFO data. I am merely guilty of having *reported* on it in a single unpretentious article written three years ago *without* (I might add) benefit of knowing that the pentagon "FOBS Report" cited by Oberg even existed. (Somehow I suspect that at the time my article was published, Oberg didn't know such a report existed either; otherwise he would have commenced his hand-waving, finger-pointing exercise long before this.)

(3) I have noted in the past that Mr. Oberg is quick to take other UFOlogists to task for failure to adequately cite souces of data. Yet when it comes his turn to cite his own apparently numerous sources of Soviet missile/UFO and other data, there is a distinct scarcity of footnotes. I am aware of Jim's steadfast maintenance that he is not an active part of the American intelligence community, yet he has consistently demonstrated an access to information (in many cases Soviet) which is not generally available to the rest of us. I for one call upon him to end the "cover-up" and provide us with a list of his sources so that we can more adequately check the reliability of his data and interpretations. After all, if he can so easily misquote me, who knows what he's doing in other cases.

(4) Finally, Oberg takes CUFOs to task for allegedly violating "international copyright law" by offering for sale a reprint of the Soviet "Gindilis Report" without "certify(ing) copyright before publishing." According to Oberg, CUFOS, by so doing, had "open(ed) themselves to the possibility of a lawsuit from the Soviet government".

All of this would appear at first glance to be a statement of authority, yet as far as I am able to determine, Oberg doesn't know what he's talking about. In the first instance, I am unable to discover any source that lists the Soviet Union as a member of the International Copyright Union; which means that we are not bound to honor their copyrights, nor they ours, except as expressly outlined in any separate bilateral treaty which may exist between the two nations. In the second instance, there appear to be only two such treaties currently in effect (TIAS 8570 and TIAS 9205), both of which are vaguely worded and neither of which would appear to deal directly with the matter at hand.

Again, what we seem to have here is yet another example of Mr. Oberg's well-known penchant for making pronouncements from on high without bothering to first check his facts.□



The Case of the UFOs

NOVA : REVIEW

Illustrations by Mark Fisher

"The Case of the UFOs," co-produced for NOVA by WGBH Boston and the BBC London.

On October 12, 1982, the Public Broadcasting System featured UFOs as their topic on NOVA, a popular science documentary series. Although the show was well done, a great deal of positive data was discouragingly absent, whereby some of the participants dominated the program with natural explanations and misinterpretations for most UFO reports.

The show's first few minutes were exciting, showing footage of a speeding UFO leaving a contrail near Luke Air Force Base, Arizona in 1953. An instructor on a weapons practice mission filmed the event, gave chase, and even fired his guns at it. In 1953, not many aircraft were capable of moving at 400 m.p.h. at an altitude of 30,000 feet. The report was filed with Project Bluebook, and is still listed as "unknown."

The first "UFO expert" to appear was none other than Philip Klass, an aviation journalist whose negative books on UFOs are well known to the UFO community. Klass explained how the Soviet Union could exploit misinterpreted UFOs here, in the event they launch a surprise attack on the United States.

Next came Allan Hendry, a UFO investigator for the Center of UFO Studies, who reported his favorite Venus story when that planet was mistaken for a UFO. Venus is responsible for many UFO sightings, reports NASA engineer James Oberg, who gave examples of how astronauts (in particular, Michael Collins) and a train conductor had mistaken Venus for a UFO.

Allan Hendry demonstrated to the viewers an excellent visual display of how a flying advertising plane with lights strung underneath the wings at night, looks remarkably like a circular flying saucer.

Next, NOVA exposed a case that should have embarrassed UFO researchers around the world. In 1970, David Simpson, a physicist from the National Physical Laboratory in England, deliberately engineered a UFO hoax, and had pictures taken to see how the UFO community would respond and interpret his photographic evidence. Many UFO experts considered his photos genuine, even though Simpson built flaws into the shots. Simpson's two and a half year experiment was conducted to demonstrate the lack of rigor UFO investigators have in their approach to UFO reports.

Today, it is much harder to fake UFO photographs, thanks to Bill Spaulding's Ground Saucer Watch, which analyzes UFO pictures using computer enhancement techniques. Spaulding reported that of the 1,100 motion pictures and photos examined, they found 46 or 4% of the pictures to represent structured objects. In my opinion, NOVA could have enhanced their program by showing us some of Spaulding's valid photographic evidence. But instead, producer John Groom continued rehashing fake or misinterpreted UFO pictures. With the help of James Oberg, astronaut sightings are explained as being anything from fallen boosters to space debris.

The balance of the NOVA presentation concerned itself with three UFO encounters. Although I realize a limited amount of funds and resources are allocated for each NOVA program, it is obvious some of the best evidence for the reality of the UFO phenomena was completely ignored. Strong reports like the Kinross case, Iranian case, Michalak case, Coyne-Helicopter case, and Ubatuba case all were overlooked, while weaker cases are presented. Most of the reports that are delved into in detail fit neatly into a theory a scientist on the program was trying to promote.

