

# UFO

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## Local UFO investigators take their strange sightings seriously

*No one would have believed in the last years of the nineteenth century that this world was being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their various concerns, they were scrutinized and studied...*

— "The War of the Worlds"

By Len Roberts  
Standard-Times correspondent

NEW BEDFORD — Think you've seen a UFO? Maybe had a close encounter of the third kind? Been taken hostage by aliens? Shared your Reese's Pieces with ET?

Quick! Call 994-0686, the MUFON hot line number in Massachusetts.

MUFON (the Mutual Unidentified Flying Object Network) is an international scientific organization interested in researching UFO phenomena.

MUFON investigators such as Victor Zeller, professor of astronomy and physics at Bristol Community College, are serious-minded and knowledgeable. They represent 45 areas of science, engineering, technology, and medicine. As an advisory body, they are ready to apply their expertise to UFO cases under study or those not yet reported.

Zeller, a Dartmouth resident, says he is not a kook and does not know any in the organization. In fact, Zeller says, most of MUFON's Board of Consultants are PhD's or MD's. To ensure that only the qualified, competent and sincere become involved, Zeller stresses "membership in MUFON is by invitation only."

Field investigators are thoroughly trained scientific researchers who, according to Zeller, attempt to document sighting information in a thorough, unbiased manner.

"I've been interested in UFOs for a long time," he says. For 25 years, to be precise. "I saw one almost 25 years ago in Norton near Wheaton College. It was in 1962.

"Five pale blue lights moving across the horizon at about a 120 degree angle. Maybe 200 or so feet overhead. They were in a V formation. No sound. No shape to them. The sky was perfectly clear. No moon. No clouds. Just stars.

"They moved from horizon to horizon in about 10 seconds, and then they were gone."

Zeller, a Brown and University of Chicago graduate, offers no logical explanation. "It fits nothing I know about."

He says it does not bother him to talk about the sighting, although some people, he feels, might be "willing to think I was either on drugs or had too much to drink." And that, he insists, is the main reason people won't report their UFO experiences freely.

"They think they are going to be laughed at, but being laughed at doesn't upset me."

Zeller wishes he would get more calls from people who have had UFO experiences. "My number is 636-5379. I'll talk about UFOs with anyone as long as they don't call me up to put me on or waste my time."

He also wishes he had more MUFON members in Bristol County. Zeller is the only one. But there is at least one other MUFON field investigator in the area.

Jim Melescuic, a Reading resident and MUFON's Massachusetts director, reports that last January, Karen Holmes of Lakeville set about investigating claims from a group of six Whitman children that they had seen two strange, low-flying lights "looking like two snowmen attached to each other," accompanied by a "groaning-humming sound."

Already a field investigator for MUFON, she took up the case after overhearing the children, ages 10-12, being heckled by other children about their UFO sighting.

Consulting the file, Melescuic ran down a list of Ms. Holmes' inquiries and her conclusion that she could find no natural explanation for what the children all said they saw on Jan. 11, 1986.

Ms. Holmes, who had earlier written a letter to The Standard-Times explaining MUFON's work, could not be reached for comment last week.

*Should we not have been visited? In all the billions of years since the origin of the planet, has there not been even once a strange craft from a distant civilization surveying our world from above, and slowly settling down to the surface to be observed?*

— Carl Sagan, in "Cosmos"

Repeat. The MUFON hotline number is 617-944-0686.

It really is not hot, though. Make it lukewarm. The voice on the other end is not always live.

"True, but it's monitored 24 hours a day," Melescuic says. "We are constantly fielding reports and trying to get an accurate picture of what callers claim to have seen."

About 85 percent of sightings can be explained rationally, according to Melescuic. "They are either natural phenomena, deliberate hoaxes, conventional aircraft or misinterpretations of astrobodies."

It is the other 15 percent that trouble investigators such as Zeller, Melescuic and Barry Greenwood of Stoneham.

Melescuic and Greenwood, his assistant, are frequent radio talk show guests and lecturers on UFOs. Greenwood boasts that he maintains one of the three largest UFO archives in the world. The archives contain photographs, film and recordings of UFOs.

"They haven't gone away, the UFOs," Melescuic says. "People are still seeing them and expressing their concern about them. Look at all the movies that have focused on the subject — films like 'Close Encounters,' 'ET,' 'Starman,' 'Aliens.'"

Greenwood is the author of "Clear Intent," in which he charges the government with actively promoting a cosmic coverup.

*But has it happened in fact? The critical issue is the quality of the purported evidence, rigorously and skeptically scrutinized — not what sounds plausible, not the unsubstantiated testimony of one or two self-professed eye witnesses.*

— Carl Sagan

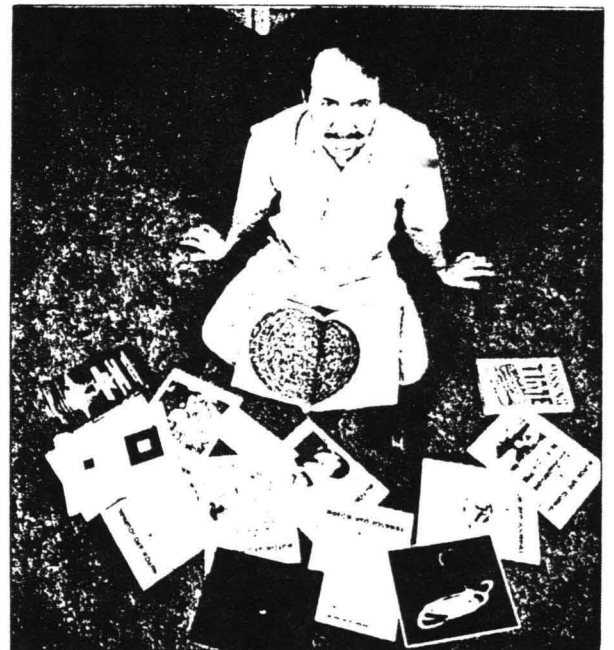
In Boxboro last October, MUFON investigators, over a two-day period, interrogated 21 witnesses who claimed they saw orange balls of light, in pairs and fours, traveling horizontally about 40 feet above the tree tops.

Investigators, after studying angulations and checking all astronomical data for the time and place, concluded that witnesses probably saw "earthquake lights or lightning."

Melescuic explained the lights are electromagnetic impulses emanating from the Earth's surface. Such light can assume different shapes and change colors.

"It is like an Earth burp," he says. "What those 21 witnesses saw, we are fairly sure, was a natural phenomenon."

But consider the Cash-Landrum case.



Staff photo by Jack Iddon

Victor Zeller: BCC professor and an investigator of UFOs.

In 1980 in Houston, Betty Cash and Vicki Landrum were driving home from a bingo party with Landrum's grandson, Toby. What they say they saw overhead was a huge diamond-shaped aircraft with flames shooting out of it. According to their testimony, it was being "penned in" by 21 helicopters resembling CH-47 Chinook attack copters.

The UFO and its apparent pursuers disappeared within minutes, but the three observers were left physically and psychologically damaged by the experience. All three became seriously ill. They developed open lesions, hair fell out, facial and body burns, headache, nausea, vomiting. They still have not completely recovered.

The case has landed in court as the women seek someone to pay their medical bills.

The government denies any knowledge or involvement.

But UFO investigators wonder whether a government experiment went out of control. Melescuic asks if the military have a rapid deployment system that would explain the helicopters' presence.

*There are no compelling cases of extra-terrestrial visitation, despite all claims about UFOs, and ancient astronauts which sometimes make it seem that our planet is awash in uninvited guests.*

— Carl Sagan

Based on documents obtained from the government via the Freedom of Information Act, MUFON concludes that the combined military and intelligence establishment has been involved in UFO incidents repeatedly since the demise of Project Bluebook.

Project Bluebook, an elaborate investigation of UFO phenomena by the Air Force, was begun in 1954 and — at least publicly — abandoned in 1969 when the Air Force announced that it had found no evidence of alien visitors.

Melescuic argues that the National Security Agency is still holding documents that NSA claims would jeopardize national security.

"That's the reply you always get from them," he says, adding "there's

probably more than 300 documents being held by the combined intelligence community on UFO overflights."

Melescuic contends that secrecy only helps promote what he calls the public's "supermarket mentality" about UFOs.

"There are vast amounts of credible materials on UFOs, but for some reason people choose to get theirs in those supermarket-sold tabloids that would rather exploit people's gullibilities and fears than promote their knowledge."

What is out there, he claims, is an intelligent control.

"There is a super technology that enables their craft to appear and disappear at great rates of speed, and play the 'now you see us, now you don't game.'"

MUFON is actively employing every legal avenue open to it to gain access to materials it says the government is protecting.

"What is it they don't want us to know? Do they really have a Hangar 18?" Melescuic asks, referring to a movie in which a UFO is captured and examined in "Hangar 18."

From the point of its founding in 1969, MUFON has grown into the world's largest membership organization in UFO research. Evidence gathered by MUFON experts includes computer-examined photos of unconventional vehicles, the chemistries of materials left at UFO landing sites, and the findings of several hundred regressive hypnosis sessions with UFO witnesses, all of which — they say — reinforces the notion that we have been and are being visited.

*There is something irresistible about the discovery of even a token, perhaps a complex inscription, but, best by far, a key to the understanding of an alien and exotic civilization. It is an appeal we humans have felt before.*

— Carl Sagan

Ask Jules Vaillancourt, director of MUFON's Worcester County section, and he will tell you it is hard to believe differently when you have been one of the chief examiners in the Betty Andreasson case.

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"Her case is the typical abduction case except for one thing," Vaillancourt points out. "her fantastic memory and her ability to make drawings of it."

The Ashburnham woman, mother of seven, says she was visited by "beings" in Jan. 25, 1967. By her own account and those of her father and oldest daughter Becky (11 at the time), she was taken captive and made to board a saucer-shaped craft for several hours while the beings studied her.

In her depositions, Mrs. Andreasson (now, after a second marriage, Mrs. Luca) not only described these visitors in vivid detail, she also drew them as well. They were small, maybe 3 1/4 to 4 feet tall, with grayish, clammy-looking faces and large oval eyes. She recalled the leader's name. It was Quazgaa. He was bee-like in appearance.

Vaillancourt says that the Andreasson investigation is continuing.

"We are continually getting more information. Mrs. Luca has taken a variety of voice stress tests (similar to the lie detector test) and has passed them all. So, too, has her daughter, who "vaguely" recalls seeing the visitors who took her mother into their spacecraft.

Both Vaillancourt and Zeller are convinced a book due to appear in bookstores in October will rekindle interest in the UFO abduction experience.

Whitley Streiber's "Communion" is a recounting of how he, his wife, and son were taken by aliens last October, released, and then retaken in February and again released.

"I am sure it will help many people out there cope with their own similar experiences," Vaillancourt says. "Streiber claims he owes the fact he is still alive to author Budd Hopkins. He says Hopkins helped him understand what was happening to him."

Zeller believes it will lead others to talk openly about their UFO experiences without worrying about being laughed at.

*It is pointless to worry about the possible malevolent intentions of an advanced civilization with whom we might make contact. It is more likely that the mere fact they have survived so long means they have learned to live with themselves and others.*

— Carl Sagan, who concludes there is no evidence of UFOs having visited Earth



Staff photo by Jack Iddon

### Fairhaven UFO

Victor Zeller holds a photo taken on Jan. 2, 1977, with a 200mm lens open for 10 seconds.

## Letters

### Saw object

Editor,

Just for the heck of it I would like to go on record as having seen (or so I believe) the mystery object reported by Sally Jones and Becky (Sunday's Journal).

Only I saw it at approximately 5:30 on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 5. Just happened to look out my window and there going past was this odd-looking object. Kinda blimp-shaped but of a whiteness like a fleecy cloud with a spray of bright red streaks at the rear...a startling sight against a brilliant blue sky...gone before I could get out on the balcony for a closer look.

A converted UFO believer,  
Freeda H. Bolton

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Auburn Journal welcomes the submission of letters to the editor for publication. We ask that every letter be signed and be addressed to the editor, not a copy of a letter sent to someone else. We reserve the right to select those letters printed on our editorial pages. Letters marked letters to the editor, but not for publication, should be marked "not for publication."

## UFO REVISITED

Detroit man says he has  
proof that 1950 photos  
depicted 25-foot saucer

By JEB BLADINE  
News-Register Editor

Twenty-three years ago, the name of this newspaper was changed to the News-Register. But it was no problem for the local post office to provide accurate delivery to us for a letter that was addressed simply, "The Telephone Register, McMinnville, Oregon."

The letter, mailed three days earlier by Owen Cuniff of Detroit, Mich., produced instant nostalgia. It was an update on one of the most famous UFO stories in the nation's history, that being the June 8, 1950, publication by this newspaper of two photographs that appeared to depict a flying saucer.

"I have proved," wrote Mr. Cuniff, "this was a 25-foot saucer at 900 feet."

Before describing the Michigan man's mathematical explanation, a quick back-grounder on the 1950 story is in order.

### Farmer photographs flying object

Some of you might have seen the reproduction of our June 8, 1950, front page as one of many displays at the recent Chamber of Commerce Annual Dinner. It showed, and told, how McMinnville-area farmer Paul Trent had used a Kodak camera to photograph -- twice, within 30 seconds -- a strange object moving in mid-air near his farm home.

"The object was coming in toward us and seemed to tip up a little bit," we quoted him at the time. "It was very bright -- almost silvery -- and there was no noise or smoke."

The story concluded simply:

"What are they? 'Well, I think they're ours,' said Trent. The reporter said he hoped so."

The nationwide interest generated in that single story is unsurpassed in the history of this newspaper. Orders for reproductions of the front page started coming in from all over the country. Within weeks, working nights, the newspaper staff had hand-packaged and mailed about 10,000 copies of that newspaper page at the 1950 cost of 10 cents apiece.

To this day, the episode stands out in various publications about UFOs as one of those that never has been explained away as fog tricks, solar reflection or some other phenomenon.



A 1950 photograph showing saucer-like object above Paul Trent farm house

### Man from Detroit sends his 'proof'

Back to Owen Cuniff of Detroit:

Mr. Cuniff, in a hand-written letter this week, did not explain how he happened to come across the famous UFO story 26 years later. But he did explain his "proof" that the photographs depicted a real saucer as follows:

"The photographer walked 6.6 feet to the side, making an angle at the distance of the UFO 53 percent of total travel. This could only happen at 900 feet. So the Trents did not produce a hoax when the case is examined thoroughly with mathematics."

"This angle is 11 degrees wide, and would cover 60 percent of the complete travel angle at the horizon (infinity). But the UFO is close enough so it only covers 53 percent."

"So the Trents said the object was 25 feet wide, and this shows it was."

Now, we don't fully understand Mr. Cuniff's mathematics, but he did give this additional reference information about the "range-finding principle": "Angles at different distances show correct percentage at only one point."

So according to Owen Cuniff of Detroit,

the UFO pictured in the 1950 Telephone Register indeed was a 25-foot saucer 900 feet away from the Trent farm house. And he is proud of the effort.

