

UFO

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DISPATCH, Columbus, OH - April 7, 1985

Are they worth studying?

By David Lofe
Dispatch Science Reporter

Flying saucers haven't landed, but they're out of the closet in terms of scientific discussion.

"I find the whole area fascinating and rife with possibilities," said Ohio State University astronomer Walter E. Mitchell Jr., a professor who studies stars for a living and puzzles about unidentified flying objects for fun.

Until a few years ago, such an admission would have cost Mitchell professional respect, and it could have cost him his job. In the 1970s, however, scientists became less stuffy about fringe phenomena. Research into parapsychology and the search for extraterrestrial intelligence has moved into the mainstream.

The idea of extraterrestrial visitors, said Mitchell, "is still pretty far out, but it's not beneath the dignity of interested parties to pursue."

A 1976 poll of astronomers and physicists by Stanford University astronomer Peter Sturrock found that 53 percent of those responding thought UFOs deserved scientific study. Sturrock later went on to found the Society for Scientific Exploration, a group committed to the belief that no mystery should be ignored "simply because it is not now an accepted part of scientific or scholarly knowledge."

"I think scientists should be interested in all phenomena," said John D. Kraus, professor emeritus of electrical engineering and creator of the OSU radio telescope at Delaware, Ohio, which searches the skies for extraterrestrial intelligence.

Kraus endorses UFO research. But Tim Berra, zoologist at the OSU Mansfield branch and editor of the *Ohio Journal of Science*, equates the search for UFOs with the once-popular attempt to find dinosaurs in Africa.

"When does the absence of evidence become the evidence of absence?" Berra asked.

"If somebody tells me that Bo Derek is hiding in my office, and I look all over that office and don't find her, have I proven she's not in my office? I think you can prove a negative, and I'm unconvinced about UFOs — they haven't put forward any real evidence."

Mitchell, however, thinks scientists are unduly conservative in defining proof as intergalactic hubcaps or the capture of little green pilots. There is a wealth of anecdotal evidence, he said.

Robert Dixon, assistant director of the Delaware telescope, wishes there was a way to get more. "The difficulty is to create a scientific experiment in this area. I'd love to design such an experiment if I knew how to do it."

PILOT, Rockport, TX - May 29, 1985

Unknown visitor brings area national attention

Nobody knows what it is, but it's causing quite a stir throughout the nation and putting the name of Rockport before millions of listeners in the United States — including Hawaii — and Canada.

The object of all this attention is a bright light in the sky — variously described as red with a white halo around it or about twice the size of a street light, moving in circles or just standing still and fading on and off.

Rockport's own unidentified flying object (UFO) was first sighted by several people in the area about 5 a.m. Monday morning.

Then, it made a return visit about the same time Tuesday morning.

One of those seeing it both mornings was Pauline Nelson at the Billups Store on Highway 35 South. "I walked out into the drive and looked up over the awning. It was almost straight up," Pauline said about Tuesday morning's sighting. She said it was about twice the size

of a streetlight and that it didn't look like it was moving. It later just disappeared.

Sheriff's deputies watched the object Monday morning but couldn't verify the sighting Tuesday, because of broken clouds that partially covered the area. At least two callers reported seeing the object Tuesday morning.

On Monday, a Lamar woman reported seeing the object as she crossed the Copano Bay causeway. She said she lost power in her car as the object passed.

It wasn't long before word of the "happening" Monday got out and it was picked up by the United Press International wire service.

This triggered calls to the Sheriff's department from the news media in such cities as Atlanta, Sacramento, Dallas, St. Louis, Honolulu and points in Canada, as well as inquiries from Corpus Christi radio and television stations.

Lecturer, healer says she spent three hours on a UFO

"When they told me I had been aboard a space craft, I was shocked; I didn't believe it." — Lydia Stalnaker

BIANCA PAVONCELLO
Herald Staff Writer

Lydia Stalnaker is not your average lecture-circuit speaker. The UFO contactee and faith healer will discuss her visit on a space craft and will perform group healings this week in Sarasota.

Stalnaker will tell "My Three Hours Aboard A UFO" at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the Sudakoff Lecture Center, New College, Sarasota. Admission is \$7.

She will discuss "UFO Aliens/Angels of Light" at 2 p.m. Saturday at the Sarasota Women's Center, 2880 Ringling Boulevard, Sarasota. Admission is \$10.

She will conduct a group healing seminar at 2 and 7:30 p.m. Friday at New College. Admission is \$30.

Stalnaker, whose tour is sponsored by The Healing Light Foundation of Jacksonville, claims she was abducted by beings from the planet of Orjane on an August evening in 1974 in Jacksonville.

At first, she could not account for three hours of time that night. After undergoing extensive hypnosis with specialists and professors at several universities, including the University of California at Berkeley, she began to put the

pieces of the puzzle together.

"When they told me I had been aboard a space craft, I was shocked; I didn't believe it. It took me a year to get it all out and I still have flashbacks," she said.

Stalnaker said she learned through hypnosis that she had spent three hours on the space craft being examined and speaking with the aliens, who she refers to as "angels from God."

"You have been chosen by God to receive seven powers. All planets and all races know only one God," Stalnaker said the angel told her.

The seven powers that Stalnaker says were given to her include extra sensory perception, prophecy, the ability to see into a person's body, mental telepathy and the

ability to heal people of physical illness.

Stalnaker appeared on the David Susskind Show three years ago, and claims she healed a television camera man of cancer while the program was on the air. According to *Omni* magazine, the camera man was examined at the Mayo Clinic both before and after the healing. He was given a clean bill of health by doctors at the clinic following the healing, she said.

Along with the lecture circuit, Stalnaker now gives healing seminars where she touches and prays for people with diseases.

"Sometimes when I see the way some people are suffering it makes me want to cry. But if I get too involved I'm no good when I pray for them," she said.

Stalnaker said that before the UFO experience she was a struggling divorced mother of two who didn't attend church. Now that she's "seen the light" as she puts it, she has reaffirmed her faith in God.

"At first I didn't feel as if I was good enough to receive these powers. I was divorced and hadn't been going to church. I don't know how God chose me to bestow this on because I don't think I was worthy of it," she said.

Stalnaker said she has "walked with God" for the past ten years and says she has been in constant contact with the angels.

"They'll be back I know they will," she said.

For information call 957-5092.

HERALD, Bradenton, FL - May 2, 1985

REGISTER/HERALD, Beckley, WV - May 29, 1985 CR: G. Fawcett

Area UFO sightings increase

By Lee Smith
Staff Writer

At least four more area residents reported unidentified flying objects Tuesday.

Charles Hilton of Arnett said at 10 p.m. Monday night he saw a white object flying about 1/4 of a mile from the ground. He said the object appeared to consist of several flashing lights and it made no noise.

Howard Jones said he believed an object which fit the same de-

scription was in his area at about 10 p.m. He said his wife and son saw the object which appeared to be 100-150 feet away and made no noise.

Mark Aliff of Pineville said he saw an object fitting the description given Tuesday.

He said he and Leon Cole, also of Pineville, spotted the white light with a long tail Monday at 10 p.m. near W.Va. 16. He said it seemed to dissolve into pieces and then disappeared. Aliff said he believed the light to have been a meteor.

A representative of the National Weather Service said they received no reports and saw nothing that fit the descriptions given.

He said he did not know whether the object could have been a meteor.

"If the object was moving in a southwesterly direction, I don't think it could be weather-related. Our weather patterns move in the opposite direction."



Lydia Stalnaker

When UFOs Light Up The Sky, Look Out Below

By JOSH KOVNER

The buttons on the dispatchers' phones began lighting up at 9:05 p.m. Thursday.

A Hobson Avenue resident said she saw "a low flying object" hovering over Pine Lake. "Does it look like a helicopter?" the dispatcher asked the patrolman who had gone to investigate.

"No," the zone man said, "it's too low. I'll give you a phone call on it."

Then at 10:07 p.m., the police received numerous reports of an unidentified flying object over Hub 6 Plaza on Farmington Avenue.

"I think it's a small plane," said Sgt. Richard Tessman. "I think it headed toward Rattlesnake Mountain and turned around, looking for Robertson Airport."

"Er... no," said Patrolman David Carello, who had been taking some flak about all this from his colleagues. "It's described as huge

and silent, Sarge, about two stories high with lights that are not flashing."

Well, the police never did figure out what the objects were or where they came from. Officials at Bradley, Brainard, Robertson and Johnnycake airports could offer no explanations either. They reported no unusual conventional aircraft coming in or out of their airports between 9 and 11 p.m. Thursday.

"Last report we had of a UFO turned out to be some 'ultra lights' that the pilots had put some lights on and were flying very slowly," said the Bradley International Airport manager on duty Friday evening.

William O'Leary, who manages Robertson Airport on Johnson Avenue in Plainville, said he seldom gets calls from residents seeking explanations for strange flying things.

"Most of the calls we get are from irate residents complaining about low-flying aircraft keeping them awake."

Dennis Damon of Johnnycake Airport in Burlington said most of the reports of unusual occurrences that he gets are prompted by the activities of one of the airport's neighbors.

"This guy down the road, he's got a little airstrip in the woods in back of his house where he lands his plane. A lot of people come in to report crashes because they see the plane go down and not come out of the woods again," said Damon.

So, what did the Bristol residents see? Based on the conclusions of Project Blue Book, the Air Force team that checked into 12,681 reported sightings of UFOs, what they saw "posed no threat to national security, showed no evidence of possessing technology that was beyond the range of present-day capabilities and gave no indications that they were extraterrestrial."

That mouthful was from Capt. Miles Wiley, an Air Force spokesman at the Pentagon.

Wiley said the Air Force is no longer in the UFO business. Project Blue Book was "terminated" in 1969 after spending 21 years tracking down UFO reports. It seems a shame the team found no evidence of visitors from outer space after all the work it did.

Will Mahoney, an archivist at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., said Project Blue Book's file on the sightings it investigated takes up 37 cubic feet. Each cubic foot is 2,000 pages of text, Mahoney said. Its administrative file is 2 cubic feet and its file on special investigations and experiments is 3 cubic feet.

"We get a lot of requests for this information so we have this little handbook here on Project Blue Book's files," Mahoney said.

Wiley said there are some groups that still chase flying saucers. He had a list with 12

names on it, names like Aerial Phenomenon Research Center of Tucson, Ariz., the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained of Little Silver, N.J., and the Center for the Study of Short-Lived Phenomenon in Cambridge, Mass.

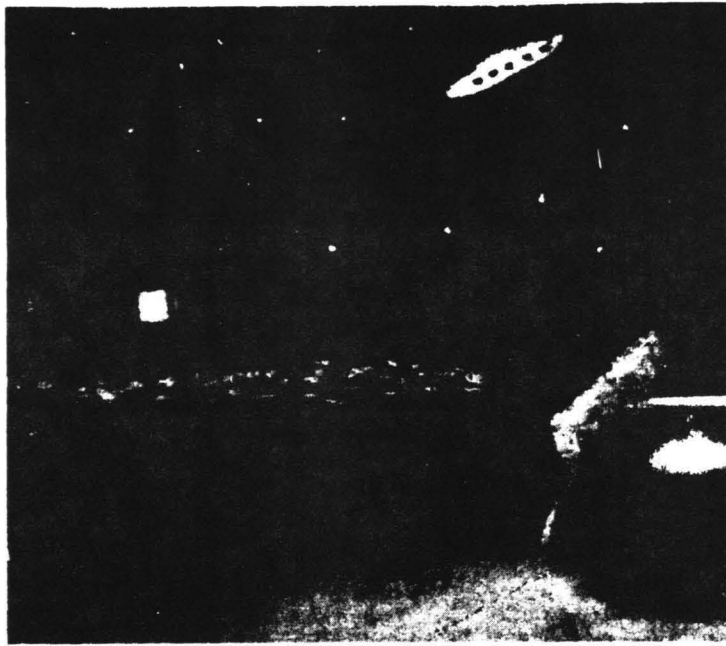
The young woman who answered the phone at the Cambridge organization was asked to describe the state of the art in UFO investigations. She said, "This company no longer gathers that type of information. We now publish a newsletter on oil spills. But I have a number for you."

The number she gave was for the Scientific Event Network in Washington, D.C. "We don't do UFOs," said Janet Crampton, who picked up the phone at the network. It turns out Ms. Crampton's group is part of the Smithsonian Institution.

"We only do current volcanic activity, earthquakes, meteor showers and the big, brilliant fireballs that often introduce a meteor shower. Maybe that's what your people saw, a meteor out the report."

So, we're just going to have to wait until one of these things lands to find out about them. Hopefully, they'll land squarely in the middle of a city-police patrol zone so there won't be any quibbling about who will make out the report.

COURANT, Hartford, CT - May 28, 1985 CR: G. Earley



Elsa Tenenbaum / Special to The Courant

Island of Life?

David H. Menke

Human beings have always wondered what lies out in space. In the past 40 years, many people have reported seeing UFOs, or unidentified flying objects. The Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Ill., researches every lead to substantiate these reports.

UFOs certainly exist, because some of the numberless objects seen flying through Earth's skies remain unidentified. But do spaceships from other worlds exist? Do extraterrestrial beings, or aliens, exist? Are they really coming to Earth?

Scientifically there is no reason that aliens should not exist. Even the prophets Abraham and Ezekiel believed there were other non-Earth civilizations.

Based on the estimate of 80 billion solar systems with planets in the Milky Way galaxy, an approximate number of 1,000 civilizations is possible.

If these conjectured 1,000 civilizations were distributed uniformly, which would be a good first guess, then the nearest one would be about 1,000 light years from Earth (that's 5.88 thousand trillion miles). To travel to the nearest star system to the sun, Alpha Centauri, would take 300,000 years using present technology. And Alpha Centauri is only 4.3 light years (25 trillion miles) away.

Traveling to a planet with a similar civilization might take 75 million years. So even if there were beings out there, it is unlikely that they could come here, unless they were very advanced and could travel through the fabric of time and space. Such travel is possible, but we do not have the technology to do it.

So what of the unusual number of UFO sightings? Are the individuals who observed them all crackpots? That, too, is unlikely. Most of these citizens have

been carefully screened, and their stories critically scrutinized. And there is physical evidence in many of the cases.

Yet if we were being visited by aliens from a civilization far more advanced than ours, would these visitors run people off the road in Indiana? Scare schoolchildren on a playground in Oklahoma? Kidnap people from their homes and other areas?

Further, from the many sightings it has been determined that there are so many different types of spaceships that either several civilizations are all coming here (why Earth?), or one visiting civilization has a large number of spaceship manufacturers, like the many automobile companies on Earth. It doesn't make much sense.

If beings from another world were visiting us, it is likely they would be very advanced and observe us without being observed themselves. Instead of invading us, they would just blend into our world. In that way they could learn about us firsthand. Maybe your neighbor is really from the Tau Ceti star system. Maybe you are.

What would be the effect of a spaceship landing at a prominent place such as the United Nations, the White House, Buckingham Palace? What would that do to our sense of purpose and existence? Would there be more peace?

If we could prove that intelligent life like ours exists elsewhere, would that bring us closer together? Would more people believe in a god of some kind? Or would people lose their religious faith?

On the other hand, what would happen if we could actually prove somehow that there is no life anywhere else in the universe, and that Earth is the only island of life? Would that unify us?

David H. Menke is executive director of the Copernican Space Science Center at Central Connecticut State University.

Flying objects spotted in Fayette County sky

CR: G. Fawcett

Fayette County sheriff's department received two reports of unidentified flying objects Monday night, both reports within five minutes of each other.

According to Officer G. E. Koone, the first sighting was at approximately 10:05 p.m. in Fayetteville. Robert Neal of Fayetteville told police he spotted a long, white thin stream of flashing light moving southwestward in the sky as he was leaving Little General Store on Rt. 16.

He said he estimated its speed at 500 or 600 miles per hour.

He said it appeared to be within a quarter of a mile away, barely flying above the treetops.

He said there was no sound, just lights. He said he was able to see it for about five seconds.

Neal said he didn't recognize it as anything he had ever seen before.

His wife, Marcia, was with him at the time of the sighting and she also saw the object.

He said this is the first such object he has seen.

Officer Koone said Dispatcher Jane Bowles in Oak Hill received a report from a hitchhiker in the Oak Hill area. The hitchhiker, whose name was not available, said as the Oak Hill 10 p.m. curfew sounded, flashing lights appeared in the sky in that area.

Koone said the sightings were approximately seven miles apart.

Police said they did not intend to investigate the incident. Koone said he has no guess as to what the flashing lights were.

PASU investigates UFO sightings

By Don Manley

Butler County News

The date was March 20, 1967. The locale: Meridian.

That night, two people were driving along a dark, deserted road when they observed a pair of what appeared to be glowing globes flying toward them. After they stopped the car to observe the odd sight, the objects flew low near the auto, then veered up and disappeared into the evening sky.

After they vanished, the stunned observers saw two humanoid type creatures standing within 10 feet of the car and gesturing to them. After a short time, the creatures also disappeared.

That is just one the alleged close encounters with a UFO in Butler County on the files of the Greensburg, Westmoreland County, based Pennsylvania Association for the Study of the Unexplained (PASU).

Stan Gordon, the association's director, said the PASU is an all-volunteer, non-profit, research organization that conducts scientific, open-minded investigations into unusual occurrences and serves as a statewide clearinghouse for reports of UFO sightings and other strange occurrences.

UFOs and cryptozoology, the scientific study of hidden or unknown animals such as "Bigfoot" and mountain lions and black panthers, which are supposedly extinct in the commonwealth, are the PASU's primary focus.

Gordon said the organization's purpose "is to try to bring some credibility to the subject of UFOs, Bigfoot and other phenomena to show these reports weren't coming from the crackpot fringe but were coming from responsible individuals from all walks of life."

The bulk of the PASU's membership is professionals in the fields of science, engineering, technology and

medicine who donate their time and equipment to find answers to reported incidents.

If a report is received of a low-flying or landed UFO, Bigfoot, mountain lion or black panther, the PASU will send an investigating team, composed of PASU members, to the scene to take samples, get physical evidence and talk to the witnesses.

"We try to document the case from as many angles as we can," said Gordon. "To scientifically investigate you must look at the subject from all sides."

Gordon said a high percentage of the reported cases, after being evaluated, are found to have a logical, scientific explanation. However, each year in Pennsylvania and around the U.S., there are many sightings that cannot be explained.

He said meteors, aircraft lights and planets and stars, under certain atmospheric conditions are often mistaken for UFOs.

An electronic technician who specializes in radio communication, Gordon began researching the subject 26 years ago when he was 10. His interest lead him to found the PASU in 1981.