A good example is the first case involving Police Deputy Va Johnson of Oslo, Minnesota. While on night patrol in his car, Johnson observed a lighted object zoom towards him, and he blacked out. When he came to, his car's top was dented, headlights were smashed, windshield shattered and antenna was bent. What may have caused this occurrence is explained by Professor Michael Persinger, a neurobiologist from the Laurentian University in Sudbury, Canada. According to Persinger, there is a correlation between balls of light moving erratically near fault line areas and earthquake activity. The presumed mechanism for this phenomenon is that stress in the rocks produce electrically charged ionized gases that appear as unidentified balls of light. Since Johnson was driving near a geologic fault, Persinger claims a luminous display caused the accident.

No one can doubt that balls of light can be produced in this way. Visual experiments on NOVA conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Mines proved that fact. But someone should have asked Persinger why UFOs are reported in all sections of the earth, and not simply in areas of geological turmoil. Also, the theory fails to explain why many witnesses report seeing structured, metallic objects, and not just balls of light bouncing around the sky.

NOVA's second UFO case involved Travis Walton, who allegedly was struck by a beam of light from a lighted UFO above, and claims he was abducted by alien creatures and returned four days later. The details of this 1975 encounter are well documented in UFO literature. But Persinger claims he has a solution to the Walton case. He claims Walton wandered too close to a luminous display, and there was a discharge that struck him. What caused Walton to believe he was abducted is that near approaches to these geological balls of

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ROBERT SCHEAFFER: "UFOLOGIST"

By Virgil Staff

Robert Scheaffer (author of the skeptical book *The UFO Verdict*—Ed.) was host to the Jim Eason show on the afternoon of January 26, 1982. Eason has a talk show on KGO, San Francisco, and provides opportunity for the airing of various conventional and nonconventional views. James Arthur Easton, of Berkeley, tape recorded the show, and since — until recently — there has been a paucity of data for evaluating the work of Mr. Scheaffer, there may be interest in the views expressed at that time.

Scheaffer tells us he is a UFOlogist "to the extent that anyone is." He grew up interested in UFOs, but when he reached maturity, there was a revulsion to what he had read. "I sort of felt like I'd been had. . . .I guess I'm the kind of person who just can't sit back and watch nonsense being paraded loudly and trumpeted like it were truth."

When asked the reason for writing his book, Scheaffer retorted: "When I see what appears to be blatant nonsense, masquerading as fact, which unfortunately seems to be the case most of the time, I'm the kind of person who likes to set the record straight."

Scheaffer tells us he would like to believe there is something out there, "but that is why we have science fiction." What people see are natural phenomena, advertising planes, stars, etc. Those who are not hoaxers are confused. "The human eye and human mind is not a precision recording device, and people are prone to frequent misperceptions and errors of observation. And its not just uneducated, untrained people. . . .Scientists, pilots, anyone is fallible."

Scheaffer gives no credence to the photographs so far taken, and he informs us that every one was taken by only one single photographer. With the multitude of cameras around, why was there never more than one photographer involved? "If something real were up there, and it were as real as a 747, we would have so many clear, undisputable photographs of it, given the number of cameras in the world." As to the usefulness of what he calls "blobs" and "blurs," these are surely of no account.

"If the UFOs are here--and they have been flying over New York City, and Chicago, and Los Angeles, and any other major city you'd care to name" then "the worst part of it is that they've been getting away with it all these years. That's the part I can't explain. If they're here, and if they're doing all these things, by golly, we would have caught them, and not just one. We would have caught them many times over. . . .If they don't want to be seen, they should stay away from New York City."

Pascagoula (1973 abduction report by Charles Hickson and Calvin Parker—Ed.) was undoubtedly staged, and Scheaffer uses Phil Klass as his source. Nick Mariana's 16-mm movie at Great Falls, Montana, (1950) is most likely of two airplanes. While what Jimmy Carter witnessed subtended a visual angle like unto a full moon, Scheaffer tells us that Carter saw Venus.

Upon being queried as to what might alter his views, he tells us: "If a UFO lands in Times Square — it doesn't even have to be that dramatic — if a UFO tomorrow were to fly over New York City and be seen by 50,000 people, and be photographed by 200 of them, I would be pretty sorely pressed to explain something like that."

By this writer's count, six individuals telephoned the program to speak with the host. Three were clearly of his persuasion, two might be termed "unknowns," and one gentleman was

(continued on next page)

NOVA Review, Continued

light stimulates the hippocampus in the human brain, in this case causing Walton to hallucinate a fantasy UFO abduction. Persinger may think the Walton case fits his model, but I believe one must strain his imagination to think this hypothesis is a solution to the UFO mystery. Although some UFO reports could be explained as ionized balls of light, many more cannot.

The final part of NOVA's program was devoted to a number of UFO sightings over New Zealand between December 21 and 31, 1978. In this case, a simultaneous radar-visual-photographic observation was made, documented by pilots in separate aircraft, radar operators, and on December 31 was even filmed by a professional television cameraman. Much debate over what the image is on the film continues.

