

all round." He also described some kind of out-of-the-body experience he had after an accident, and told us that he can sometimes predict what will happen or be said by someone in the immediate future. It is possible that, being of a psychic temperament, Dave is particularly receptive to UFO events: or they may be attracted by his psychic energy pattern. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that a psychic young man has had two significant UFO sightings and a number of minor sightings, all in the same area near Shifnal.

We usually record our interviews with UFO witnesses on a small and unobtrusive cassette recorder, using a fresh cassette for each interview. We did so on this occasion, and in order not to interrupt or disturb the witness we never check that the recorder is operating properly, except a quick visual check that the tape is moving from one spool to the other. On playing back our recording of the Busby interview, we found that a large chunk of the interview was missing. First Dave described the fireball and three UFOs, and this was recorded. As soon as he finished describing this, the recording was interrupted by a loud crackling noise, which soon subsided to a softer background crackling. No voice

could be heard, and so we have no recording of Dave describing his childhood cornfield experience, or the LITS and daytime UFOs he has seen. We then asked him if he had ever had any psychic experiences, and as he began to answer, there is a clicking noise on the tape, a background hum can be heard, and Dave's voice. He fades again later, during his telling of his out-of-the-body experience, and his voice does not return before the end of the interview. Later we checked the tape, thinking it might be faulty, but we were able to record on the first 'blank' stretch perfectly well, using the same recorder. At the time of making the recording with Dave, we were standing outside his cottage, within sight of the place where he saw the fireball and UFOs, and not far from the cornfield. We do not know whether this has any significance, and not knowing anything about tape recorders we realise we may be making mountains out of molehills, in that there may be a perfectly straightforward explanation for what happened. However, we felt we should put the facts on record. We have had trouble with this recorder before when interviewing UFO witnesses. It is not an expensive machine and we are thinking of replacing it with a better one in case the faults are purely mechanical.

UFO PHYSICS-PART 2(a)

Jan Heering

IN the introduction to this series of articles (see part 1) it was argued, following James McCampbell, that UFOs very probably fly by levitation, i.e. by reducing their (inertial and gravitational) mass to a small value.

Contrary to what Mr. McCampbell writes at the end of his work (401), however, such a performance is incompatible with some of the most important laws of physics as we currently understand them, the main problem being that the law of conservation of energy does not permit "shielding" of inertia.

4. Extreme Accelerations - (de) - materialisation Phenomena - "Structured Light"

So why is this theory discarded immediately? Because it conforms so well to the observational facts. Cases such as (405, 406, 407, 408), indicate that UFOs must have a very high power/mass ratio. However, there is no evidence of an adequate amount of power,

and their mass must consequently be small, even unnaturally small, in relation to their size.

For a more detailed discussion of these points the reader is referred to references (401,402) and the introductory section of part 1 of this series and, if he wants to go into the nature of inertia, to references (403, 404). Indeed (403) is a very interesting popular exposition, while (404) is highly technical. In spite of the serious problems associated with it, McCampbell's theory is the most attractive ever proposed to explain the flight characteristics of UFOs. All other antigravity theories leave the inertia problem unsolved, while non-antigravity theories leave all problems unsolved.

In view of the frequent reports of unbelievable accelerations, it need not amaze us that UFOs sometimes seen to disappear instantly.

- see (410, 411). At Evillers (407) a UFO accompanied by a small

red satellite (see part III, 7) repeatedly switched between two different positions. It did this instantaneously without any observable transition. It is often thought that instantaneous disappearance must involve some form of dematerialization, but a simpler explanation is that the UFO accelerates so fast that the human eye is unable to follow it (401). Extreme deceleration then results in the sudden appearance of the UFO.

Nevertheless, there is a persistent notion among ufologists that UFOs exhibit materialization and dematerialization phenomena. Dematerialization is understood to be a process of transition from a conventional material makeup to a different state of matter/energy as yet unknown to science and invisible to us, while materialization is the inverse process. Clearly, UFOs utilizing these (hypothetical) processes would be able to appear and disappear at will.

That leads me to compile a small list of requirements which a "hard" dematerialization case would have to satisfy: (a) Day-time sighting; (b) observer(s) within a few tens of metres of the object; (c) object looks solid and leaves physical traces; (d) object fades away slowly without movement.