"I am presently in correspondence with UFO agencies examining the case," he wrote, "and I believe they will be in agreement with me. This is the first time anyone has ever made a chart proving the object was a 25-foot saucer, though it has been tried before."

### So what's the moral of the story

The morals of this story are these:

First, if it only takes three days for Mr. Cuniff's letter to reach this office with nothing more than the address, "The Telephone Register, McMinnville, Oregon," then our U.S. Postal Service is deserving of some praise for its work.

Secondly, it just goes to show that you should never underestimate the reach of a small community newspaper -- even 26 years later.

And finally, nothing really changes in reporting over a quarter decade: We hope it was ours, too.



# INVESTIGATING UFO SIGHTINGS

## A Sensational Science That Gets No Respect

By KAREN KREBSBACH

**N**ever mind that the conventioneer tucked the rolled tabloid underneath his arm; he couldn't hide the screaming headline, "I Gave Birth to a UFO Alien!"

He glanced mischievously around the room, presumably wondering if his colleagues gathered for the third annual UFO Forum at the Beverly Golf and Tennis Club one weekend last month - would get the joke.

But no one seemed to notice.

They were all too busy watching UFO documentaries, exchanging personal research tidbits or thumbing through the huge collection of pamphlets, journals and books for sale, ranging from classics like famed researcher Budd Hopkins' "Missing Time" to the recently released "Final Report of the Psychological Testing of UFO Abductees."

No story seemed too far out of this world for this crowd, gathered for a two-day conference sponsored by the 3,000-member Mutual UFO Network.

Convention topics ranged from the latest UFO sightings to the federal government's most recent public records disclosure about UFOs, but the audience's most spirited questions - and the most fascinating stories from those sharing the podium - centered on alleged alien abduction cases.

UFO experts agree that in 80 to 90 percent of all reported abduction cases the alleged victim has mistaken fantasy for reality. But the remaining cases, they argue, are worthy of consideration.

Joe Nyman of Medfield is one of a growing number of independent investigators struggling to uncover and study stories of alien encounters, most of which require hypnosis to unravel. He has interviewed dozens of people who claim to have been prodded by aliens' needles, zapped with limb-paralyzing lights and beamed aboard aircrafts crowded with all kinds of bizarre characters presumably from outer space.

"I'm not out to convince anybody that UFOs exist. I'm interested in getting cases and trying to put them into a coherent pattern," says Nyman, a software engineer. "The only reason I believe they exist is what I glean from talking to people who claim personal encounters of one kind or another. The sincerity, variety and genuine puzzlement, and sometime traumatic experiences of people who claim abduction experiences of their own. (Aliens) certainly exist and they are interacting with humans in some quite unknown way."

Like Nyman, Jim Melesciuc, director of the Massachusetts MUFON, isn't out to turn skeptics into believers. "We want to preserve the data. We feel it's an important part of history and without the data, it would be lost forever."

Melesciuc says part of the credibility problem with UFOs - and most certainly with alleged abduction cases - is that these topics often are too hot for scientists to handle publicly. "Many involved are closet ufologists," he says. "They study it, but don't want anyone to know because they don't want the 'ridicule factor.'"

Because only a couple hundred case histories have been chronicled, Nyman says, it is too early to reach any conclusions. He believes it may take another five to 10 years to do so.

Based on scanty evidence collected so far from the stories of alleged victims, Nyman speculates that hundreds - perhaps as many as hundreds of thousands - of humans have been abducted by aliens and may not know it.

In the UFO community, alleged abductions by aliens are referred to as "close encounters of the fourth kind." Encounters of the first kind include the close observation of a UFO; to be classified as a "second kind" encounter, there must be physical evidence of a UFO, such as scorched vegetation; the "third kind" requires sighting of aliens in or outside a UFO.

The modern era of UFO studies in this country dawned in 1947 when a reporter in Washington wrote about seeing crescent shaped aircraft, whose movement he described as "plates skipping across the water." With that description, the term "flying saucers" was coined.

However, it was the highly publicized alleged abduction of New Hampshire residents Betty and Barney Hill in 1961 that quickly became the standard scientific case by which all others are judged.



**"People usually reach the point where there's a bit of desperation in their lives. They know there is something deep in their subconscious, but they can't get at it... There's a kind of trauma involved. They don't want to be singled out for publicity or called crazy."**

Joe Nyman  
UFO investigator

Twenty-five years ago last Friday the couple was driving back from Montreal when their car stalled out. They were allegedly yanked out of their car, brought through the woods to a glowing aircraft and taken inside for what they believe were rigorous medical examinations.

When recalling their stories separately under hypnosis, Betty and Barney Hill each became terrified.

The Hill case was a pivotal one because, for the first time, researchers received two independent accounts of what appeared to be the same abduction experience.

"Up until that point we had had inklings of this happening in out-of-the-way places," says Nyman. "But this story caught everybody's fancy. They became national personalities." The couple toured the country telling their compelling story, prompting scores of people throughout the world to come forward with suspicions about their own abductions. The Hills' alien encounter, splashed across the front page of many major newspapers, was eventually detailed in John Fuller's book, "The Interrupted Journey."

The case made a lot of sense to investigators who had been wrestling with the concept of "lost time." The Hills had returned home that night, having "forgotten" two hours of the trip and they were unable to explain why Betty's dress was stained and torn, why their watches had stopped and why their car had several shiny spots on it.

"We have many cases involving missing time," says Ray Fowler of Hamilton, MUFON's director of investigations. "But we didn't pay any attention to this for a number of years."

Fowler, who became interested in UFOs when he saw his first one as a teen in 1947, also credits Steven Spielberg's 1977 blockbuster film, "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," with prompting alleged abduction victims to come forward in search of answers to nagging questions about flashbacks, dreams and memories. The abductions in the movie were based on research Spielberg conducted at the Center for UFO Studies in Chicago.

"That movie may have possibly taken the stigma off of that particular kind of case," theorizes Fowler, who has written four books on UFO-related phenomena, including two which chronicled the alleged abduction of a family from South Ashburnham.

"In the past, people (who might have had abduction experiences) may have talked to their priests, their rabbi, their psychologists, rather than come to a UFO agency," he says. But now, more and more people are coming to the experts, he says.

Melesciuc says the study of alleged abductees is too new to estimate how many people may have had similar encounters, but he believes that the interviews with hundreds worldwide so far are "just the tip of the iceberg." Due to the trauma of such an encounter or because aliens tell people to "forget" they had the experience, most people do not consciously recall abduction experiences.

About 95 percent of all alleged abductees require hypnosis to recall their alien encounter, Fowler says. The other five percent can consciously recall many details, and often suffer from disturbing flashbacks.

Suspicion of an alien encounter is usually sparked by recurring nightmares with UFO themes, the unnatural fear of a familiar place, withdrawn behavior, or the noticing of scars that don't heal - usually on the back of the leg or knee or on the palm of the hand.

Often, the more they try to recall an incident, the more the memory eludes them, according to Fowler. For some people, the psychological stress can ruin a marriage or cause a job loss.

"People usually reach the point where there's a bit of desperation in their lives," says Nyman. "They know there is something deep in their subconscious, but they can't get at it... There's a kind of trauma involved. They don't want to be singled out for publicity or called crazy."

Many alleged abductees have a "marker experience," which usually occurs between 1 and 3 a.m. when they wake and see an unusual figure in the bedroom, according to Nyman. The incident is generally written off as a nightmare, but those interviewed under hypnosis usually recount abduction experiences.

The classic case of the alien encounter involves someone who spots a UFO as he or she is driving or walking and arrives at their destination much later than expected.

Always wary of a hoax, UFO experts carefully check the stories of all alleged abductees. Many are subjected to lie detector tests, character reference checks and questions about their psychological history.

Common to the abduction experience is a variety of medical examinations, including needles in one's ears or navel; skin "scooped" from one's body - most often behind the knee - and the taking of samples of body fluids, such as sperm. Melesciuc says. Another common thread is that the experience, usually occurring first in childhood, is repeated every few years.

"People want answers and no one can help them," says Fowler. "It will plague them... It is so completely outside the realm of everyday experience."

Nyman rejects the theory that sci-fi films are the source of vivid memories dredged up by would-be abductees. These kinds of films have been known to put abductees to

sleep, which Nyman theorizes is because they do not want to remember their experience.

He also dismisses skeptics' claims that since so many kinds of beings have been described in recounting alleged abductions, the stories are simply the product of overactive imaginations. Descriptions of alleged aliens cover a wide range of beings, although several "types" have been spotted worldwide, according to Fowler.

Most of the abductees Fowler has interviewed report seeing a three- to four-foot-tall being, with a gray, clay-like complexion, large pear-shaped head, short neck and abnormally large wrap-around eyes. The being has small slits where a human would have a nose, ears or mouth, he said. Telepathy is often the method of communication and rarely do people report that the aliens walk. They are more apt to say that the aliens appeared to be floating.

Another commonly described type, according to Melesciuc, is a being wearing a tight-fitting suit who is less than five feet tall. He has a huge head and black, egg-shaped eyes, with only slits for his nose and mouth. Another type is a dark olive-skinned being resembling a Pharaoh.

Despite what some investigators contend is mounting evidence that aliens do exist and are abducting humans, the field still gets no respect from the general public or the scientific community at large.

Yet Nyman and his fellow researchers, who receive little recognition and even less funding, continue searching for the final frontier which they believe lies locked within the memories of their fellow human beings.

## Alien Encounters

**M**edfield resident Joe Nyman, who has been studying UFOs for more than 25 years, has talked to hundreds of people who claim to have been abducted by aliens. He has chronicled the stories of more than two dozen alleged abductees, whose experiences range from the tame to the bizarre. The following are some examples.

He is working to reconstruct the alleged alien encounter of a 37-year-old MetroWest woman artist, who several years ago suddenly became compelled to paint pictures with strong UFO themes.

The woman, whom Nyman believes may be trying to work through a suppressed childhood encounter with aliens, has only one conscious memory of seeing a UFO. She recalls seeing a bright light flash past the window of her Boston home one summer night when she was a teen-ager.

She also remembers standing outside barefoot at 2 a.m. that same day, watching two vehicles with round lights make right angle turns in the sky. Her mother called her into the house. When questioned about the incident, her mother said she does not remember how she knew her daughter was outdoors, according to Nyman.

Probing during seven hypnosis sessions revealed that the woman had apparently been abducted by aliens that night, taken aboard their aircraft, and examined, Nyman said.

The woman's description of the beings included pear-shaped heads divided into two distinct lobes. An independent researcher in Tennessee investigated a case in which the aliens had the same characteristics.

The woman, who Nyman says is quite defensive about the experience, has been unable to finish her story under hypnosis because of a psychological block.

Another case Nyman has researched centered on an incident involving a 13-year-old boy who lived in Foxboro in December 1980.

## UFOs Over MetroWest

By JAMES J. BUCKLEY

A Marlboro cab driver, who had just dropped off a passenger at the Wayside Inn in Sudbury, claims that his headlights started flickering on and off as he approached Rte. 20 near the Martha and Mary Chapel on a rainy September night in 1965.

As he pulled off the road, he heard a noise overhead and saw a disc hovering about 200 feet over his head. He saw colorful sparks flying from its sides and heard a high-pitched whine. The disc hovered for about five minutes and then flew away to the west.

Following are a few of the other UFO sightings in MetroWest over the years. A Weston resident reported that at about 5:55 p.m. on January 15, 1966 his 11-year-old son dashed into the house shouting that a flying saucer was outside. The man grabbed his binoculars and went outside with his family to look. He saw what at first appeared to be an extremely bright star and immediately assumed it was a low-flying plane. But when a strange trajectory of light burst from the object, he was convinced that the object could not be an airplane. His wife thought it might be a satellite that had begun to disintegrate. However, there was no record of any plane or satellite in the vicinity that evening.

According to New England historian Edward Rowe Snow, a flying saucer was seen over Rte. 2 in Acton on Oct. 17, 1973. Waiting for a red light to change, Kevin and his sister, Ann Mary, who were returning from a funeral in Boston, suddenly saw a brilliant light some distance away in the sky. There were no stars out that night and it was very dark so the light was especially bright. As the object approached them, the light grew brighter.

When the light was hovering overhead, Kevin pulled the car off the road, hoping that some other car would come along to verify the existence of the strange light. But none came as he and his sister stood in awe of the light above them. As they became accustomed to the bright light, they saw a disc. They lost their nerve at that point, hopped into their car and sped away.

Patrolman Stephen Trefry reported that he saw two UFOs on a mid-October night in 1985. As soon as his report was made public, a Prescott Road resident came forth to report that she had seen two round orange balls high over the pasture bounded by Depot and Prescott roads as she was driving to work one morning.

According to this woman, the lights were about six feet apart. She didn't pull over to investigate what she was convinced was a UFO, but as soon as she heard Trefry's tale she wished she had.

Just last month Westboro police were called by a resident who reported that he saw a triangular object hovering overhead when he rushed outside to determine the source of a loud noise. He climbed up on his roof to catch a better view but the noise stopped after a few minutes and the UFO quickly flew away. In an attempt to prove that he hadn't been imagining the whole episode, the man asked his neighbors if they had heard or seen anything unusual that night. One neighbor across the street said he, too, had heard the strange noise but he hadn't gone out to investigate because he had been on the telephone at the time.

The boy, who was waiting at his home for a 6:45 p.m. ride to a Boy Scout meeting, ran out to the back yard to see if the ground was too frozen for him to ride his dirt bike to school the next day.

As he was bending over the ground, he heard a noise that he described to Nyman as "someone rubbing their finger across the tip of a wine glass."

When he looked up, hovering over him was a saucer-shaped object with an estimated 35-foot diameter and lights in its many windows. As the boy watched the vehicle, a beam of light shot from its base, striking him in the chest, Nyman said.

The boy recalled a tingling sensation in his legs, and found he was paralyzed. Ultimately — though the boy could not estimate how long it took — the light withdrew and he was able to free himself and run into his house.

His mother, who used to work with Mutual UFO Network member Ray Fowler, listened to her frightened son's story, but ushered him off to his meeting. Then she called Fowler.

By 9 p.m., Nyman and MUFON member Ed Fogg had checked the Foxboro police log for reports of UFO sightings and had arrived at the boy's home, awaiting his return.

During the duo's interview with the boy, he recalled a "mumbling" in his head, as if someone was trying to communicate with him. He was unable to decipher the message.

Slowly, other details of the boy's experience emerged. When Nyman and Fogg asked the boy to remove his shirt, they discovered a marking similar to a sunburn, which ran from the top of his breastbone tracing a narrow line under both sides of his rib cage. The pair photographed the marking.

In subsequent research, Nyman found evidence of similar markings

on a young man in Tyler, Tex., who claimed a similar abduction experience several years later.

The boy, who had the habit of talking in his sleep about events that had upset him during the day, went to bed that night about 11:15 p.m. Fifteen minutes later, he started mumbling. His parents placed a tape recorder next to the bed and let him continue.

According to Nyman, the boy relived his encounter twice that night over the course of more than 30 minutes.

"Oh no! What the hell, it's a UFO!" the boy shouted into the tape. "What's happening? What are you guys doing? I don't wanna go on. Don't do any more tests on me. Oh no, no, no. Don't do any more tests. Who are you? Are you an earth person?"