Optical physicist Bruce Maccabee feels the New Zealand film is unexplainable in ordinary terms. However, a skeptical atmospheric physicist named Bill Ireland said the UFOs filmed that night were nothing extraordinary, and were probably nothing more than city lights, a lighted squid boat, or lighthouse.

At the end of the show the producers gave Klass, Hendry, and Oberg a chance to reflect on the probably natural explanations for the UFO mystery. Although the narrator says UFOs exist, a better understanding of the scientific process and the needs of the mind are required before we will be able to discover the key to UFOs.

In my opinion, the program was certainly interesting, however, it seemed slanted towards putting UFOs in a negative light. A more balanced program might have included a Stan Friedman or J. Allen Hynek to present a stronger case for the phenomenon. —

T. Scott Crain, Jr.

doubtful of the views stated. This individual, and two others, had witnessed an unusual phenomenon in the 1950's, and the same had been reported by numerous other witnesses around the area.

Scheaffer obviously did not wish to talk with this man, and the caller was twice interrupted in his statements. When the caller attempted to report his experience, Scheaffer retorted: "This is your memory, approximately 30 years later, of what you recall the object as looking like. I can cite any number of studies saying that any group of people, or any individual regardless of how well educated, or how sober and sane, can be seriously mistaken in perceptions of this kind. We can cite papers from *Scientific American* and all kinds of other places where these experiments have been done. What you're describing is your recollection — your mind's reconstruction of what you think you saw. But unfortunately what you actually saw, we have no way of getting at because nobody has any photographs or any other instrumentation of any kind. . . ."

When the caller obviously wanted to relate his sighting, Scheaffer interrupted to say: "I don't have any star tables with me and you probably don't know the date, the time, and we don't know what the airline flights were like." As if the presence or absence of any of these necessarily made any difference. Scheaffer apparently requires time to: (1) cull out the incidents he can't immediately handle; and (2) prepare comments that will cause the interpretation of the phenomenon to appear silly.

In two instances, Scheaffer refers to "little green men," and he attempts to make UFOlogy appear ridiculous by reference to items such as "the little dome on the top, you know that kind of stuff — the little man leaning out the window and waving."

It is this writer's conclusion that Scheaffer resorts to lightweight humor and ridicule to produce his stereotype of UFOlogy. His so-called skepticism of the phenomenon is untrustworty since it smacks more of *doctrinal* than of the *methodological* variety. His habits of thought appear *rigid* rather than *differentiated*, and he employs symbols, unacceptable to most UFOlogists, in order to cause UFOlogists to appear discredited. The great mass of evidence is ignored, and while he is flippant about the investigative evidence, his recognition of sensory cues is highly arbitrary and selective.

Scheaffer alleges an attempt to be scientific, but his criticism is nurtured in views currently in vogue among the debunkers, and not on the particulars of reported events. The degree to which such assertions are intellectually bankrupt can be seen in the observation that should such an event be witnessed in Scheaffer's own back yard, such event would not be recognizable. In Scheaffer's mind, there is an answer even prior to the event.

In his search after verification, Scheaffer employs the academic research findings of experimental psychologists to cause it to appear that he who was not there may explain what was experienced by the witnesses who were. All witnesses — credible and otherwise — are lumped together, and what these believe they have seen is secondary in importance to interpretations of distant academics who have produced materials relating to the commonly known tricks played on us by our perceptual equipment.

This is a simplistic and pompous approach to the interpretation of any phenomenon, and while it adapts to the prevailing temper of the official ideology, one would seem forced to conclude that it is of little circumstance in aiding in the explanation of such phenomena. Since Scheaffer has shown no legitimacy to his allegations, it can be concluded that his views possess *little* utility. That is, they provide no evidence of being based on *rational* doubt. His views are undoubtedly aimed not at those familiar with the literature, but at the great mass of those who are not.

Scheaffer selects, accentuates, and interprets, but he goes beyond the evidence. In Scheaffer's statements, there are no alternatives to his beliefs. While the human sensory apparatus and mind are considered inadequate to identify airplanes and stars, Scheaffer believes his own mind is sufficiently attuned with reality to recognize the errors in the conclusions of even the most credible. Certainly, he does not ask the question posed by every good field investigator: "What is my possible error induced by?"□

REGISTER-GUARD, Eugene, OR - March 23, 1982

What's up? Is it UFOs or meteors?

Puzzled Eugene residents reported strange darting lights in the sky to Eugene police again Monday night, the fourth night in a row that unidentified flying objects have been seen in the skies.

Eugene Police Lt. Jim Horton said calls have been coming in at the rate of 10 to 15 a night, usually between 10 p.m. and midnight.

"We placed a long-distance call to the UFO Center in Washington, D.C.," he said, "and they told us the probable source is meteors entering the atmosphere, then breaking up and darting toward the earth."

Chris Snyder, of 240 N. Adams St., one of Monday night's observers, dismissed that theory.

"That's a good one," he said. "Do meteors fly in formation? Do they turn their lights on and off?"

Snyder said he and his two roommates watched the objects over the western skies for about an hour. He said the three bright orange objects flew in a horizontal formation, darted into diagonal formations and covered a wide expanse of sky. When watching with binoculars, he said the objects appeared to have a flame that flashed when they jetted into new formations.