He said thousands of reported unusual and unexplained incidents from Pennsylvania are on PASU files, with Butler County and the neighboring counties of Beaver, Clarion and Armstrong providing many of the reports of unusual phenomena each year.

He said they received a multitude of reports from Butler County and the surrounding counties in 1982 and 1983.

One of the reports concerns a sighting that occurred during April 1982, in Callery Borough.

Two men were repairing a car in one of their yards when they saw what seemed to be a blinking bright star low in the evening sky.

Although they initially ignored the light and returned to their labors,

they noticed, upon a second glance, that the light appeared to have intensified.

"It appeared as if someone was holding a spotlight right in your eyes," Gordon quoted one of the men as saying. "I felt as if my skin was crawling off my body."

One of the men retrieved a telescope from the house to more closely observe the light. As he tried to focus on it, the object began to move upward quickly. Then westward.

Next, two smaller objects, both emitting bright lights, emerged from each side of the larger object. One moved northward while the other headed south.

The main object then passed overhead. It was described as being "very large and triangular shaped" with a silver gray, metallic appearance. Three lights; one red, one white, one yellow, illuminated the objects points and a glittery smoke or steam was left in its wake.

The men then noticed a jet approaching from the east. They stated the object next became brighter and moved upward until it left their view.

Gordon said the men observed the object for 45 minutes.

He said one witness suffered headaches for three days after the incident and the other had headaches.

He said there were many sightings around the country at that time of large triangular objects.

According to Gordon, reports contain descriptions of UFOs of different shapes and sizes. "No-one can say how many different types of UFOs there are," he said.

He said PASU files contain reports of UFOs described as being several inches long to several hundred feet and shaped like saucers, rectangles and triangles.

There are differing theories of the origin of the mysterious craft said Gordon. "The most popular theory is they come from space and are con-

trolled by intelligent creatures. Investigations have led us to believe there's probably more than one type and origin of unexplained category sightings."

He believes some may be extraterrestrial but said "there's no definite proof at this point. Some theorize, Gordon said, they come from the Earth's interior or another dimension or reality.

"Research indicates they may be of a temporary physical nature," he said. "We feel the reason nobody has ever come up with any tangible physical evidence is they (UFOs) can change from the physical state to a non-physical state."

Some cases, said Gordon, contain reports of power outages in autos, electrical lines. "They seem to occur in areas of high energy sources; power lines, microwave towers and radio and television transmission towers," he said.

Butler County has also been the source of many Bigfoot sightings, said Gordon.

Bigfoot, known as the Abominable Snowman in the Himalayas, Yowie in Australia and Sasquatch in Canada, is a very large, human-like creature covered with hair. General reports, said Gordon, are that it stands between seven and nine feet in height, although some have reported then as being as short as four feet and as tall as 12 feet tall.

For example, at 9 a.m. on Dec. 5, 1982, in Mars, two men were plowing a field when they spotted, off in the distance near a stand of tall trees, what they had at first thought was a tree, moving with long strides. As they observed the creature, which they estimated to be 12 feet tall, it ran off and disappeared into the trees.

In another sighting, which occurred this February near the Chestnut Ridge area of Westmoreland County, investigators were able to take a plaster cast of one of the creature prints.

Gordon said evidence indicates the creature has 48 inch stride and has five toes. He said the footprint measured 17 inches by 9 inches. He said a podiatrist, who was part of the investigating team estimated the creature weighed between 450 and 600 pounds.

As with UFOs, a high percentage of the sightings occur near energy sources, said Gordon.

He feels the creatures "aren't normal animals. If they were, then someone would have brought one in. Plus, as big as they are, what do they eat?"

Cougars, also known as mountain lions, have officially been extinct in the East since 1890 he said, but many close range sightings are still made.

He said since 1890 there have been hundreds of sightings in the state and they are on the increase.

Gordon believes the native cougar never really became extinct. He feels the survivors bred with pets released into wild when their owners could no longer feed them.

He said there have been several reports from the Butler County area over the past few years of adult mountain lions being seen with cubs. He said there was a large outbreak of

reports from the area last year.

The PASU took a plaster cast of paw print in Armstrong County last July that wildlife experts agree is the first print from the East to show the characteristics of a cougar, Gordon said.

He said black panther reports aren't new, but there is no known species of the animal native to North America. However, the animals have been sighted by responsible witnesses, he added.

Gordon said the PASU exchanges information with other responsible researchers around the world. "We want to see what similarities there are in the reports that may give us some answers," he said. "We're dealing with a world-wide phenomena."

The primary group they work with is the Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), the largest international UFO study organization in the world. Gordon is the state's MUFON director.

He urged people who have experienced unusual occurrences, no matter when, to notify the PASU.

The organization's phone number is 838-7768. Its mailing address is 6 Oak Hill Ave., Greensburg, Pa., 15601.

BUTLER CO. NEWS, Butler (?), PA

May 22, 1985 CR: S. Gordon

11/1/85
Peter B. Geremia's
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Rye, NH 03870

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MUTUAL UFO NETWORK, INC.
P.O. BOX 453
RYE, NH. 03870

By SUSAN BAILEY
LIVING Editor

People from Alaska to Exeter, New Hampshire tell stories of strange objects in the sky. Objects they can't explain.

The stories are remarkably similar.

They see lights and think it's an airplane. Then they notice the lights aren't moving. They pulsate, connected to a huge object that hovers without making a sound. The object comes as close as 50 feet. From that distance it resembles nothing ever invented by man.

In what is still considered one of the most dramatic cases of a flying object, in 1961, Betty Hill of Portsmouth not only saw the hovering, bright lights but was abducted by creatures from the strange craft.

Even if someone had seen such a thing, who would they tell? "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," the average man on the street thinks UFOs belong in the imaginations of people they don't want to know any better.

If you tell a story of spotting a flying object you can't identify, you must be crazy. Or at least, everyone will think so.

"The fear of ridicule is very strong," says Peter Geremia, the New Hampshire state director for the Mutual UFO Network. "Most of the people I interview require me to keep their names confidential."

MUFON, an international scientific organization, investigates sightings of UFOs. Three major groups study UFOs across the country and the world: MUFON; The Center For UFO Studies; and Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, Inc.

As the state director for MUFON, Geremia often interviews people who report seeing strange objects with strange lights.

Usually, the people are disturbed by the sight of something they consider irrational. And they are disturbed because they do not know who to talk to.

"It's almost like I'm a family psychiatrist," he says. "It's like they are getting something off their chests."

In talking to people, Geremia collects information on the sighting, much like a police officer would.

"All I do is report the facts, just like Jack Webb on 'Dragnet,'" he says. "Just the facts."

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE:
IT LOOKS AS IF THE FALL FLAP HAS STARTED WITH MANY...
WELCOME ABOARD... FOR DETAILS SEE "UFO CONFERENCE"
I AM PLEASED TO WELCOME BOB...
A FIELD INVESTIGATOR TRAINEE...
MR. WALTER E. FRIEDENBERG HAS...
THE STATE SECTION DIRECTOR FOR...
FIELD INVESTIGATOR TRAINING...
PLEASE BE SURE TO HAVE A COPY OF...
MUFON FOR \$6.00 PLUS POSTAGE AND...
HANDLED YOU WILL FIND A STATEMENT...
ACTIVITY HERE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR...
IT STATEMENT TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

DATE: OCT. 1984



Dr. Hynek is very helpful...
able to promote greater acceptance and...
for the UFO subject. He will be...
establishment of this...
plans for "Research...
out in a few..."

CAUS

The Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS) organization has been receiving many requests from the public for information about the organization (since the information is going to be published in the quarterly, and publishing a newsletter and newsletter to it for a fee of \$10 annually. The newsletter is entitled "JUST CAUS," and orders should be sent to Barry Greenwood, Box 215, Coventry, CT 06238.

Funds raised from subscription fees will be used to help fund the cost of the Freedom of Information Act.



CLOSE ENCOUNTER AT WAZI

CLOSE ENCOUNTER WITH DR. J. ALI

MUTUAL UFO NETWORK - A non-profit, volunteer organization dedicated to researching supposed UFO sightings across America and the world. MUFON has chapters in every state, each with UFO investigators and monthly newsletters.

MUFON also publishes a monthly journal of recent sightings and news of UFOs, and holds a yearly symposium - this year June 28-30 in St. Louis, Mo. - on the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects. MUFON insert photo shows the New Hampshire state director, Peter Geremia, dying Close Encounters and UFO reports. (Photograph by Bailey)

UFO sightings: Just give me the facts

If the facts assemble into what looks like a genuine sighting of an unknown object, Geremia mails a report to the MUFON headquarters in Seguin, Texas, where it goes on file.

He keeps his opinion out of it. "I just present the facts as they come to me," Geremia says. "I consider myself an open-minded skeptic."

Reports of genuine sightings land in state MUFON newsletters or in the international MUFON UFO Journal. Across the country and the world, MUFON information increases the awareness of UFOs.

"Our main purpose is to try to get actual information to the public," Geremia says.

While MUFON is dedicated to the scientific investigation of unidentified and unknown flying objects, some of the sightings prove unscientific.

"There are plenty of people looking for notoriety, or looking to make a buck," Geremia says. "There are the lunatic fringe. I go to these meetings and there are women there who say they have babies by aliens. People have made every claim you can make."

Nevertheless, most claims share certain elements.

"The great majority are unexplained lights in the distance," Geremia says. "Next will be the passing of lights close to an individual, or an individual's car."

Because unexplained lights in the distance could be anything, Geremia seldom investigates them. Instead, he sticks with what he calls strong CE-1 cases, or Close Encounters of the First Kind.

In the classification system initiated by UFO specialist Dr. J. Allen Hynek and borrowed by Steven Spielberg for the movie "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," there are three categories of contact with unexplained objects.

"CE-1, that's an aerial sighting of an unexplained object, a huge white light passing over a car with no noise," says Geremia.

"In a CE-2, a white light came down, killed the engine of the car, interacted with an individual or the environment," he says. "A Close Encounter of the Third Kind includes interaction, but an entity is seen in the area, a small creature."

In the area around Pease Air Force Base, the C5 aircraft is often mistaken for a UFO.

"It has 12 to 17 lights," Geremia says. "It can be a mile away from you, and it looks like it isn't even moving. The only way that you can really tell what is going on is to get out of your car and watch. It will eventually move. If you don't do that, you will be left with the impression that you've seen a UFO."

Many of the sightings Geremia looks into turn out to be nothing more than a C5. In fact, supposed UFO activity has dwindled across the state.

"Our area of the Seacoast was very active a few years ago," he says. "We had one heck of a flap in the '60s. Right now it's dead."

Geremia, who lives in Rye, has collected UFO data for MUFON the past 10 years, and has been the state director for three of those years. In his opinion, one recent case is a newsmaker. "I have no qualms about writing this up as a definite unknown," he says.

On the night of Oct. 15, the Keene, N. H. police got an anonymous phone call. The man refused to give his name because he said his wife would think he was crazy. He told the police something strange was hovering over the city.

A skeptic familiar with crank calls, Sgt. John Zeller was in no hurry to reach the section of Route 12 where the object was reported.

As he drove from West Street to Route 12, the car coming toward him screeched to a stop, and two people got out, pointing at the sky.

"There was something, mostly lights, hovering five to 700 feet off the ground, red, green, white pulsating types," Zeller says. "All you could see was the lights, you couldn't see any outline. The strange thing was, this was absolutely still, like it was stuck there. There was no sound. I stood there probably two minutes."

Then Sgt. Zeller aimed his 200,000 candlelight power spotlight at the hovering lights.

"You could see the light beam through the dark," Zeller says. "The minute the light beam was put on it, it came toward it, at an angle, lowering at the same time. It was so clearly unconventional. The thing kept coming about 100 feet from the cruiser, traveling as fast as you'd ride a bicycle."

The strange craft hovered over the cruiser, barely moving. Zeller saw no markings, no openings, and can't remember if he saw wings, but he described the object as 40-50 feet long, 10-15 feet wide, cream-colored with blunt ends, ridged on the bottom like an old-fashioned bathtub.

(continued from page 4 -
HERALD, Portsmouth, NH -
June 2, 1985)

"It gave out a two-tone hum," Zeller says. "It went over to a car wash and it did something which I assume was turning around, then it went — boom — over toward the Ramada Inn."

Zeller admits he'd never seen anything like the thing that hovered over his cruiser the night of Oct. 15, 1984.

"It doesn't mean it came from Mars," he says.

Like Zeller, Geremia won't speculate.

"What you have is a very credible witness seeing the classic," he says. "I will write up a report and send it down to Texas."

He is sure of the object's unknown quality. He speculates no further than that.

"When you have a device 50 feet overhead and it doesn't make a sound — I don't know of any propulsion system we have that can do that," he says. "You can only think you've seen a UFO."

Once the report is at MUFON headquarters, Geremia's job is done. Like every state in the MUFON network, and every state investigator, all he has is words on paper.

"After it's all over, what do you have? You don't have a photo, you have data," he says. "You don't have something to grab hold of and show people."

There is no way to prove or disprove the truth of what Zeller saw.

"You're left with nothing more than the word of the people who have seen it," Geremia says. "The only way to shoot down his story is to shoot down the reputation of the officer, and he has an excellent reputation in the community."

So the Zeller case, like countless other UFO sightings, remains a mystery.

And Geremia sticks to the facts, just the facts.

"There's plenty of other people that are willing to speculate," he says. "I think that's a little premature."

STANDARD TIMES, San Angelo, TX - April 24, 1985 CR: L. Whitehurst

UFOs: one of the rather-not-knows



Jack Cowan

Three days after I mentioned that a letter writer told me he had seen an unidentified flying object at Lake Nasworthy, I received letters from three other people who said they had seen UFOs as well. I don't know why. For some reason, they decided I should be told. Maybe they just figured I should be the one to accumulate this kind of information.

I wish they hadn't written to me. I've been thinking about the letters for 10 days now, and it's all pretty disconcerting.

I don't believe in UFOs, but I don't not believe in them, either. I'm just not sure about them, and I'd just as soon not have to make up my mind until one lands in my backyard.

The way I figure it, there are four reasons people might report UFO sightings:

(1) They're playing a joke on everybody. They know that reporting a UFO will create interest, and what better way to do that than to sucker a newspaper columnist in on the deal?

(2) They have some mental problems. Let's face it, some folks don't have all the dots on their dominoes. They're on a different plane than the rest of us, so they see things a little differently.

(3) They're honestly mistaken. Most of

the reported UFO sightings have turned out to be perfectly explainable objects, like weather balloons or something.

(4) They really did see one.

It's the possibility that the people who wrote the letters might be in that last group that prevents me from setting out here to have great fun at their expense.

One of the writers was a retired Air Force colonel — a pilot for 20 years, he claimed — who said he recently saw a "squadron of glowing unidentified flying space ships. I say space ships because they didn't have wings, nor did they have engines... I get chill bumps when I even think about it. You may make jokes about me, but I would be watching the sky more often if I were you."

I have noticed myself watching the sky more lately.

If the guy really was a colonel in the Air Force, he probably isn't a crackpot or a

joker. That leaves just the other two options. What really got me about the letters, though, was that, just as the first writer had done, a housewife who reported seeing a UFO two weeks ago drew a picture of what she saw. The space ship (or whatever you call it) that she sketched had an emblem on the side — a diamond shape, not completely closed on one side, with a dot in the middle and two lines protruding outward on opposite sides.

Now that ordinarily would qualify as your basic ho-hum-another-nutso message except that, a couple of days ago, when I was comparing all the letters, I noticed that another writer had drawn that same emblem at the bottom of her note. So I pulled out the first letter I received, and his space ship had similar markings.

Hmmmm, does anyone else hear that Twilight Zone music?

With three people describing the same thing, it's pretty clear they're not crazy. So, are these people trying to put one over on me? If so, I will be very hot. Did someone put one over on them, intentionally or not? If so, they probably will be very embarrassed.

Did they really see a UFO? If so... uh, have I ever mentioned how much I admire folks from outer space...?

SUN-TIMES, Chicago, IL - May 12, 1985

Hynek gathers 1,000 UFO encounters of 'best' kind

By Phillip J. O'Connor

J. Allen Hynek, perhaps the nation's premier UFO enthusiast and the man who coined the phrase "close encounter of the third kind," is at it again.

Hynek, who last year moved his Center for UFO Research from Evanston to Scottsdale, Ariz., currently is feeding into a computer information on 1,000 of the "most unique" sightings of unidentified flying objects.

Hynek, who turned 75 on May 1, said he gleaned the 1,000 most interesting cases from his catalog of 80,000 UFO sightings, compiled over 37 years, and plans to use the data to try to win more respect for UFO research.

He said in an interview he plans to write a report on the 1,000 "very best" sightings and present it to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. And he

hopes his report will be published in a scientific journal.

"You can keep talking in your own group [UFO believers], but it is like the converted talking to the converted," he said.

"We need to present this information to the scientific world, in a fully acceptable scientific manner."

Asked if he's reached any conclusions on a source of unexplained UFOs, Hynek was noncommittal.

"I do carry a sort of scientific banner on the subject," he said. "If I were to say something [a conclu-

sion], it could be jumped on or overemphasized."

He said there have been few interesting UFO sightings in the Chicago area or most urban areas. "The really interesting UFO cases are in rural areas, generally at night and with relatively few people around," he said. "I don't know why."

Hynek, who taught astronomy at Northwestern University for 13 years, housed his UFO research center in a few rooms in his Evanston home before moving to Arizona, where it is located in a town house separate from his home.

Hynek built up a cadre of Chicago-area volunteers and was reluctant to phase out their operations. And so before he left here, he opened a Center for UFO Studies in Glenview, headed by Sherman Larsen, who is retired.

The Glenview center publishes a \$20-a-year International UFO Re-

porter and Hynek flies here every two months to meet with its board.

He said he moved to Arizona primarily because he came up with a wealthy benefactor, who divides his time between Arizona and Britain.

Hynek, always strapped for research money while living in Evanston, declined to identify the benefactor or say how much money he's provided.

Before moving to Arizona, Hynek said he wanted \$2 million for UFO research.

He said the new computer data will be valuable in making comparisons as future UFO sightings are reported.

A retired physicist, Willy Smith of Orlando, Fla., and Smith's wife, Terry, an AT&T computer programmer, are assisting in compiling computer data. Hynek's wife, Miriam, also aids in his research.



J. Allen Hynek

REPUBLICAN, Kane, PA - April 10, 1985 CR: S. Gordon

UFO scare in Wetmore area

State police at Kane Station received "several complaints" last night from people who said their houses had been buzzed by a helicopter in the Wetmore area, near Kane.

Other calls were received by the state police last night from people who reported seeing unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

One man told police that when he reached his home at Sheffield he found three hysterical women at his house who said a UFO had followed them from Wetmore to their home.