Months later, the boy was taken to a hypnotist, who allowed him to relive the night's encounter.

Under hypnosis, the boy immediately recognized the "mumbling" he heard that night. "Something's telling me something," the boy told the hypnotist and Nyman. "It's a calm voice running through my mind, soothing me. I don't understand... The ship comes closer. I'm able to run. I hit the baseball bat and fall down. I look up. It's looking at me. Something's looking at me still! No one could hear me. I got to get out of here. This is it. The light really gets intense."

"I won't be harmed. They're just going to examine me... It's a person. Has a big head, small body. He's floating across the window of the ship. It's talking and looking at me. Then it stops. I can't understand it. I run and it just stays where it is... His eyes are big, nose long, no mouth."

Under questioning, the boy said the alien was a "friendly" person.

Nyman also investigated a 1984 Framingham case, in which a man in his mid-20s awoke abruptly on a cold January night to experience what Nyman calls the classic "bedroom encounter."

The man recalls lying fully awake, with his eyes closed, about 1:30 a.m., feeling an irritation in his left eye. He did not wake up his wife.

He felt a slight breeze at the top of his head from the open window behind the bed's headboard. Year-round, he and his wife slept with the window about three inches open.

The man tried to rub his irritated eye, but found he could not move. When he eventually was able to open his eyes, he saw what appeared to be a mirror on the ceiling reflecting a green, pencil-thin beam of light that shot directly into his right eye.

In the mirror, he thought he saw a tiny head holding an object that he said resembled a hair dryer. The man had the strange sensation that his mind was being read.

He struggled to free himself. Ultimately, he succeeded, jumping up and rushing to the window. He pulled up the shade, just in time to see an aircraft the size and shape of a 55-gallon drum, with a set of tripod legs, rising from the ground. Green and orange lights glowed inside the craft.

According to Nyman, the man was very upset, believing he would soon die. The next morning, he awoke with continued irritation in his left eye. Several days later, the irritation disappeared.

Think you've encountered an alien in your lifetime? Call the Massachusetts UFO Network Hotline at 944-0686.

KAREN KREBSBACH

ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Little Rock, AR - Nov. 27, 1986

## 'Masters' from space reported

Society holds belief of cosmic religion

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — So maybe it is all true.

Maybe, just maybe, Jesus did come from Venus and Buddha from Saturn, as the Aetherius Society maintains. After all, the society points out, Jesus did say he was from the bright and morning star.

And perhaps, if the truth be known, cosmic masters are really living among us. They are said to live on other planets (not Mercury, though; too hot there, presumably) within this solar system.

They come to earth on flying saucers to help ignorant humans evolve properly while assisting the primitives to stave off or alleviate catastrophes.

Again, there is much evidence about the possible existence of flying saucers, the society insists, but they contend it has all been an insidious government coverup. Sort of a cosmic Watergate.

Even more compelling is the seriously taken notion that the cosmic masters look just like us, except most of them are slightly taller than professional basketball players, have cinnamon-colored skin and wear one-piece suits like they do on Star Trek.

Well, who knows?

### Molecules vibrate faster

The only reason we can't see these spiritual beings, these "humanoid instruments of God," as the society refers to them, is because their molecules vibrate faster than ours. It's not their fault. They simply have the evolutionary jump on ordinary humans.

Alan Moseley is a Los Angeles member of the mystical religious and education society that claims some 10,000 adherents worldwide, mostly in and around London. He said "these cosmic masters work behind the scenes helping mankind, and it would interfere with their work if they revealed themselves."

### Other beings

One level of consciousness below the cosmic masters are the members of the Great White Brotherhood. (The "white" refers to "white magic," not to skin color) They are the "top of the tree" on earth, according to Charles Abrahamson, founder-director of the society in the United States.

Abrahamson, who along with Moseley holds an honorary divinity degree from the International Theological Seminary at Van Nuys, Cal., said the white masters can go instantly from one place on earth to another.

They can walk through solid walls. And they don't have to eat or brush their teeth or anything like that. But they will appear typically human.

"When they come, they have to be born into a kind of human form," Moseley explained.

### Formed in 1955

Operating out of a cluster of small buildings off Sunset Boule-

vard in Hollywood, the Aetherius Society was formed in 1955, shortly after the founder, His Eminence Sir George King, was telepathically contacted ("cosmic transmissions," it's called) by the cosmic master Aetherius, or "the one from space."

Services are held each Sunday and Monday inside their brightly colored church littered with "Beyond Science" magazines. The space intelligencers enforce a strict dress code — men must wear coats and ties and women must wear dresses.

In 1961, the society, which also has headquarters at Detroit, Toronto, and Chicago, in addition to Los Angeles and London, was granted nonprofit religious status. Private cash donations are the karmic currency that keeps the organization alive.

King, 66, who shuttles aboard ordinary airplanes, between London and Los Angeles, could not be reached for comment. Moseley said he was resting somewhere in Los Angeles.

### To show 'New World'

It is King's contention that a new cosmic master will come "shortly" in a flying saucer, and will guide those who are ready to move into "the New World."

"It's much like sending the Peace Corps to the Third World," Abrahamson said. "That's what the cosmic masters are, the Peace Corps trying to help people."

Abrahamson is acutely aware of the fact that the society's teachings have elicited a fair share of skepticism. "I suppose you'd have to say all of this is an act of faith, but it's more than that, too. We believe that the masters are here to stop us from abusing our environment and to stop disobeying God."



# Sikeston youths spot strange object in sky

Whether the Doberman pinscher yelped at the celestial anomaly or not, the boys can't say.

Their hearts and minds did trip at the sight of what they thought was a true, honest-to-goodness UFO (unidentified flying object) spotted Wednesday night in the black of the northern Sikeston sky.

"It kinds of scares me," said Jonathan Walker, a ninth grade SeMo Christian Academy student. "There's something flying around up there and I don't know what it is."

Gayle Rettig, also a ninth-grader at SeMo Christian, said the incident around 9 p.m. still boggles him.

"I don't really know what it is," he said. "You go to church and you're not supposed to believe in that. I'd never seen anything like it in my life."

Walker, Rettig and Frank Rutledge, an eighth grade student at

Sikeston Junior High, called the Highway Patrol station where an officer told the youths a spotter would be dispatched. Walker then telephoned Dr. Harley Rutledge (no relation to Frank), the Southeast Missouri State University physics professor who used to investigate UFO sightings.

The night progressed quietly enough for the three. All were in Rettig's garage working on his all-terrain three-wheeler when Rettig's dog started barking.

They stepped outside, thinking a friend had arrived. No such luck.

In the clear night sky, Rettig saw it first — four red lights, two at each end, with an aqua blue light on top and toward the center of the red lights.

"It was a lot bigger than an airplane," Rettig said. "It was scary."

Gliding without sound, maybe three miles off, low to the horizon, the "hotdog shaped" UFO faded away after 2½ minutes, Walker said.

Walker said the three couldn't see stars behind the object.

"A couple of minutes later we saw planes farther off and heard them," he added.

After a few minutes Walker recalled a strange object he had seen several years ago and realized there was a strong similarity.

"I saw one in the winter of '82 or '83," Walker said. "It was a big orange ball with a little blue light flashing off to the side."

After Wednesday night's appearance, Walker called a friend who also had sighted the earlier orange ball.

"They said it was relatively thick, not slender along its axis."

Dr. Rutledge said. "They lost sight of it after they crawled on part of the house to see it."

Rutledge said the new sighting surprised him since no noticeable UFO activity has been reported lately.

"There have been an average of five sightings (in the southeast Missouri area) since about 1973," he said. "But 1973-74 was the big year for sightings."

The professor wrote a book, "Project Identification," in 1980 from a seven-year study of unexplained UFO sightings throughout the area.

"I never know if a report is faked or not. But the kids gave a good report about it," Rutledge said.

He is more inclined to believe the trio's experience because of the October 1973 sighting he made with his wife and three others in a soybean field north of Sikeston.

"A Sikeston auxiliary policeman sighted a big red ball in the field. The next day we got soil samples and leaves and tested them. That night I took the wife to the field, and set up cameras and telescopes," Rutledge recalled.

Later, the auxiliary policeman and his wife, along with the field owner, joined the pair.

"At about 10 or 10:30 p.m. I saw several orange lights real close. Through binoculars I spotted an amber window-shaped object to the west. Then two more (amber) flashed on beside it. Soon afterward both my wife and I had the feeling that something was overhead us in the sky. We both looked up and saw a big blob — a dark space in the stars."

Rutledge didn't compare stories with his wife until compiling the book seven years later.

## E.T. phones Lode— gets an answer

Believer claims visit from creature in tennis shoes

By KATHY GEISLER  
The Stockton Record

SONORA — If you hanker for a close encounter with an extra-terrestrial, now may be the perfect time to pack a picnic lunch and head for the Mother Lode.

"We don't know why for sure, but for some reason, around the solstice, other life forms and UFOs appear more often," said John Dunlap, a computer and electronics wizard attending the Sunday session of the national UFO conference. Dunlap, like many of the 400 people attending the convention, is a member of MUFON, the Mutual Unidentified Flying Object Network, Inc.

UFOs and their imp-like creatures are not just reproduced in the movie theaters and on the TV sets of the San Joaquin Valley and Mother Lode. They're real and they happen more often and much closer to home than most believe, claim UFO stalwarts.

Two weeks ago, MUFON investigators were called to Columbia to check a woman's claim that she saw a sphere shape of light drift down through the Stanislaus River canyon and leave just as quietly as it came.

"A sighting there in the canyon is not that unusual," said Marv Taylor, state director of MUFON and chairman of the conference.

Since Taylor moved to Sonora in 1971, he has responded to "400 sightings that turned out to be worthwhile" in the counties of San Joaquin, Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne.

Many sightings have occurred in the Table Mountain, Lake Tulloch, Copperopolis and New Melones Reservoir areas, said Taylor. The orchards around Linden have also been the area of several sightings, he said.

But, the majority of UFO sightings have occurred at Knight's Ferry, near Oakdale.

"It's almost unreal the number of reports we get out of there," said Taylor. He said there may be a vortex near Knight's Ferry which allows the aircrafts to enter the Earth's atmosphere at that location.

Although some people attending Sunday's conference were drawn out of curiosity, most had a story to tell — flashes of light, hovering crafts and wrinkle-free creatures standing three feet tall.

In 1963 Larry Jacobsen was living in Sonora, operating the local cable television company, when a forest fire knocked out cables on a nearby mountaintop.

"It was dark when I finished repairing the lines. I turned to go to my truck and saw three pinkish-reddish glows flickering in the distance. Then I saw a metallic finish on something — I could

see the lights of Sonora reflecting on it," said Jacobsen.

A few days later, he and a newspaper reporter trudged back up the hill and found charred manzanita bushes covered with white, flaky webs. There were no marks in the blackened soil, moist from a rain which came shortly after the fire.

He claims two nights later a 5-foot-tall, thin being appeared on his porch wearing a silver-green jumpsuit and "high-quality" tennis shoes.

Martha Throne said she was once shy but has become more outgoing since Oct. 30, 1977, when she and her husband were abducted from their car by extra-terrestrials on Highway 108, west of Jamestown.

First "hundreds of dancing light bulb-type shapes appeared," she said. Suddenly, their car was enveloped in a dark blue cloud of smoke and lifted more than three feet in the air. Martha was transported on a hospital gurney toward the ship when one of the beings told her not to be afraid.

"When I came to I was slumped over the wheel of my car, the cloud lifted but our watches were broken," recalled Throne. "I don't regret the experience a bit," she said to the applause of the audience.

Cathy Dean still feels the continuing presence of another life form after a

trip from Modesto to Sonora on Highway 108 took three hours instead of the usual one. Only under hypnosis did she realize she had been abducted by alien life forms during the unusual trip in the fall of 1975.

"Under hypnosis I remember being abducted. It was a beautiful place. Very kind and very loving beings. I was taken into a mountainous area, perhaps in a cavern. I don't recall being aboard a ship," said the young woman. She is still undergoing hypnosis, she said.

Mekiel Israel claims he is in continuous contact with extra-terrestrials after they came to live with him in his subconscious and finally abducted him to a spacecraft in 1975.

"I awakened and found myself sitting on a hospital bed. It was a sterile place with pastel colors," Israel continued. "I really couldn't feel my body from the neck down. It was joy."

In July, Stockton monument maker David Marsh, 34, said he was working on a tombstone in the Linden cemetery when he saw a jet airplane trailing a long stream across the sky.

"But, there was an object right behind it, keeping pace with it, without a jet stream. If it were another plane it would have to have a jet propulsion making the air streak," Marsh explained.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Little Rock, AR - Nov. 26, 1986

## Fireball not man-made, experts say

Defense experts Tuesday eliminated "space junk or any man-made object" as an explanation for a mysterious meteoric fireball that streaked across the Pacific Coast.

The object, sighted at 8:22 p.m. (CST) Monday, dazzled stargazers from the California-Oregon border to the Los Angeles area.

"It looked like a long, green meteor but it lasted way too long, arcing across the sky toward the ocean, then it just blew up," Roy Jackson of Mountain View, Cal., said.

"It wasn't space junk or any man-made object re-entering the atmosphere, and we don't track meteors," Del Kindschi of the North American Aerospace Defense Command at Denver said. "We heard about it but there weren't any satellites or man-made space objects entering the atmosphere at that time." (UPI)

USA TODAY, Arlington, VA - Dec. 9, 1986

## LIFELINE

A QUICK READ ON WHAT PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT

**HOLIDAY ON EARTH:** If E.T. can't go home, he can spend the holidays at the Scottsdale (Ariz.) Center for the Arts. *First Contact, the Search ...* features new paintings by NASA space artist Robert McCall, pictures of ancient civilizations with theoretical UFO connections, moon photography, NASA space photography, videos and SETI (Search for Extra-terrestrial Intelligence) material. The exhibit, from the International Center for UFO Research, runs Sunday through Feb. 15.

TRIBUNE-DEMOCRAT, Johnstown, PA - Nov. 30, 1986 CR: A. Leman

## Hooked on UFOs?

By Barb Sauers  
The Tribune-Democrat

Do UFOs tickle your imagination? How about the mysteries of the zodiac?

Or, do you relish start-to-finish coverage of the city council or the spirituality of various religious denominations?

### Played out each day

Local and national issues, band competitions, sporting events and dramatic presentations are played out each day on Cablevision Community Television — the public-access channel.

CCTV, Channel 9, offers variety and insight.

Larry Corcoran, production coordinator at Cablevision of Greater Johnstown, said

there has been a lot of interest in CCTV since the company established the system. Much of the current programming is religious in flavor, but there are shows that appeal to a wide spectrum of viewers.

The Rev. Art Leman, for example, conducts a show called "UFO: Christian Research of Aerial Phenomena." The program is based on biblical and scientific teachings.

### Biblical explanation

Mr. Leman, a Full Gospel Assembly ordained minister, believes there is a biblical explanation for the existence of unidentified flying objects.

"I had questions when I was going to school," he explained. "Does it mean the

Bible is all wrong? I had to find out the truth myself."