Roger Ray, controller at the Eugene air control tower, said the tower received a phone call about 10 p.m. asking if radar had made contact with an unidentified object that appeared to be over the airport about 8 p.m. Ray said no radar contact was made.

A former coastal resident remembers when a rash of UFO sightings at Reedsport several years ago turned out to be caused by kids flying kites with candles in them. He speculated that kites and candles are causing the current rash of observations.

"No way," said Snyder. "They were too high, and they moved around in too much of the sky."

What "UFO Center in Washington, D.C."? Those of us in the area don't know of any such office. Yet, this is not the first report, sometimes hinting at a "NASA connection." Anyone with knowledge of this alleged Center please contact me.—Ed.

CRITIC'S CORNER

By Robert Wanderer

The Lessons of NOVA

Big furor in the UFO movement over the NOVA production "The Case of the UFOs." MUFON Director Walt Andrus writes an open letter blasting the BBC-TV show as "biased" and unfair; his letter and an editorial by "Mr. UFO" J. Allen Hynek are featured in the September Journal; the meeting of the local MUFON group near where I live seethes with criticism of the program's skeptical viewpoint.

I think the entire episode provides an excellent opportunity for the UFO movement to review its public relations situation. A fundamental rule to keep in mind is that you cannot tell people just what you want them to believe: you must modify your message to the limits of (1) what the audience will accept, and (2) what the communication medium will permit.

Many years ago when I was in newspaper work, I though that "news" was something out there, with the newspapers' task being to collect that "news" for the convenience of the readers, and in as "objective" and "fair" manner as possible. But over the years I have come to realize that the volume of "news" is so huge that the media's task is more one of selection rather than collection, and the complexity of that "news" is so involved that the media must organize the selection to what people are able and willing to understand.

Look at the situation now from the standpoint of the director of the NOVA show. You are asked to put together a show about UFOs, and you know little about them. What should you do? Ideally, you would plunge into extensive research about UFOs, and determine an "objective" point of view to serve as the focus of your program. As a practical matter, however, the available information about UFOs is so extensive, complex, and partly contradictory, that you despair of developing your own "handle" on the subject which will turn this mass of information into an understandable "package" for the average viewer. Furthermore, NOVA is a science program, so you want your show suitably scientific. So, you might well turn to a sensible scientific observer of the UFO situation to suggest a list of people to contact and to film for possible use on your show.

Andrus reports in his letter/article that Kendrick Frazier, editor of the *Skeptical Inquirer*, the publication of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal (CSICOP), provided such a list for the program's producer. (Incidentally, I found it curious that Andrus considered Frazier "biased"; actually, we are all biased in favor of our own point of view, and I would interpret Andrus as objecting to a program biased in favor of the CSICOP point of view rather than biased in favor of the MUFON point of view.) Ideally, of course, one might hope for an "objective" point of view, but I regard that as virtually if not entirely impossible given (1) the complexities of the UFO situation and (2) the widely-differing attitudes among the potential audience of the program.

The advantage of the CSICOP point of view is that it "hangs together," it is consistent, it "makes sense" — all from the standpoint of the average viewer who knows little about UFOs. Supposing that the NOVA producer had instead turned to Andrus or Hynek for a list of recommended subjects for a UFO program. Presumably they would have provided a list that reflected more the great variety of materials and views in the UFO field — a complex array of ideas including (as Hynek suggests in his editorial) "E-M cases, animal cases, Close Encounters of the First Kind (and others) which have defied rational explanation," plus the extra-terrestrial theory, the "abduction" claims, and other aspects of the current UFO situation.

The problem with such a program is, first, it would be difficult to get all that material into a one-hour program. Second, it would leave the average viewer quite confused, since it would have no single clear focus or point of view to bring it all together. Check any NOVA program, or for that matter any TV documentary, and I think you will find a simple coherent theme, one that you could summarize in the proverbial nutshell of 25 words or less.

Also, this UFO TV documentary must cope with an audience whose knowledge and experiences and top-of-their-head impressions of the subject are so varied. A TV documentary on, say, the Tylenol poisoning scare would reach an audience with basically similar background: we've all heard about the situation, we all regard it as deplorable, and we all agree that something should be done to prevent a recurrence. But a TV documentary on UFO's will be viewed by a widely-fractured audience including people who have seen UFOs, people who believe everything they read about UFOs in the *National Enquirer*, people who dismiss the UFO movement as a bunch of kooks who believe in little green men from Mars, and people who regard UFOs as sinister, or amusing, or silly, or irrelevant. Television, even more than the print media, demands a clear-cut unity of approach designed for and understandable to the mass audience.