With this list in mind I started reading Ted Phillips' *Physical Trace Catalogue* (411), but not one of the 561 relevant cases was found even to remotely qualify as a convincing instance of (de-)materialization in the above sense. This means such cases must either be extremely rare, or are non-existent. However, UFOs have been observed to fade away slowly: On the Col D'Aspin (412) two hunters observed a bright disc or sphere sending a "slow flash of lightning" (a kind of "solid light"?) to the ground. After the flash had reached the ground, an identical object suddenly made its appearance close to the first one and started to do exactly the same, but before long the scene began to fade and disappear.

In reference (413) F. Lagarde of *Lumières dans la Nuit* draws attention to two baffling observations: In the first case two spheres were seen to merge after a link had formed between them. Then after some 50 seconds, the resulting single sphere faded and disappeared. In the second case a yellow disc with orange dome was observed to emit a yellow streak which developed into a similar, if somewhat smaller, object. This second object in its turn produced a third which was identical to itself and the three objects became enveloped in a big, crescent-shaped, yellow-orange light. Again everything began to fade and disappear. The entire observation lasted for more than one hour and many people witnessed it.

[The following subsection has been inspired by Mr. Lagarde's repeated remarks in LDLN on "intelligent spheres." See for instance (413) and his post-script to (424).]

The above three cases immediately suggest an important

question: *Do UFOs have a conventional material structure?* Considering the evidence currently available to us, I think the answer must be: "not always". The 'intelligent spheres' observed at Aveyron (415) are prototypes of a category of UFOs which seem to consist of nothing but light. The classical "foo-fighter" of World War II vintage (414) belongs to this type, and one only has to read (423) to realize that in the past such UFOs together with less esoteric things like swamp gas, must have given rise to many will-o'-the-wisp stories.

"Foo-fighter" type UFOs have the following characteristics (412-430)

Their shape is generally spherical with a diameter varying from 10 cm or less (421) to about 5 metres (425) or more.

They display intelligent and often playful behaviour. In some cases the conclusion that they are living beings is almost inescapable (415,424). Sometimes they react to or affect the thoughts of the witness(es) (415, 418, 421, 425). The spheres at Aveyron (415) were themselves the "passengers" of another, bullet-shaped UFO.

They seem to consist in whole or in part of light, possibly with a gaseous or plasma-like substrate or even without a conventional substrate at all.

Cases like (417, 424, 425, 426, 427) show us the existence of a most interesting phenomenon, which I have called "structured light." That is, while the UFO (or at least part of it) gives an impression of immateriality, it is nevertheless highly structured. More or less well-defined zones seemingly consisting of "solid light" (see paragraph 1) and of different colours, intensities and densities, can be distinguished in it.

Zones close to the centre of the object are often denser (less transparent, milkier) than the more peripheral ones and, generally, the entire structure

is subject to internal change with zones floating around slowly, changing colour, disappearing, etc. Sometimes the entire internal structure disappears and the sphere becomes homogeneous (and vice versa). At Evillers (424) one of the spheres of 'structured light' was accompanied by a very small satellite, which spiralled in and out of it and gave off flashes of coloured light (see part III, 7). They have at their command a "switch-off/switch-on" mode of movement — if it can be called that — (415, 420, 425, 427, 428), whereby a sudden disappearance ("switch-off") is followed by a sudden reappearance ("switch-on") some where else.

It is interesting to note that there is a perceptible delay between the 'switch-off' and the 'switch-on' (415, 420, 427). Where is the object in the time interval between disappearance? The extreme acceleration theory does not help us here, although these UFOs almost certainly have negligible mass and a very high power/mass ratio.

Sometimes light beams are seen coming from them (423, 424). They often emit non-reflecting light (415, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421 - and they have been observed to split into two more or less identical objects (418, 430), to merge (413, — first case), to fade away (412, 413 - first case) and to join (429).

Their structure is extremely flexible. In case (418) the object adapted its shape to the exterior of a car, in (420) it faded, flared up again, shrank and disappeared in a flash. At Shuttlewood (421): "When it reached the netting, the globe of light fell to the ground giving off a display on impact not unlike a fireball. It then regained its normal shape, made a searing sound and started to ascend the netting." At Uzès (417) a very luminous cylinder came out of the globe and stretched toward the ground. A few seconds later

the UFO suddenly disappeared.