He relies on biblical passages and scientific sources to find the answers during his half-hour weekly show at 9 on Tuesday nights.

The native New Yorker subscribes to the theory of creationism, rather than Darwin's theory of evolution. Some of the materials he uses come from colleagues and sources as far away as Canada, Brazil and Africa.

"I felt the subject shouldn't be confined to a certain locale," he said.

### Offers explanations

During each presentation, Mr. Leman offers explanations and asks interested

viewers to write to him at his Ferndale Avenue residence for a newsletter, membership application and an authentic photograph of a UFO. He contends that the bright object shown on camera was photographed by a policeman and published in Look magazine.

Since the program hit the airwaves in May, Mr. Leman has had about 1,000 inquiries.

"I get a good response on it," he said.

C.R.O.A.P.  
1524 Ferndale Ave.  
Johnstown, Pa. 15905

# Mystery lights return to Saratoga

By Kathy Holub  
Mercury News Staff Writer

A beautiful apparition has been glowing in the night sky over Saratoga, leaving viewers baffled and entranced.

About 15 people, all agog, called Santa Clara County dispatchers on Tuesday night to report a mysterious bright red light that hovered in the sky from 8:15 to 8:30 and then disappeared.

Dozens of callers described a similar phenomenon on Oct. 15, same time, same place.

"It was very exciting," said Maureen Denton of Los Gatos, who watched last week's display during a break in her real estate class at West Valley College.

"It was very bright, much larger than the lights you see on airplanes. At one point, something burning or flickering

dropped from it. It was just a tiny little flicker that came down. We all went: 'Oooh, what was that?'"

No one seems to know.

That includes Vicki Yauger of Saratoga, who spied the object Tuesday night while lounging with her husband in their backyard spa.

Yauger said the light appeared high in the northwestern sky, first moving toward

them, then away.

Through her binoculars, the apparition became a cluster of lights.

"It was scary. When it started getting larger, it seemed to be coming down," she said.

Yauger didn't see the object fade from view because she had just gone into the house. Her husband told her the light turned green and slowly disappeared.

Spokesmen at Moffett Field Naval Air Station said nothing flew out of their airfield Tuesday that looked like that. And officials at Vandenberg Air Force Base in Lompoc said they didn't launch a thing Tuesday night. Ditto for Oct. 15.

Other watchers of the night sky — air traffic controllers and astronomers at Lick Observatory — said they saw nothing unusual.

Sheriff's deputies scanned the heavens and saw nothing but a helicopter.

"We don't have a clue on this one," said a Lockheed official.

Denton said the light hovered in one place for quite a while, which she felt discounted the theory that the object was a night-time parachutist.

Oddly, however, a hood-like dome appeared briefly above the light, she said. It was rounded like a parachute and did not glow.

But the hood vanished quickly and the light burned on. After 10 to 12 minutes, it flickered and began to fade.

At the end, "it took off toward Moffett Field and, boy, did that thing go," she said. "Fast. Like if you moved a flashlight across the sky."

Denton said she wasn't afraid during the display and she wasn't embarrassed to report it. "In fact, I felt very special," she said.

Her attitude, which seemed to be shared by other callers, drew praise from Dr. Ted Peters, a Berkeley specialist in UFOs and mysterious nocturnal lights.

"The people who report these things aren't necessarily kooks and wackos. Sane, legitimate people can see these lights, and sometimes that needs to be said."

Peters said nocturnal lights can stem from airplanes, airborne advertising banners, ground lights and other rational causes.

## Mystery light may be prank

By Cathie Calvert  
Mercury News Staff Writer

A beautiful apparition that has been glowing in the night sky over Saratoga could be the work of a creative prankster.

The description of the bright red light that hovered in the heavens for several minutes Oct. 15 and again Tuesday and Thursday evenings — awing dozens of people — fits the description of something that is far from extraterrestrial in origin.

"It sounds like the old lighted-candles-in-a-plastic-bag routine," a self-described expert on the trick, who requested that his identity not be revealed, said Thursday.

The same theory was advanced last year when a group of patrons outside a San Jose bar were sobered when they spotted a similar sight.

At the time, a spokesman for the National UFO Reporting Center in Seattle suggested that the San Jose incident "almost perfectly fits the inflated-plastic-bag phenomenon that we have so many problems with all over the country."

Seattle's Bob Gribble said pranksters place a cardboard rack lined with birthday candles inside a plastic dry-cleaning bag. The expanding hot air lifts the bag — much like a hot-air balloon — and the flames give off an orange glow visible for miles.

"Quite often, the candles will set fire to a portion

of the plastic bag itself, and that will give you that fiery dripping effect," like a trail of light, he said.

The local expert on the trick, a 36-year-old man, said his youthful exploits with homemade UFOs created a brief burst of heavy media coverage in his hometown of Hayward before the mystery was unraveled.

"My friends and I used balsa wood instead of cardboard for the candle base," he said.

"This is great weather for the trick. With the cool nights, the candles really warm the inside of the plastic bag and it will really go way up there."

He said the trick can be a fire hazard — "sometimes, a candle may still be going when the thing lands."

About 15 people called Santa Clara County dispatchers to describe the most recent appearance of the mysterious bright red light that hovered in the sky from 8:15 to 8:30 p.m. Tuesday and then disappeared.

Another proponent of the plastic bag theory recalled when she and some neighbors staged such a launch more than a decade ago.

Among the adult participants were a man who is now a judge in Santa Clara County and another man who also is highly placed in the county's criminal justice system.

The woman, who still is a neighbor of the two men, was adamant in requesting that her name not be published.

PLAIN DEALER, Cleveland, OH - Oct. 27, 1986 CR: B. Robbins/COUD-I

## Explosion over lake reported; search on

Two Coast Guard boats searched last night for debris after two people said they saw an explosion over Lake Erie, off Euclid.

About 6 p.m. a resident of a Euclid high-rise near E. 260th St. reported seeing an explosion in the air over the lake. The woman said she saw smoke and debris falling into the lake.

Coast Guard officials called Federal Aviation Administration controllers and airports last night to see whether any planes had been reported missing. None were.

An official at the Cuyahoga County Airport in Richmond Heights also reported seeing a bright light descending from the sky about the same time, the Coast Guard said.

## Former professor risks 'alien'ation

OSU News Service

Do we live in a galaxy awash with extraterrestrial civilizations, whose citizens have personally traveled here to slowly get acquainted?

Do these benevolent aliens quietly contact just a chosen few people, to spread news of their existence gradually through our society, and enlighten us in a gentle way rather than risk world chaos all at once?

Interesting questions, these, and probably the basis for a good Hollywood screenplay, complete with bizarre UFO sightings from mystified eyewitnesses. But does this mean that all reputable scientists take a dim view of such elaborate, star-traveler scenarios? Not necessarily.

At Oregon State University, a recently retired professor emeritus of atmospheric sciences believes the "more liberal" interpretation of extraterrestrial possibilities is not so far-fetched as many believe, and is outlining his theories in published papers and an upcoming book.

"Many of the people who consider these issues, including Carl Sagan, are very conservative, and largely confine their curiosity to safe approaches such as monitoring for radio transmissions," said James Deardorff, a fellow in the American Meteorological Society, and past recipient of that agency's highest award for scientific research. "There's not a lot of hard evidence to work with, they fear ridicule, and they don't want to jeopardize their more conventional research with a lot of pseudoscientific specula-

tion about aliens. It's no accident that I'm getting more active in this area after retirement. In many ways it's easier now."

But once past these personal and political considerations, Deardorff says, there's a lot to recommend some of the more colorful theories about extraterrestrial life, which try to incorporate conventional science, UFO's, and interplanetary ethics into a comprehensive package.

Deardorff's most recent contribution to this debate is the theory of a "leaky embargo," a modification of an existing theory. It suggests that aliens have already traveled to our solar system and have a self-imposed embargo on most Earth contacts, rather than risk cultural, political and economic chaos by making a grandiose announcement. But they do want to eventually make themselves known, and so choose a limited form of contact to break the news gradually.

All of this speculation, of course, presumes that there are indeed numerous other civilizations capable and interested in moving across the vastness of space. According to Deardorff, this is quite likely and widely agreed upon by many scientists, who consider the huge number of planets in the universe that could support life and the ample time available. They cite as evidence the fact that, even if every 1,000 stars in the universe had just a single habitable planet among them, up to one million independent civilizations could have evolved.

These theories conclude that mankind is any-

thing but unique, Deardorff said. Earth may only be special, he said, because it has a comparatively young, newly-emerging society "that might attract a good deal of extraterrestrial attention because it's a rarity in that sense."

The existence of thousands of other cultures, with capabilities far beyond ours, is not the hard part, Deardorff suggests. The real question is, if they are here, why haven't they said hello?

"When you consider these theories, you have to concede that a civilization thousands of years more advanced than our own would have technological capabilities that would appear to be magical to us, just as television would have seemed magical to people living even a couple centuries ago," Deardorff said. "And it doesn't stretch the imagination to suppose that most of these are highly ethical, moral civilizations, who above all else would not wish to cause us harm."

By that reasoning, Deardorff says, extraterrestrial visitors may be choosing not to contact governments for a variety of reasons. Open contact would probably cause a cultural upheaval on Earth, disrupt daily living routines if not the whole world economy, cause some governments to topple, perhaps trigger nuclear war among jittery nations and, at the very least, challenge the dogmatic basis of many religions. Aliens may have decided, Deardorff said, that aside from Star Trek episodes in the movie theaters, Earth is simply not yet ready for interplanetary relationships.



# UFO watcher: CIA hiding proof of alien visits to Earth

By PETER HARRIMAN  
Of our staff

Robert Hastings says two highly placed sources have independently confirmed for him where the corpses of extraterrestrial creatures are being secretly preserved and studied under the most stringent security. But he demurred, "I am not in a position to compromise them to satisfy your curiosity."

Hastings also said a man in Las Vegas told him Wayne Newton, Frank Sinatra and Johnny Carson were alien beings in the service of the Mafia to hoard the U.S. oil supply.

He believes the first story.



ROBERT HASTINGS

Hastings spoke at the University of Idaho Wednesday, propounding a theory that for 40 years the U.S. government has assiduously suppressed information about innumerable UFO sightings and confrontations with beings from another world. He

has taken a layman's interest in the phenomenon and embarked upon a Quixotic quest.

Hastings says the Central Intelligence Agency possesses 13,000 classified documents related to UFOs. He says there is evidence to suggest that both spacecraft and corpses have been recovered from crashes. In addition to the unnamed location where he says bodies of extraterrestrial creatures are being studied, he said there are rumors that the military is examining the debris of their vehicles at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near Dayton, Ohio in an effort to duplicate the technology.

If it's true, it is fittingly ironic, since Dayton was the home of Orville and Wilbur Wright, who invented the airplane.

Hastings was a photo technician at Northern Illinois University for five years and is now undergoing training in electron microscopy. But for half of each year, since 1981, he has headed out to lecture dates he has hustled himself by telephone — incurring an annual \$2,500 phone bill — and he has presented an array of formerly classified documents and testimony from military and intelligence

personnel that suggest the study of UFOs is one of the U.S.' highest priorities.

"I'll be doing this until there aren't enough gray cells left to add two and two," he maintained. "This planet is on the threshold of acknowledging that extraterrestrial surveillance by beings far superior to us has been around at least since World War II. This is probably the most profound issue, other than what is God and does he exist or not."

Hastings says the extraterrestrial creatures whose existence he is trying to verify appear to be sending messages to the earth's nuclear powers that they can interfere with any attempt to start a nuclear war. Not only have there been many sightings around militarily sensitive areas, including the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in the early 1950s, but on several occasions nuclear weapons have been disabled after a UFO sighting. In 1967, a flight of 10 missiles lost all power following a sighting. Following another encounter, the targeting code for the warhead guidance system was scrambled, and in a third event, the circuitry in a warhead nose cone was reduced to a molten mass of metal

after a UFO sighting.

Hastings also said in 1964 a dummy missile fell into the Pacific Ocean several hundred miles short of its target after being circled by a bright disc.

His own interest in UFO's stemmed from an experience of watching five of them disappear off the top of a radar screen at 4,800 miles per hour when he was a teenager hanging out with his father at work at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana.

Hastings insists, "I don't eat, sleep and drink UFO's. I have a rather balanced life," but he acknowledged the pursuit through government and military channels of documents related to UFOs is "tantalizing."

Following that first lecture in 1981, when he had to grip the podium to keep from shaking, Hastings says he has tapped into a well of public curiosity that sustains him.

"Sometimes there are snickers and guffaws in the first 15 minutes of a lecture. But by the end of the show, when the lights go up, everyone is sober-faced and serious. If I had met a wall of resistance in terms of public acceptance, I would have bowed out. I think I'm on the right track."

DEMOCRAT HERALD, Albany, OR - Dec. 2, 1986 CR: J. Deardorff

## Prof: Aliens may be watching

By DAVID STAUTH  
OSU News Bureau

CORVALLIS — Earth may be watched by extraterrestrial beings who don't want to upset humans by making a lot of contacts, according to a theory propounded by a scientist recently retired from Oregon State University.

He is James Deardorff, 58, professor emeritus of atmospheric sciences, a fellow in the American Meteorological Society and a past recipient of that group's highest award for scientific research.

Deardorff's most recent contribution to speculation about extraterrestrial life is the theory of a "leaky embargo."

It suggests that aliens have traveled to our solar system and have a self-imposed embargo on most Earth contacts, rather than risk cultural, political and economic chaos by making an announcement. But

they do want to make themselves known eventually, and so choose a limited form of contact to break the news gradually.

Deardorff is outlining his theories in published papers and an upcoming book.

"Many of the people who consider these issues, including Carl Sagan, are very conservative, and largely confine their curiosity to safe approaches such as monitoring for radio transmissions," said Deardorff. "There's not a lot of hard evidence to work with, they fear ridicule, and they don't want to jeopardize their more conventional research with a lot of pseudoscientific speculation about aliens. It's no accident that I'm getting more active in this area after retirement. In many ways it's easier now."

According to Deardorff, it is quite likely that there are numerous other civilizations. Even if every 1,000 stars in the universe had just a single habitable planet, up to 1 million independent civilizations could have

evolved.

The real question, Deardorff suggests, is why haven't they said hello?

"When you consider these theories, you have to concede that a civilization thousands of years more advanced than our own would have technological capabilities that would appear to be magical to us, just as television would have seemed magical to people living even a couple centuries ago," Deardorff said. "And it doesn't stretch the imagination to suppose that most of these are highly ethical, moral civilizations, who above all else would not wish to cause us harm."

By that reasoning, Deardorff says, extraterrestrial visitors may be choosing not to contact Earth governments because open contact would probably cause a cultural and political upheaval, perhaps trigger nuclear war among jittery nations and challenge the dogmatic basis of many religions.

Aliens may have decided, Deardorff said, that Earth is simply not ready for interplanetary relationships.

Deardorff's theory suggests that extraterrestrials might choose to make their presence known in a gradual way on a very long time scale. They could contact a few people on Earth, whose story would be immediately dismissed by most scientists, but perhaps listened to by those laymen whose belief systems could accept it.