How, then, could the UFO scene be handled as a TV documentary? Not easily, unless you adopt a simple and specific point of view, such as CSICOP's. I would think the primary point of the UFO scene is its diversity — which is difficult to portray clearly in

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1982 UFO SUMMIT CONFERENCE

By Walt Andrus

The enthusiasm and willingness to take positive steps to secure maximum cooperation in UFOlogy in North America by representatives attending this history-making event exceeded everyone's expectations. We want to acknowledge the fact that both Peter Mazzola and Mrs. Barbara Schutte had previously proposed the need for such a top level conference. The 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium in Toronto on July 2, 3, and 4 became the ideal vehicle to bring the leaders of the various UFO organizations together for the July 5th meeting at the Westbury Hotel, hosted by the Mutual UFO Network, Inc.

Speakers for the morning session and their subjects were Walter H. Andrus, Jr. (Moderator) (MUFON), "Cooperation, Sharing, and Establishing UFOlogy as a Science through Professionalism in Investigation and Research"; J. Allen Hynek, Ph.D. (CUFOS), "The Role that the Center for UFO Studies Will Play in the Global Scene"; William L. Moore (APRO), "APRO's Position with Respect to Worldwide Cooperation in UFOlogy"; Sherman J. Larsen (NICAP), "NICAP and Its Future Position in the UFO Field"; Peter Mazzola (SBI), "The Role of the Scientific Bureau of Investigation"; David Haisell (UFOCAN and PICUR), "Goals and Objectives of the Provisional International Committee for UFO Research" (Mrs. Pat De Lafranier reported for Mr. Haisell due to his absence); Bjarne Hakansson (Project U.R.D.) (Sweden) "Ufology—What Next?"; Paul Norman (VUFORS), "How Cooperation in Ufology was Accomplished in Australia"; Mrs. John L. Jeffers (MUFON and SBI), "Suggestions for Organizing all Existing UFO Groups into a National Organization"; Charles J. Wilhelm (OUFOIL), "Forensic Ufology"; Lawrence J. Fenwick (CUFORN), "Recommended Methods of Handling Public Relations and the Media"; Virgilio Sanchez-Ocejo (F.A.E.C.E.), "How the Argentina UFO Groups Established a Federation"; and Kenneth McLean read a prepared statement by R. Leo Sprinkle on their work with contactees at the University of Wyoming.

Over 50 people attended the full day conference and participated in the brainstorming style discussion to chart the direction of the proposed federation for North American UFO groups. Since each of the represented organizations had established themselves as entities, it was their unanimous desire to retain their autonomy. With one exception (APRO), they all enthusiastically voted to form a federation to represent all UFO groups, leading to greater cooperation in UFOlogy.

In addition to the people who made presentations during the morning session, the following people represented specific UFO groups to the Conference: Rick R. Hilberg, Northern Ohio UFO; Mary Ann Hawk, Cleveland Ufology Project; Mike Bird, UFORCOS (Canada); Elaine Kaiser (SBI); Mrs. Mimi Hynek (CUFOS); William T. Sherwood, Rochester (NY) UFO Study Group; Ken McLean, Institute for Contactee Studies; Jim Mosely, Editor of Saucer Smear; Tedra L. Wallen (PRO-UFO); Richard Heiden (APRO); Dennis Stacy and Henry McKay (MUFON); Mrs. Pat De Lafranier, Southern Ontario UFO Research Team; and Hal McKenzie, Senior Editor, The News World. Many others attended as observers and participated in the discussion even

(continued on next page)

Critic's Corner, Continued

one hour. Plus the problem of making sense both to viewers of the program who read the *National Enquirer* and those who read the *Skeptical Inquirer*.

And then too there's NOVA's demand to be scientific. Most serious students of UFOs regard what they do as scientific, but the public image is something else. Even CSICOP would agree, I think, that extraterrestrial visitations are possible, although extremely unlikely, but I imagine many scientists would question the "science" of a field where a substantial number of people unreservedly embrace the ETH even though there has never been a single acceptable piece of hard evidence to support it.

And what of the insistence of many people in the UFO movement that not only are there extraterrestrials buzzing around out there, but that they are invisibly "abducting" earth people; these "abductions" allegedly have occurred at least 300 times in the last decade or so, yet there is no hard evidence, or even just eyewitness testimony of an "abduction" by someone seeing it but not hypnotized or in some other altered state of consciousness.

The "lesson" of the NOVA program furor, I think, is that (1) the UFO movement consists of individuals with ideas so diverse that it cannot present a single clear viewpoint to the public, and (2) that in any case the public has its own ideas about UFOs and about what sort of evidence might be acceptable. Let's not expect to "educate" the general public without hard evidence: if an extraterrestrial spaceship lands and makes itself known; no further proof is needed; without that, no other proof is acceptable. Instead of complaining about the NOVA program, let's concentrate on developing good evidence that a future documentary will want to include.

though they were not official delegates.

Some of the reasons suggested for forming the federation were elimination of duplicate effort, the future of UFOlogy, to elect delegates to an International Organization, accreditation of field investigators, standardization of vocabulary and investigative techniques, a united spokesman for the federation, and basically to resolve the UFO phenomenon. Delegates to P.I.C.U.R. already selected were reaffirmed as David Haisell (UFOCAN), J. Allen Hynek (CUFOS), and Michael Sinclair (MUFON).