Police said that a check with Federal Aviation Administration personnel at Bradford Regional Airport revealed that a National Guard helicopter from Niagara Falls, N.Y. was being used for night maneuvers in the Kane area and apparently "buzzed" houses in the Wetmore area.

TIMES, Seattle, WA - May 27, 1985

UFO mystery solved — it was a submarine testing missiles

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Two brilliant streaks of light that prompted curious stargazers from Phoenix to San Francisco to call authorities were probably test missiles, a Navy spokesman said yesterday.

The streaks, which one witness said "looked like a bizarre kind of comet," confounded observers after officials at Vandenberg Air Force Base, 170 miles north of Los Angeles, denied reports that two unarmed missiles had been launched from the base shortly after 9 p.m. Saturday.

A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said the regional officer was notified by the Air Traffic Control facility in Palmdale that Vandenberg had reported it would launch two test missiles Saturday night.

The report was denied by Air Force officials, but the mystery apparently was solved yesterday when the Navy said a submarine had conducted a missile-firing exercise off the Southern California coast at about the same time Saturday "to verify its missile system's effectiveness."

"Such exercises are conducted periodically and are considered routine," said Lt. Cmdr. Don Lewis, spokesman for the Navy's Pacific Missile Test Center at Point Mugu, 60 miles north of Los Angeles.

"The details of such operations are classified. But due to atmospheric conditions, it is conceivable that the firing could have been witnessed from the West Coast."

Hallen said the first of many calls to the FAA office came at 9:18 p.m. Asked if that missile testing may have prompted the calls, Lewis answered, "Yes, we're assuming that's what everybody saw, and it fits in when we had our testing."

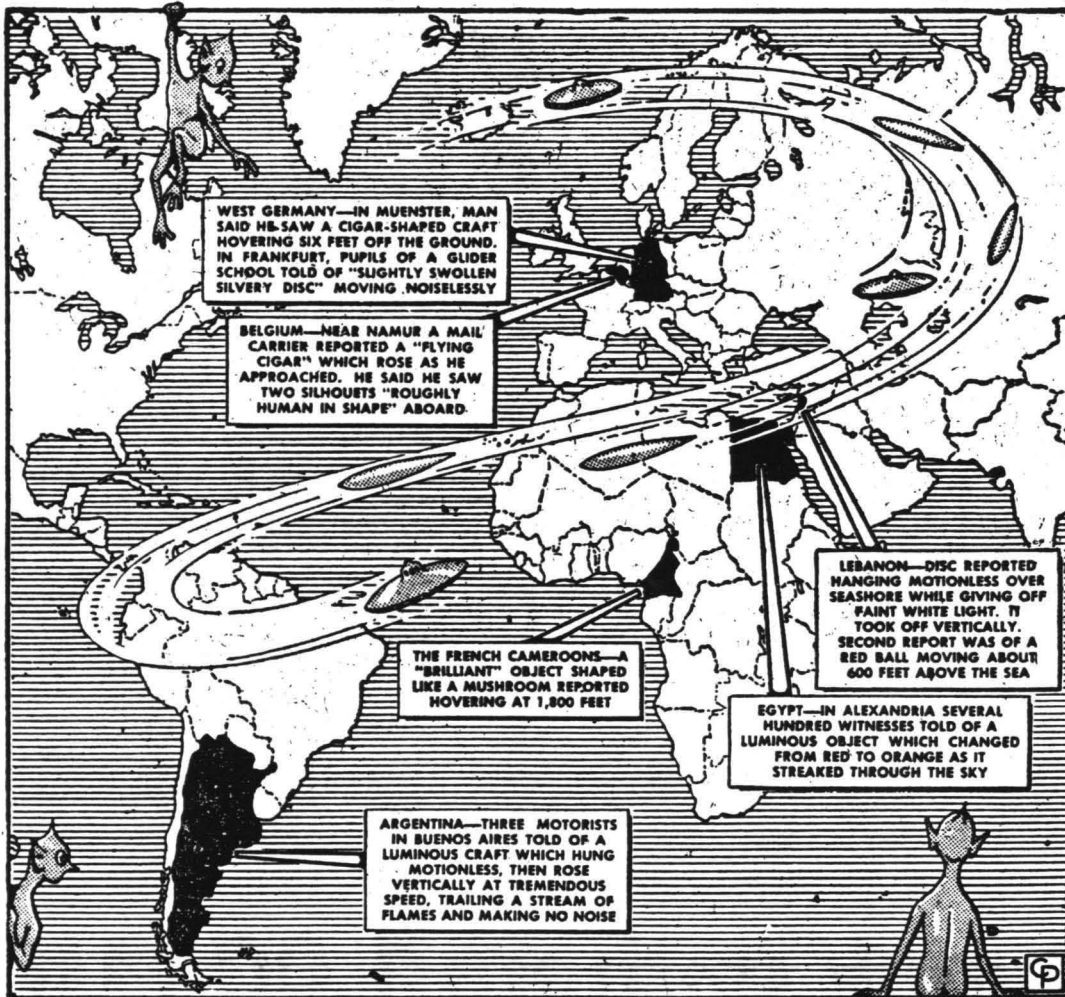
Hallen said people from as far away as Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz., inquired about the lights, described as two whitish-blue streaks with trailing tails resembling those of comets.

A Los Angeles resident said the flash "looked like a bizarre kind of comet, but almost nebulous... Then you could see the burn of two rockets."

LOOKING BACK

PUBLIC LEDGER, Oxford, NC - Oct. ?, 1954 CR: G. Fawcett

WOW! FLYING SAUCERS ARE FLYING EVERYWHERE!



MAP LOCATES the "flying saucer" reports which poured into news offices recently, all in a 24-hour period. Strangely, even weirdly, they're all from outside the United States. The question is, are they "something" or is it just a fever that has spread from the "flying saucer" epidemic in America. (Central Press)

'I TELL YOU I SAW ONE ...'

Flying Saucers Again

DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, UT - Oct. 24, 1964
CR: J. Wardle via B. Greenwood

The Deseret News and law enforcement agencies were deluged with calls Friday night and early Saturday about unidentified objects seen over southeast Salt Lake City Friday about 3:30 p.m.

An unidentified woman said she saw the objects as she was doing her laundry.

Her description was essentially the same as that given by several other observers: "They were white and disc-shaped."

She said she watched them through binoculars as they flew out of sight beyond Mt. Olympus.

"I didn't know what to think when I looked into the binoculars," said Thomas McLelland, 14-year-old son of

Mr. and Mrs. Kent C. McLelland, 3062-1640 East.

2 OF THEM

"Frankly, I was scared. There were two of them and they definitely looked like saucers, with the bottoms rounded and the tops not so rounded.

"I saw them fly north and east and follow the contour of Mt. Olympus until they disappeared into the trees." He said he kept watching the area but they had not reappeared by 4:40 p.m.

Lee Sjoblom, 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sjoblom, 2992 Middleton Way, also described the objects as "white and disc-shaped." They rendezvoused over Mt. Olympus and Millcreek Canyon area, he said.

SOME DIFFER

A few descriptions differed from the majority.

One woman, a resident of the east bench, said "one was orangish-red and one silver. Both were shaped like eggs."

One boy said there was only one object and it was round-



Thomas McLelland
... I was scared

shaped with a dome on top, while Leon Ottley, 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon E. Ottley, 2644 E. 3120 South, saw the object as "a platform with four boxes on it. It was white

or silver and was in the vicinity of Mt. Olympus."

His brother, however, described the object as "three balloons clumped together."

The Federal Aviation Agency, when asked about the sightings by The Deseret News, said:

"We're discounting the reports. None of our towers spotted anything and no weather balloons were up at that time," a spokesman said.

GAS BALLOONS—?

"Of course there is the possibility that a gas station or some other business has released some gas-filled balloons," he suggested.

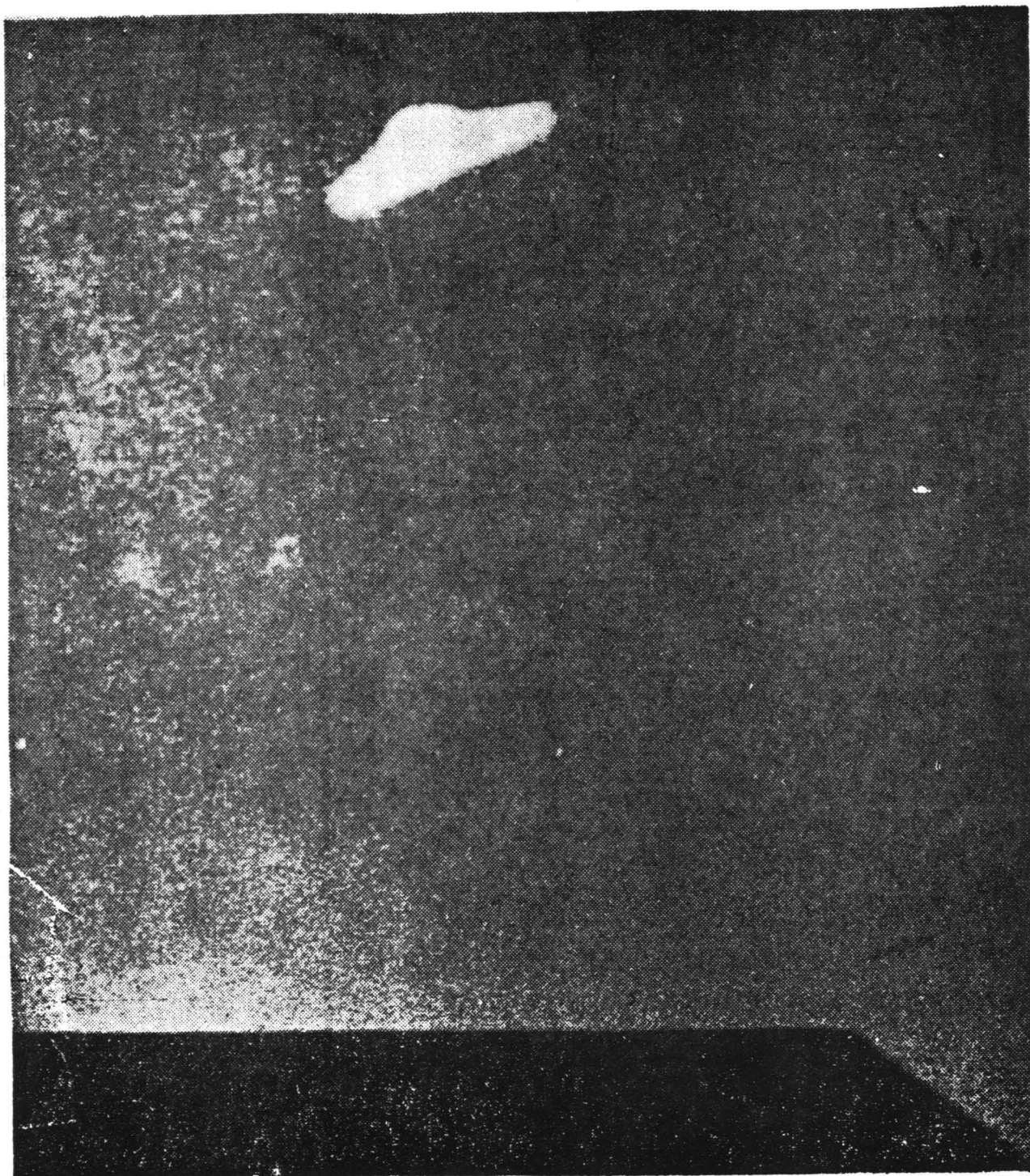
Whatever the objects were, balloons or inter-stellar buggies, it's plain that old flying saucer reports never die, they just fade away — and then come back again.

As Julia Tennant, 11, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Max Tennant, 3065-1640 East, said: "It seemed to fade away and come back, fade away and come back. I never saw anything like it."

Now THAT most people can believe.

EXCLUSIVE PHOTO

UFO Over New Haven?



Copyright Pasquale Riccitelli, 1966

Closeup from a photo taken Oct. 1 about 4:30 p. m. by Pasquale Riccitelli from his home

A 20-year old New Havener offers his own proof of the existence of flying saucers.

Pasquale Riccitelli of 315 Prospect Ave., an employe of Sargent and Co., said that on Oct. 1 at about 4:30 p.m. he was taking pictures of his wife and children when "something strange" caught his eye.

"I wasn't sure what it was—a plane or something. I took a couple pictures of it as it moved closer. At first it seemed to be over the airport.

When it came nearer, I was pretty sure it wasn't a plane.

"It all happened so quickly though," he said. "I had a friend of mine develop the film for me and what it showed was amazing. Both of the pictures were taken from my back porch in a matter of seconds.

"An airport official I showed them to later said they were the best saucer shots he'd ever seen."

STAR, Indianapolis, IN
July 24, 1957

Flying Fireball Eyed

Toronto (AP)—The ground observer corps of the Royal Canadian Air Force for the last month has been tracking a mysterious flying object and has orders to keep close watch on it. Chief Observer Herb Harrison for the suburban Don Mills area says: "It's like a ball of fire. It keeps shifting from north to east to west to south. We have no idea what it is."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS,
Denver, CO
Oct. 27, 1962

Strange Objects Sighted Over Grand Junction

GRAND JUNCTION, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Flying saucers apparently were on day and night shifts on the Western Slope Friday.

Three persons reported seeing strange, white, cone-shaped objects hovering in the south-

eastern sky from Grand Junction Friday morning—some 12 hours after a rash of reports of strange lights sighted in the sky Delta-Cedaredge area to the southeast.

The daylight report was turned in by an unidentified man who called radio-television station KREX here, Mrs. Rita Black, a member of the Mesa County District No. 1 school board and Charley Etinburn, a Grand Junction pharmacist.

Mrs. Black said she was driving her car when she spotted the two objects to the southeast.

Man Bites Dogma

Fish and Widgets in the Sky

By EVERT CLARK

M. K. Jessup, who has done almost everything but fly a saucer, has written a book called "The Case for the UFO's" (unidentified flying objects). It says that intelligence exists in space—probably in a "gravitational neutral" between here and the moon.

"I'm a little disappointed in it," he said. "The publisher cut out a large hunk of it. I had a great amount of substantiating data."

"I wanted to really hit this hard enough to strike a major blow."

Mr. Jessup, who lives at 5712 N. 26th-st in Arlington, is an exporter here. He also claims experience in electronics, engineering, exploring, astronomy, agriculture, administration, teaching, photography and a few other fields.

'GOD KNOWS'

"God knows what I am or what I do," he said. "If you can figure it out I'll take your word for it."

One thing he is not is "a fanatic flying saucer supporter," he said. He has never seen a saucer or even a man who's seen one.

He did have a neighbor who saw something while driving thru Florida. But the neighbor never was too sure . . .

Mr. Jessup doesn't even read "popular science fiction stuff" anymore.

TOO SILLY

"I quit," he said. "It degenerated. It got too silly."

He is, however, a Fortian—a devotee of the writings of the late Charles Fort, who collected newspaper and magazine accounts of unexplained phenomena (strange lights in the sky, "rainfalls of lizards, worms, frogs and chunks of ice etc.)."

Some readers of Fort have thought they heard him guffawing in his sleeve. If Fort guffawed, Jessup, didn't hear it.

PAST UFO's

He quotes liberally from Fort, limiting his study of UFO's almost entirely to those of past centuries (exception: disappearing planes and passengers.)

"I think life exists IN space and not on the planets," Mr. Jessup said. "I've tried to make a distinction between life as we know it, and intelligence."

"I think they live in their gadgets out there in God knows what forms—navigatable widgets. Two types, generally—solid structures and cloud-like or nebulous types with no definite form, possibly transparent. We have seen both kinds in our day."

"I have stuck my neck out and



M. K. JESSUP

said the structural types are inhabited by some kind of being and the nebulous things MAY be the beings."

NO DOGMA

He volunteered that that might seem "far-fetched," and "as I said, you shouldn't be dogmatic."

Mr. Jessup relaxes that rule a little in the book itself and comes to some conclusions:

- "A vast number of hitherto unexplained phenomena are readily accounted for by admitting that they result from intelligent action on the part of beings living in space in navigable contrivances." (Fish and frog rainfalls might come from "dumping of vast hydroponic tanks in space.")

- "Russia may well have captured a UFO and be developing the resources gained therefrom . . ."

- Space occupants may have come from farther out in the universe, or have been "blown off this planet by erratic Muvian scientists when they erred in their explosions of hydrogen" back in the pre-historic days of Earth.

"This should be taken as an introduction to the subject of UFO's," Mr. Jessup said, "rather than a final dissertation—a basis on which to study the modern sightings."

"I think I'll have one or two more books such as this before I take up the modern ones."

Strange Sky Object In Ring of Lights Reported by Fliers

SUNDAY ADVERTISER, Boston, MA - July 12, 1959 CR: B. Greenwood

HONOLULU (AP) — A veteran Pan American Airways pilot reported yesterday that an object with a mysterious cluster of extremely bright lights flashed by his plane over the Pacific "faster than anything I've ever seen."

"It was something I've never seen before," said Capt. George Wilson of Seattle on his rival from San Francisco. Wilson said the object seemed to be bearing down on his plane but turned away abruptly and the lights disappeared.

Other Pan American and commercial planes, flying from the West Coast to Honolulu, also reported sighting the bright object at distances of 800 to 900 miles from Honolulu at an altitude of about 21,000 feet.

Wilson said the lights had no color. There was one very bright light and three or four smaller ones to the side and a little behind it.

"It was extremely hard to judge, but it all could have been part of the same vehicle," Wilson told newsmen.

"It was headed northeast as we headed southwest. We saw it for about ten seconds. It made an abrupt 90 degree turn away from us and when it turned away the lights disappeared."

"It was moving at an extremely high rate of speed—faster than anything I have ever seen."

Wilson said he assumed it

was one of the unidentified flying objects which have been reported in recent years.

Capt. Noble Sprunger, another Pan American pilot, said it "looked something like a falling star or meteor."

Commercial pilots who made the sightings turned in reports to military authorities.

"The only thing startling

about it (the object) was that it appeared to be coming right on track toward us," Sprunger commented.

Pilots of a Canadian Pacific Air Lines plane, arriving from Vancouver, B. C., and a Slick Airways cargo plane from the West Coast, also reported seeing the object.

'SAUCER' STAMPEDE

Anglers nearly trampled to death

Yorkshire Post Correspondent

A MYSTERY aerial object, thought to be a flying saucer, has been seen by four anglers on a night fishing trip in Somerset. "It was weird and frightening," said one of them yesterday.

The men narrowly escaped being trampled to death by a herd of 50 cows terrified by the object. "It was like all pandemonium let loose and we hid behind a car in case the cows swept us into the water," commented Mr. Jim Sharman.