"This concept could explain numerous UFO sightings that are still continuing, and the rather bizarre stories accompanying some of them," he said. "A few of these sightings even involve fairly credible photographic evidence. Over decades or hundreds of years, such stories may have an impact on our society's views, paving the way for more open contacts later on."





















# The creature of Memphremagog: Is it fact, fiction or apparition?

By Douglas Wilhelm  
Special to the Globe

NEWPORT, Vt. - Viatur and Rita Fortin of Derby, Vt., were fishing in the evening near one of the 20 islands on Lake Memphremagog, a 24-mile glacial formation that pierces the US-Canadian border. It was quiet, no one else was nearby and their small outboard motor was off. They heard a loud splash.

"We turned around," said Rita Fortin, "and we saw the creature."

"It just looked like a serpent," she said. "It looks like a big lizard," said her husband - and it was splashing with what seemed to be its back legs. The animal was about 24 feet long, Fortin estimated, with a three-foot neck out of the water and "a big, black head." After about two minutes, Rita Fortin said, "it just slowly went underneath." Her husband wanted to go closer, but she said nothing doing.

That was last June. The Fortins were the latest of 120 people who have, since 1892, reported seeing some kind of big, dark colored, swimming creature on Memphremagog.

Not everyone in the Newport area believes them. In fact, it seems the reserve bred into these far-northern Vermonters has kept their local mystery from gaining the renown of the similarly described "monsters" on two other glacial lakes, Scotland's Loch Ness and Lake Champlain dividing New York and Vermont.

"I think I'd have to see it to believe it," said Terri Hood, secretary of the Greater Newport Chamber of Commerce. Most residents, she believes, feel the same way.

The skeptics don't include Barbara Malloy. A Newport homemaker who says she saw the creature from a hilltop above the lake in 1983, Malloy has joined with Jacques Boisvert of Magog, Quebec, an insurance broker, scuba diver and local historian, to promote the apparition they've named "Memphre."

Last year, the two formed the International Dracontology Society of Memphremagog. "Dracontology" they coined from Greek words meaning to look for and monstrous serpents or sea-creatures. Proclaiming themselves dracontologists, they've launched into their mission to gain recognition for a mystery that "is of interest scientifically and represents an enormous tourist attraction," according to their newsletter.

## Money offered for photo

So far, results of their efforts are mixed. The International



Globe photo/Toby Talbot

Newport, Vt., homemaker Barbara Malloy, who says she saw the creature from a hilltop above the lake in 1983, is a cofounder of the International Dracontology Society of Memphremagog.

Dracontology Society has held an international press conference, gaining more Canadian press coverage than American. It won a proclamation of "dual citizenship" for Memphre from the mayors of Newport and Magog, and it has drawn out a number of people who said they had glimpsed Memphre but never told anyone. A Canadian magazine's offer of prize money for a Memphre photo has brought a snapshot that Boisvert last week renounced, saying the "head" appears to be a snorkel.

Even Boisvert says he's skeptical about Memphre's existence. He concedes that in more than 2,000 dives in Lake Memphremagog, he has not seen the creature.

Legitimate scientists also remain unconvinced. Fisheries biologist George LaBar, who works for the state of Vermont, said he finds the sighting accounts intriguing, but, he added, "The thing that bothers me most is the lack of hard evidence" - no skeletons, no remains and a number of unanswered questions.

Still, there are the stories. In September 1980, Barbara Whitcomb of Derby was finishing the night shift as a nurse's aide in a private home on the lake. "It was daylight. I was watching the birds. Then, I heard this noise. I looked up the lake, and I saw this thing."

It was a large head - she has sketched a blunt head like a brontosaurus - with a thick neck, and it was swimming in her direction, she said. "It was moving on its own, whatever it was. It made a noise, then it submerged."

What kind of noise? "I don't know - I've never heard that noise before. It was a lonely cry."

"I tried to tell people, and they laughed at me... so I just sort of

went into the closet." Years later she saw a news item about the Dracontology Society, and she got in touch.

"People can say I'm nuts," Whitcomb said. "But I know he's there." Whitcomb could not estimate the creature's size; others have guessed from five to 60 feet in length.

The sighting reports collected by the dracontologists are fairly consistent: when more than a hump was visible above the water, witnesses described a long, thick neck, a large head like a snake's or a horse's, and a steady movement through the water as if the creature had a motor, or fins or flippers underwater. There are no reports of the creature menacing anyone.

Those clues correspond closely to many descriptions of Lake Champlain's better-known Champ, which 260 people have reported seeing since 1819. Joseph Zarzynski of Saratoga, N.Y., who has authored a book on Champ and keeps in touch with investigators on Loch Ness, says the famous Nessie also bears similarities.

Biologist LaBar acknowledges the suggestion, made by some who have inquired into Nessie and Champ, that prehistoric sea animals - perhaps the water-dinosaur plesiosaurs - could have entered glacial lakes when they were inlets of the ocean.

When the glaciers of the last Ice Age retreated, the lakes were cut off from the ocean. In the glacial lakes today are freshwater salmon, descendants of ocean fish that biologists believe were trapped in the lakes and adapted.

Could plesiosaurs, or something, have done the same?

"Yes, there's a possibility," said LaBar.

"There's something there." But, he said, "I can't tell yet what it is."

# Are Angels Aliens?

Are "angels" really aliens from another universe, existing in a parallel dimension?

And are they in contact with us?

Sunday's *Credo* on TV-1 at 6, which sees the death of the series pending a new religious programme emanating from Christchurch next month, claims to have scored a probable first for television in conjuring up an answer to those two questions.

The "first" is a direct one-on-one interview between *Credo* reporter

David Hindley and a voice claiming to be an alien intelligence working as a guide for this planet.

Throughout recorded human history people have believed in one form or other of extra-terrestrial influence.

In religious history this has been in the form of demons and demi-gods, spirits and angels.

In secular history, likewise, there has never been a shortage of mythic characters from another planet or realm.

Today science fiction fills our fantasies in this domain. And science fact tells us it ought to be true. All over the Western World there is a growing acceptance of the credibility of extra-terrestrial influence.

The religiously inclined are starting to see "angels" less as biblical symbols and more as "aliens," if you like, in silver clothes.

And the secular world is starting to see "aliens" less as demonic monsters and more as benign creatures of light and thought - "angels," if you like, with scientific validity.

## From Maclaine To Sagan

The two views seem to be converging. An increasing number of people find equally credible such science fiction blockbusters as *Cocoon* and such spiritually based books as Shirley MacLaine's best-seller *Out On a Limb*.

Science fiction writers tell us aliens are nice.

Scientists themselves, like planetary astro-physicist Carl Sagan, tell us they are mathematically probable.

And spiritualists like Maclaine tell us they are in contact right now, through deep trance mediums under their control.

Early this year *Credo* decided to look at this modern phenomenon and found itself face to face with the real thing - a voice claiming to be that of an alien guide.

Director Loren Robb put out early research feelers in the direction of the world of science, the

world of popular philosophy and the world of spiritualism.

What he got back was Sagan discussing the high mathematical probability of alien intelligence, Maclaine talking about her belief in planetary guidance by extra-terrestrials who speak through deep trance mediums, and three New Zealand mediums who claimed exactly that kind of trance control.

## Auckland Featured

Robb met the three mediums, after inquiries confirmed they were all respected and reputable within their sphere of work.

He chose to focus the programme on one man - 66-year-old Aucklander Ted Curry.

Curry is an Englishman who emigrated here some 15 years ago. He had been an accountant and a British Army officer. After the war, he worked in Berlin on the re-establishment of the West German economy.

One of the intelligences that controlled Curry in deep trance claimed to be extra-terrestrial.

But there were problems. Curry is now an elderly man of poor health.

Tests in England had shown that when Curry went into deep trance, his metabolism slowed dramatically - pulse, temperature, and blood pressure were all affected.

Curry himself was adamant he could not provide a trance control by the "alien" at will and was not keen to try.

Robb decided to take his request "a stage higher." He asked Curry to go into a normal level of trance in which he could speak with the spirit voices who control Curry in his normal life and work.

Curry's personal spirit guide control is called Silver Dawn.

For an hour both Robb and *Credo* reporter David Hindley spoke to the voice of Silver Dawn about their interest in filming an interview with Curry's extra-terrestrial control. Silver Dawn agreed.

NEW ZEALAND HERALD, Auckland, New Zealand - Aug. 8, 1986 CR: R. Collins

BEL, Fresno, CA - Aug. 17, 1986

# Few Bigfoot hunters reported

By LLOYD G. CARTER  
Bee staff writer

Two Bigfoot hunters, one accompanied by two Doberman pinscher dogs, scoured a remote area of the Southern Sierra this past week looking for the mythological ape-man also known as Sasquatch.

Their search was spawned by reports from a five-man Fresno construction crew working in the high country who heard some chilling screams and spotted something large and hulking in the distant twilight on Aug. 4.

The crew is building a footbridge on the south fork of the Kern River about 25 miles south of Mount Whitney in the Golden Trout Wilderness. Rangers suggested the crew heard a mountain lion scream

and saw a startled bear rear up on its hind legs.

Jeff Thompson, front desk supervisor at the Long Pine ranger station on the eastern side of the Sierra, said Friday the reported sighting stirred considerable interest in Southern California.

"We've had a lot of calls, people asking about it. But nobody's threatened to go up there and hunt it down," Thompson said.

"If there's any people out there trying to bring Bigfoot home on the hood, we don't know about it."

However, rangers at the Kernville station on the western slope of the Sierra said an unidentified man accompanied by two Dobermans appeared at the Blackrock ranger station in the high country on Tuesday saying he intended to launch a search. He wanted directions on

how to find the crew.

"Nobody knows what happened to him or if he came out or what," said Dawn Robidoux, a computer operator at the Kernville station.

Tom Crimmins, a Kernville ranger who has worked in the Golden Trout Wilderness area for nine years, said he has not heard of another Bigfoot sighting although he confirmed the area is populated by bears and mountain lions.

Danny Perez of Norwalk, who edits a mimeographed quarterly publication called *Bigfoot Times*, arrived at The Fresno Bee Friday seeking directions to the site.

Perez is a regular in the Bigfoot subculture and said legitimate scientific inquiry into the existence of the creature has been hampered by numerous hoaxes and charlatans out to make money off the situation.

TIMES, Los Angeles, CA - Oct. 13, 1986

# Scientific Search for Inhabitant of Loch Ness Resumes

From Reuters

DRUMNADROCHIT, Scotland—A scientific search for the legendary Loch Ness monster resumed Sunday.

Strong winds forced a planned sonar scanning of the loch's murky depths to be postponed Saturday by the expedition's leader, Adrian Shine of the Royal Geographical Society.

Ten boats equipped with sophisticated sonar equipment were sweeping the central basin of the 23-mile-long loch following a smaller search in 1982 that picked up 40 unexplained sonar contacts.

The loch's depths range up to 720 feet. Over 3,000 sightings of the reputed inhabitant, said to look like a giant sea snake, have been reported since the wife of a local hotelier first claimed to have spotted it in 1933.

## Something's on the Loose in Old Lyme

By ELIZABETH GRAVER  
Courant Correspondent

OLD LYME — One person says it looks like a cross between a rabbit and a dog. Others say it could be a European hare, a coyote, or a mongoose. Or maybe it's a kangaroo, a mule deer, a greyhound or a wallaby.

One thing seems clear — some sort of animal is running wild around the Old Lyme area. Whatever it is, it's got imaginations running wild, too.

"It's like nothing I've ever seen,

and I know animals very well," said John Hubbard of Old Lyme, who said he has spotted the creature twice in the past six weeks, once as he drove down Route 156 and a second time near his home on Mill Pond Lane. He describes it as follows:

"It's pinky-gray and short-haired, about the size of a small greyhound — weighing maybe 30 pounds. Its neck sticks high up, and it's got a head like a rabbit or kangaroo. Its ears are long, maybe 5 inches or so, and they stick sort of out and up — they don't flap. It's got a long, skinny

tail like a pointer's, and its legs are all about the same length. It's a skinny little thing, and it canters like a horse.

"This is no joke," said Hubbard, who sketched the beast recently for a local newspaper. "It's the real thing. People can't imagine it. That's why they have to joke."

But not everyone is joking. After Hubbard's sketch was published, six other people in Old Lyme and neighboring Lyme and East Lyme claimed to have seen the animal. They have not been able to identify

it as anything they have seen before.

Although most of the sightings have taken place in the past few months, Cynthia Willauer of Lyme said she thinks she saw the same animal, or maybe a close relative, as long ago as early last fall.

"I saw it twice," she said, "both times when I was on my way to Pataganset Lake; it ran fast across the road. I'd never seen anything like it, and it startled me so much that I wrote my mother and drew a picture of it — that was almost a

year ago. I don't write my mother often, nor do I draw, but this was just very strange."

Paul Rego, a wildlife biologist for the state Department of Environmental Protection, said the agency has received news of the creature but doesn't intend to do any tracking at this point. People report seeing strange things to the DEP all the time, he said, and usually the animals can be identified as something familiar upon a closer look.

"Animals go running by," he said, "and you only get a fleeting glance. Often it's hard to come to any conclusions. In Pennsylvania a few weeks ago they were sure they spotted a tiger. It turned out to be a German shepherd. Things look larger in the woods."

Drawing on Hubbard's description of the animal, Rego speculated that it could be an unusual breed of dog or a European hare.

"The European hare is much larger than any type of rabbit most people see. It can weigh around 10 pounds," he said.

But Hubbard is not convinced. "This animal had a long tail and had to weigh more than 10 pounds," he said. "It didn't run like a rabbit, and its head wasn't shaped like a dog's. It's not a coyote — coyotes have long fur. Maybe it's some kind of combination of things, a — I don't know — combination dog and rabbit, or dog and kangaroo."

Rego dismisses a dog-and-rabbit breed as impossible. He guessed that the creature could have escaped from a zoo or could be a lost or abandoned exotic pet, perhaps a kangaroo.

NEWS-REVIEW, Roseburg, OR - Aug. 12, 1986 CR: W. Thompson

## Sasquatch goes to school

UCC class hears of Bigfoot, UFOs

By MIDORI SUMIDA  
Of The News-Review

Sutherlin resident Stanley Johnson remembers his first encounter with a Sasquatch, or Bigfoot.

Johnson was hunting deer in the mountains three years ago. He recalls peering into his binoculars, and seeing an animal 85 feet away resembling a raccoon with "two big eyes and a hairy face."

"I felt no fear," Johnson said. He instead experienced a "warm, secure feeling."

After seeing Sasquatches in numerous face-to-face encounters, Johnson is a believer in the enormous creature which boasts big feet and roams the woods. Johnson and Jack Lapseritis, an applied anthropologist living in Roseburg, discussed the Sasquatch and "star people" with students in an Umpqua Community College sociology class Monday.

Instructor Doug Card said his students are examining other cultures. He was looking for "something different" and the Sasquatch was "as different as anything I could think of."

Johnson conceded he was initially reluctant to discuss Sasquatch with friends. "I wouldn't talk to nobody or they'd say, 'Hey, you're crazy. You're hallucinating,'" he said.