Goals and objectives proposed by the participants for the federation included establishing a vocabulary of UFO definitions, selecting a steering committee, determining authority of the federation, federation structure, preliminary funding, membership assessment, a plan to resolve the UFO phenomenon, tax exempt status, prepare federation bylaws, delegation of authority to federation committees, means of communications to the federation members, laboratories for analysis, investigators list with location and specialization, utilization of computers and software development, field investigator training and certification, an accreditation board, no preconceived doctrines, list of consultants and their areas of expertise, coordination of field investigators, a "react" team, a mobile laboratory, and a means of validating our research.

The scope of the federation could vary from a loose federation of UFO organizations in North America to the ultimate—One Worldwide Organization. No attempt was made to select a name, since the scope of the federation must first be determined. A steering committee was selected from the representatives attending the summit conference to meet, develop an organization structure, address the goals and objectives, and communicate this information to participating groups. The steering commitee is composed of Peter Mazzola (SBI), Rick Hilberg (Northern Ohio), Charles Wilhelm (OUFOIL), Walt Andrus (MUFON), Mrs. Mimi Hynek (CUFOS), Henry McKay (Canada), Ms. Tedra L. Wallen (PRO-UFO) and John Schuessler (MUFON), Chairman. The steering committee has been functioning via correspondence and telephone and plans to meet in a centralized location to consolidate a plan of action for the federation when the timing is appropriate. Since the steering committee members are located from Staten Island, N.Y., in the east to Laramie, Wyoming, in the west, Canada to the north, and Texas to the south, the cost of transportation will be a factor in the first formal meeting.

It was predicted that the 1982 UFO Summit Conference could be the most significant meeting of this type ever held; the participants through their letters and telephone calls have confirmed this prediction in glowing terms. The first giant stride has been made to unite UFOlogy in North America. It is now the responsibility of each one of us to be a part of the future of UFOlogy as a science and a profession. Will you accept this challenge? Your elected representatives have voiced their approval.



Richard F. Haines, PhD, posing with model "E.T." created by San Francisco Bay Area artist; at recent monthly N. Calif. MUFON meeting. (Photo: Paul C. Cerny)

MUFON STAMP PROGRAM

A stamp collector reimburses MUFON for cancelled foreign stamps contributed by members and supporters, and the proceeds are applied to international exchange of UFO information. We acknowledge recent stamp contributions from the following people:

Anonymous, Kilmer Facility, N.J.; Jerome Clark, Lake Bluff, Ill.; Ann Druffel, Pasadena, Calif.; Larry Fenwick, CUFORN, Willowdale, Ont., Canada; Joaquin Fernandes, Porto Codex, Portugal; Tom Olsen, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Grey Woodman, Clinton, Iowa.

Cancelled foreign stamps in any quantity should be sent to Richard Hall, 4418 39th St., Brentwood, MD 20722.

TAX EXEMPT CONTRIBUTIONS

The Mutual UFO Network, Inc. (MUFON) is a non-profit, tax exempt organization. Contributions by U.S. citizens may be deducted from Federal income tax. Bequests and other material contributions may also be deductible; for additional information contact Walter H. Andrus, Jr., MUFON International Director, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, TX 78155.

LETTER

NOVA Disclaimer

Walter Andrus's open letter of Sept. 19, 1982, and J. Allen Hynek's guest editorial (No. 175, Sept. 1982) both state that I played a large role in the selection of participants for the NOVA/BBC program "The Case of the UFOs." This is incorrect. The facts are these:

I had one substantive phone conversation with the producer, John Groom of the BBC, who called me from London in early 1982. This was a very preliminary call, prior to his beginning any travels or interviews. He asked my advice on who might contribute to the program. I assume he asked the same question of everyone else he spoke to as well; that is good jounalistic practice. I gave him the names of five persons. Two of those five persons ended up being in the program. The work of both of those two was already familiar to Mr. Groom when he called me.

About a dozen other people appear in the program; I neither had mentioned them to Groom nor had anything to do with their "selection." My only other communication with Groom was about a month after the first when he called to see if we might be able to meet when he made his first trip to the United States. Our schedules did not permit it. To this day I have had no other communication with Mr. Groom.

The attempt of disgruntled UFO proponents to rationalize the program's critical, investigative approach to UFO reports as somehow being due to a "bias" of the *Skeptical Inquirer* has no factual support. I assume Mr. Groom made his editorial judgements based on his own assessment of the credibility of individual UFO witnesses and investigators.

Kendrick Frazier
Editor,
The Skeptical Inquirer
Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Letters to the Editor are invited, commenting on any articles or other material published in the Journal. Please confine them to about 400 words. Articles of about 500-750 words will be considered for publication as "Comments" or "Notes." All submissions should be typed and double-spaced, and are subject to editing for length and style.

Director's Message, from p. 20

expenses involved in UFO field investigations. I will not attempt to define the conditions in this montly Director's Message, but will ask that our legal staff provide an interpretation that is applicable to our members in layman's language. In the meantime, a review of the Internal Revene Service sections that apply will be enumerated.