It happened soon after midnight as the party were fishing the King Sedgemoor Drain, Bridgwater, Mr. Sharman, 21, a coal merchant, of Jeffercock-Rd., Sheffield, said they first noticed something unusual when they saw a red light approaching up the drain.

"It was just like the red light on an aircraft and as it got nearer it was so bright it lit up the bank and surrounding fields. The light

tapered to the rear about 12ft. away and when it got overhead it hovered, flashing on and off.

'BRIGHT LIGHT'

The anglers shone two spotlights towards the object but the light was so bright they could not see where it was coming from. "It became so bright that the cows started making a heck of a noise and chased round the field."

After about 15 minutes the object suddenly accelerated quickly and soon disappeared. "There was no sound and we don't know whether it was a flying saucer, space ship or a secret craft from a near-by airfield."

A spokesman at Bridgwater Police Headquarters said: "We have not heard of any more cases like this. It is a complete mystery." The others in the party were Mr. Walt Depledge, 21, of Shirland-Lane, Sheffield, and two men from Accrington.

'Buzzed' by Saucer, Say 4 Teeners

Special to The News
GREENCASTLE, Ind.—Four teen-agers today reported they were buzzed and "bombed" by a giant flying saucer.

The incident occurred on Tuesday when they saw a huge red light in the sky. The ship moved over the car and hovered there at an altitude of about 200 feet.

"It wasn't shaped like anything we had ever seen," said Glover. "It appeared to be about 50 by 100 feet in size, equipped with large white lights on each side. Several other colored lights also were visible."

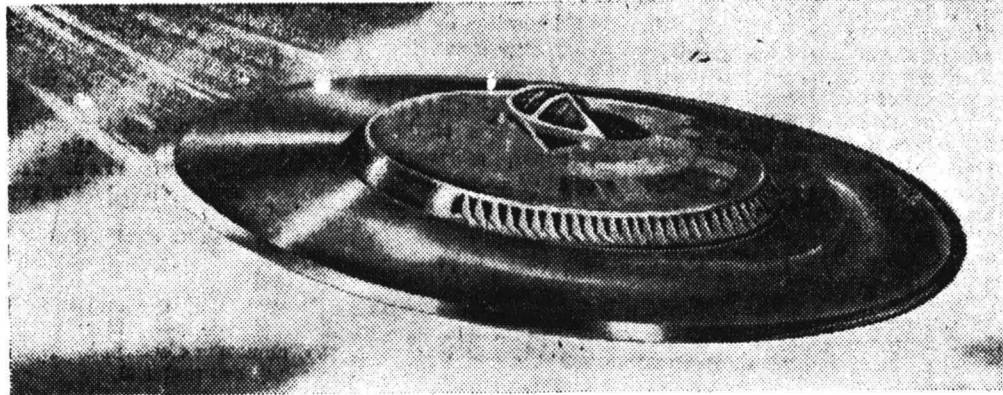
The youths said they flashed a spotlight on the object, which in turn buzzed the group.

Glover and Brattain said they were buzzed by the same saucer, or one just like it, Monday night when they were returning home from Russellville along with Jay Johnson. Putnam County Sheriff Joe Rollings said his office had received several reports from residents in the northwest part of the county that they, too, had seen "saucers" resembling the type reported by the teen-agers.

The sheriff advised against "saucer hunting" and particularly requested young people from frequenting the scene of the purported sightings.

The boys said they parked their car a few miles east of Russellville about 11 p.m. Tuesday when they saw a huge red light in the sky. The ship moved over the car and hovered there at an altitude of about 200 feet.

"We were flabbergasted at the monstrosity as it hung in the sky over our car," said Glover. "It shot upward at great speed and then moved north like a bolt of lightning."



MAYBE SO—The Air Force says there haven't been any flying saucers, but it didn't promise there won't be. This is an artist's conception of a vertical rising, disc-shaped aircraft which could result from a project under development for the Air Force by AVRO, Ltd., of Canada.—U. S. Air Force Photo.

Saucer-Like Jets Hinted; Early Scares Discounted

By JOHN A. GILES

The Air Force announced last night that it had found no evidence of "flying saucers" during an eight-year study of such reports but warned that new aircraft soon to appear could give the "illusion" of saucers.

Air Secretary Quarles warned in issuing the announcement that "I think we must recognize that other countries also have the capability of developing vertical-rising aircraft, perhaps of unconventional shapes."

"However, we are satisfied at this time that none of the sightings of so-called 'flying saucers' reported in this country was in fact aircraft of foreign origin," he added.

The report emphasized that there has been a complete lack of any valid evidence of physical matter in any case of a reported unidentified aerial object.

A spokesman said the 318-page "Analysis of Reports of Unidentified Aerial Objects" was released to prevent popular apprehension of weird-shaped, fast-flying planes. There was no advance notice of the release. There was no explanation of the suddenness with which it was given to reporters. Hitherto secret, it was dated last May 5.

Reporting and investigating procedures have improved so greatly, the report stated, that it was possible to make positive identification of all but 3 per cent of the 131 objects sighted by individuals during the first five months of this year. Nine per cent of the 854 reported sighted during 1953-4 could not be identified.

"I feel certain that even the unknown 3 per cent could have been explained as conventional phenomena or illusions if more complete observational data had been available," Mr. Quarles said.

"However, we are now entering a period of aviation technol-

ogy in which aircraft of unusual configuration and flight characteristics will begin to appear," he added. "The Air Force and the other armed services have under development several vertical-rising, high performance aircraft, and as early as last year a propeller driven vertical-rising aircraft was flown."

"The Air Force will fly the first jet-propelled vertical-rising airplane in a matter of days."

Spokesmen said this craft, manufactured by Ryan Aeronautical Corp. of San Diego, Calif., has been standing by at Edwards Air Force Base in California, for some time.

Mr. Quarles then went on to call attention to an Air Force contract with AVRO, Ltd., of Canada, "which could result in a disc-shaped aircraft somewhat similar to the popular concept of a flying saucer."

"While some of these may take novel form, such as the AVRO project, they are direct-line descendants of conventional aircraft and should not be regarded as supra-natural or mysterious," Mr. Quarles continued. "We expect to develop airplanes that will fly faster, higher and perhaps farther than present designs, but they will obey natural laws and if manned, they will be manned by normal terrestrial airmen."

Reduces Runway

"Other than reducing runway requirements we do not expect vertical-rising aircraft to have more outstanding military characteristics than conventional types," he declared.

"Vertical-rising aircraft capable of transition to supersonic horizontal flight will be a new phenomenon in our skies and under certain conditions could

give the illusion of the so-called flying saucer."

The Secretary then promised: "The Department of Defense will make every effort within bounds of security to keep the public informed of these developments so they can be recognized for what they are."

The report itself stated that "although there was no evidence that the unexplained reports of unidentified objects constituted a threat to the security of the United States, the Air Force determined that all reports of unidentified aerial objects should be investigated and evaluated to determine if 'flying saucers' represented technological developments not known to this country."

It then went on to say that, in general, the original data consisted of "impressions and interpretations of apparently unexplainable events and seldom contained reliable measurements of physical attributes."

Thus, "a major limitation to the drawing of significant conclusions," was presented but did not invalidate the application of scientific methods of study, it said.

The reports were reduced to punched-card abstracts of the data.

"Evaluation . . . consisted of an appraisal of the reports and the subject categorization of the object or objects described," it

explained. "A detailed description of this phase of the study stresses the careful attempt to maintain complete objectivity and consistency."

"Analysis of the refined and evaluated data derived . . . consisted of (1) a systematic attempt to ferret out any distinguishing characteristics . . . (2) a study of any trend or pattern and (3) an attempt to determine the probability that any of the unknowns represent observations or technological developments not known to this country," it said.

Similarities Revealed

The first step revealed certain apparent similarities between cases of objects definitely identified and those not identified, the report said. But study showed these similarities were not significant.

The report said that during the first months of this year, when only three per cent could not be identified, 26 per cent were found to be balloons, 21 per cent aircraft and 23 per cent

astronomical phenomena. Twenty per cent were placed in a general category — things — as birds, mirages and windblown paper. In seven per cent of the cases there was insufficient information on which to base a report.

"Insofar as the reported aerial objects which still remain unexplained are concerned," the report stated, "there exists little information other than the impressions and interpretations of their observers."

"As these impressions and interpretations have been replaced by the use of improved methods of investigation and reporting, and by scientific analysis, the number of unexplained cases has decreased toward the vanishing point."

"Therefore, on the basis of this evaluation of the information, it is considered to be highly improbable that reports of unidentified aerial objects examined in this study represent observations of technological developments outside of the range of

present-day scientific knowledge."

The big report was replete with drawings of objects reported and tabulations of the frequency and percentage distributions of characteristics. It contained various comparisons of the data submitted by individual, such as color, speed, shape and duration of sightings.



MAIL, Oxford, England - March 15, 1985 CR: T. Good

ANGLING

PETER STONE

ON Wednesday evening I went chub fishing and having nobbled a big chub the previous day, I was confident I would catch another. But, as so often happens, the evening was memorable for entirely different reasons.

It had been dark for over an hour when I realised the water was "dead." Bankside activity was non-existent; even the rats had not put in an appearance. And, as I discovered years ago, if the rats are not active, the fish are equally dormant.

Suddenly "it" appeared. At first I thought it was a plane approaching but as it got closer I realised it was something else. Then, fairly close to the ground, it stopped, its light intense. I was looking at a UFO...

For over half an hour it remained there, then slowly drifted further away, its light now very much dimmer. Five minutes later, now more distant, it reappeared, turned up its lights, dimmed them, and then slowly disappeared into the distance.

Ten minutes later I was on my way home: another season was over.

BANSTEAD HERALD, Surrey, England - April 18, 1985 CR: T. Good

'We're in touch with a UFO'

HAVE you ever seen a UFO... or wondered if the mysterious objects really exist?

Either way you might be interested in BAORG, a local group dedicated to the study of objects from outer space.

The British Astronomy Operational Group, to give it its full name, says it has its headquarters in Ashted and about 25 regular members.

Publicity officer Caroline Jaffe said: "We have very sophisticated radio monitoring equipment and we pick up signals from normally unused frequencies."

"We keep picking up musical tones which can be converted into a set of co-ordinates giving a specific location."

Vigil

"This spot is at the top of a hill on Epsom Downs and we have kept watch on the site and seen one UFO land."

"A second object crashed to the ground half a mile from the first site, causing extensive damage to the surrounding areas. Indications are that the second craft was much smaller than the first," she said.

"Since that date the signals have grown weaker each day as if the source is moving away at a high velocity."

"We have been receiving several different sets of co-ordinates in radio transmissions, which may suggest we are due for a multitude landing in future," she said.

The "director of investigations" of BAORG - who did not wish his name to be revealed - said: "We started up in 1983 as a local group to monitor UFOs. We crossed that path of the Ministry of Defence that year and were closed down."

"Although we have never officially re-opened, we have, in fact, been quite busy."

"We are firmly convinced that the signals we have been getting are from a UFO because they are being transmitted on a frequency - 5 1/2 megahertz - which is not used by civilian or military traffic."

In Whitehall a spokesman for the Defence Department said: "We have no record of any contact with this organisation and we certainly haven't closed them down."

Back in Ewell Mr Mike Goldwater, of the local Astronomical Society, said: "We are sceptical about the question of UFOs and it is not an area we have much to do with."

"If people want to make a study of this subject, that is entirely a matter for them."

SUNDAY TASMANIAN, Hobart, Tasmania - May 5, 1985 CR: J. Magee

Bright light puzzle

WHAT was the bright red light which hovered outside a Richmond house between 3am and 4am last Wednesday and did anybody else see it?

Investigator for Tasmania's Unidentified Flying Object Centre Mr Keith Roberts, of Hobart, would like to hear from anyone with an answer to either or both questions.

The man who made the report said he saw from his bedroom window three white lights, like big stars, moving erratically in the eastern sky.

One headed north and vanished; the other moved west and disappeared; and the third headed straight for the house of the witness.

It came in at tree-top level growing bigger in size and changing colour to red, stopping within 200 metres of the window.

The light radiated a reddish glow over furniture in the bedroom and stayed there for five minutes.

Mr Richards said investigations indicated it was not a plane, it was not the planet Venus, nor was it a satellite.

EVENING PRESS, Dublin, Ireland
April 24, 1985 CR: T. Good

Plugging into things you can't explain

OWEN McQUAIL is a man well used to supernatural happenings. He was born and raised in a haunted house where two servant girls were reputed to have been murdered in the last century.

Unexplained footsteps on the stairs and crashing pots and pans in the night were common sounds that he grew up with.

"I accepted the sounds without fear, but often wondered what caused them," says Owen.

He read his first book on the supernatural at the age of 12. And since then he has collected a small library of books on the subject.

"The supernatural," says Owen, "is simply the unexplained. What was called the supernatural in the past can often be easily explained today."

TIMES, Oxford, England

March 22, 1985 CR: T. Good

Family spots UFO

A UFO emitting rays of green and red light was reported near an Oxfordshire village last week.

Three strange lights were seen low on the horizon in the north of the county on Thursday night.

The Walters family, of Valentia Close, Blethingdon, claim the lights appeared at 7 p.m. and disappeared once, before shining in a different part of the sky until 8.30 p.m.

The family says that at one stage the lights emitted star-like rays in green and red.

Lorry driver Mr Alan Walters, 48, said: "The lights were very low in the sky and stood still for most of the time."

"There were green and red rays intermittently coming out of them before they petered out and reappeared in the sky elsewhere."

He said: "I am very sceptical about UFOs but this was not any type of aircraft."

The curious sight was also witnessed by Mr Walters' wife Sue, 41, and his 15-year-old son Michael.

Police at Woodstock saw similar lights but dismissed them as a helicopter.

A spokesman at Kidlington police HQ said the lights were probably caused by atmospheric conditions around a star.

Upper Heyford airbase reported no night flying exercises at the time.

In 1973 Owen and a few other people formed an organisation called Spectrum. For 11 years they investigated a total of 5,000 sightings that ranged from little green men to giant spaceships. Owen recalls one particularly clear sighting of a UFO by a schoolteacher from Navan.

"He was driving along a country road when he first saw the UFO hovering above trees."

"The underside was shaped like a Spanish galleon, and the top was shaped like a half melon. There were windows and a railings all around it - which is what



Owen McQuail talks to Paul Byrne

gave him the impression of a Spanish galleon," says Owen.

"It began to follow him and whenever he stopped the car, the U.F.O. also stopped. When he arrived at his destination the object continued to hover nearby."

"Two nuns came on the scene and as all three of them stood watching the U.F.O. it began to pulsate, until finally it closed in on itself and disappeared."

"They were three very credible witnesses," says Owen, "they saw this thing. But at present we have no explanation for it."

Spectrum gathered so much information on supernatural happenings, that Owen and another member wrote a book on the subject, unfortunately before they could send the manuscript to a publisher Owen's house went on fire. The manuscript and the complete files of the organisation were reduced to ashes.

But Owen has the spirit of the true enthusiast and putting aside the past he prefers to talk about his present passion. The Electro-Magnetic-Superspectrum.

"We live," explains Owen eagerly, "in a sea of electro-magnetic energy. And these energy waves are permeating our bodies all the time."

"Maybe, through a greater understanding of how these waves work we can rationally explain some U.F.O.s and hauntings that have been baffling us."

"Our psyche is constantly tuning into wavelengths that we are not aware of. But we are too quick to shrug off the effects of these wavelengths with remarks like: 'You must have been reading my mind', 'That was an amazing coincidence', or 'I was just thinking of you!'"

"At present we are holding group talks to discuss remarks like: I saw red, I was in a black mood, I'm feeling blue."

"We believe that such remarks may have solid origins. We may be actually seeing into the superspectrum, beyond visible light."

EVENING TELEGRAPH, Derby, England - May 6, 1985 CR: T. Good

A close encounter of the Ashbourne kind

by Peter Oldham

A DRAMATIC UFO sighting could help solve one of Derbyshire's strangest close encounters.

In the latest incident a motorist claims he and his son were chased through dark country lanes by a high-speed saucer-shaped object.

Now a leading East Midlands UFO group is investigating possible links between the latest terrifying incident and the mysterious "Ashbourne Event" of 1980.

On that occasion there were several sightings of an object similar to the latest one, which happened in the evening of April 21 near Warsop, close to the Derbyshire-Notts border.

A 30-year-old welder and his nine-year-old son were driving at Warsop Vale when they spotted lights in the sky.

"I thought it was a star at first, then it started following us," said the man, who does not want to be named.

"It really put the wind up me - I was trying to get out of the road because it scared me so much."

"I was doing at least 70 or 80 mph to get out of the way, but I couldn't. I looked up through the glass sunroof and it came directly overhead."

The object, described as saucer-shaped, with two "headlights" and a dozen other lights, eventually moved off.

"There was no way it was an aeroplane," said the man. "It was about 500 feet across and it made no noise."

"I know it was something that was not natural."

Mrs Syd Henley, investigation co-ordinator of the Nottingham UFO Investigation Society, which researched the Ashbourne sightings, said: "It certainly sounds interesting and we are going to follow it."

'Ghost light' saves fisherman

By GORDON HAMILTON

Lost at sea and freezing cold, his face swollen from stinging salt water spray, fisherman Randy Morrison, 34, was ready to open up his survival suit and let the cold Pacific Ocean finish him off quickly and simply. He hesitated when a searing search light,

one he later called a ghost light, cut through the darkness of last Thursday night's hurricane-force storm and led him to believe he was saved.

Morrison, of Comox, had been struggling for hours to stay upright in the icy waters of Milne Sound, between Vancouver Island

and the Queen Charlotte Islands. He had lost track of time, but he believes he was in the water for 18 hours.

The light gave him hope and saved his life, Morrison said Monday from the Bella Bella Hospital, where he was taken after being picked up Friday by the Canadian Coast

Guard Cutter, Racer. But it was a light that could not have been there, the coast guard told him. "They said there was nobody out there. It was impossible to fly, impossible to get a boat out, but I swear there was a boat out there. I saw the light."

The light disappeared, leaving Morrison alone but encouraged. He was the sole survivor from the Pacific Traveller, a 12.5-metre trawler that capsized Thursday in a 70-knot gale that whipped the Pacific Ocean into foam. Skipper Leonard Egolf is still missing

Space aliens may have landed near Fingal

Strange things have been happening in the Fingal Valley, it seems. Mr Don Ives, a music teacher and former bank manager, of Scamander, said yesterday that he saw an unidentified flying object while driving through the Fingal Valley at 1.45 am on Wednesday. Mr Ives said he saw some type of craft, about the size of a small plane, with port-hole type lights of all colours. "It was about half a kilometre away, down in a gully, and appeared to be landing," Mr Ives said. "It was drizzling at the time so I stopped the car to ensure that it wasn't a reflection from my lights — the craft was making no sound at all.