But the Sasquatch are very real to Johnson, who says he communicates regularly with the tall, hairy beings. The latest encounter occurred about two weeks ago.

"Maybe I'm on the dingy side, but I talk to the trees and Mother Earth," Johnson said. "I love every living creature."

Sasquatches seek out people who offer unconditional love, Lapseritis explained. His interest in the creature began 31 years ago when, as a youth, he pored over reading materials pertaining to Sasquatch.

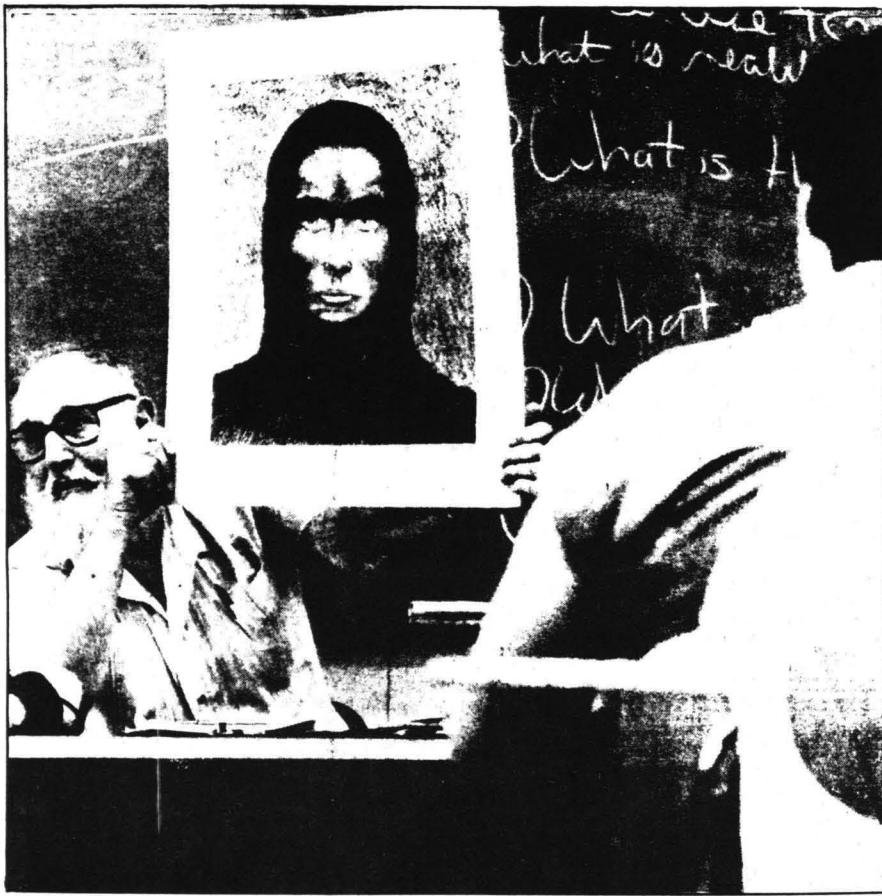
Lapseritis first encountered a Sasquatch in 1979 in Wisconsin. He had been participating in an Indian ceremony blessing a patch of land.

"This voice all of a sudden came through and said, 'I'm of the Sasquatch people and we've been watching you for many years now,'" he recalled.

A more sophisticated voice chimed in. A star person also was eyeing him and also communicated with Lapseritis through telepathy.

"He said, 'I'm in a UFO (unidentified flying object), as you people call it,'" Lapseritis said. "It stunned me."

Lapseritis found himself questioning his sanity. But the visits continued. One evening, he was



Sutherlin resident Stanley Johnson holds a painting of the ruler of all the Sasquatch in the United States. Johnson says he has had numerous encounters with the beings and has entertained them near his Sutherlin home.

News-Review photo by KAREN STALLWOOD

sleeping in his apartment in Milwaukee, Wis., his face to the wall.

"A voice said, 'Wake up my friend, we're here,'" he said. He awoke and found two Sasquatches in his bedroom, appearing in ghost-like form.

"I wasn't afraid," Lapseritis said. "I felt love and peace coming from them."

In the past seven years, Lapseritis has communicated with 59 Sasquatches and 11 star people. The Sasquatches are descendants of star people and have lived on earth for millions of years, he said. They are large beings and come in seven different species.

"I've stayed in the closet, so-to-speak," Lapseritis said. "It's a strain on one's credibility to discuss this openly. I'm convinced I'm not crazy."

Lapseritis has located 23 other people who claim to have encountered the Sasquatch. Accounts of those meetings will be detailed in his upcoming book, "The Psychic Sasquatch." Star people have already read his manuscript and endorsed it, he

said.

Star people have mingled with high and mighty. Reports have surfaced that star people occasionally visited the late Dwight D. Eisenhower in Palm Springs, Calif., during his term as president in the 1950s, Johnson said. Eisenhower reportedly once greeted star people on a golf course, he added.

Proof that the Sasquatch exist is hard to come by. Scientists have dismissed filmed footage of a creature reputed to be a Sasquatch as being "too human," Lapseritis said. They instead want a corpse to dissect, he added.

The Sasquatch are dogged by bounty-hunters, Lapseritis lamented. "Their interests are greed, selfishness and ego," he said. "It's money-related."

The big-footed creature reportedly has friends in high places in Oregon. Johnson said he spoke with Gov. Vic Atiyeh Monday.

"He (Atiyeh) told me he is for 100 percent to put a bill through so Sasquatch could not be harmed, not be hurt," Johnson said. Under the measure, those killing

a Sasquatch could be prosecuted for murder, he added.

The only proof Johnson possesses of Sasquatch's existence is a plaster cast of a large handprint and footprint, the latter being 17½ inches long and 7 inches wide. He also owns paintings of the creature.

"They won't let you take a picture because they think it interferes with their spirit," Johnson said.

Johnson has been transported to the fifth dimension, a mass next to ours, a peaceful place where its occupants roam nude. He consumed eleven meals in the fifth dimension and met a Roseburg resident and two New York attorneys.

The Sasquatch believe modern man is using technology "for the wrong reasons," Lapseritis said.

"They get angry and frustrated with us," he explained. "They view us as being very primitive. They are displeased with us — the idea is to change the attitude."

Johnson asserts that the Sasquatch are human. "We're the animals," he added.

ENTERPRISE, Beaumont, TX

Oct. 17, 1986

CR: S. Parker/COUD-I

### Past premonitions

SOVIET SUB SINKS — roughly 600 miles east of the island of Bermuda. A few months ago there were the three disasters at Cape Canaveral, also near the Bermuda Triangle.

In 1978 I published a booklet, "Adventures of an Amateur Psychic," which I quote:

"There is speculation that a power structure is still underwater in the Bermuda area. When conditions are right the power structure works intermittently, causing ship and plane Captains to lose control of their crafts.

"Ions moving in a stream, from the apparatus near the crystal, form an electric current which produces its own magnetic field. Planes flying through this field experience instrument failure. Magnetic compass' began revolving, fuel gauges, altitude indicators and all electrically run instruments are affected. It is not surprising that battery drainage is reported by pilots who have come through to report what happened.

"The old energy structure sits on top of a large core that extends down through the crust of the earth."

TOM GARY

Tom Gary lives in Beaumont. He is retired from Sun Oil Co.



# Sierra search on for 'Bigfoot'

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, Calif. (UPI) — A report earlier this month that a construction crew spotted what could have been the legendary Bigfoot in the high country of the southern Sierra has touched off renewed interest in finding the creature.

Five construction workers building a foot bridge over the South Fork of the Kern River at the northern edge of Sequoia National Park reported the sighting.

"We've had a lot of calls and some people actually go into the area looking for Bigfoot since the report, but no one has said anything about finding anything," said Ranger Jeff Thompson, who is stationed at the Long Pine ranger station on

## Sighting renews interest in legend

the eastern side of the Sierra.

Since the report of the incident was publicized, rangers in the area have fielded calls from all over the state from people interested in the Bigfoot legend.

"We had one guy show up with two dogs and a rifle," said a ranger at the Blackrock ranger station. "He asked for some directions and then took off to look for Bigfoot."

"We haven't heard anything from him since so we have to assume he didn't find anything," the ranger said.

It all started at dusk on Aug. 4 just after the five-member con-

struction crew finished the day's work on the bridge.

The workers said they were relaxing when they were startled by what they described as "bone-chilling screams that sounded like they came from a stadium loudspeaker."

Four of the five men in the crew also reported seeing a silhouette of a humanlike creature at least 8 feet tall standing in a clearing about 150 yards from them.

"We heard the scream two more times before we fired a rifle shot into the air and scared

it away," said crew boss Clay Paulson.

He and the others said the creature lumbered over the top of a hill after the shot was fired.

Paulson and the other four, Russell Pozovich, Leonard Williams, Kevin Dudley and John Davis, said they were not sure it was Bigfoot, the legendary creature also known as Sasquatch that is occasionally reported in the Pacific Northwest woods. But they are convinced that it wasn't a bear rearing up on its hind legs as some rangers suggested to them after they reported the incident.

Rangers told the crew they probably heard a mountain lion scream and saw a bear, startled

by the scream, stand up on its back legs.

Davis, a Mono Indian who has worked in the mountains for more than 40 years, did not actually see the silhouette, but he heard the screams.

"The scream was different from a mountain lion," Davis said. "I'd know a mountain lion."

Pozovich and Williams also have spent considerable time in the mountains and both said the screams were unlike anything they have ever heard. They are also convinced that it wasn't a bear they saw.

Pozovich and his crew searched the clearing the next day but didn't find anything conclusive.

"We found some 20-inch depressions that could have been footprints, but the ground was so hard that we couldn't be sure," he said. "They were about five feet apart which would be about right for the size of the thing we saw."

Bigfoot sightings are not uncommon in the Pacific Northwest, but this is the first such report rangers can remember south of Lake Tahoe.

Rangers who are familiar with the Bigfoot legend remain skeptical about the latest report because it is so far south of previous reported sightings.

However, they admit the crew's description of the screams was consistent with earlier reports by people who claim to have encountered the creature.

As one Bigfoot researcher put it, "It is an extraordinarily loud scream, louder than any living thing on Earth."

One ranger said he does not believe there is a Bigfoot.

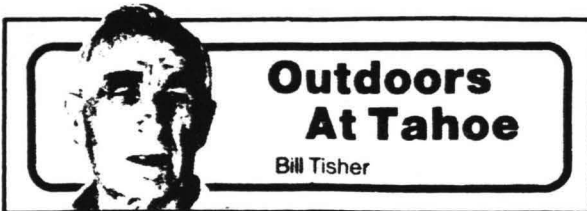
"People have been reporting sightings of Sasquatch or Bigfoot for years," said Brian Pollard, "but there has never been one shot or captured and never a picture that was clear enough to prove beyond a doubt that it exists."

TAHOE DAILY TRIBUNE, South Lake Tahoe, CA - Aug. 29, 1986 CR: V. Louise via W. Thompson

# Bigfoot could teach us something

In last Friday's Tribune there was a front page article on "Bigfoot" which told of a Sierra search for the critter. I read this with considerable interest because to me Bigfoot is very real. Now, apparently others read the article with the same amount of interest because I had several calls wanting to know what I thought about the possibility of there being such a thing as Bigfoot.

As far as I am concerned there is no doubt about the existence of Bigfoot or Sasquatch if you prefer. Far too many people have had experiences such as the Sierra sighting that just cannot be written off as a hoax or a prank of some sort. I realize that it does sound rather



## Outdoors At Tahoe

Bill Tisher

ridiculous that an eight foot hairy beast could be wandering around the country in this day and age but when you consider some of the habitat that it roams around in it is readily understandable.

For example, many of the more valid sightings, tracks etc., have been seen in Northern California, Oregon and Wash-

ington. Some of this country is so wild and overgrown that you could literally hide a jillion hairy beasts and have room to spare for a few more. I have had the opportunity to move around in some of this terrain and believe me I did so very carefully. Woods are so doggone thick a person could get lost before you could say, "Jack

Robinson."

Let's say for the record that there is such a critter as Bigfoot and that apparently it has been around for many moons. Do you realize how tuned into their surroundings these big, hairy beasts would be. Presumably they would have a bit more savvy than most animals and this coupled with very highly developed senses would make for a truly woods-wise awareness.

I have read just about everything I could get hold of about Sasquatch and I have long had the feeling that they may even communicate telepathically. It certainly makes for interesting conjecture anyway. I do know one thing I would purely love to take a course in woodsmanship and survival from one of these critters.

In the article I mentioned above, it stated that they shot off a rifle to scare it away. Now this just doesn't make sense to me. Here are five grown men with an opportunity of a life time to view Bigfoot and they scare it with a rifle shot. What possible harm could it have done 150 yards away? The only thing that would have been even more stupid would have been to actually shot the beast itself.

I have read many reports of organized parties searching for Bigfoot and they are always complete with walkie talkies, signal fires and all the rest of the paraphernalia so necessary to get along in the woods. Most parties are apparently armed to the teeth and yet they have had little or no success at finding much of anything. Why on earth hasn't someone gone looking with a bit of goodness in their hearts as well as a willingness to befriend Bigfoot if possible. It might just work wonders.

If animals can sense fear in a person might not Bigfoot be able to sense what goes on in people's mind when they are out to do the creature bodily harm. To me it is a distinct possibility. Leave all the heavy artillery home where it belongs, travel with the bare necessities and travel preferably alone without a heavily equipped entourage.

There is a distinct possibility that Bigfoot would be as interested in you as you would be in it especially if you were living off the land yourself. I can just

see Bigfoot smiling because our inadequacies would certainly be readily apparent to such a skilled survivalist. Makes you think a bit doesn't it?

What a challenge it would be to try approaching Bigfoot on a one to one basis. To tune into a way of life so obviously foreign to our own would be quite an accomplishment. I do believe there would have to be considerable modification of one's diet should he attempt to travel in the footsteps of this big, hairy beast.

I would indeed welcome such an opportunity, although the diet would perhaps take a bit of doing to get used to. A creature the size of Bigfoot would almost have to consume most anything that came along vegetable, animal or what have you. An eight foot hairy beast could presumably stow away a fair amount of groceries at a sitting.

I do believe I would have to hang on to one small vestige of civilization and that would be a big bar of soap. From what they say Bigfoot is rather a smelly fellow and I would insist on its bathing. That would be a pretty fair chore itself but quite necessary if any degree of friendship is to be established.

One of these fine days I would like to do a little Bigfooting myself just for the heck of it. It would be the thrill of a lifetime just to be able to see one.

# Newman investors swindled

By KATHY EYRE  
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

JACKSON — At least one con man has bilked supporters of Joseph Newman, and an investigator says the inventor's so-called miracle machine could cost more people their life's savings if they aren't careful.

California prosecutors say Newman, a Lucedale resident, never received thousands of dollars swindled from supporters by a man claiming to represent him. The money was supposed to allow him to begin manufacturing motors which he claims produce more energy than they consume, which defies current scientific principles.

Prosecutors warn those wishing to contribute to Newman to make sure they're dealing with a reputable businessman and to beware of fraud.