The observational facts I've found are less tangible than the ones originally sought, but they are in many ways even more interesting.

The "structured light" phenomenon seems to indicate the existence of more rarefied, more volatile types of matter. "Foo-fighter" type objects consisting of such matter exhibit

phenomena such as "fade-out's," the "switch-off/switch-on" effect, merging, splitting and shape changes. (The chance of observing a "fade-in," if it ever happens at all, is slight and I haven't been able to find any examples.) All this strongly suggests the existence of "soft" (de)materialization. In processes of "hard" (de)materialization and metamorphosis (if they ever occur — see also paragraph 6), involving

objects of conventional material makeup, "structured light" might conceivably act as an intermediate state (this is of course highly speculative). In (part III) I intend to go further into the matter of merging splitting and metamorphosis.

Correspondence may be addressed to: Jan Heering, Hofgeest 241, Amsterdam, Holland.

References

401. Ch. 7 of *Ufology* (see reference 1 of first article in FSR Vol. 22, No. 5).
402. See (304)
403. Dennis Sciama, "Inertia," *Scientific American*, February 1957.
404. Charles W. Misner, Kip S. Thorne, John Archibald Wheeler, *Gravitation*, W.H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, 1973. See especially para. 21.12 on the origin of inertia.
405. Observation at Le Bourget, in (6), p. 164.
406. Sighting near Corning, California, cited by James A. Harder, in (19), pp. 113-116 and p. 122.
407. See (301)
408. See (3).
409. Pont-la-Dame observation, in (15), pp. 225-228.
410. Observation at Valensole, in (8), pp. 245-247.
411. See (12)
412. "Col d'Aspin — Une partie de chasse mouvementée," in (5), pp. 25-27.
413. F. Lagarde, "Deux cas offerts a là réflexion de nos lecteurs," LDLN, No. 146.
414. See (11), "Bomber paced by UFO", P. 23, several cases on p. 19 and see also pp. 24, 26. Also (6), pp. 22-24.
415. See (205).
416. "Anderlues (Belgique), Etc 1937," in (5), pp. 160-161.
417. See (207) [and FSR Vol. 24, No. 4.]
418. See (209)
419. See (210)
420. See (213)
421. See (215)
422. See (308)
423. See (325)
424. See (327)
425. See (328)
426. See (329)
427. W.C. Chalker, "Tractor driver under 'cold scrutiny' by UFO," FSR, Vol. 19, No. 5.
428. Observation at Ephrata, Washington, in (12), p. 48
429. Observation at Revin, Ardennes, LDLN, No. 125, p. 13.
430. "Enquête effectuée a Montréal (Aude)," LDLN, No. 138.

THE LIGHT FROM NOWHERE

AN ENCOUNTER IN EIRE IN 1924 — ANOTHER UFOIN REPORT

Bob Webb

MR. A. J. MURPHY was born in Ireland in 1907. In September 1924, when he was aged about 17, he lived in County Wexford on the south eastern coast of Eire. This particular evening he had been with a friend to the nearby village of Wellington-bridge. The time was about 8.30 p.m. and it was still not quite dark.

As the two boys sauntered along the lonely country roads Mr. Murphy noticed that the trees ahead of them across the fields were being lit up by peculiar odd flashes of light. At first they took these to be car headlights in the distance, although the beams looked more like searchlights. Certainly they took little notice.

They approached a right hand turn at a 'T' junction (point 1 on the map) and proceeded towards a left hand turn to take them home. As they turned

right the trees and hedges a few hundred yards ahead of them (A) suddenly lit up quite brightly just as if a car were rounding the bend in the distance. The road was particularly narrow at this point so Mr. Murphy called to his friend, "Keep in — there's a car coming." They continued walking on the very edge of the road.

The source of the brilliance now came into view. It was a single, very bright white light — much brighter than even today's car headlights. It seemed to be about one foot in diameter and was projecting a virtually parallel beam ahead of it which was inclined towards the ground. This was several feet long. The light source itself was about 3 feet off the ground.

Since the light had followed the road round the bend, and was now travelling above it, the boys assumed it was some kind of car. It's speed was only about 10 m.p.h. As they approached the second road