"The object then disappeared below a hill but the illumination of its lights could still be seen," he said. Mr Ives said he was convinced it was not a plane or a helicopter. Does he believe that what he saw was a craft from outer space? "Unless the Civil Aviation proves otherwise — yes," Mr Ives said. "So many of these sightings are in secluded places and near water. Perhaps they have to land to take in water," Mr Ives said. A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Department said they had not received any reports that would coincide with Mr Ives' sighting.

NOTE: The article, "I was there" (UFONS #188, page 11), is fiction, according to information received from Timothy Good, our supplier of British clippings — L.F.

PIX-PEOPLE, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia — May 13, 1985



Newcastle police claimed they were trailed by a UFO.

Studied by aliens?

TWO YOUNG cancutters felt like insects under a microscope when a strangely-shaped aerial craft caught them in its brilliant spotlight. "It happened in 1967 when I was working on a sugar plantation near Bundaberg," recalls Jeff Davidson of St George, Qld. "One weekend I drove six of the blokes from our barracks to the Childers Hotel for a few

grogs. Half of us were Aborigines and we were out for a good night, black and white. "The night's festivities hadn't even started when Basil, a young Aboriginal canecutter, came in very distressed. He said the cops were after him and would I drive him home. "He looked so worried I didn't like to refuse. So we drove off together into one of the most pitch-black nights I've ever known. "We arrived at last at the Fairmead Sugar Company's plantation and I stopped the

Stone circle 'linked to UFOs'



by Peter Oldham

A MASSIVE inquiry has been launched by UFO investigators following the discovery of mysterious energy emissions around an ancient Derbyshire stone circle.

A preliminary research programme by the Nottingham UFO Investigation Society revealed strange energy patterns in the Arbor Low area (above).

Now the society has mounted an investigation at historical Derbyshire sites near Monyash to see if there is a link between the mystery force and UFOs.

The society came across the force field when they used dowsing rods to search the site, known as the Stonehenge of the North.

Mystery energy source prompts investigations

Society president Dr Robert Morrell said: "There have been traces of what you could say were strange energy patterns."

One explanation could be that the results were connected with the mineral content of the rocks.

Another theory is that ancient sites are connected by "ley lines" — invisible track ways used by UFOs as a navigation aid.

It has even been suggested that Arbor Low is the centre of a giant magnetic vortex, connected to other ancient sites.

Dr Morrell and his team are to search other ancient sites, such as the Nine Ladies stone circle near Darley Dale, in a bid to trace any link.

"Some people do believe that UFOs have made use of lines of energy between the sites," said Dr Morrell.

"I believe that if UFOs were evidence of advanced technology, I don't think they would have to resort to such a primitive means of navigating."

But he pledged to fully investigate the matter.

We want to hear about your experiences with UFOs, ghosts or other supernatural and psychic phenomena. Write to John Pinkney, PEOPLE, PO Box 156, Chippendale, NSW, 2008

Adelaide listeners can hear John Pinkney on 5DN, 2.35, Wednesday.

car, switched off the lights and got out. And that's when the shock came.

"Out of the darkness above us, a white light suddenly speared down. It made a ring around us, as if we were standing on a stage.

"I looked up — and saw the weirdest sight of my life.

"Hovering at about 150m was an absolutely immense, cigar-shaped craft, with a kind of phosphorous trail coming from its tail end. Around the sides were about a dozen square windows.

"I served in the Air Force — but I'd never seen any aircraft like that cigar before.

"We just crouched there in that ring of blinding light, feeling like insects under a microscope, too shocked to move.

"Then, suddenly, the beam went off — and we saw the thing, with its windows blazing light, hurtling straight up like a bat out of hell.

"I never told any of my mates what happened to me that night. I knew it was a sure recipe for getting sneered at. But 18 years later, I'm still trying to work out what the hell

that cigar ship was."

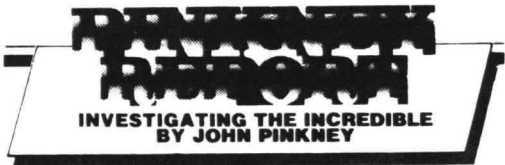
● On my files, there are scores of testimonies from Australians who have been "spotted" by UFOs.

A NSW farmer told me how a brilliant beam of light followed him for kilometres across paddocks, while he desperately gunned his motorbike to escape it.

A Queensland family, holidaying on Fraser Island, covered in their tent for 20 minutes while a gigantic aerial craft swept a laser-like white light back and forth across their campsite.

In 1976, Newcastle police reported seeing a dazzling "pillar of light," seemingly hundreds of metres high, following them on a country road. Investigators later said they were sure it was a spotlight from a UFO.

Five years ago, again in Newcastle, several residents reported a UFO glowing in the night sky. This time, however, it was an April Fool's Day prank.



UFO SMASHES THROUGH POLAR ICE

MANY NAVAL experts are convinced that UFOs operate from bases deep beneath the ocean.

The theory received a dramatic boost during the US Navy's Operation Deep Freeze in the Antarctic.

While crew-members aboard an icebreaker in Admiralty Bay watched amazed, an immense silvery craft smashed upward through thick ice and hurtled into the night sky.

According to the ship's log, the ice through which the bullet-shaped object sliced was at least 12m thick.

Huge blocks of frozen seawater, hurled high into the air, came cascading down around the exit hole, in which the ocean boiled and spouted steam.

This encounter was only one of hundreds reported between ships and UFOs in the past 40 years.

So many saucers have appeared above seas around Australia that in 1966 the US Navy sent a Professor McDonald here to study them. His findings, about "floating reefs" and glowing globes of light seen plunging into Bass Strait, have never been publicly released.

But the sheer weight of evidence suggests that something very strange is going on beneath Australia's oceans. Many sea captains and their officers have reported seeing gigantic, seemingly alien craft near their ships.

● A typical witness was Captain Julian Ardanza of the Argentine ship Naviero. While sailing off the Brazilian coast, he and his crew saw a "huge, glowing cigar" on the starboard side.

"It made no noise and there was no sign of periscope

railing or superstructure," said Ardanza. "The thing followed us for 20 minutes. Then it suddenly dived — passing right beneath us — and vanished into the depths.

● An almost identical "ocean cigar" was described by Albert Robins, a store manager in Papua New Guinea.

While travelling to Vogel in a small coastal boat, he and his five-man crew saw a brilliantly-lit object, about 25m long, rising silently from the water.

"It terrified all of us by following our boat for four minutes," he reported. "We turned two complete circles before shaking it off.

"The object then descended into the depths — until its light faded and it was gone."

Could the solution to the flying saucer mystery lie in sea troughs so deep they're beyond the reach of man?

We may eventually find out — when we build submarines sophisticated enough to carry us down to those sunless, mysterious ocean floors.

The first was witnessed during last Wednesday/Thursday night, about midnight, by Mrs. Marguerite Marty, 75 years old, living near Agonac. She saw in the sky in the direction of Sorges, four luminous circles interwoven with each other, somewhat like those that symbolize the Olympic Games. Above them was another circle, which covered the four others. This was at medium altitude.

This strange phenomenon remained visible for quite some time.

The next day, also around midnight, it was Mr. de Fursac, a 59-year-old retired person, who saw near his house, above Potence near Sorges, also at medium altitude and coming from the north, intermittent lights blinking on and off three or four times during the few seconds of observation. According to Mr. de Fursac, those lights were not from airplanes, helicopters, or stars. The lights were moving and disappeared after a few seconds.

UFO or something entirely different? No one knows. Those who specialize in these questions are trying to establish the origin of these incidents which are of concern to the population of Sorges.

City and country of incident: Lisbon, Portugal
Date of incident: April 11 (?), 1985
Name of paper and date of clip: LE COURRIER DE L'OEUST, April 18, 1985
City and country of newspaper: Angers, France

UFO OVER LISBON

Lisbon - A UFO was seen Thursday evening south-east of Lisbon by many people for over an hour. Emitting a very bright light, sometimes a metallic blue, sometimes red, the object changed position several times before disappearing over the horizon. An air traffic controller at Lisbon Airport who saw the phenomenon said he was unable to pick it up on radar.

The airport control tower asked a Portuguese internal airliner to change its route to try to find out more about the luminous object. The pilot flew over south-east Lisbon before landing, but saw nothing abnormal. According to the controller, it could have been the space-shuttle Discovery.

City and country of incident: Trieste, Italy
Date of incident: May 6, 1985
Name of paper and date of clip: IL MATTINO, May 7, 1985
City and country of newspaper: (?), Italy

SIX UFOs SEEN BY A NIGHTWATCHMAN

TRIESTE - Six unidentified flying objects were seen by Ugo C., a 25-year-old Ancona nightwatchman. The sighting occurred yesterday morning between 4:40 and 5:10 A.M. The young man was on a small hill and happened to have with him a pair of binoculars. The objects made a number of maneuvers almost touching the water, had different shapes (roundish, long and disc-shaped) and had varied colored lights. The nightwatchman --whose account of the events was bolstered by that of local ufologists and by Prof. Antonio Chiumiento of Pordenone, vice-president of the national ufological center--said the first three "objects" were flying in formation, followed by three others at varied intervals. Prof. Chiumiento commented in confirming the news that it appears there is a reawakening of ufological activity that last peaked in 1978.

A few days ago, on 30 April, two policemen patrolling a street on the outskirts of Pordenone saw an object pass right over them at not more than 400 meters altitude and at very high velocity. Not far away, on Piancavallo Street in the Castaldia area, on 14 April, two young people came unexpectedly upon two extraterrestrials. Prof. Chiumiento has now recorded an important new account of this close encounter of the third kind from 35-year-old Franco F. of Treviso who was driving toward Piancavallo at the same time as the sighting by Roberto C., a university student, and Manuela D., a factory secretary. Franco confirmed that he, too, had seen two extraterrestrials, who stood about 1.7 meters tall and 1.4 meters wide and wore uniforms similar to those of astronauts. They appeared motionless about two or three meters from his car, after his car's motor suddenly lost power. His testimony coincided perfectly with that of the two young people. Franco said he has talked about this only with his family for fear of being considered looney.

City and country of incident: Antofagasta, Chile
Date of incident: June 8 (?), 1985
Name of paper and date of clip: O DIA, June 9, 1985
City and country of newspaper: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

FLYING SAUCER CAUSES BLACKOUT IN ANTOFAGASTA

(AFP - O Dia) - Antofagasta, Chile. - A UFO caused a blackout yesterday in a vast section of the Chilean town, Antofagasta, and dozens of people who witnessed the phenomenon felt perplexed. They say that the flying saucer emitted a great luminosity and appeared between 4 and 6 o'clock, local time, in the center of the city, which lies 1,400 kilometers from Santiago. Some of the broadcasting stations said that taxi-drivers, some employees of local firms and pedestrians were flabbergasted at what they saw: they clearly watched a dish-shaped object emitting yellow and white lights, that lighted up the sky. The witnesses also say that the UFO's flight affected the hands of their watches and clocks and their battery-operated radios. This information was corroborated by the Chilean Telephone Company which noticed a fall in voltage at the moment when the UFO appeared and this lasted for a few minutes.

[TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: The JORNAL DO BRASIL, another Rio de Janeiro paper, in its edition of June 9, adds that the object appeared "in the first hours before dawn" and was rounded. It "oscillated" or flew up and down, vertically. -- I.G.]

TRANSLATIONS

City and country of incident: Lozere region, France
Date of incident: April ?, 1985
Name of paper and date of clip: LE MIDI LIBRE, April 16, 1985
City and country of newspaper: Herault, France

UFO IN THE LOZERIAN SKY

In the northern part of Lozere, near Grandrieu, several people recently observed a bright red luminous object in the sky. It was seen at 8:35 P.M. The object was visible for about five seconds. It was seen again at 8:50 for about 15 seconds.

A report was made to the police. At Boniac, the police and the Bresson brothers observed for themselves this slowly flying object, which had red ribs and an octagonal lozenge shape.

The police checked with the weather bureau, which stated the object could not have been a weather balloon.

The police then informed CNRS (the French equivalent of NASA) of the incident. An investigation is in progress.

Anyway, so far no one has seen little green men in Lozere.

City and country of incident: Sorges region, France
Dates of incidents: April 10/11, April 11/12, 1985
Name of paper and date of clip: LE POPULAIRE DU CENTRE, April 17, 1985
City and country of newspaper: Limoges, France

MYSTERY UFO IN THE SKY OF PERIGOURD

Perigueux - Sometimes UFOs are much discussed. It seems that certain locations are privileged by the appearances of these objects we have not been able to identify and by phenomena that remain unexplained.

The Sorges region is such a location. Two new incidents have just taken place.



Mystery mutilations

Probers ask: If UFOs don't attack Colorado cattle, what does?

By Kit Miniclier
Denver Post Staff Writer

TRINIDAD — The chief investigator for the district attorney's office candidly admits "most city folks think we are kind of crazy when we talk about spaceships in relation to cattle mutilations."

Added Lou Girodo: "I'm not saying it is (spaceships), but you prove to me it isn't. There is something out there."

Girodo, who says no one has found a satisfactory explanation

for more than 8,000 cattle mutilations worldwide since 1967, is now probing what he believes is the first reported cattle mutilation in Colorado in at least 18 months.

It happened four months ago on a ranch 13 miles north of Trinidad.

"I grew up on a ranch. It wasn't coyotes, because there weren't any gnaw marks on the carcass. The carcass wasn't dragged to the site, because there weren't any drag marks on the ground," he said.

The 800-pound Hereford steer

"was dropped from a considerable height," Girodo said.

He said two sheriff's deputies from Las Animas County and a veterinarian who joined him in examining the carcass agree.

Three nights before rancher Myron Scott found the carcass of his steer, "he noticed two white, bright, pulsating lights hovering about 100 feet above the ground..."

"He described them as airplane lights that didn't move. He also

stated that there was no sound" during the more than 15 minutes he observed them, Girodo said.

The animal's "tongue had been cut out. The hide had been rolled, like newspaper, from the rear of the animal, almost to the shoulder." The stomach, genitals and intestines were missing.

Girodo, who visited the site, said coyote tracks circled the carcass from a distance of 20 feet, "but none of the tracks approached the carcass." He considers that unusu-

al behavior for predators.

Dr. William Aaroe, a Trinidad veterinarian, told Girodo it appeared the animal had multiple fractures of the pelvis, neck and shoulders.

Spaceships?

Girodo believes other mutilations have gone unreported because cattlemen don't want to be laughed at.

"I hear them talk," he said. "They've lost an animal. They've lost income. What can they do about it?"

His file of reported mutilation cases across the country weighs more than three pounds.

"In other 'perfect' crimes," he said, "there is always a boy walking his dog, or a little old lady who provides the clue. That hasn't happened here."

"I can't believe this is still going on — it is a classic case," added David Perkins, founder of Animal Mutilations Probe of Farisita, Colo.

Perkins researched scores of cattle mutilations as a correspondent for *Stigmata*, a newsletter published in Paris, Texas, which has kept track of cattle mutilations since 1976.

He also examined "the unexplained phenomenon" in a Boulder Monthly magazine article entitled "The Phantom Cattle Surgeons of the Plains."

"I don't like any of the theories," Perkins said.

He rules out cults because the number of cases would require a vast, highly efficient organization. Nor does he believe the cattle were cut apart to detect toxins or minerals on the landscape. Nor, he says, were they mutilated during exotic government experiments.

Frequent reports of silent, very powerful lights — coupled with a lack of tracks on the ground — favor the UFO theory, Perkins said.

"This is wild stuff, I realize that, but there are those who think UFOs are examining our food chain and trying to warn us. I'm not a firm believer in UFOs, but it is one of the possibilities," Perkins said.

"Perhaps we are witnessing the birth of a new religion. It is similar to traditional religions: Belief in an unseen entity, an all-knowing entity here to help us out of our problems."

"Mutilations could be a part of that religion. A spontaneous manifestation of faith. Nobody has explained stigmata," he said, referring to various documented cases of people with marks resembling the crucifixion wounds of Jesus Christ.

In 1975, Gov. Dick Lamm assigned Carl Whiteside of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to look into more than 200 reported cases within the state during a seven-month period.

Whiteside, who spent a year investigating the reports with the help of veterinary experts at Colorado State University, said: "We determined that in a few cases mutilations did occur. Carcasses were cut with a sharp instrument. But the problem wasn't as significant as we thought."

"They weren't being killed to mutilate. The animals were already dead of natural causes. so we couldn't justify spending our investigative resources to pursue the matter."

POST, Denver, CO

March 4, 1985

CR: T. Adams



The Denver Post / Susan Biddle

David Perkins, founder of Animal Mutilations Probe, stands in a southern Colorado pasture near where cattle mutilation took place.

Inventor tries to obtain patent for 'impossible' energy machine

By WARREN E. LEARY
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Joseph Westley Newman, a self-described country boy working in the backwoods of Mississippi, has invented an "impossible" energy machine that he says could solve all of the world's energy problems.

Newman, who has worked on the device for 20 of his 48 years, was in Washington on Wednesday for what he hopes is the climax of his five-year battle with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Over the years, he's traveled from his home in Lucedale, Miss., to Washington many times, sometimes with an 800-pound prototype in back of a pickup. He wants a patent and says he will keep coming back until he gets one.

"I'm a very determined person," he told reporters. "I'm a fighter. I'll fight this till hell freezes over."

After hearings, appeals and numerous rejections from the patent office since 1979, Newman filed a U.S. District Court suit in 1983 to have his case reviewed and to force the government to issue a patent.

In his latest court appearance today, he expected Judge Thomas P. Jackson to rule on a summary motion he entered to get the patent, based on a court-

appointed expert's report that Newman's machine appears to work.

This examiner, a former patent commissioner named William Schuyler, said in his report that Newman "has demonstrated the operation of his system by very clear evidence and is therefore entitled to a patent if he otherwise satisfies the requirements of the patent statute."

If the judge rules against him, Newman says he will take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary. Not just for himself, he adds, but for all inventors who may be stonewalled by the patent office.

"The patent office is supposed to stimulate innovation and it's doing the opposite," says the inventor. "I hope to change the injustices I've seen at the U.S. patent office. If it's happened to me, it's happened to others."

Patent office spokesman Oscar Mastin said no one at the agency would comment on Newman's case, or his charges, while the matter is in court.

Part of Newman's problem stems from having a machine which, if it works as advertised, defies established laws of physics. He claims the machine somehow uses a mystery fuel, which he will not disclose, placed in a magnetic field to make more energy than it consumes.