"We've had this problem often in the past, especially with perpetual motion-type machines," said Paul Rutledge, the investigator for the California Department of Corporations who handled the case.

Newman has received nationwide news media coverage during his seven-year fight to gain a U.S. patent for his energy machine. He recently appeared on The Johnny Carson Show, and the September issue of Life magazine featured "The Enigmatic Energy Man."

He bristles at Rutledge and others who call his invention a perpetual motion machine, a goal that has eluded inventors for centuries.

The self-educated, country inventor says his machine defies currently accepted scientific principles, pro-

ducing more electric energy than it consumes. He says it can provide almost cost-free energy to run every kind of motor, "from a lawnmower to a spaceship."

Newman says he receives hundreds of letters from supporters each week and several businessmen have contacted him about the possibility of sponsoring his work.

One businessman was 42-year-old David Clark, now serving a five-year prison term in California for two grand theft counts and failure to register a security.

Clark was sentenced last March on charges involving several fraudulent schemes, including pocketing at least \$40,000 from investors that was supposed to go to Newman, Rutledge said.

In a telephone interview from his Lucedale home, Newman said that because "the powers that be" don't want the world to have access to unlimited, free energy, he's forced to accept money from whoever will provide it.

He said any entrepreneur proposing to raise money for his project is told to go ahead and try. However, Newman said he sent back contributions often mailed to him from general members of the public so no one can accuse him of taking money from people who can't afford it.

Newman said he spoke twice with Clark, but after the second meeting he "sensed" something was wrong. "I told him 'I don't want your money and I won't take your money,'" Newman said. However, he continued to negotiate with Clark's partners.

Clark sold promissory notes promising 500 percent returns from the partnership set up to back Newman. Applied Energy Resources' other partners were attorney Luis Magdaleno and private investigator David Polinsky, both of Sacramento, Calif., Rutledge said.

Rutledge said Clark entered the partnership while free on an appeal

bond from a bank embezzlement conviction in Buffalo, N.Y.

"Newman wasn't involved in this at all," Rutledge said of the scam. "In fact we had no contact with Newman because we proved through bank records" that Clark kept all the money himself.

Rutledge said Clark's partners weren't prosecuted.

He said investigators identified only three Californians who invested a total of \$40,000 in Applied Energy Resources, but there could have been several others who gave money for Newman's project.

After Clark's conviction, his partners approached real estate developer Dan Benvenuti of Sacramento about joining the partnership. Benvenuti and the others formed "Energy Resources Unlimited."

However, Benvenuti said he is now in the midst of a court battle to dissolve that partnership.

Benvenuti says he's personally given Newman \$355,000, including \$20,000 to fund a mass rally and demonstration of Newman's motors in the Louisiana Superdome last April. More than 1,500 people paid \$1 each to attend the event.

Newman has acknowledged that Benvenuti has been his greatest financial supporter.

But this month, Newman said, a group of Australian entrepreneurs "who told me they are worth \$100 million" promised to provide "millions of dollars." The money will be used first to build a prototype of an electric car that won't need recharging for up to 1,000 miles, then Newman will begin manufacturing all kinds of motors.

When asked if he had checked out the Australians' background more closely than Clark's, Newman said "there is no way I can check a person out like that."

"You have to assume that they've raised the money legitimately, and if they haven't, the law will take care of them," he said.

# Thwarted Search for A Pharaoh

## A Break in Drilling At Pyramid of Cheops

By Jeffrey Bartholet  
Special to The Washington Post

GIZA, Egypt, Sept. 8—A Franco-Egyptian team of architects and archeologists hoping to drill into hidden chambers inside the largest of Giza's Great Pyramids packed up their high-tech instruments today and went home to rethink their strategy. They had unearthed more questions than answers, and the ancient mysteries of the Pyramid of Cheops appeared only more profound.

The quest began with two French tourists, architects Jean-Patrice Goidin and Gilles Dormion. About 20 months ago the two men traveled to the Red Sea for scuba diving, and as a side trip went to see the Giza pyramids. The visit, and their own ingenuity and curiosity, led them this week to the 5-by-4½-foot corridor outside the Queen's Chamber of the Cheops Pyramid. There, with a team of French and Egyptian experts, they drilled three holes through a wall in hopes of reaching one of several rooms hidden for more than 4,500 years.

What they found, after drilling through more than two meters of hard rock, were pockets of sand.

"This is very strange," said Egyptian archeologist Wafaa Saddiq, after handfuls of fine, crystalline sand had emerged from the first hole. "Maybe it's used to protect something behind it," she suggested.

That idea was on other people's minds, but the high-tech equipment being used "wasn't good for drilling in sand" and, after two more holes and two more cavities of sand, members of the French team were scheduled to return home. Both the French and officials of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization decided it was best to reassess their data before proceeding.

Goidin and Dormion's belief that there is more to Cheops than meets the eye began during their first tour, when they became intrigued by anomalies in the architectural design of the 450-foot-tall structure. Blocks that should have been staggered were, in places, laid squarely atop one another. Different types of stone and methods of polish provided more clues.

Others had noticed the anomalies before, but Goidin and Dormion attempted to find an architectural explanation. Their theory, beyond predicting the existence of rooms behind the corridor to the Queen's Chamber, also predicts the existence of a secret entrance, a corridor and a room speculated to be the pharaoh's burial chamber.

"The architect's mission was only one mission—to protect his king," said Goidin.

The mummy of the Pharaoh Cheops, unlike those of some other pharaohs, was never found, and some have speculated that the room currently referred to as the King's Chamber is a decoy.

But faith that there were hidden rooms was not dependent only on the intricate postulations of Goidin and Dormion. A space-age instrument called a microgravimeter, operated by technicians from the Geophysical Prospecting Co. of France, was used twice—once in May and again last week—to back up the theory.

The device (so sensitive, say members of the French team, that it registered "a very small earthquake" in Greece while being used inside the pyramid) marked "density voids" where Goidin and Dormion said they would be—behind the walls of the

SKAMANIA CO. PIONEER, Stevenson, WA - Aug. 13, 1986



**NOTED.** Local bigfoot expert Datus Perry of Carson, shows sample of dropping thought to have come from sasquatch which reportedly crossed State Highway 14 east of Stevenson last week. Perry explored area north of highway and found scat in area of soft-dust, dirt road conditions on old logging track in the vicinity of Sweeney's Corner rock bluff. Sheriff's deputy also examined area. Perry reports he saw his first bigfoot track when he was

only 12 years old, and has experienced many sightings and near-sightings of the creature since, in Washington State, California, Oregon and British Columbia. Perry estimates creature which attempted to cross road was about 8½-feet tall, judging from size of footprints. "I am trying to prove they exist . . . so they won't have to put one on a slab," he said.



French engineer Jacques Montlucon, right, inside the Pyramid of Cheops.



The pyramid, where architects and archeologists are hunting for hidden rooms.

corridor to the queen's burial chamber. On the basis of these tests, Egyptian authorities allowed the drilling of exploratory holes.

But although the microgravimeter confirmed that voids of density exist, it did not reveal the precise direction or distance of their location. Egyptian officials were prepared to allow the French four attempts with the drill.

"It's like fighting in the night with four bullets," said Goidin. "You hear a sound and have to shoot, but you don't know the distance or the exact place."

The pyramids have previously been subjected to tests of electrical resistivity, radars, sonars and something called the "cosmic ray technique." Shawki Mehani. Nakhla, di-

rector-general of restoration and conservation of Egyptian antiquities, said he was mostly convinced of the existence of a cavity, but held out some skepticism. "I encourage applying such technologies, but I want to see the result," he said.

If, with new equipment, the French team returns and their drill hits a cavity, technicians will insert an endoscope, a device similar to the tiny cameras inserted into the human body during some surgical operations, to determine the size and contents of the room.

Gravitational tests have yet to be completed in other areas of the pyramid, and the discovery of one small room—perhaps only an architectural device to divert weight, or possibly a storeroom—would not confirm

the existence of other corridors and chambers predicted by Goidin and Dormion. But the two men are not easily discouraged.

Eating lemon sherbet at a restaurant of the Mena House hotel beneath the huge pyramid, Goidin barked Tarzan-like calls to attract the waiter, but was otherwise nonchalant about his quest. "I prefer making condominiums," he said. "Here, we try to purchase the ideas of another architect. There, I am free."

But when pressed on how much of his life he would be willing to dedicate to the pyramid, he said, "I want to get him," and glanced up at the pyramid where Cheops was thought to be buried.



# Our monsters

## UTAH HAS ITS OWN BREED OF MYTHICAL BEASTS



An artist's concept of Bigfoot, America's mystery animal.

By Lynn Arave  
Deseret News staff writer

**N**EARLY EVERY AREA of the world boasts its own monster. Even though they are described as "horrible," "ugly," "abnormal" and even dangerous nightmarish creatures, people seem to thrive on the idea of monsters — especially when they are relatively unexplained and elusive.

"The Abominable Snowman," "Bigfoot," "The Loch Ness Monster" and various sea creatures are all legendary beasts. These particular ones seem to thrive in isolated and nearly uninhabitable places man has still not fully conquered — mountains, deep lakes, vast forests.

Utah is no exception to this monster craze and has its own peculiar versions, enhanced by folklore and — sometimes — whimsy. They include "The Bear Lake Monster," "The Great Salt Lake Monster," "The Utah Lake Monster" and, yes, "Bigfoot." Here's a synopsis of them, culled from Deseret News and other files.

### THE BEAR LAKE MONSTER

Probably Utah's first real monster. The initial report of its "sighting" came from the Deseret News itself on July 27, 1868 — only 21 years after the Mormon Pioneers arrived in the state.

Joseph C. Rich, a Deseret News correspondent, described a sighting of the monster to the newspaper (Joseph Rich was a prominent settler in Bear Lake Valley and the son of Apostle Charles C. Rich — for whom Rich County is named — and the senior Rich also signed his name to the report to verify the sightings.)

He said Indians related old stories of their people being captured and carried away while swimming in Bear Lake by a serpent-like monster who also had legs 18 inches long and could crawl out of the lake for short distances. The Indians had not reported any sightings of the monster since buffalo inhabited the valley, however.

But Rich said there had been stories of an unexplained huge animal in the lake ever since the settlers arrived, and these stories had about died out until the current summer when several new sightings took place. Rich writes:

"About three weeks ago Mr. S.M. Johnson, who lives on the east side of the lake at a place called south Eden. . . saw something in the lake which, at the time, he thought to be a drowned person. . . in a few minutes two or three feet of some kind of an animal that he had never seen before was raised out of the water. He did not see the body, only the head and what he supposed to be part of the neck. It had ears or bunches on the side of its head nearly as large as a pint cup. The waves at

times would dash over its head, when it would throw water from its mouth or nose. It did not drift landward, but appeared stationary. . .

"The next day an animal of a monster kind was seen near the same place by a man and three women. . . They represent it as being very large, and say it swam much faster than a horse could run on land. . . These recent discoveries again revived the 'monster question.' Those who had seen it before brought in their claims anew. . ."

Rich ended his correspondence by telling of a sighting that was witnessed by 10 people from Paris and St. Anthony. They sighted a water disturbance "about three miles distant" and saw the sides of a very large animal about 90 feet in length. It moved at "locomotive" speed and disappeared, only to be followed by a smaller creature about the size of a horse.

The story by Rich was followed by about 20 sightings over the next several years.

One had a Logan family on an outing at the beach chased by a creature as big as several box cars. The creature was only frightened away by the family dog whose bark distracted it and caused it to look back and see his ugly self as long as 25-box cars. He then let loose with a flood of tears that washed him back into the lake.

An Associated Press story on the monster in 1984 reported one sighting had occurred as recent as 1981, but that eyewitnesses were hard to come by. They also said that several future Presidents of the LDS Church — Wilford Woodruff and John Taylor — had seen the monster and recorded the incidents in their personal journals. These reports add extra credibility to the monster and show that people did see something.

In 1943, lakeside farmers made 300 special .50 caliber bullets that would penetrate the water and hopefully stop the monster. Some 299 shots were fired, but the monster was never hit. One resident saved the last bullet as a keepsake.

● Perhaps the most plausible explanation for the Bear Lake "monster" came in 1976 from Utah Division of Wildlife Bryce Nielson who said he believes it might be nothing more than an elk herd swimming in the lake. He said he watched a small herd of elk (17 cows and calves) swim nearly seven miles across the lake and back in October of 1976 and said that such a herd could easily be mistaken for a serpent-like monster from a distance.

Part of the fuel for the Bear Lake Monster may have come from the lake itself, which is somewhat mysterious, especially because not until very modern times was the bottom of the deepest part of the lake measured — about 207 feet on the eastern shore. It was probably easier to believe in a monster who lived in a lake so deep no one could measure it.

### GREAT SALT LAKE MONSTER:

It was a resident of Kelton, Box Elder County — J.H. McNeill — who in the early summer of 1877 reported that several honest citizens employed at Barnes and Company Salt Works on the north shore of the lake had seen a huge creature with a crocodile-like body and the head of a horse in the water. It made such a fearsome bellowing noise that the workers all stampeded up the side of the mountain and hid in the brush until the morning when it was safe to come out and return to their work extracting salt from the lake. Some believe this monster could have been a buffalo.

A rather "weak" report of the Salt Lake monster is said to come from a Brother Bainbridge who saw the monster in 1847 and thought it looked like a huge dolphin.

Another report on the Great Salt Lake monster in the 19th Century was easily discounted when the area where the beast was supposedly seen was only a few feet deep!

● Ironically, in 1986, it is the Great Lake itself became a 'monster,' swallowing thousands of acres of farm land and bird refuges on way to its all-time historic size.

### THE UTAH LAKE MONSTER

About the "Utah Lake Monster," little is written, but one report from Lehi in the 1870s said that a huge reptile had been sighted at the north end of Utah Lake. Coincidentally, the reports came at about the same time the Bear Lake Monster was being reported.

### BIGFOOT

Bigfoot took over as Utah's most prominent monster in the 1970s when several sightings skyrocketed his fame.

This elusive creature, "America's Yeti," has been seen in states ranging from Florida to Ohio to California and in between. Most sightings have been in the Pacific Northwest in Washington and Oregon, but the most recent was in early August just west of Fresno in the Sierra Mountains.

All the reported sighting seem to have five things in common: 1. The creature smells horrible — like rotten meat, or someone who hasn't had a bath in years. 2. The creature is big. It is usually described as eight to 10 feet tall. 3. It is hairy and stands upright, being able to move faster than any man at maybe 30 miles per hour. 4. The creature makes a bizarre, unearthly scream that frightens people to the core and is unlike anything else in nature. 5. No one has ever captured the creature, got any clear photographs, or found any 'hard' physical trace of its existence.

Some Bigfoot studies feel that as many as 200 of the beasts could be in the Mountain West alone. They figure there must be hundreds of them or they couldn't be seen all around the country. And it appears the only way Bigfoot will ever be proven is for someone to capture or shoot one. In the meantime, many witnesses continue to report sightings of the creature.

● In 1973, Craig R. Johnson of Far West was elk hunting with friends in the Manti-La Sal Mountains. They reported that something very powerful lifted off a 300-pound horse trailer door and tossed it 10 feet away.