MUFON, Mutual UFO Network, Inc. is exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. It is a publicly supported organization of the type described in section 509(a)(2). Donors may deduct contributions from their Federal income tax. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to MUFON, Mutual UFO Network, Inc. or for our use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

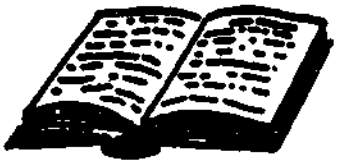
Peter Mazzola and his staff of the Scientific Bureau of Investigation, Inc. are to be complimented for the much improved format of the August-September 1982 (Volume 4, No.4) issue of *The SBI Report*. Active membership and a subscription to *The SBI Report* in the U.S.A. may be obtained for $15.00 per year by writing to SBI, P.O. Box 193, Staten Island, NY 10312. Peter has made valuable contributions as a member of the North American UFO Federation Steering Committee.

On February 15 through 19, 1983, MUFON will be featured with an exhibit at the Sunrise Mall, 8302 South Padre Island Drive, Corpus Christi, TX 78412 from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day. The exhibit will consist of a large photo display and the activities of the Mutual UFO Network, a continous slide show of CEI, II, and III photos and cases, and scheduled video programs titled "The Chariots of the Gods," "UFOs Are Real," and "The UFO Experience." This is part of MUFON's public relations program. The photo exhibit is constructed as a portable unit that may be disassembled for transporting. It is similar in design to the one built by Sherman J. Larsen for CUFOS. Mr. Larsen shared his construction ideas, sketches, and a photograph of their display as a guide. Sherm is the President of CUFOS and a Director of NICAP. He was instrumental in reprinting NICAP's *The UFO Evidence* edited by Richard H. Hall, which is now available from NICAP or CUFOS. NICAP now is basically a document publishing and distribution firm and not a membership organization in its present configuration.

We want to thank Stephen J. Kurzweil, M.D., 936 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10021 for his list of pertinent quotations titled "UFOs Mean Business."

Due to the success of the organizational meetings in Corpus Christi, Texas, we are now planning to have similar meetings in Austin to revitalize the capital city into an effective investigative team during January or early February. Jerold R. Johnson, Continental Coordinator for Central America who lives in Austin, has offered his assistance. Ray Stanford has been the State Section Director for Travis County.

In both the 1981 and 1982 symposium proceedings, the short biography on the editors has mentioned that your International Director was looking forward to retirement from a worldwide electronics firm after 34 years to devote full time to the operation of MUFON. This dream will become a reality on January 1, 1983. Even though this issue of the Journal may be late arriving in the far corners of the world, my wife and I want to wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. We look forward to many fruitful years in UFOlogy with our MUFON friends and associates around the world.



Lucius Farish

In Others' Words

A Soviet UFO report involving a "fireball" which damaged a jet fighter is presented in the November 23 issue of NATIONAL ENQUIRER. The November 30 issue tells of a Russian geologist who allegedly was saved from drowning by a UFO and later claimed to have met his extraterrestrial benefactor on the streets of Moscow. An article in the December 7 ENQUIRER reports on over 400 cases of UFOs stalling car engines or causing electrical system malfunctions. Such reports date back to 1909.

The "Anti-Matter/UFO Update" segment of December OMNI has a report on a 1979 case from Scotland in which a forester was allegedly attacked by two robot-like "things" from a landed UFO. In the January issue, a biology professor speculates that extra-terrestrials will look very much like humans, rather than being the monstrous creatures of science-fiction.

James Oberg's article in the January issue of FATE gives his explanation for UFO sightings reported in the Soviet Union and in Argentina on June 14, 1980. Needless to say, Oberg finds a conventional explanation — Soviet satellite launchings — for the reports and manages to disregard anything which might tend to invalidate his theory. The "scientific method" at work!

The writings of the late Richard S. Shaver generated one of the greatest controversies ever seen in the ranks of science-fiction "fandom." Shaver had the audacity to claim that his stories of subterranean races and ancient civilizations were based on fact. His concepts have been "cussed and discussed" for nearly 40 years. A recent privately-published booklet, SHAVER: RESHARPENED, represents some of the best writing on this particular subject that it has been my pleasure to read. Canadian researcher/writer Jim Pobst discusses various aspects of the "Shaver Myster" and provides a good background for those not familiar with it.

To me, the most fascinating portion of the booklet deals with the various forms of "Mech," the highly-advanced machinery of the "Elder Race," which supposedly still function deep in the caverns beneath our feet. Technicians with an open mind may want to study this section in detail. Pobst's writing style is both erudite and very enjoyable. Included with the booklet is a 14-page checklist of Shaver's original stories, for those wanting to obtain them. The price for both items is only $5.00 and orders may be send to Pobst at: General Delivery, Maple Ridge, B.C., Canada V2X 6A0.

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ALVIN H. LAWSON AWARD

Early in 1983, nominees for the Alvin H. Lawson Award will be evaluated by the Fund for UFO Research (Box 277, Mt. Rainier, MD 20712) for UFO-related publications in calendar year 1982 that "promote serious and continuing examination of the UFO phenomenon." Since no award was made for calendar year 1981, the 1982 award (if made) will be $2,000. Entries for calendar year 1983 should be submitted in duplicate (with English translations of non-English language entries) to Dr. A. H. Lawson, c/o English Dept., California State Univ., Long Beach, CA 90840.