Patent examiners said the device

looks like another proposal for a perpetual motion machine, one that would produce more energy than it uses so that it could run forever. Such a machine has been the goal of inventors for centuries, but conventional science says such a device is impossible.



Artist's rendering shows brontosaurus in swamp.

Dinosaur hunter is thinking BIG

By Roger A. Gribble
Education reporter

Mark Evans is about to set out on an expedition he modestly says could lead to the "biological story of the century."

The reason his claim is prefaced with the word 'modestly' is that he hopes "to document the existence of a dinosaur-like animal living in the Congo."

He's not talking about the remains of such an animal, but a living animal about twice the size of a hippopotamus.

And there is reason to believe such an animal actually exists in the nearly inaccessible region into which Evans, a University of Wisconsin-Madison entomology research specialist, and seven others will venture next month.

The leader of next month's expedition is Herman A. Regusters, an engineer with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif.

Spotted in 1981

He announced in December 1981 after an expedition into the area that he had spotted an animal that looked like a brontosaurus, but smaller. It had a long neck, small head, its skin was gray and shiny and it made unusual noises, he reported. He had seen it in Lake Tele, the remotest part of the northeast Congo, he added.

Regusters had no film of the animal since he had waded through swamp that seemingly had no bottom for five days, he said, but his group had seen the animal five times. Natives in the area, when asked by expedition members what animals lived in the two-mile long lake, selected pictures of a brontosaurus.

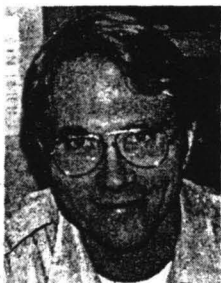
Evans, who has conducted research in the tropics on three occasions, read about Regusters' first trip and his planned return to the area in a Wisconsin State Journal story about a year ago, he said.

"I went home that night and made several phone calls," he said. "I got a call back the next night and I said whatever I could do to help them I wanted to do, and I wanted to help American researchers. I told Regusters I could help a lot of invertebrate biologists and had a lot of experience with close-up photography."

Evans said Regusters and his wife, who accompanied him on the earlier trip, "sighted one of these animals a couple times in 1981 and took sound recordings of it which have been studied by audiologists."

Different animal

"They conclude that it is an unidentified animal different from any other and is a large animal which should not be compared in size to the lowland gorilla, hippo,



Mark Evans

wildebeest and elephant, which live in that area," Evans said.

Scientists believe dinosaurs have been extinct for about 60 million years. What leads Evans and others in his party to believe there may be survivors of that prehistoric animal living in the Congo?

"The area I'll go into has essentially a very rainy season the year around," he said.

Evans said the search will be concentrated in areas of sightings along rivers and in Lake Tele, 400 miles from Brazzaville and 40 miles from the nearest human huts. "A main objective will be to get to the lake, which has tributaries leading in and out."

Evans said two or more base camps will be set up where aviation fuel and other equipment will be stored. Helicopters will use the base camps "to come up to and pick up aviation fuel and take us where we want to go. They will also transport our photographic equipment."

"If we find the animal, we will observe it, photograph it and record its sounds. ... We're talking about a population of these things that have been so isolated they've survived. Sightings will have to be on the ground because in the air we'd make a lot of noise."

"To find it would be fascinating to biologists because they would have the chance to study the behavior and ecology of an actual dinosaur. Until now, that study has been by bones, tracks and their nests only."

Evans said the expedition will be useful even if a dinosaur-like animal isn't found because "there are other objectives of the expedition that'll help biological researchers throughout the U.S. and the world and the trip should positively affect international relations between the U.S. and the Congo," which has a Communist government.

"My secondary objective will be to collect invertebrates for researchers at the Smithsonian Institution, Cornell and Syracuse universities, the UW and the U.S. Department of Agriculture," Evans said.

Q&A

He tracks down 'UFOs' that fall from sky

You've had a long day at the office and you're looking forward to a quiet evening at the TV set, drink in hand, when suddenly you hear a crash. Running into the den, you find that a big block of ice has just crashed through your roof. Your first thought is, I didn't need any more ice. If you can muster another thought, it should be to call Allan Ashbury, Operations Unit manager of the L.A. Flight Standards district office of the Federal Aviation Administration. It's the FAA's job to investigate "Unidentified Falling Objects." Ashbury was interviewed by Bob Roe.

Question: What does the FAA do when somebody calls saying that they've just had a foot-square block of ice crash through their roof?

Ashbury: The most important thing for us is to establish the time it happened. The quicker we can be notified, the more effective and efficient our investigation will be.

Q: How do you get most of your reports of such incidents?

A: From the news media, or the FAA duty officer, or the person who discovered the object.

Q: What's the first step in investigating an Unidentified Falling Object?

A: We send an investigator to the site. He will take all the pertinent facts. The shorter the time frame from when the incident happened to when that inspector can get there, the better chance we have of discovering which airplane it might have come from.

Q: How do you figure out where something that fell out of the sky came from?

A: We have to establish the time the ice fell, and what airplanes were in the general vicinity in that time frame. Then, what we try to do is inspect each one of those airplanes to determine which one may have had a faulty valve problem that caused the accumulation of ice on the outside of the airplane.

Q: Is ice the most common falling object?

A: From an airplane, yes.

Q: Have other kinds of things been reported falling?

A: Airplanes have been known to lose parts in flight. Engine parts, landing gear, doors, this kind of thing. Predominately, though, the problem is that during the servicing of the water and lavatories on an airplane, a valve will develop a leak. This leak will cause ice to form at high altitudes because of the decrease in temperature. When the airplane descends to warmer air, the ice separates from the airplane and falls to the ground.

Q: How is it possible to identify the airplane the ice fell from?

A: Generally, the ice will fall somewhere in relationship to a landing pattern of an airplane. When it does, we have the means of establishing within a certain



"Airplanes have been known to lose parts in flight. Engine parts, landing gear, doors. ... Predominately, though, during servicing of the lavatories, a valve will develop a leak."

Allan Ashbury
FAA flight standards official

time period what airplanes overflew that site.

Q: How many incidents are reported each year?

A: Los Angeles International Airport averages 275,000 landings a year and we generally get between three and four reports of falling ice in a year. The occurrences are relatively small in comparison to the number of flights, but it is still a situation we take very seriously.

Q: What should someone do if a block of ice crashes through his or her roof?

A: They should report it immediately to the local police department, try to establish the exact time.

Q: What should they do with the fallen object?

A: If you can save it in a plastic bag without contaminating any of the surrounding area, your refrigerator, it would be of some assistance. But, in my experience, the spectroanalysis of that ice water doesn't really prove anything, though, except who may have been sick on board that flight, or whatever. That's about it. You cannot trace the water because it is mixed from 10 dozen airports from across the United States. If you don't need it for evidence, though, for goodness sakes, throw it out. We don't know what's in that ice. Could be anything.

Q: How do the problems with the airplanes come up?

A: What usually causes the problem is something that's interfering with the seal of those nozzle valves they use to fill and empty the water and lavatory tanks on an airplane. The nozzles are similar to what you see at the Indy 500, those big clamp-on nozzles they use to pump gas into the cars. The system is pretty much standard throughout the industry. It could be a bit of dirt, a hair pin, safety pin, baby diaper pins, or even in an extreme case, the miniature liquor bottles, that cause a faulty seal. People will throw almost everything down those airplane toilets.

Q: Do you ever get reports of objects falling that don't seem to have come from an airplane?

A: We occasionally get reports of falling objects that we have been able to trace from items thrown from truck wheels, things of that nature. That happens. Sometimes kids will do a prank, throw a bottle in the air, things of that nature. That's easy enough to track down.

Q: What happens when you get a report of falling debris in an area that doesn't seem to be in a

usual flight pattern?

A: It makes our investigation a lot harder. The sky has airways, and planes continually fly down these airways, so if something falls, and it happened about 8 p.m. last Friday, going back and trying to identify what airplanes happened to be over that particular site at different altitudes is tough. Drop something from a plane at 30,000 feet, where is it going to land? It all depends on the winds, the air speed, the weight of the object, every parameter you can think of, including temperature. It's a terrific problem trying to find where some of those things came from.

Q: Do you go so far as trying to re-create the fall path of an object?

A: We can, yes, but to do that, you have to know which airplane was there, what air speed they were at, what altitude, what the winds were at that exact moment. It's a horrendous problem, and as I said, very costly.

Q: The chances of someone deliberately tossing that block of ice out the window are how slim?

A: Absolutely nil. Things like that would always be formations on the exterior of the airplane.

Q: So it's never refuse from the lavatories?

A: Oh, no, everything is sealed when the plane is in the air. The airplane has no way of dumping anything, its water supply, or waste water, while it is in the air. You can't throw a beer can out like you do on the freeway.

Q: It sounds like a monumental "needle in a haystack" kind of problem.

A: It's pretty costly to the taxpayers, yes.

Q: What happens if you are able to identify which plane was the source of a falling object?

A: The operator of the airplane is required to repair the plane so it won't happen again.

Q: And how much luck do you have in tracking these incidents down?

A: Not much. In all the time I've been here, I haven't seen success in identifying one single airplane that we could positively say was the culprit.

Q: The obvious question then would be, why bother?

A: We are interested in aviation safety, and also to protect the public's interests. We are obligated and bound by law to protect the public against such occurrences as a piece of falling ice, or any falling object from the sky. We will investigate, try to determine the source, and stop it.

— edited by Mitchell Fink

Filming planned

Other members of the expedition will study and film native culture in the area, he said.

Evans said Regusters has formed the Unicorn Research Foundation, a non-profit organization to help support the trip and finance scientific exploration throughout the world.

"A lot of Wisconsin companies have provided money and equipment for the trip," Evans said.

"In the last 10 days we have got additional support from Merck Pharmaceuticals in New Jersey, Eastman Kodak, Rayovac Corp. in Madison, Globe Battery in Milwaukee and Lewistons in Watertown. We hope several other Wisconsin firms will provide help. Equipment must be packed, listed and mailed to the Congo between March 15-20."

Evans said tax-deductible contributions may be sent to TRACE II, Unicorn Research Founda-

tion, 2900 Scenic Bend, Modesto, Calif., 95355. Equipment may be sent to either M. H. Evans, 345 Russell Labs, Entomology Dept., UW-Madison, 53706, or H. Regusters, 320 Melrose East, 204, Seattle, Wash., 98102.

What are the odds the expedition will find a brontosaurus, which attained a length of 60 feet and weighed about 20 tons?

"I think the chances of finding the animal are very good, because we'll have state-of-the-art equipment along," Evans said.

UPDATE: STRANGE HISTORY

Still no answer to house's soakings

The Johnsons' nightmare began in June 1979.

Puddles of water appeared on the kitchen floor. Then water intermittently began spraying up through the living room carpet and kitchen tile and down from the ceiling.

The sprayings occurred several times a day for three months. "That sucker looked like a river there sometimes," recalled Sandy Johnson, who lived in the Fountain Valley home with her husband, Bill, and three daughters, then ages 5 to 15. While never measuring the water, she said it seemed as though there were 200 gallons a day to mop up.

No part of the two-story, four-bedroom house they rented at 15949 Las Flores St. was spared. Water shot up in the garage, upstairs and occasionally in the front yard. The carpets and furniture were ruined. Family members and visitors, including a Register reporter, got soaked.

The water usually was cool. But on separate occasions it scalded a plumber, who was investigating the situation, and the eldest daughter, Lisa.

The water's source was a mystery, and it still is to many of those involved. In mid-September, the soakings ceased as unexpectedly as they had begun.

Less than a year later, the Johnsons moved out. The 20-year-old tract house just north of Mile Square Park has been rented at least twice in the five years since the time of the waterings.

The current residents said they learned of the house's strange history from neighbors. They are intrigued by, but unconcerned with, the bizarre goings-on.

Bill Story, who lives there with his 9-year-old son, Robby, said the only spraying water is in the shower. There have been no mystifying occurrences since he moved in nearly three years ago. The Storys share the home with three single men.

Meanwhile, the Johnsons would like to put that soggy chapter of



Pat Tehan/The Register

Bill Story and his son, Robby, 9, at their home that once had a reputation of having a poltergeist.

their lives behind them. They moved to Westminster largely to get out of the house, Mrs. Johnson said, and now reside in Garden Grove. She said the family had not been plagued with spraying water since.

But where did the water come from?

No point of origin could be found. "It looked like it came out of nowhere," Mrs. Johnson she said.

Plumbers were called in, as were city and water agency officials, and later psychics and parapsychologists. The house's owner, Royal Stowe, offered a \$5,000 reward to whomever could stop the flooding.

A plumber contended that the home sat on an old artesian well. Such wells used to dot Fountain

Valley. But an Orange County Water District geologist investigating the matter, James Fairchild, said then that there was not enough underground pressure to force water through concrete floors.

Johnson dug a hole 2 feet deep through the kitchen floor. He found nothing but dry dirt.

Parapsychologists told the family it was dealing with a poltergeist — that one daughter was lashing out psychokinetic energy, aimed at an older stepister she didn't like.

"I told them they were crazy," Mrs. Johnson said.

Fairchild, in an interview last week, theorized that the young girls played pranks. "As soon as school started, the water stopped squirting. I think the kids were

playing games."

Mrs. Johnson doesn't believe that either. "That's a hell of a lot of water for a little squirt gun," she said. She said she now agrees with the plumber's assertion, that the home must sit on an artesian well.

But Story believes the water came from supernatural source — either the poltergeist or a spirit named Mike who neighborhood children told him lived in a cubby-hole above the garage.

"Just to see it was hilarious," said Dennis Perkins, a neighbor who witnessed the sprayings. "But to live there, it was a disaster. I felt sorry for the people there."

Rod Speer/The Register

JOURNAL, Milwaukee, WI

May 12, 1985



Unclouding a mystery?

A gigantic mushroom cloud that has baffled experts since it appeared and then quickly vanished off the coast of Japan last year may have been caused by a red-hot meteor as it sped through a cloud bank on its way toward Earth.

That theory is offered in *Nature*, the respected British scientific journal, by Andre Chang and James Burdett, scientists with Teledyne Geotech in suburban Washington.

"Our hypothesis is that a meteor encountered the cloud deck and almost simultaneously shattered into pieces," they write. "Most of the kinetic energy was converted to heat which evaporated cloud particles, and the hot gas formed a plume."

At least four pilots spotted the cloud on the moonlit night of April 9, 1984, about 180 miles off the coast of Japan. One pilot even radioed a Mayday alert because he thought the cloud was the beginning of a nuclear attack.

Federal Aviation Administration investigators say the cloud quickly billowed to a height of about 60,000 feet and expanded over a wide area before vanishing just as quickly.

CR: R. Heiden

STAR-TELEGRAM, Ft. Worth, TX - May 9, 1985 CR: Mrs. E. Stacy via D. Stacy

Angler's dream: It's raining fish

By ANA C. BARRERA
Star-Telegram Writer

Flying fish in Fort Worth?

Could be, says Louis Castoreno of 1512 Grand Ave., who says 34 fish, each about 2 inches long, dropped out of the sky and fell at his feet.

This fisherman's dream, Castoreno said, materialized Wednesday while he was at a work bench in his back yard.

At first three or four fish fell beside him, he said.

"I didn't want to look around, because I thought someone was playing a joke on me," he said. "Then I looked up and had to move out of the way because a whole bunch came down at one time."

A meteorologist said that sort of thing happens, albeit rarely.

Al Moller of the National Weather Service in Fort Worth said a forming tornado sometimes lifts small objects from a lake or river.

Castoreno lives less than a mile from Trinity River, where he and his two oldest sons have gone fishing, unsuccessfully.

Moller said the area "did have severe thunderstorm activity" Wednesday morning.

He said the Fort Worth office has received reports of small fish or frogs falling from the sky just before a heavy thunderstorm or tornado.

But the chances are slim,

Moller said.

"I haven't heard of it happening in the past year," he said. "I've read about it in the past five years."

"There's always an outside chance."

"It's really not so amazing," he said, considering the severe weather that threatened Wednesday morning.

Or a plane flying above the clouds might have dropped the fish, Moller said.

"There could be any number of practical explanations," he said. "As to a plausible explanation, I don't know. Give me an hour or two, and I'll come up with one."

Castoreno said the fish fell "right after a dark cloud passed over."

He said his first reaction was that someone who knew of his ill luck on the banks of the Trinity was throwing fish at him.

"I looked around and up in the sky but didn't see anybody," he said. "No planes, no nothing."

Castoreno said his neighbor, Joe Figueroa, was standing at his back door when the fish appeared.

"I asked him if he was throwing them at me, but he said no," Castoreno said. "He started playing *Twilight Zone* music later."

"It scared me. When you see fish coming down out of the sky, and there's nobody around, that's scary."



Star-Telegram/DALE BLACKWELL

Louis Castoreno holds fish he says fell from sky

Indian mounds may hide answers

because we have similar patterns in other mound groups."

The collaboration of a psychiatrist and a surveyor in decoding Indian mounds is not as unusual as it sounds, said John Carlson, director of the Center for Archeo-Astronomy at the University of Maryland, who has been in contact with Maier.

"One of the neat things about archeo-astronomy is it's interdisciplinary. It involves architecture, archeology, astronomy, art history, mathematics, geography, anthropology — just a whole range of subjects," he said.

The University of Maryland center, the only one of its kind in the country, acts as a clearinghouse for the study of astronomical practices, celestial lore, mythology and the world views of ancient civilizations and surviving indigenous cultures, Carlson said.

While the "decoding" of Stonehenge and several Anasazi sites in the Southwest has been exciting, Carlson said, little work has been done on the Indian mounds of the Midwest.

There's some evidence that a group of bear mounds in Kansas may be laid out in a constellation pattern, and an intriguing alignment of boulders in North Dakota, Carlson says, but in general, there's just a dearth of knowledge about the mounds and the Indians who built them.

"No one has taken on the task of accurately surveying and mapping the mounds," Carlson said. "Who knows? The psychiatrist and the surveyor just might have something there."

native Americans. That curiosity intensified about 10 years ago, he said, when he ran across legends of lost Indian cities up north.

While studying aerial photographs of the area where the cities were supposed to have been, Scherz said, "We found, in fact, what appeared to be remnants of ancient ceremonial centers all along the trade route connecting the Mississippi River with the copper country."

His curiosity piqued by photographs that seemed to validate Indian legends, Scherz began studying the patterns of Indian mounds. In this, he said, he's aided by a peculiar trait in his training as a surveyor.

"Surveyors are trained to assume the earth is the center of the universe, and the sun and stars move around the earth. It's not that we don't know any better, it's just the way we're trained," he explained.

"In effect, we think the way the ancient Indians probably thought. That's why we have better luck with archeo-astronomy problems than others have a hard time getting into. Stonehenge, you know, was decoded by a surveyor."