A check of an imprint in the dust on the door didn't look like a bear or anything known. They later found a full beer can that had been bitten half-way down and left in the exact place that a hunter had left it.

● Utah's first big entrance into the Bigfoot books came in 1977 when Jay Barker and Larry Beeson of North Ogden were hiking with a group of six young men in the Cubant Basin area of the Uinta Mountains. They watched a 10-foot tall hairy creature with a white-mantle of hair for about four minutes until some loose rock alerted it to their presence.

A Utah Division of Wildlife Resources officer, Jerry Dahlberg led a small group of investigators into the area a few days later, but didn't find anything. The ground seemed too hard to hold footprints.

● Another Bigfoot story comes from Clearfield's Larry Darley who was elk hunting in the fall of 1979 near Monte Cristo, east of Ogden. Darley heard a big noise and smelled something awful at twilight. About 50 yards away, they sighted a hairy thing — like a white ape — at a water hole. He watched it for several minutes through his

rifle's telescopic sight before running for the car when it seemed to look at him. Darley doesn't understand why he was so scared or why he didn't shoot at it.

● Bigfoot made somewhat of a mark on Clarkston, located Northwest of Logan. Apparently something took a midnight trip through that town in the 1970s, awakening and frightening some residents.

● The most publicized Bigfoot incidents occurred at South Weber in February of 1980. Paulene Markham said she saw something like Bigfoot walking along the ridge of a hill, about 800 yards behind her house, while Ron Smith — two miles away on the opposite side of town — saw a creature in the moonlight the next night in a pasture behind his house. Smith said he was about 150 feet away and thought it was a husky high school kid wearing a big coat at first. He also heard inhuman screams from the creature — like a cougar but louder.

A pan of burned stew, set out to cool, at the home of Walter G. Ray, was licked clean one night during that same week in February.

In general, other residents of the town, though they may not have seen anything, heard the screams that night and some indicated they would never be the same after hearing them. Some also reported their dogs were acting weird and that they smelled and a skunk-like odor.

Someone said they found possible Bigfoot hair on a fence, but it later proved to be from a cow. Still, Dahlberg and several Division of Wildlife officers were able to get a cast of a possible Bigfoot print. It was 13 inches long and 4½ inches wide at the toes. The prints appeared human-like but no scar tissue or pads were visible. The toenails appeared to have been clipped. Still, the depth of the prints indicated a weight of 400-500 pounds.

One lady said she thought she saw Bigfoot and its 'baby' in thick brush behind her house. But some South Weber residents wouldn't speak out openly on the Bigfoot matter after seeing how those who did were hounded by the press and public.

● Later that February, Lee Padilla of Clearfield said he saw a 10-11 foot-tall creature run across the road through his headlight beams at 3:30 a.m. on Riverdale Road. He estimated the thing, which looked like a graceful gorilla, was running at 35 miles per hour. No tracks of the creature's trip in nearby fields were ever found.

● In the autumn of 1983, Ryan Layton and Mike Adams of Layton were camping the Hoyt Peak area of the Uintas and heard a scream at 11:30 p.m. Layton collects Bigfoot stories as a hobby and said he previously heard a taped Bigfoot scream from a Montana rancher. So, at 4:30 a.m. he mimicked a sound that Bigfoot is capable of making and got an answer back an instant later that had the two men shaking.

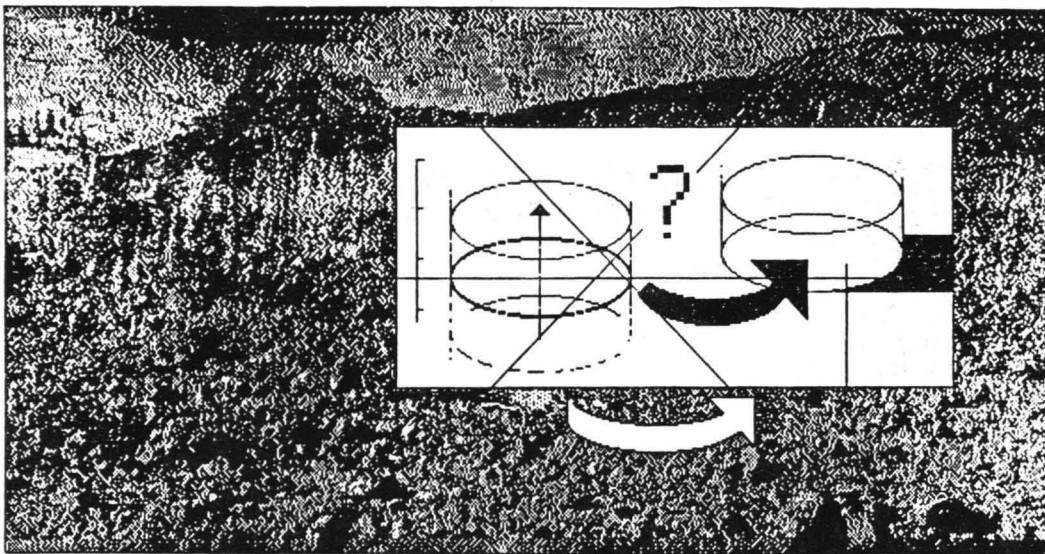
Layton said the noise is almost like barks, but has too much bass and power to be done by any human.

● Still another possible Bigfoot sighting didn't happen in Utah, but is recorded in early LDS Church history and is one of the earliest potential Bigfoot sightings known, outside of the Indian's "Sasquatch" legends.

David W. Patten, one of the original Apostles in the LDS Church, wrote in his diary during the 1830s of an encounter with a strange creature. Patten said he was riding back east on a horse and that all of a sudden he noticed a strange 'man' walking alongside him, about even with his shoulders in height as he sat in the saddle. It was naked, but covered with a lot of dark hair.

Patten wrote that he called on the Lord and used his priesthood authority to send the creature out of his sight.

● Various explanations of Bigfoot have been set forth over the years. One is that it is an almost extinct creature that roams around; that it is some animal yet undiscovered by man that has extra-earthly qualities and that is why no one can capture it, find droppings, etc.; or, it is a species of ape or it is a large bear. . .



# Puzzle of the Monster Earth Cookie

**SCIENCE**  
BY PATRICK COOKE

**B**ill Utterback was the first geologist on the scene at the isolated ranch in north-central Washington State shortly after hearing about the keyhole-shaped chunk of earth. It measured 7 by 10 feet, weighed more than one and a half tons, and lay 73 feet from a hole of exactly the same dimensions. There was no doubt that the turf came from the hole — a hole that hadn't been there a month earlier, when ranch hands had gone to round up cattle grazing on the remote windswept plateau — but no one had any idea what had moved it.

Utterback, a mining consultant for the Colville Confederate [Indian] Tribes, chuckles a little nervously when he talks about what he saw that fall in 1984. "The spot is pretty spooky to begin with," he says, referring to the area known as Haystack Rocks for the house-sized boulders deposited there eons ago by retreating glaciers. "It's bleak and cold and it gets dark real fast up there." He found no bulldozer tracks in the soil, no scorched earth to suggest an explosion. The grass roots of the plug had been ripped out of the ground, not cut. And a trail of dirt lay in a curved path from the hole to the slab, which was rotated about 20 degrees counterclockwise from its original position.

The event is so peculiar it does not fit into any geological category, leaving scientists wondering even what word to use to describe it. Some who have been to the site have said the plug "popped" or "floated." "People seem to like to call it 'the earth cookie,'" says Utterback, since the chunk has two foot high, nearly vertical sides and a flat bottom that make it look as if it had been cut out of the ground by some monstrous kitchen implement.

That scenario may turn out to be as

*Patrick Cooke wrote this article for Science 86.*

likely as any. Underground methane eruptions looked like a possibility for a while, until it turned out that the gas is rare in the area. Lightning was considered, and even a freak tornado. An exploding meteor might have created an enormous updraft over the spot, but there were no signs of violent activity — which ruled out most of the other explanations. Because the area lies in a slight depression, one geologist, in desperation perhaps, suggested that on a cold night the chunk froze and, following a torrential downpour, rose like an ice cube to the surface of the lake that had formed over it. Then it simply drifted away. "Yeah, I've heard that one," says Utterback. "It's impossible. How could you even melt the ice and

clouds doesn't compare to a one-and-a-half-ton colossus.

Still, for want of a better explanation, U.S. Department of Interior geologist Gregory Behrens slightly favors the earthquake theory. Just below the topsoil at the site lies a hard layer of bedrock that curves downward slightly to form the shape of a shallow bowl. "If there's good, hard wave transmission through the rock," says Behrens, "it could focus in the center much the same way that if you rap hard enough on the outside of a bowl of water, you'll see a disturbance in the center."

But geophysicist Stephen Malone of the University of Washington says, "I just can't

**There are a growing number of theories, from clandestine Defense Department operations to tiny 'black holettes' colliding with the planet, but none yet that can fully explain the voyage of the restless turf.**

get rid of that much water in a couple of weeks?" Besides, he says, almost no rain fell on the area during that period.

Some scientists have attempted to link the event to a nearby earthquake that occurred nine days before the puzzle piece was found. At the epicenter, 20 miles distant, the quake measured 3.0 on the Richter scale. Indeed, rare reports of objects raised out of the ground during or after earthquakes date back to 1797, when vertical shock waves supposedly hurled Ecuadorian citizens 100 feet in the air. A century later in Assam, India, tremors tossed boulders up, but they came straight back down. As recently as 1978, a 3.5-force disturbance in Utah was blamed for creating a depression two feet in diameter by throwing fist-sized clods of earth as far as 14 feet away. But a rain of

see any way that that could happen. The ground motion could not have been strong enough from a magnitude-three earthquake. Waves dissipate quickly and this one was too far away, and there wasn't enough energy to begin with."

There are a growing number of other theories, from clandestine Defense Department operations to tiny "black holettes" colliding with the planet, but none yet that can fully explain the voyage of the restless turf.

"What's really got me scratching my head," says Utterback, "is not so much that it cleared the ground, but the amount of energy it would need to resist gravity over such a distance. If it's a hoax of some kind, why do a whole lot of work in the middle of nowhere? Why do it at all?"

# Aliens probably look a lot like us earthlings, scientist says

STAR AND TRIBUNE, Minneapolis, MN - Sept. 25, 1986 CR: R. Panlener

By Mike Woods/Toledo Blade

Anaheim, Calif.

Forget all those fanciful Hollywood notions about the bizarre appearance of extraterrestrial beings. E.T., if he or she exists, actually may look much like an ordinary human being.

That is the conclusion of an international authority on the origins of life who has reported the first scientific evidence that life may be fundamentally similar throughout the universe.

"When we do land on a planet some

where, some day, don't be surprised if somebody walks up to shake your hand," Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma said.

Ponnamperuma is director of the University of Maryland's Laboratory of Chemical Evolution. The lab has pioneered research on how life might have originated from spontaneous chemical reactions among chemicals that existed on earth billions of years ago.

The Maryland group previously established that the key components of all biological molecules — amino acids and bases that make up the

genetic materials DNA and RNA — could have formed spontaneously in the earth's primordial atmosphere.

Ponnamperuma and his associates reported their latest findings at the 192nd national meeting of the American Chemical Society, being held in Anaheim recently.

They have evidence that the so-called genetic code, which determines the chemical composition and appearance of all living things, did not appear by chance — as some scientists have argued. This literal code of life consists of 64 "codons," which are groups of three

chemicals called nucleotides. Each codon tells the cell to use a specific amino acid in the construction of a protein, spelling out exactly what kind of protein will be produced.

The ultimate result is a complete organism that turns out to be an oak tree, rather than a maple, for example, or a person with black hair rather than blond.

Ponnamperuma and his associates used a sophisticated series of experiments to establish that the coding process is not arbitrary. Rather, there seems to be an intrinsic, mathematical relationship between each

codon and amino acid.

"In effect, there is a natural tendency, like that of water to run downhill, for the genetic code to spell out words the same way every time."

Ponnamperuma said, "It is demanded by the chemistry of these compounds. With the same chemical elements believed to exist throughout the universe, there is a strong likelihood that the genetic code can spell out proteins only in the way known on earth."

He thus argues for the existence of a basic chemical similarity in living things throughout the universe.

Chemical similarity, he believes, means physical similarity that would make extraterrestrial beings remarkably like human beings.

Likewise, Ponnamperuma said there may be such compelling evolutionary advantages to a body format like that of humans — two legs, two arms, two eyes about 5 feet above ground level — that it may be a truly universal format.

Distributed by Scripps Howard News Service.

INDEPENDENT, London, England - Oct. 31, 1986 CR: T. Good

# Hunt for 'black beast' of Durham

By Sandra Barwick

an old lady got quite hysterical when she saw it across the way as she hung her washing out," he said.

Unlike many previous sightings, which have come around public house closing hour, this was at midday. It was at Trimdon, about 10 miles south of Durham City, close to the farm where the sheep met their ghastly end.

The beast is commonly described as about 4ft long from nose to tail. Inspector Crisp has been crouching over its tracks in classic Conan Doyle style. "I want to get to the bottom of this mystery before some trigger-happy character injures this creature."

By his side is PC Bell, who is devoting his 10-day holiday to the hunt. "I am convinced that it is something out of the ordinary," he said.

There are no local zoos or nature reserves and no reports of missing pumas, say police, who are advising people not to approach the animal if they see it.

However, there has been a suspicious silence from the West Country for some time and some suggest that the Beast of Exmoor may be on a Hallowe'en Awayday.

If so, PC Bell and Inspector Crisp have a formidable quarry. In 1983 the Beast of Exmoor eluded a dozen Royal Marine snipers who reported that it moved like a soldier, from cover to cover, and killed ruthlessly.

WITH CAT-LIKE tread, a strange creature is stalking the fields of County Durham, unaware that the Inspector is close on its tracks. A black beast it is, with paw marks suggesting it is bigger than an alsatian, and with the appetite of three ravenous dogs.

Failing the real Inspector Hound, the animal has been allocated two sleuths in the form of Inspector Bill Crisp of the RSPCA and PC Eddie Bell of Durham City police.

This is in response to seven sightings over the last six weeks of a black beast loping through the Durham countryside with a long tail and pointed, feline ears. In the last few days four sheep have been mauled, one of which was stripped of 24lbs of bloody flesh, a Durham police spokesman said. "Yesterday

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INSIDE TV / BY MATT ROUSH

# Colleen Dewhurst, in search of 'Bigfoot'

Acclaimed actress Colleen Dewhurst is the unlikely star of *Bigfoot* — no, not a B-movie, but a future *Disney Sunday Movie* for ABC. Directed by John Huston's 24-year-old son, Dan, *Bigfoot* stars Tony- and Emmy-winning Dewhurst as an anthropologist dedicated to the study of Sasquatch, the legendary half-man, half-ape creature affectionately known as "Bigfoot." It's a kids-meet-monster tale with two youngsters on a camping trip being rescued by Sasquatch — itself the prey of nasty adventurers. *Old Yeller* it's not. Now in production in the San Bernardino Mountains of Southern California, *Bigfoot* will air later this season.