MUFON

103 OLDTOWNE RD.
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MUFON members or suscribers are invited to volunteer their skills to our "Mutual" effort to study UFO reports and disseminate reliable information abut them. Needed skills include practically the whole spectrum of human endeavor, especially research, investigation, communications, public relations, writing/editing, technical analysis, and aviation/aerospace sciences. Contact Walter H. Andrus, Jr., 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, TX 78155.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

by
Walt Andrus

In order to more widely publicize the progress being made by the North American UFO Federation Steering Committee, I have been utilizing my monthly message to disseminate the highlights and actions taken as reported in John F. Schuessler's newsletters. The Action Item Format became the media for this Newsletter No. 3 dated November 29, 1982, requiring the vote of each of the eight members on significant items related to the proposed bylaws of the federation. It was broken down into the following categories: The purpose of the federation (11 issues); scope and authority of the federation (7 points); membership (9 stipulations); financial (10 procedures); and Executive Committee (11 requirements).

Items to be covered in future action item forms will include the duties of the officers, budgets, committees, consultants, publications, and meetings. John may be contacted at P.O. Box 58485, Houston, TX 77258-8485.

Your Director investigated the cost of the teleconference method of communication between the members of the steering committee and forwarded same to Mr. Schuessler. The Mutual UFO Network underwrote the cost of conducting the 1982 UFO Summit Meeting in Toronto, Ontario on July 6th, however, the costs of a teleconference arrangement must be shared or another financial source sought. Mr. Schuessler is to be commended for his fine work as chairman of the steering committee in helping to unite the efforts of UFOlogists in North America.

The theme for the 1982 MUFON UFO Symposium at the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena, Calif., on July 1, 2, and 3 is "UFOs — A Scientific Challenge." Speakers already confirmed are James M. McCampbell, Richard F. Haines, Mrs. Ann Druffel, Paul C. Cerny, and Peter Jordan. Other speakers will be announced in the near future by William Hassel, chairperson for the symposium. Thomas Gates will serve as Master of Ceremonies.

Jack A. Jennings, State Director for Montana, has announced the appointment of James R. Leming as the new State Section Director for Cascade County. Jim has recently moved from Cincinnati, Ohio to Box 4398, R.R. 4, Great Falls, MT 59401; telephone (406) 761-7127. Readers of the MUFON UFO Journal are familiar with his expertise as an artist. Howard S. Finkelstein, Box 163, Port Aransas, TX 78373, telephone (512) 749-6988, has accepted the position of State Section Director for Nueces, San Patricio, Aransas, and Refugio Counties in the Corpus Christi area. Howard was the host for the recent MUFON meeting at the Civic Center in Port Aransas to organize a field investigator team. Mr. Finkelstein has a B.S. degree in Geology and has been working towards a masters degree. He also speaks Spanish which is an asset in south Texas.

Robert M. Hendrickson, Jr., Ph.D., of 501 S. Chapel St., Newark, DE 19713 recently volunteered his services as a Consultant in Entomology. Bob will also be involved in field investigations with Juan J. Magrans, our Acting State Director for Delaware. Dr. Hendrickson ordered all of the MUFON publications so that he could be apprised of the research accomplished to date.

We have received a few letters from members inquiring about the current status of the Journal. We recognize that the Journals are behind schedule and apologize for any inconvenience that may have been created for our members. Due to typesetting personnel problems at our printer in Seguin, Texas, the Journal is now being published by our original printer, Larry Boatright, operating as B-W Graphics, Inc. in Versailles, Missouri (formerly Morgan County Printers). Some of the delay may be attributed to the logistics of changing printers and the distances separating our Editor, Richard H. Hall in Brentwood, Md., the typesetting and printing in Versailles, Mo., and the mailing from Seguin, Tex. There are no plans to combine monthly issues in order to become current, since the "pipeline" is full of far more material than we can currently publish. We hope to systematically speed up our processes and logistics each month until we are mailing the Journal concurrently with the monthly issue identified on the cover.

On November 21st, a telephone conference was held with one of the new MUFON public relations committees at the home of Mrs. Marge Christensen. These committees are being organized to provide the public with factual and positive UFO information to combat the negative exposure attributed to the vocal minority. The east cost committee in Massachusetts is composed of Walter Webb, Joan Thompson, Barry Greenwood, and Mrs. Christensen. Other committees will be made up of members in California and Texas. All news releases will emanate from MUFON's headquarters in Seguin, Texas, to the appropriate news media. Marge and her committee are already preparing a news release based upon material provided by Mr. Greenwood.

In the October and November issues of the Journal, a short reminder and announcement was made that December 31, 1982 was the last date that tax exempt gifts or donations could be made to the Mutual UFO Network, Inc. for this year (1982) under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Many members have inquired about the conditions under which they could secure income tax deductions for

(continued on page 18)