Scherz and Maier have talked about the Mendota mounds, and next spring, Scherz plans to take aerial photographs of the site, then overlay the photographs against the star charts.

"We've used this technique on a couple of other mound groups, and gotten good results," he said. "We'll see what kind of alignments we have. I would not be a bit sur-

'No one has taken on the task of accurately surveying and mapping the mounds. Who knows? The psychiatrist and the surveyor just might have something there.'

— John Carlson
University of Maryland

conical burial mound, where skeletons were found, and also seems to explain why the turtle is pointing downhill, into the lake.

"Maybe the mounds read like the chapters in a book. Birds fly, so maybe the projected meaning of the bird mounds is in the sky," he said. "Turtles swim, so maybe the turtle's meaning is under water."

Maier did make some calls, a year or so ago, to astronomers at the UW-Madison. They made him some star charts but were reluctant to perform the calculations he needed. "Their imaginations haven't been kindled by this the way mine has," Maier said.

Enter James P. Scherz, professor of engineering at UW-Madison, a man known for his four-square logic, mathematical precision and attention to detail. His specialties are surveying and map-making — not the interpretations of dreams.

Scherz has some Indian blood in his family so he has always been interested in

700 years.

Maier's theory is that some — maybe all — of the effigy-type mounds on the Mendota grounds are ancient astrological indicators, like Stonehenge in Great Britain.

Mendota's giant bird mound, for instance, seems to point directly at the spot on the horizon where the sun sets on Dec. 21, the winter solstice — or so Maier thinks.

He thinks one of the smaller birds points at the location of the bright star Anatares during the summer solstice. But the part of the theory where Maier starts to chuckle nervously is when he talks about the giant turtle, which he believes points at a minor standstill of the moon that occurs on the summer solstice.

The "flaky" part, he says, is that it came to him in a dream.

"It was February of '81 and I was reading this book called 'Beyond Geography,' which is all about how the coming of the white man to North and South America had destroyed these marvelously complex native civilizations," he recalled.

"That night, in my dream, my son appeared to me, sort of as a spirit helper. In the dream, he said, 'You have trouble, let me tell you the meaning of the turtle.' Then he told me how the turtle, when it pulls in its legs and head, looks like it's dead, but there is life within."

To Maier, the turtle became an after-life image, a burial symbol. This explains, he said, the proximity of the turtle mound to a

By Sunny Schubert
Feature writer

Gary Maier tends to chuckle when he talks about the Indian mounds on the grounds of Mendota Mental Health Institute, especially when he gets to the part about his dream of his son and the giant turtle.

The chuckle sounds a bit nervous, as though he is unsure of his listener's reaction. Maier is chief psychiatrist at Mendota, and while many psychiatrists regard the interpretation of dreams as a legitimate tool, lay people tend to think it's kind of weird. Maier doesn't need people thinking he is as flaky as some of his patients.

So he has kept his theories about the giant earthen mounds — shaped like birds, a turtle, a squirrel, a panther — pretty much to himself. "A skeptic would say this is nothing more than pure speculation," he said, "and I couldn't argue. This is a pretty fringe idea."

Thousands of Indian mounds dot the Wisconsin landscape. More than 250 have been located on the campus of the University of Wisconsin-Madison alone, and about a dozen survived the construction of the northside mental hospital.

The mounds fall into three main categories: conical, linear and effigy mounds. Some contain the remains of long-dead Indians, others are just artistic piles of dirt. For the past 150 years, white people have been trying to divine the thoughts of the mound-builders, who've been gone at least

CAPITAL TIMES, Madison, WI - May 15, 1985 CR: R. Beiden Malaysian boatman reports sighting rare river 'monster'

Deutsche Press-Agentur

MIRI, Malaysia — A creature known as the Lawas Monster, with a neck as big as a 40-gallon drum, eyes like electric light bulbs and a head like a cow, has been spotted again in a Borneo river, the Malaysian news agency Bernama said Tuesday, quoting eyewitnesses.

A boatman who was crossing the Lawas River in the state of Sarawak on Borneo Island said he had seen the

monster near the spot where it was first reported sighted several months ago, the agency said.

"The description given by the boatman is similar to that of others who claimed to have seen it," Superintendent Wilson Quang, a Malaysian police official, told Bernama.

Wildlife experts in the state believe that the creature is a tropical, hippo-like mammal called a dudong or sea cow, rare to the area.

SUN, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
April 18, 1985 CR: G. Duplantier
HUNT CANCELLED

Loch West monsters off hook

EDMONTON (Special) — A spring hunt for the Saddle Lake monster has been called off.

Edwin Quinney, acting chief of the Saddle Lake Indian band in northeastern Alberta, says residents have decided to leave the supposed serpent alone.

"He's here for a purpose," Quinney said. "The old people say if he wasn't here, the lake would dry up."

"He's never bothered anyone, so we're just going to leave him be."

The tribal council on the reserve closed the small lake to boats last September after a number of sightings during the summer.

About 100 sightings have been reported over the past decade.

Ray Makowicki of the Alberta fish and wildlife department flew members of the tribal council over the lake in a helicopter last October in an attempt to sight the beast, which is said to have the face of a horse and "Bo Derek" braids. But the lake had already frozen over.

Another flight was planned for the spring, but Makowicki said yesterday his department decided it is not in the business of chasing monsters.

There have also been reported monster sightings in Christina Lake, about 250 km (400 miles) to the north.

Death riddle returns to haunt farms

by MARK ELSDON-DEW

SUNDAY EXPRESS, London, England
May 12, 1985 CR: D. Speed

SHEEP farmer Major Norman Corbett was stunned by the discovery he made in one of his fields.

Lying dead on the grass were three lambs. At first glance they appeared to be unmarked. But as he turned them over, there was a horrifyingly familiar sight.

On the side of each lamb's body was a puncture mark. The size of a 10p piece.

That same night a total of 21 lambs on two farms in the area were found dead. All had exactly the same wound, and none showed any obvious marks in any other way.

And nobody has the slightest idea who or what killed them. Or how.

For Major Corbett has seen it all before. Last year, he and other farmers in the area began finding dead lambs with identical wounds and severe internal injuries.

Although police, vets and farmers mounted a major investigation, they could find no explanation for the mysterious puncture marks.

Investigators considered many theories, but they eventually ruled out attacks by coyotes, stoats, and other animals, such as dogs.

Relieved

Then in October the deaths stopped as mysteriously as they started. Relieved farmers thought the attacks were over.

The killings have started again, and like last year, when around 120 lambs were killed, they have begun in May and at night.

The killings have also continued almost exclusively on the farms of two people, off-white lambs and male lambs, have almost always been ignored. And most of the attacks have been directed at only two farms.

Major Corbett's and that of his neighbor Mr. Richard Lewis, a 57-year-old South Gwynedd, said: "It is made worse because, in this area, sheep are people's livelihood."

Superintendent E. Iwan Davies, of Dolgellau Police, South Gwynedd, said: "It is made worse because, in this area, sheep are people's livelihood."

Bigfoot and dinosaurs beware, the experts are gathering

BY MARTIN BAILEY

LONDON

SCIENTISTS who believe in the existence of such creatures as Bigfoot of the Rocky Mountains, mythical dinosaur-like beasts in the Congo and gigantic octopuses in the Atlantic have been invited to take part in a gathering of distinguished anthropologists and zoologists.

The arcane world of cryptozoology has come in from the cold to join the International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology in Britain at Sussex University in July. The world congress, held every five years, will include a symposium on "unknown or supposedly extinct animals."

The pressure group behind this initiative is the recently formed International Society of Cryptozoology, a 700-strong organization whose directors include Soviet and Chinese experts. Based in the United States, it was set up to provide a focal point for the investigation of animals of "unexpected form or size, or unexpected occurrence in time or space."

The most controversial presentation to the Brighton symposium will be evidence that the so-called "wildman," or Bigfoot or Sasquatch, observed in the Canadian and U.S. Rockies, could actually be a species of giant ape which supposedly became extinct more than 600,000 years ago.

If this giant ape is still alive, it could also explain persistent reports of Asian man-like creatures, known as the Yeti (the

Abominable Snowman) in the Himalayas and the Alma in the Soviet Union.

Grover Krantz, an anthropologist from Washington State University, says he will show the symposium plaster casts of the foot and hand prints of the "wildman." He says these suggest that the creature is a man-like being more than eight feet tall and weighing up to 800 pounds.

Dr. Krantz also plans to make the first formal scientific identification of the animal. He will present a paper arguing that **it is the prehistoric giant ape, Gigantopithecus.**

Another bizarre idea up for discussion is the possibility that dinosaurs are still alive in the Congo. For more than a century, visitors have reported stories of a huge dinosaur-like creature living in a remote

area around Lake Telle, in the eastern part of the Congo Republic.

The animal, known locally as Monkele-Mbembe, was seen for the first time by a professional zoologist two years ago. Congolese scientist Marcelin Agnagna claims to have observed it for 20 minutes when it was several hundred yards away in the lake. He described it as an enormous brown animal with a long neck and short head, estimating it to be 24 feet long and weighing up to five tons.

A report on a strange sea animal will also be presented to the Sussex symposium. Physical evidence exists for what now appears to be an enormous octopus, measuring 200 feet long. In 1896, a massive six-ton mound of flesh was washed up on a Florida beach, and at that time it was

assumed to be whale blubber. A sample of the so-called Florida Monster was preserved in formaldehyde at Washington's Smithsonian Institution and forgotten for many years. The flesh has now been analyzed by U.S. biochemist Roy Mackal, and he will present a paper to the Brighton symposium arguing that his tests have proved it to be octopus tissue.

Cryptozoologists are often dismissed as the lunatic fringe of the scientific profession, but even experts outside the "crypto" field admit that hidden animals remain to be identified.

David Jones, director of the London Zoo, points out that "there are still vast areas of the earth which are virtually uninhabited and have hardly been explored."

London Observer Service



Geologists examined the chunk of earth that came from the hole in the foreground — US Bureau of Reclamation Photo

Who did it?

No one can explain odd hole, companion divot found out west

National Geographic News Service

Among aficionados of oddball natural occurrences, it's called the "cookie-cutter" puzzle.

The term refers to a mysterious hole in the ground that was discovered last October in northwestern Washington state, on the Colville Indian Reservation, not far from the Grand Coulee Dam.

A chunk of earth 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 18 inches to 2 feet deep, weighing at least a couple of tons, was uprooted from a depression in a wheat field. It apparently arced through the air, rotating slightly en route, and landed virtually intact 73 feet away.

Since then, winter storms have blanketed the hole with snow. Cows grazing in the field have trampled down the edges.

Nobody has figured out how or why the dirt took flight. Several scientists have examined the divot and come away scratching their heads. Investigators of unidentified-flying-object (UFO) phenomena have expressed interest. Okanogan County farmers Rick and Pete Timm, who found the displaced dirt, notified Don Aubertin, director of mining on the Indian reservation. He suspected a meteorite fragment. A geologist hired by the reservation took a look and said no.

"There was no sign of impact," Aubertin told a newspaper reporter in November, when the story came to public attention. "The hole was not a crater. It had vertical walls and a fairly flat bottom. It was almost as though it had been cut out with a giant cookie cutter." Theories abound. Once is that an earthquake caused the freakish upheaval. A quake with a 3.0 rating on the Richter scale, its epicenter some 20 miles from the hole, had rattled the area nine days before the Timm brothers' discovery.

Stephen D. Malone, a University of Washington earthquake expert, discounted that possibility as "beyond the incredible." He said a quake that small would lack the power to boost a heavy patch of turf out of the ground.

"A hoax, I think, is a possibility," Malone said. So do some other scientists who have not inspected the site.

Others say they don't see how a hoax could have been perpetrated in the field, situated in a remote area sprinkled with massive boulders that local residents call "haystack rocks."

For one thing, no signs of human intrusion — no wheel tracks, footprints or evidence of machinery — were found.

Robert L. Schuster, a geologist with the US Geological Survey in Golden, Colo., examined the puzzling hole. He leans toward the theory

that an underground methane gas explosion may have popped the earth out.

"I'm not ruling out the earthquake, myself," said Greg Behrens, a geologist with the federal Bureau of Reclamation at Grand Coulee Dam. Behrens, who probably has spent more time studying the riddle than anyone else, thinks the methane theory is improbable.

Nevertheless, in November he sent soil samples to the bureau's regional office in Boise, Idaho, for analysis. No lab tests had been conducted by February; low priority and a shortage of staff were given as reason. The government plans no further investigations.

The quake could have generated concentric surface seismic waves, Behrens said. "Trouble is," he wrote John P. Timmerman, chairman and treasurer of the Center for UFO Studies, in December, "that anything this large has not ther been witnessed nor monitored during a seismic event."

In his letter to Timmerman, Behrens cited other potential natural causes of the so-far inexplicable uplifting: a freak tornado or a complex freezing action combined with strong winds. But, he wryly noted, the weather was warm when the incident is supposed to have occurred.

Behrens went on to mention several conceivable man-made causes, among them an excavation by an enormous crane or an airborne pickup of the earth by a helicopter. "Man has done more spectacular things," Behrens said. "But the cost would be high and the profit nil."

The cookie-cutter mystery "doesn't hold up a very strong case for our field of study," said Timmerman, a savings-and-loan executive in Lima, Ohio. But, he added, "it's a little hard to walk away from something like this, because it's so tantalizing. It's very suggestive."

One scientist who is particularly tantalized is Bruce N. Kallier, hazardous geologist for the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey.

In 1978, on an inspection trip after a 3.5 earthquake in northern Utah, he came up a cross-shaped depression 14 feet in diameter. The only possible explanation for it, Kallier concluded, was an object dropped from an aircraft, possibly a large chunk of ice.

Holes in our planet almost never go unexplained. Most common are sinkholes, the kind that occasionally make headlines with cave-ins that swallow buildings, cars and sometimes people. Such subsidence, as it is called, usually occurs in the 15% of the United States that overlies soluble limestone that erodes underground, from causes both natural and man-made.

Nobody can say with certainty whether an answer to the enigma will ever be found. "It's the most bizarre thing I ever saw," said Don Aubertin.

CR: R. Dahinden via W. Thompson

Professor thinks he has found way to find the elusive 'bigfoot'

by a foot with leverage perfect for an 800 pound body, Krantz said. The best evidence of their reality is a set of casts made in June of 1982 by Forest Service personnel just hours after the creature went by, Krantz said. The casts showed dermal ridges like fingerprints which all apes, monkeys and humans have. These casts have been called by fingerprint experts absolute evidence that Sasquatch is real, Krantz said.

Anthropological experts have been less likely to believe this. The only way to prove the existence of Sasquatch to them is to put a piece of the animal, preferably skeletal, in front of them, Krantz said.

Film evidence, such as the 8 millimeter movie made by Roger Patterson in 1967, has been rejected by 95 percent of the experts. Krantz calls the Patterson film the only legitimate film of Sasquatch.

Krantz has never seen a Sasquatch himself. He has studied footprints on three occasions and was once close enough to smell one, he said. While driving through the forest one day, he smelled an overpowering odor of sweat and feces. This odor, Krantz said, has been reported by all those who have smelled a Sasquatch at the same time they saw one.

Krantz wants to prove the existence of the Sasquatch in case the animal is an endangered species. If man is doing something to destroy the Sasquatch's range, then it must be found before anything can be done to protect it, Krantz said.

body thaws and begins to decompose, it would be about five degrees warmer than the surrounding ground, he said.

Krantz has spent \$10,000 on an infrared imager to look for the decomposing body. A Japanese film company was going to provide a helicopter in April to fly over the areas and scan for a hotspot, but they backed out, Krantz said.

He is planning to spend the next few weekends doing a ground search, but does not expect any results. Krantz said he has some possibilities for a better next year for the search, which he estimates will cost \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Krantz has been convinced that the Sasquatch was real since he studied footprint casts in the spring of 1970. The casts showed the print was made

BULLETIN, Bend, OR - April 18, 1985

Dahinden an authority on creature

Canadian devotes life to Sasquatch hunt

By Jeff Nielson
Bulletin Staff Writer

Rene Dahinden has spent most of his adult life searching for Sasquatch.

The fact that he's never seen the legendary creature also known as Bigfoot, Yeti, the Abominable Snowman and a handful of other names hasn't dampened his enthusiasm for the hunt.

"I'm going to keep on looking," Dahinden told an audience of about 20 people at a recent lecture in Bend. "I want to know if the damned thing exists."

Dahinden, 55, a resident of British Columbia, Canada, has been on the trail of Sasquatch since 1956. He's collected enough stories, plaster casts of footprints and other information to make him one of the world's greatest authorities on the subject.

Dahinden and another man, Don Hunter, authored the book *Sasquatch*, which contains some of the accounts of people who say they had seen the creature.

Some of the stories are remarkable.

There's Bill Taylor, a foreman with the British Columbia Department of Highways, who said he saw a Sasquatch in 1970 on a road north of Vancouver. Despite considerable skepticism, Taylor, who was considered to be a responsible family man by his supervisors, has never wavered from his tale.

Another Sasquatch sighting was reported in 1969 by Verlin Harrington, a deputy sheriff in Gray's Harbor, Wash. Although Harrington eventually was forced

to resign his job when he refused to recant his story, he, too, is convinced what he saw was real.

The most astonishing story belongs to Albert Ostman, a retired logger in British Columbia, who claimed he was kidnapped by a Sasquatch and held for a week before he was able to escape.

Most of the people who say they have seen a Sasquatch report similar details about the creature — a height of eight to 10 feet, a body covered with hair, footprints measuring up to 18 inches in length and separated by six-foot strides.

Sightings have been reported throughout North America, especially in Canada and the Northwestern United States.

Of course, there are some just-as-remarkable hoaxes. Four students in British Columbia communicating with walkie-talkies caused quite a stir by dressing one of the conspirators in a gorilla suit and sending him across a highway just in front of a bus. The four later confessed.

Probably the most talked-about piece of "evidence" about Sasquatch is a film taken in 1967 by two men in the wilds of northern California near Bluff Creek.

The film, which has been hailed as a wonderful discovery and scoffed at as a well-made fake, shows a female Sasquatch striding across a creekbed and disappearing into the woods.

Dahinden, who has traveled throughout the world gathering information about Sasquatch, said

the creature wasn't invented by the white man.

The earliest-known references to the Sasquatch are found on carved totem poles and masks of the coast Indians of British Columbia, he said. Indians all along the west coast of North America for centuries have told tales of wild men in the woods that had kidnapped and eaten careless Indians.

Despite all the seemingly-true stories and footprints, Dahinden says he isn't ready to say a Sasquatch exists until he sees one with his own eyes.

"I have met a lot of people, and I would hope they would be telling the truth," he said. "I think they are real and I hope they are, but the human mind is a funny thing and some people will go to extremes to fake things."

Dahinden isn't even sure what he would do if he came face-to-face with a Sasquatch. He said he and the late Roger Patterson, who was one of the men who made the famous film, once had a lively argument over the question if a Sasquatch should be shot and killed.

"At one time, if one of those would have popped up from behind a tree, I would have shot it," he said. "Now, I'm not so sure. If I would have a chance to take enough pictures, I'd do that."

"I think the man who shot one of these creatures on purpose sure better have a good excuse. There are a lot of people out there who wouldn't like it."

JOURNAL, Lincoln, NE - May 28, 1985 CR: R. Boeche

Nebraska's serpentine monster not real but crowds flock to see it

HAY SPRINGS (UPI) — Nebraska's version of the Loch Ness monster — a serpentlike creature last seen in Walgren Lake south of here in the 1920s — once again has reared its ugly head.

But the 30-foot-long green creature was no threat to the Memorial Day weekend visitors of the state recreation area, located about five miles southeast of Hay Springs, said Marvin Kampbell of Hay Springs, a warden with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

Kampbell should know. He helped build the beast. The Hay Springs Centennial Committee decided to reconstruct the legendary monster as a promotion for the city's centennial celebration this summer.

In the 1920s, local residents and visitors reported seeing a "sea monster" in the small western Nebraska lake, and reports of the creature circulated as far as London.

"Area residents in the 1920s were absolutely convinced there was a sea monster in our little lake," said Patsy Bridge of Hay Springs. "The story went to the Omaha newspaper, then to New York City and eventually to the London Times."

"People came from all around to try and see the monster," she said. "It ranged in size from 4 feet to 300 feet, de-



pending on who saw it," she said in a telephone interview.

The first published report of the lake serpent was in August 1921, when the Hay Springs News reported that Arthur Johnson, a landowner near the lake, saw the creature emitting a spout of water 15 to 20 feet straight up, according to an August 1982 NEBRASKAland magazine article. Johnson said the beast was about 10 feet long, two or three feet broad and a dark gray color. The News concluded that the thing was a gray whale, but neglected to theorize how it got there.

Later, a group of residents formed the Hay Springs Investigation Association to drag the lake and capture the monster. Organizers had planned to lease the land surrounding the lake and charge admission during the dragging operation, the article said. The plan was called off in 1923 when the landowners demanded \$4,000 for a three-month lease and a percentage of the money from the exhibition or sale of anything caught.

NEBRASKAland attributed the creature's widespread publicity to John Maher, a Hay Springs News employee who also was a corresponding reporter for many newspapers, including the New York Herald, considered an unreliable paper with a reputation for sensational stories.

Bridge said she thinks the last reported sighting was in 1923. Sketches of the monster were made then.

"Since this is our 100th birthday, we thought it would be great to resurrect the monster," Bridge said. "It's been a pretty hush-hush project because the mystery about the thing is what makes it interesting."

Kampbell helped construct the monster's frame. The body contains about 30 feet of green model and flotation material, Bridge said.

"It looks very realistic out there in the middle of the lake," she said.

Bridge said the monster, which resembles a serpent, has glowing eyes and a hump in its middle. She said it bobs through the lake, which is about a mile wide.

Response this weekend was "unbelievable," Bridge said. "People are just flocking out there to try and see the monster."

Bridge said the creature periodically will resurface in the lake this summer.

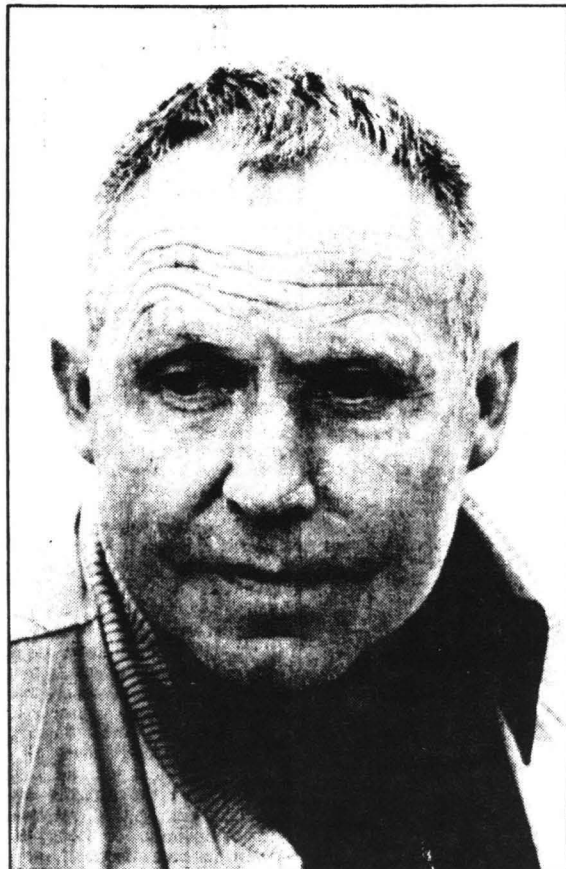
U.S. jet vanishes in thin air

SUN, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
May 24, 1985 CR: G. Duplantier

PANAMA CITY, Fla. (UPI) — Searchers combed the Gulf of Mexico yesterday for two air force pilots whose Phantom jet vanished in a cloud bank off the Florida coast.

A coast guard officer said three aircraft and a cutter were searching for the plane, which disappeared Wednesday night. The jet was last seen "banking into a cloud bank at 4,000 feet. No one has seen or heard from the jet or the pilot since."

An air force spokesman said searchers have no idea what happened to the F-4D. He said the pilots, who were not identified, gave no indication of any problems.



Dahinden wants to know if Sasquatch exists



Kia Van Dusen and Herman Regusters are trying to organize a trek to Africa to locate the brontosaurus they believe they saw in 1981.

DINOSAUR: Elusion or illusion?

A Seattle couple seek to document their scientific 'find' in the African jungle

by Elizabeth Rhodes
Times staff reporter

What do you say to two educated, seemingly intelligent, middle-class dinosaur hunters?

Gee, I hope you find one?
I think you're nuts to look?

Why not take Big Foot along on the search?

Herman Regusters and his wife, Kia Van Dusen, have heard it all — although they say only the media, not the general public, doubt the existence today of the epic-size animals. And nothing anyone says will dissuade the pair from returning to Africa's equatorial Republic of the Congo in search of an elusive dinosaurlike creature they claim they saw five times in 1981.

However, now, to update a blaze of local publicity that earlier said they were departing this month, have come reports of several glitches to their plan.

Like the fact that at least one of what Regusters has listed as their "cooperating researchers," Cal Tech's department of planetary sciences, disavows any connection with them. (Told this, Regusters said the researchers' list he had shown to the press was "only preliminary.")

Like the Texan who pledged the \$30,000 they need to actually go, but who returned to Texas without dropping a dime. "We're in a tremendous fund-raising posture right now," says Van Dusen, who is contacting everyone she thinks might donate funds.

Her husband says he has no idea how much they've personally invested in the project. However they do have approximately \$100,000 in donated cash and equipment — everything from flashlight batteries to an outboard motor. Some of it will be



Regusters' official dinosaur patch features the name he says the area's natives have given to the creature: Mokele-Mbembe, which means 'one who stops the flow of rivers.'

used by the six-person party to study plant and animal life in the Congo Basin. The couple has no formal training in biology or zoology.

Another thorn in their side is the Disney movie, "Baby... Secret of the Lost Legend." The flick tells the tale of a pair of Americans hunting a dinosaur in remote Africa. Regusters says it's his story and is talking lawsuit — to the tune of \$25 million.

Despite these nettlesome details, Regusters, a 51-year-old engineer who's worked on several space projects in California, and Van Dusen, 37, a chiropractor, remain enthusiastic. Charming people who seem more fascinating than kooky, they deliver their facts with assurance, making it seem entirely possible that indeed they may become the only people ever to document a living brontosaurus.

To understand the reality of the couple's quest — that it isn't easy to find a dinosaur — it's necessary to understand what they experienced in 1981 when they went to the Congo to check out previous reports about the beast. They say they repeatedly saw a large dinosaurlike animal swimming in

remote Lake Tele. It's to this area, about 100 miles north of the equator, that they are returning.

They began that first trip with Hollywood perceptions of an easy hunt. "We expected fruit growing on trees," Regusters laughs. In reality, they found themselves slogging through a thickly forested jungle-swamp 60 miles from the nearest village. The going was so rough that it took a full day to go less than a mile. During their six-week stay, they were constantly bitten by insects, had to watch for poisonous snakes, and killed crocodiles and monkeys for food.

Nothing else was edible.

"Herman lost over 50 pounds and I lost almost 30," says Van Dusen, sitting amid expedition gear crowded into their small Seattle living room. She shows a large color picture of their jungle site: It reveals nothing but a dense wall of green.

But the worst handicap was visibility — often no more than 10 feet in any direction. Although they say they repeatedly heard their prey — and brought back a tape recording that sounds vaguely like a big cat snarling beside a waterfall — they never saw it in the jungle. And because it was a swamp, there were no footprints.

But fortunately, Regusters says, he was able to see the animal in Lake Tele. From more than a mile away and through binoculars, Regusters saw the animal frolicking in the water "much like an elephant or a hippo in the heat of the day." It appeared to have a slender neck about 8 feet long, a small head and about 15 feet of back. "Assuming it had a counterbalancing tail, that would make it 30 to 35 feet long." He never saw its body or legs, but estimates it weighed 10 to 15 tons. "It certainly was much larger than an elephant."

The couple shot 23 rolls of film; all were underexposed and yielded no photos of the elusive creature.

But as Van Dusen explains: "Having walked through the swamp for five days, the equipment wasn't in great condition and neither were we."

That setback only made Regusters more determined. "I'm a person who solves unsolvable problems," he says. "It's a challenge to get some place where others have failed. I will go to all kind of angles until I can present a solution."

That dinosaurs — yup, they believe it's plural — exist is a theory founded on several premises.

First, they say the area's natives have 200 years of reported sightings and have even named the creature Mokele-Mbembe, meaning "one who stops the flow of rivers." Second, they say natives killed two of the animals in the 1930s, although no remains appear to exist.

And finally, they believe dinosaurs could live today without being previously discovered because the 800,000-mile-square Congo river basin is "an isolated ecosystem, and no one has any idea what kind of animals live there."

Of course there was the Scottish missionary David Livingstone who explored the region extensively in the late 1860s, and there have been numerous expeditions by the British, Belgians, Japanese and Americans since then, but "Herman found out that explorers never got off the waterways (and into the jungle)," says Van Dusen.

The linchpin of their argument is Van Dusen's contention that the equatorial region is climatically the same as it was in prehistoric times. Thus it suffered no killing ice age. "It's the only area in the entire world that hasn't changed latitudinally or longitudinally in the last 200 million years," she claims.

Wrong, counters Stan Chernicoff, a University of Washington geology professor. "The location has changed. Two-hundred-million years ago, Africa was attached to South America. Since then, the entire South Atlantic Ocean has opened up, so obviously the land masses had to move."

A bigger problem is that many scientists no longer believe climatic changes destroyed the beasts. Instead, paleontologists who don't believe in present-day dinosaurs are asking you to believe the creatures were exterminated after a huge asteroid hit the earth some 60 million years ago.

"It's a controversial subject," admits John Rensberger, a UW vertebrate paleontologist and a curator at the Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, which has the state's only dinosaur remains.

Says Rensberger: "The conjecture is that it (the asteroid) threw up a cloud of dust that obscured the sun for long enough to kill off vegetation. That killed off their food base."

Regusters has as hard a time accepting this theory as scientists have with his.

Rensberger says paleontologists wouldn't accept the engineer's find as a bona fide dinosaur unless they could dissect it and study the bone structure.

Even if the couple can't convince the world, all is not lost. "We've already been invited to the Republic of China to lecture on this," Regusters says brightly. "And also to help them put together an expedition to hunt for the so-called 'Chinese primitive man.'"

Big Foot, are you listening?

Pilots' report of mushroom cloud sighting baffles scientists

By WALTER SULLIVAN
New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Not since the great Siberian blast of 1908 or the flash recorded over the South Atlantic by a Defense Department satellite in 1979 has there been an explosive event as stubbornly mysterious as the mushroom cloud that appeared over the sea 200 miles east of Japan shortly before midnight April 9, 1984.

It was so close to cargo-laden Flight 36 of Japan Airlines that the plane's commander, Capt. Charles H. McDade, swerved away from it, began a rapid descent, ordered his crew to put on oxygen masks and radioed a "May Day" distress call.

"Looks like a nuclear explosion, only there was no fireball," he told flight controllers in Alaska. His plane was slightly jostled. "I turned tail and ran," he said later.

The crews of KLM and Flying Tiger airliners, also headed toward Alaska, saw the cloud, too. All were flying above a 14,-

000-foot cloud deck from which a bulb appeared, soaring at an estimated 500 mph. The bulb rapidly expanded to a diameter of 200 miles — the distance between New York and Washington — then thinned and disappeared above 65,000 feet.

The Soviet Union had warned of impending weapons tests, but far to the north. Still, the planes, and others passing the area on their way to Alaska, were diverted to Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage to be examined for radioactivity. None was found. Nor did any of the pilots see a flash, and other telltale effects of a nuclear blast were lacking.

Nor was there any disruption of aircraft electronics, such as that to be expected from a nuclear explosion.

Last year's event has been analyzed by a number of scientists, most recently in the British journal *Nature* by Andre C. Chang and James A. Burnetti of Teledyne Geotech in Alexandria, Va. They propose that it oc-

'It is important for the mystery to be solved. One should consider whether a nuclear war would have been started if the cloud had been observed in a more populated area.'

— Dr. Daniel A. Walker

curred when a meteor hit the cloud deck and disintegrated, producing a multitude of fragments.

The kinetic energy of these particles, they say, generated enough heat to evaporate the cloud particles and cause a rising plume of air like that above a nuclear explosion.

According to Dr. Daniel A. Walker of the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, who has spent several months studying flight crew interviews and available data, the meteor hypothesis does not explain the mushroom

shape or the energy needed to force a cloud upward at 500 mph.

In an analysis, published in the journal *Science*, he and his colleagues said, "The only known natural phenomenon capable of producing such rapid and extensive vertical motions are volcanic eruptions at their source."

Co-authors of his report in *Science* were Charles S. McCreery and Firmin J. Oliveira. Their institute is at the University of Hawaii in Manoa.

"Needless to say," Walker recently wrote to a Dutch colleague, "it is important for the mystery to be solved. One should consider whether a nuclear war would have been started if the cloud had been observed in a more populated area."

The same fears have been expressed, should there be a recurrence of the great 1908 explosion. It leveled forests over a large part of Siberia, starting fires and killing numerous reindeer. Presumably it oc-

curred high in the air, for no crater was formed.

The favored explanation is that it was a comet too insubstantial to survive passage through the atmosphere, but moving so fast it exploded from the resulting heat.

The 1979 flash was recorded by one of the Vela satellites placed in orbit to watch for nuclear explosions. Their sensors record hundreds of thousands of flashes from lightning bolts, meteors, ground-based lasers, direct or reflected sunlight. Most are very brief. The South Atlantic flash was more like the prolonged sequence from a nuclear blast.

As a result, the Defense Intelligence Agency was reported to have decided that a nuclear explosion was the most likely explanation. A panel of experts convened by the White House, however, concluded that the absence of other supporting evidence, such as fallout and atmospheric pressure waves, seemed to rule that out.

OBSERVER, Charlotte, NC - May 23, 1985 CR: G. Fawcett

Making A Case For The Seemingly Impossible

Inventor Says Energy Device Defies Accepted Physics

By JOYCE GEMPERLEIN
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — As he had vowed he would, Joseph Newman of Lucedale, Miss., brought his shiny, 9,000-pound energy machine to Washington on a flatbed truck Wednesday.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," Newman, an inventor by trade, told about 40 reporters and guests at a news conference at the Capital Centre, a suburban sports and entertainment arena.

A few minutes later an engineer, who has taken a leave from his job to help Newman win acceptance and a patent for his invention, set the machine to whirring.

Newman, 48, told the assembled reporters angrily and repeatedly that his energy machine produces greater external energy output than external energy input. Lay people often abbreviate that to say the machine "produces more energy than it

consumes," but Newman and his physicist proponents agree that the more complex statement is more correct.

The inventor has been trying for five years to convince the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that his energy machine deserves a patent. The patent office, early on, labeled it a "perpetual motion machine," one that produces energy without using any, and has refused the patent.

Thousands of Americans attempt to get patents yearly and thousands are turned down. But Newman, a corps of about 30 engineers and physicists, many of them well known, and a growing group of investors will not give up on Newman's machine.

Newman wants a patent so he can produce his invention commercially without worrying that it will be stolen. Already, there are inventors who contend they have developed machines that do what New-

man's purportedly does.

Newman said Wednesday he also is pursuing his case against the patent office to protect other "creative people" who have been pushed around by the office.

Newman makes extraordinary claims about his electricity-producing machine, which resembles a huge round tub with copper coils wrapped around its base and massive spinning magnets inside. A row of ordinary light bulbs fastened into lamp sockets is perched on top and a fan is lashed to its side.

Because the machine is nonpolluting and inexpensive to make, Newman and his proponents believe it would free the world from utility companies, end the use of oil as a fuel and make obsolete the internal combustion engine.

Newman, who is self-taught in physics and electromagnetics, has over the past 20 years developed theories that challenge the

giants of the scientific world.

That, essentially, is why the patent office, in documents, says it will not give Newman a patent. The next court date in Newman's suit is June 30, by which time a judge has ordered Newman to surrender his machine to the National Bureau of Standards for testing and possible dismantling.

Newman refuses to do so because he had offered his machine for testing for years and was refused and because he does not want his machine destroyed.

Turning over a device for testing is unprecedented in the history of the patent office, according to Evan Soule of New Orleans, who is doing public relations work for Newman. Patent office officials have declined to talk about Newman or his machine, saying his litigation bars their comment.

Newman rented a corner of the Capital

Centre for his demonstration Wednesday and spent about \$50,000, much of it given him by investors who believe his energy machine works.

He brought with him several physicists and engineers who went to his home in Lucedale, 130 miles from New Orleans, to prove him wrong and then became believers.

Roger Hastings, a principal physicist for Sperry-Univac, said he has tested the machine about 120 times and "it works."

"It is no more a perpetual motion machine than it is a nuclear reactor," said Ralph Hartwell, on leave from his job as an engineer for a New Orleans television station to work with Newman. Arnold Smith, a consulting engineer from New Orleans, called the machine "one of the most monumental achievements of history."